# Editorials .

## Housing Authority's Dilemma

"But should a city that desperately needs more low-income housing spend almost \$6 million (on housing) ... and end up with about 120 fewer units than it had before?" This question was asked in a Charlotte Observer editorial this week in discussing a Housing Authority architect-proposed plan to demolish 10 of 40 buildings in a Piedmont Courts renovation plan. The Observer suggests that "maybe" the architects ought to rethink their plans and find another design plan. We wholeheartedly agree. In fact, we are suggesting categorically that the plan be totally dropped.

We certainly understand the need for increased auto driving areas, parking spaces and open space to reduce residential density levels as suggested by the architect. We agree, too, that such changes may offer tenants a greater sense of pride in their physical environment. However, at a time when funds for additional public housing has been cut off and there are over 2,100 families on the public flousing waiting list, we cannot afford these physical improve-ments at the cost of losing 120 flousing units.

We must add that the 2,100 families on the public housing waiting list understates the problem because new applicants have not been accepted in over two years. Secondly, City housing officials report that approximately 13,000 families with annual incomes of \$12,000-\$14,000 are having to spend disproportionate percentages of their incomes on housing. Thirdly, the whole idea of demolishing greatly needed low income housing is inconsistent with the City's commitment to preserving as much of the existing housing stock as possible through restoration and rehabilitation.

Therefore, we strongly urge the Housing Authority to reject the architect's plan and direct him to develop another plan allowing for the retaining of all of Piedmont Courts' residential units.

To repeat, the citizens of Charlotte cannot afford the luxury of seeing \$6 million spent on housing at the cost of a loss of 120 dwelling units. Such an act would be to compound an already near-crisis situation for the thousands of families in deperate need of public housing.

## Focusing For The Future

Bathed in spiritual joy and a bright sunshine as clouds rolled back like curtains on a theatrical stage precisely at noon, the Afro-American Cultural Center swung open its doors to the public last Saturday in its new home. Following 10 years of operation in a 605 square foot location in Spirit Square, the 11,000 square foot new home now occupies the renovated old Little Rock AME Zion Church.

Dr. Herman Thomas, chairman emeritus of the Center's board of directors, set the tone for the festive occasion when he said. "Today marks the beginning of a new era in the arts and culture of this city. What we dedicate here today is a living-learning cultural museum. It is indeed a center for everyone...the...Center is a gateway to the culture of black people and a culture shared by people of all colors."

The new 11,000 square foot facility. located in the First Ward community, was renovated with a half million dollars plus grants from the City of Charlotte and over \$1 million in private donations from indi-viduals, corporations and foundations. The facility has been designed to establish, preserve and promote Afro-American history and culture, of which the building itself has been granted historic site designation.

The Center, directed by a 21-member. biracial board of directors, is an affiliate of the Arts and Science Council. The Center provides classes in dance, music, theater theater and a 300-seat amphitheater.

The question might be asked, what does it really all mean, the pomp and ceremony and life-extension of an old church in an older black neighborhood? It means that a community, a city, and indeed a nation, will have an enlarged storehouse for the

preserving and knowledge-extending studies of unique personalities, situations, ideas, events, and institutions occurring in streams of the human experience. The Afro-American Culture Center means

and represents a way of keeping and expanding the past into the present and for offering some direction to the future. It is the place to find the roots of a particular people and part of the soul of a nation.

The Post salutes the historic opening of the Afro-American Cultural Center and encourages the citizens of our rainbow community to visit and enjoy the rich values, traditions and insights this new community-wide facility has to offer.

### Impact On Poverty

Reprinted from the Carolinian If every group and organization in our local community sponsored a business enterprise, certain important educational and economic objectives could be realized.

One of the major shortcomings of our local communities is the absence of an awareness of economic and business concepts and principles. This lack of awareness then leads to a failure to marshall the resources to rise out of some of the difficulties the community continuously

We are reminded of the retired millionaire attending a civil rights organiza-tion's meeting and inquiring when the group was going to discuss business. Because of a negative response, the well-endowed individual simply left his donation and departed.

Not until the business of America becomes the business of our communitiesbusiness-will any major impact be made on the poverty and economic status affecting our areas.

# LONG RANGE PLANNING SHOULD PIND BLACK BUSINESSES, PROFESSIONALS AND POLITICANS TO THE FOREFRONT OF PLANNING IN THE BLACK COMMUNITY, IT IS ONLY BY ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CLOUT THAT ETHNIC GROUPS HAVE BEEN ABLE TO

UNITED COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP ... NEEDED NOW

### The Controversy Of The Underclass

By Sabrina Johnson Special To The Post Many blacks are working out better lives for themselves. Over the past 20 years, the percentage of blacks in the middle class has doubled. Young black men with college educations can anticipate earning just as much as their counterparts. Of America's 10 largest cities, six have black mayors. And "The Cosby Show" is the most popular

Hence, in the shoes of progress, a second nation has emerged within Black America and white America also. A culture of "have-nots" drifting quickly apart from the basic values of the "haves." Rooted primarily in the country's urban areas; called the Black Underclass.

show on television.

Amid the uncertainty and controversy of the underclass, approximately onethird of all blacks live in poverty; like poor whites, some hold jobs or use welshifting back to the mainstream. The cure of this black underclass finds itself caged in a continuous cycle of joblessness, broken homes, welfare, drugs, and violence. How many people are involved? Two million to



Sabrina

3.5 million - roughly one-third of all poor blacks.

Some statistics directly incorporated in this core of people as they pertain to young sters: one in every 24 young black men is murdered; one in four births is to a teenager; one in two lives in poverty; and one in two grows up without a father.

Approximately one in two teens is out of work.

The numbers are not germane to blacks; the 23 million poor whites find themselves experiencing the same problems.

The problems of the black underclass are causing every sector of this country to wonder why, in less than 20 years, the increase has been

tremendous. And while most immigrant groups in the United States - including some blacks - have moved up the economic ladder proportionately blacks have not made the impact they should; especially since the death of Martin Luther King

Black leadership is fractured on the debate as to why blacks are not succeeding in higher numbers. The old guard places the blame on lingering racism and cramped economic opportunities. They believe the way out is through affirmative action, job training and expanded federal programs.

A new breed of bootstrap conservatives believe race is not the critical factor, but that the declining family values and ghetto culture are the central problems. They believe blacks need self-help

Adding more to the emotion of the debate is the fact that throughout America, popular political leaders starting from President Reagan to mayors are outwardly questioning the billions of federal funds spent on public assistance, education, income, security and housing for the disad-vantaged (black, white, Hispanic, Oriental, everyone).

among themselves.

Reagan believes that federal assistance has created a dependency on welfare. Ironically it is believed that the system is no longer the blame but the responsibility must fall on the shoulders of the poor.

Charles Murray, a senior research fellow at the Manhattan Institute for Policy Research, points out that it is a mistake to discuss the problems of the underclass and or family breakdown in terms of black families, black values, black leader-ship and solutions. And that it is misleading to seek explanations in terms of a explanations in terms of a national plunge into immorality. Finally, poverty is more a result than a cause of the phenomenon. Truly a contrast to what Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-NY working in the Johnson administration two decades ago) disclosed in his controversial report on the fall of black family life.

Recently the code of silence in bringing up the issue of black family life was broken. Increasingly, civil rights leaders are address ing the issue of unwed mothers and fatherless families. Jesse Jackson recent-ly said, "There is a general cultural crisis where the basic moral standards of society are dropping..."

### Miller Says:

## Tomorrow's Growth: International Standard Of Excellence

By Sherman N. Miller Special To The Post When American industry had a captive domestic market they forgot the importance of high quality and competitive pricing to maintaining long-term control of a market. It was easy to say, "Raise the prices instead of wasting large sums of money on new technology or risk losing sales negotiating long-term labor contracts that are fiscally sound." I believe that the socioeconomic constrictions of America's segregation era lulled many black American businesses into a comparable scenario in the black community.

The rapid evolution of the U.S. domestic market into world market dealt American industry a crip-pling blow by redefining the rules of the U.S. marketplace. Many mainstream businesses have begun producing high quality products, improving their operations' productivity, and listening to customers to learn their values and needs. As the American dollar depreciates relative to other international currencies, these actions will lead to a positive U.S. trade balance in

the next 10 years.



Sherman

Nevertheless, this new international business standard of excellence has permanently reshaped America's psyche.
I recently listened to two

elderly black chaps at Freeman Harris Restaurant, Shreveport, LA, raye about the national recognition of this blackowned restaurant. These chaps' enthusiasm left me with a hankering to talk to a mainstream black entrepre-

I found this opportunity whilst eating at McDonald's Cafeteria (not to be confused with The McDonald's chain) in Charlotte, NC. I discovered the food to be excellent, prices to be excellent, and the employees to be extremely courteous. This cafeteria's atmosphere reminded me of the excellent treatment I had received at Oriental restaurants whilst traveling through South Asian Pacific countries.

John McDonald's personal story fitted the classic American Dream scenario.
He immediately made it clear that he is in the business of selling taste (Old American Traditional and American Heritage Food).

Since I have heard many blacks complain about the haughty manners displayed by some blacks in the service industry, I asked McDonald what he did to

prevent bad attitudes from frightening off his business. John replied, "I only have one minute for that and that is too long."

He went on to tell me that he never gets uptight. McDonald gave me the impression that he is a non-publicity seeking achiev-er who is an eternal optimist.

I sought his advice for other black business people who are presently attempting to develop espirit de corps in their workforce.

"Black businessmen need

to get closer to Christ to know how to talk to their people," said McDonald.

Although McDonald had revealed himself to be a very religious man who readily

calls upon God for solutions to business problems, he feels that there should be "no fences" restricting his business progress in Mainstream America.

#### Pet Licenses

The 1987 City animal licenses will go on sale beginning Monday, May 19. All cuts and dogs four months of age or older in the city must have a current yearly animal license.

current yearly animal license.
Owners whose pets have a current
City animal license or an unexpired
rabies record will receive a letter
telling how they can participate in
the mail-in program. If you are a pet
owner and do not receive a letter,
you may pick up a mail-in envelope
at your local veterinstrian's office
beginning May 12. Mail-in envelopes
and renewals will be processed when
the animals tags go on Sale May 19.

The fees for City animal licenses
this year are: \$5 for spayed or
neutered cats or dogs and \$20 for
fertile cats or dogs. The fine for
failure to purchase a license is \$25.
To buy a license for \$5, pet owners
must provide proof that the animal
has been spayed or neutered unless
such proof is already indicated on
the renewal letter. (Proof is either a
signed statement from a veterinarian, receipt for surgery, or proof of signed statement from a veterina-rian, receipt for surgery, or proof of a prepaid appointment for surgery at the Humane Society of Charlotte Spay-Neuter Clinic or from a local veterinarian.) Animal owners over 62 years of age whose pet has been spayed or neutered, or has a health exemption may obtain a free license.

For more information about City mimal licenses, call the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Animal Shelter at

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