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"The Voice Of The Black Community"

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## New Look At Segregation

# Housing Patterns Defy

# Nation's Single Society

## Business

## Activity

## Declined

The level of business activity in North Carolina declined in March, according to the Wachovia Business Index. The Index registered 155.6, down 0.3 percent from the revised February level.

The decline reflects a less than usual seasonal advance in the level of economic activity in March, following strong gains in January and February. During the first quarter of 1981, the Index increased at an average annual rate of 2.8 percent compared to the fourth quarter of 1980. The national economy also registered real growth during the first quarter.

Seasonally adjusted decreases in the manufacturing workweek, non-manufacturing employment and price-adjusted average hourly earnings all contributed to the March decline. Manufacturing employment remained stable.

in the manufacturing sector, durable goods and non-durable goods industries both registered slight employment gains. The manufacturing workweek remained almost level in the durable goods sector, but declined in the non-durable goods sector due to a shorter workweek in tobacco apparel and foods.

The seasonally adjusted decline in the non-manufacturing sector was reflected by employment losses in contract construction, trade and services. Government employment was up from February.



MRS. ESTELLE HOSKIN LISTON

.....Attributes Alertness To Belief In God  
Though 89 Years Old

## Teaching Continues To Be

## Main Function For Liston

By Teresa Burns  
Post Staff Writer  
Teaching continues to be one main function for Estelle Hoskin Liston. From the classroom to raising six of her own children, Mrs. Liston not only reached many minds but improved her own in the process.

Now 89 she attributes her alertness to her belief in God's word and her aid to youth. "In helping younger people," she explained, "I helped my own interest in life in general."

Born in South Carolina, Mrs. Liston moved to North Carolina at the age of four. Growing up she

completed the eighth grade before attending Scotia Seminary, now Barber-Scotia College. "In Charlotte the highest grade for a Negro to complete was the eighth grade when I was growing up. Whites, however, could finish the twelfth," Mrs. Liston remembered.

Blacks still received high school diplomas, certifying that they had completed 12 grades when in reality they had not. Mrs. Liston kept her high school diploma. Looking at it recently she noticed the photo of the white high school on her diploma. "They didn't feel Negro

children were important enough to make them an eighth grade certificate," she noted with raw emotion.

Mrs. Liston completed her eighth grade training in 1907 and then boarded at Scotia Seminary in Concord.

"The schools then were largely supported by churches and we could go there for very little money. My family paid no tuition just room and board. That was about \$5-\$7 a month," she reminisced.

"It took sacrifice to send a child to school then and now it is still difficult to send one to school," she continued. Mrs. Liston also had two other sisters who attended Scotia. They taught at Myers Street School.

Mrs. Liston's parents, Daniel Hoskin and Sally English Hoskin were in rather beneficial professions. Her father was a shoe repairer and maker, creating shoes for the deformed foot, while her mother was a dressmaker sewing for wealthy whites.

"Even though they made about \$1 a day that was well in the line of work," Mrs. Liston stated.

With this money the Hoskins were able to educate their children. Scotia was then a "glorified high school," according to Mrs. Liston.

"The training was equivalent to high school and teacher training," she continued. She received four years of education above the eighth grade level.

Following Scotia Mrs. Liston taught three years in church school and two years in public school. Home Economics, cooking and sewing were her special areas.

She met and married Dr. Hardy Liston who later became the first black dean of Knoxville College. See Teaching on Page 6

## Racial Barriers Lowered?

There is already good reason to believe that the ideals of a single society will not only be contradicted by America's growing political conservatism but supplanted by Blacks themselves in their struggle to transform impoverished ghettos into viable communities where Blacks may continue to live.

Recent years have seen a major expansion in the amount of housing available to Blacks and significant qualitative improvements as well. Most of this increase has come from the transition of residential areas from which to Black occupancy. With the lowering of racial barriers and consequent widening of opportunity, subtle but profound changes are taking shape in the outlook of Blacks. Many members of the Black community are acquiring new concepts of what is desirable and possible and new images of their position in society.

Presently, it is no exaggeration to say that the future welfare of Blacks is bound up with their segregation. A concentration of numbers seem to be almost an essential condition of group survival. As history has demonstrated, when the members of an ethnic group cease to live together their ties to the group become weakened and the group itself tends to dissolve. Although Blacks will continue to be identified by others as a distinct group, the degree of awareness of Blacks as a group is closely dependent upon their numbers and concentration.

In becoming more like other Americans in jobs and incomes, Blacks have also tended to assimilate the goals, the status symbols and social standards of the community-at-large. The process is a familiar one historically in the assimilation of immigrant groups into the nation's mainstream. Where a family lives is a mark of its social position, and people living in similar housing in the same neighborhood ordinarily are judged to be on the same social level.

It is unlikely that the housing of Blacks can be brought up to the general standards of quality while separate residential communities persists. Indeed, certain components of good housing, such as variety to suit individual wants and purses, and prestige locations, are obviously impossible to provide within any limited area. Recognition of this truth was the basis of the Supreme Court's refusal ever to apply the separate-but-equal doctrine to matters of residence.

A fundamental problem of housing for Blacks is not one of quantity or quality of dwellings, important as these may be, but whether Blacks should continue to be concentrated in separate communities or be encouraged to seek their housing in the general marketplace.



JACKIE AND JOYCE HARRISON

...Two forms of absolute radiance

## Our Beauties This Week Are Jackie And Joyce Harrison

By Teresa Burns  
Post Staff Writer  
Take a double take...and no you are not seeing a mirror image of one person. Our beauties this week are Jackie and Joyce Harrison, two forms of absolute radiance.

Both are 12th graders at South Mecklenburg, and you guessed it, their favorite people is each other. "We do just about everything together," Jackie proclaimed. "Both of us feel lonely when we are not together. We dress alike all

the time and sometimes we go out together on dates and sometimes we don't." Joyce offered that when one is sick the other gets sick. "We often feel what the other is feeling. If one is sad both of us are sad. I can talk to Jackie better than I can talk to other people. We will probably always stay in the same town."

Jackie was the first born and her preference for an ambition is to aid others. "I would like to work in Social Service," she began. "I enjoy helping people and kids who have problems

and I love talking to people."

For Joyce the field of nursing is dominant on her mind. "I enjoy helping older people and people when they have been hurt," she confessed.

Matthews-Murkland United Presbyterian Church is the place of worship for Joyce and Jackie. Both are planning on joining the choir soon.

As identical as they appear each has her weakness and strengths. Where Joyce excels in art, Jackie advances in History and so forth.

"It seems like where she is weak I am strong," Joyce commented.

And they have different entertainer favorites also. Joyce prefers the antics of Jerry Lewis while Jackie admires the abundance of talent Michael Jackson displays.

Both of these Taurus young ladies seem to be rather serious minded. Jackie wants "...people to accept me as I am and not try to make me what I am not."

Jackie's philosophy enhances an age old adage: "I try to treat others as I would like them to treat me. I also try to be honest about my opinion towards them."

They have two 'play' sisters, Antoinette Harrison and Jackie Holt, whom they think highly of.

While Jackie and Joyce he and his new bride reveal that each one has a unique personality. They are two separate entities bound together by love for one another.

## Friendship College

# May Be Down But It's Not Out!

By Susan Ellsworth  
Post Staff Writer  
(first in a series)

Friendship College may be down but it is not out! Mounting an uphill battle against CETA fund cutbacks, competition from other schools, no accreditation and lack of community support, Friendship perseveres in its struggle.

"The college has not filed for bankruptcy as some sources have incorrectly reported," asserted its president, C. W. Petress.

Instead, Friendship filed for a Chapter 11 reorganization of debts, and the courts determine how much the school pays its creditors monthly.

Money, sometimes called the root of all evil, could be the salvation of Friendship if it had enough. Friendship is not owned by a State Baptist Convention but by the black Baptist churches of York and Chesterfield Counties, which can donate only 27

percent of their budgets to the school, according to Petress.

Accreditation would bring federal funds, but before Friendship can become eligible, the law mandated more classrooms, science labs and a library.

Under the Petress administration, Friendship in Rock Hill spent \$500,000 in renovations, and launched fund raising drives that cut these debts by 13 percent.

"Not having the funds for a library is the main obstacle to accreditation now," Petress said.

The school will hold a Founder's Day drive May 16 to raise more funds to help remove back debts and build a library.

Friendship College, a historically black institution, was founded in 1891 by Rev. Mansel P. Hall, a former slave and foremost black educator in South Carolina as an alternative to the segregated public school system in the state. It's main mission was to train teachers and ministers who could help educate blacks.

Serving the college until its death in 1922, Rev. Hall effected its chartership as Friendship Normal and In-

dustrial College in 1906. It included high school level courses, ministerial training and advanced courses. When in 1983 it was reorganized as a junior college, the high school department was gradually eliminated and the new focus became liberal arts and business programs.

By 1978, the transition from Friendship Institute to Friendship College was completed under the Petress leadership with the addition of a four-year business curriculum.

Night classes in business, accounting, liberal arts, and theology for ministers starting in June will augment the program. Petress expressed optimism that the night courses will increase enrollment to 400.

When Petress first came to Friendship four years ago, only 40 students attended the college. The number has gradually risen. Prior to 1977 only three degree programs existed. Now Friendship has 18 programs, of which five lead to Bachelor degrees. Faculty

## Reagan Budget Cuts Hurt

## Child Health Programs

By Kelly E. Anderson  
Special To The Post  
ROUEMONT - President Reagan's budget paints a grim picture for the future health of mothers and children, according to Lisbeth Bamberger Schorr, chairperson of the Select Panel for the Promotion of Child Health.

The panel's 18 month study, released in December, recommends that \$4.6 billion be spent annually for a comprehensive national health policy that entitles all parents to have family planning services, prenatal and maternity care, and health care for children until they are 5 years old. Those recommendations, solicited by the Carter Administration, may be ignored by the Reagan Administration, which is anxious to cut federal spending.

"When we released the report even after the election," Mrs. Schorr said, "we still believed the recommendations were possible. But now the foundations we suggest are under attack."

Schorr, visiting professor of maternal and child health at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, spoke last week during a workshop on children and families held at the Quail Roost Conference Center. More than 20 media representatives from local and national newspapers, magazines and radio and television stations attended the workshop sponsored each year by the Bush Institute for Child and Family Policy, part of the

UNC-CH Frank Porter Graham Child Development Center.

A strong supporter of maternal and child health, Schorr told the group that infant mortality rates have decreased 40 percent since 1965 as a result of increased federal support of health programs for children and mothers. The new administration wants to cut that support by 25 percent and combine the funds in a block grant with other human service programs.

"If the administration's proposals go through, we're not only going to see a plateau, but we're going to see an increase in infant mortality," Schorr said. "It is not God-given that once infant mortality goes down it will continue to stay down without help."

"One of the block grants proposed by the Reagan Administration would combine funding for some 40 human service programs, endangering the funding of certain programs," Schorr said. States would disburse funds as they see fit, forcing health programs to compete against each other.

"In this situation, everyone fights for a piece, because all the services are combined in one pie," she said. Health services for the elderly, for example, would be pitted against those for children and families, she said.

Schorr said she would support maternal and child health care at the expense of other services, if Congress accepted Reagan's block grants approach to budget cutting. "I feel differently today that I did last year. I'm a little more ready to say, 'Yes, save it for the mothers and children.'"

"There are so few crumbs," she told the group, "but we have to try not to allow debate to happen among health services." Instead of cutting \$400-800 million for health services—"a pittance compared to the billions we're talking about!"—Schorr said



If you think the world owes you a living, hustle out and collect it.