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Affirmative Action Unmitigated Disaster For Blacks

By Gerald C. Horne
Director-ACC

Though initially hailed by some as a "mixed bag" or "mixed blessing," it has now become clear that the decision in the infamous Bakke case has been an unmitigated disaster for Blacks.

Bakke involved medical school admissions and the statistics there are especially glaring. Data gathered by the Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC) show that the proportion of Blacks in first year classes is the lowest since 1970.

In the preceding academic year, Blacks constituted 6.7 percent of the frosh in 124 medical schools, a total of 1,065. This academic year the total is 1,065. This decline has happened despite the fact that the pool of Black applicants has remained unchanged since 1972-73 when 2,382 Blacks sought admission. In 1977-78, 2,482 Blacks attempted to attend medical school. However, the total number of overall applications rose during this period from 36,135 to 42,155. As a direct result, there are only 6,048 Black doctors out of a total of 375,000 (1.7 percent of the overall figure).

As is well known, Justice Powell's decision in Bakke has been pointed to as a guide for admissions committee decisions. Nonetheless, his opinion was not endorsed by a five-man court majority and thus does not actually carry the force of a majority opinion. In any event, Powell's notion that in the interest of "diversity," race can be used as a "factor" in admissions decisions—along with other factors, e.g. musical prowess, area of the country, athletic ability, etc.—has backfired, not surprisingly, on Blacks. For if, say, Stanford University in Palo Alto, California can give an affirmative action point to a Black applicant due to race, they can also give a point to the son of a corporate executive from Montana due to the underrepresentation of that area of the country. Hence, the advantages in life enjoyed by the Montanan are not overcome by affirmative action and we're right back where we started. Further, the Montanan will probably score higher on the culturally based admissions test (PSAT, SAT, etc.) and be admitted—while the Black youth remains on the sidelines.

Mentioning these admissions tests administered by the Educational Testing Service (ETS) of Princeton opens another Pandora's Box for Black applicants. A recently completed study by the Federal Trade Commission has shown that those students affluent enough to afford to attend the expensive schools that prepare applications for test may score up to 200 points higher than if they had not taken the preparatory course. Thus, the conclusion cannot be avoided that these admissions tests do not so much measure aptitude as they measure the size of one's pocketbook. In addition, the revelation that the "fabled" research of Sir Cyril Burt which allegedly See Unmitigated on Page 4



ATTRACTIVE LISA STEWART
...Quail Hollow student

Miss Lisa Stewart

Is Beauty Of Week

By Sherleen McKay
Post Staff Writer

Lisa Stewart, a 14-year-old student at Quail Hollow Junior High School, is our beauty for this week.

A very active person, Lisa is in her second year as head cheerleader, works in the office and is secretary of the Executive Committee of the Student Body.

Lisa describes herself as an easygoing person who just likes to be friends with people. "I like to be around people," she said. "I have lots of friends—black and white—I'm not choicy."

One who loves to talk, Lisa said, "ask any teacher, they will tell you." Lisa's hobbies are cheerleading, sometimes playing the piano and running track. She loves to go to church because she "got a good pastor (Rev. C.M. Allen-Parkwood Institutional CME Church)." A member of the school choir, Lisa said that she can sing bass, alto and soprano, but mostly she sings alto.

"I want to be a nurse," she said. "I live with my grandmother who is sick a lot and I don't like to see people suffer so I would love to help."

On the other hand, she said, "I also want to be a movie star. Most people say that I have a heavy voice and that I ought to be one." The idea appeals to Lisa too.

Lisa credits her grandmother, Mrs. Dorothy Stewart, and her former seventh grade social studies teacher, Ms. Betty Benton as being the most influential people in her life.

Carter Names Blacks

For Advisory Groups

Washington—President Jimmy Carter has announced the appointment of Andrew G. Donaldson, Maxie C. Jackson, Jr., and Mildred T. Nichols as members of the National Advisory Council on Adult Education.

Donaldson is the associate director of the State University of New York Educational Opportunity Center in Manhattan; Jackson is director of the Center for Urban Affairs and assistant professor in the Department of Urban and Metropolitan Studies at Michigan State University's College of Urban Development; and Nichols is supervisor of the Career Counseling Service of the Rhode Island Department of Education.

In Democratic Mayoral Primary

15 Votes In Each Precinct

Could Have Changed Results

Wiggins Came

Long Before

Her Time

"Ella Mae Wiggins came long before her time," said Bill Brawley, head of Charlotte's Central Labor Union. "She wanted equal pay regardless of race and sex. She was killed carrying the torch of social justice. Today it is on us to pick up that torch and carry it forward."

This was the challenge Brawley presented to some 200 leaders of the women's movement and labor movement who gathered recently in Bessemer City to pay tribute to a young textile worker killed 50 years ago during the bloody Gastonia strike.

They came from local unions and chapters of the National organization for Women, from the mountains and from the coast and the Piedmont in between, to lay a monument on her grave inscribed, "Ella Mae Wiggins: She was killed carrying the torch of social justice, September 14, 1929."

Most of those who gathered at the American Legion Hall, and later at the Bessemer City graveyard, had never known Ella Mae Wiggins. Yet they came to honor her a half-century after her death because she has become a symbol of a strong and militant woman fighting for equality of black and white, men and women, in the South.

As a poor mill worker, making only \$8-10 a week, Ella Mae Wiggins couldn't even keep her family alive. Four of her nine children died when she couldn't afford milk or medicine for them.

When strikes broke out in Gaston County in April 1929, she was one of the first to join, and made her special contribution by writing ballads about the struggle to sing at the union meetings.



MOST HONORABLE BISHOP W. MCCOLLOUGH

...House of Prayer leader for 19 years

House Of Prayer's 53rd Holy

Convocation Attracts 15,000

Fifteen thousand followers of the holiness faith are attending the 53rd Annual Holy Convocation of the United House of Prayer in Charlotte this week.

Bishop W. McCollough was the guest speaker at the convocation which began Sunday, Sept. 23 and will continue through Sunday, Sept. 30.

Introductory service started Sunday with Elder C.B. Gibson, pastor of Mother House in Charlotte delivering the opening remarks.

Saturday's activities will include the McCollough Scholarship presentation and a softball game to be held at 2 p.m. at West Charlotte High School. A baptismal service will be

held at the House of Prayer, 2321 Beatties Ford Road Sunday at 11 a.m. A band exhibition will follow at 2 p.m.

The Most Honorable Bishop McCollough, House of Prayer leader for 19 years, received citations from President Lyndon Johnson, Gerald Ford, and Jimmy Carter, Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller, Senator Ted Kennedy of Massachusetts, Governors of Maryland and Ohio, Mayors of Maryland and Washington, D.C. and many of their national, state, city and county officials.

Sweet Daddy McCollough, as he is affectionately called by his followers, is credited with displaying goodness, mercy, miracles, soul-saving

teachings, spiritual guidance, parental support and compassion.

Bishop McCollough's followers proclaim his prayers have helped to feed the indigent, cure crippling diseases, money has come at a time of dire need for those requiring it, higher education and instruction was made accessible through fund drives and personal financial assistance from Sweet Daddy McCollough, and transportation was provided throughout the kingdom by luxury line buses at low rates.

The House of Prayer claims 4 million supporters throughout the United States and 5,000 members locally.

Representing parishes in North Carolina were the following religious leaders: Elder H. Dillard, pastor Charlotte No. 2; Elder J.R. Young, Assistant Pastor (Mother House); Elder J. Wynn, Biddleville Mission; Elder S. Guy, North Charlotte No. 2; Elder C. Bailey, North Carolina No. 1; Elder R. Benton, First Ward N.C.; Elder H. Williams, Third Ward N.C.; Elder S. Carr, Matthews; Elder W. Sim Jr., Concord, N.C. and Elder S. Ford, Derita.

Dr. Robinson Named

To Competency

Test Commission

* Governor Jim Hunt today named Dr. Jay M. Robinson of Charlotte to the Competency Test Commission. He replaces Dr. Vincent J. Colombo of Shelby who resigned. Dr. Robinson's term will end July 1, 1981.

Dr. Robinson is the superintendent of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools. He is a member of the American Association of School Administrators, the National Association of Secondary School Principals and the N.C. Association of School Administrators Board of Trustees.

Blacks Voted

In Record

Numbers

By Eileen Hanson
Special To The Post

Only 15 votes in each of Charlotte's 87 precincts could have changed the results of the Democratic mayoral primary on Sept. 15.

Mayoral candidate Harvey Gantt came within 1287 votes of capturing the Democratic nomination, losing to Eddie Knox who will face Republican Barry Miller in the Nov. 6 election.

Charlotte's black community turned out in record numbers, with 43 percent of the 28,000 registered black voters going to the polls, making a significant impact on the city council elections.

Democrat Charlie Dannelly readily held on to his District 2 Council seat defeating Sylvia Jordan by a vote of 4,460 to 1746. He faces no Republican opposition in the Nov. 6 election.

Political newcomer Marnite Shuford won a place on the Democratic at-large City Council ticket, pulling 18,101 votes.

According to election superintendent Bill Culp, "This was the highest black turnout since the 1976 presidential election." City-wide, 34 percent of the registered voters participated in the election, making it the largest turnout ever in a city primary.

According to Culp, some black precincts had an exceptionally heavy vote. In precinct 16 (E. Stonewall A.M.E. Church), 1008 voters (67) came to the polls. In precinct 54 (Oaklawn Elementary School) 832 voters or 62 percent of those registered actually voted.

The tight race between Gantt and Knox was "the closest Democratic mayoral primary in my memory," said Culp.

Although losing the race, Gantt demonstrated his continued support from all sections of Charlotte. He pulled at least 20 percent of the vote in all but one of the 87 precincts. His lowest vote was 18 percent in Precinct 19 (Tuckasegee Elementary School) on the far west side.

Nine precincts gave Knox less than 10 percent of their vote, with 7 giving him less than 5 percent. Precinct 16 (Stonewall A.M.E.) gave Knox only 2 percent of its 982 mayoral votes.

Some of Knox's campaign literature said he would be "the mayor for all of Charlotte." This slogan was severely criticized in the later days of the campaign for its racial overtones, implying that Gantt was only concerned about the black neighborhoods. The turnout, however, proved Gantt's city-wide support.

Dollar-wise, Knox out-spent Gantt with campaign costs of \$57,000 (\$2.53 per vote), compared to Gantt's \$24,000 (\$1.13 per vote).

In the at-large City Council election, Shuford, a 28-year old attorney running for her first elected office, captured large victories in the black precincts and received the highest vote of the 7 candidates.

See BLACKS on page 6

Benjamin L. Hooks Is "Career

Awareness Week" Guest Speaker

A motivational speech by Benjamin Lawson Hooks, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), will be a highlight of Career Awareness Week at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte.

Hooks will speak at 8 p.m., Thursday, Oct. 4 in McKnight Hall of the Cone Center at UNCC. The speech is free and open to the public. It is sponsored by the minority programming committee of the University Program Board in cooperation with the planners of Career Awareness Week.

The week of Oct. 1-5 is designed to help students learn how to use their college degrees, particularly those that are not directly job-related in planning careers.

The schedule includes: —Monday, Oct. 1; 11 a.m. workshop on career exploration through summer and part-time jobs; 12 p.m. workshop on why go to college; 1 p.m. workshop on resume writing.



Benjamin L. Hooks
...NAACP executive director

—Tuesday, Oct. 2; 9 a.m. introduction to assertion training; 10 a.m. Career Metroline Fair (Representatives of major companies of Metroline will be on hand to discuss career opportunities in their organizations. This program was arranged through the cooperation of the UNCC Alumni Association).

—Wednesday, Oct. 3; 10 a.m. program on needs of the N.C. minority groups, resources

available, motivation, job seeking; 11:30 a.m., representative of minority organizations will be available for consultation; 12 p.m., eighteen professional women will discuss, research, management, communications.

—Thursday, Oct. 4; 10 a.m., representatives of more than 30 graduate and professional schools will be available to talk with students; 11 a.m., discussion of why go to graduate school; 12:30 p.m., workshop on marketing your college degree.

—Friday, Oct. 5; 10 a.m., "What can I do with a major in..." Representatives of UNCC departments will meet students to discuss opportunities in their fields. Students from 75 area high schools have been invited to participate in the "Major Fair."

A native of Memphis, Tennessee, Benjamin Hooks has combined careers as a lawyer, minister, and businessman.

He attended LeMoyn College and Howard University, and received a J.D. Degree from DePaul University College of Law.

He practiced law in Memphis for 16 years and served as assistant public defender from 1961-1964. A year later, he was appointed Judge of Division TV of the Criminal Court of Shelby County and after three years resigned to resume the practice of law.

In 1956, he was ordained to preach by the Baptist Church. He later became pastor of the Middle Baptist Church in Memphis and in 1964, the Greater New Mt. Moriah Baptist Church in Detroit.

He was co-founder and vice president of the Mutual Federal Savings and Loan Association of Memphis and served on its board.

On July 5, 1972, he became the first black to serve on the Federal Communications Commission. After serving for five years, he became executive director of the NAACP.

TURTLE-TALK



Hardy is something every N believes in until his own S begins acting like a N FOOL.