



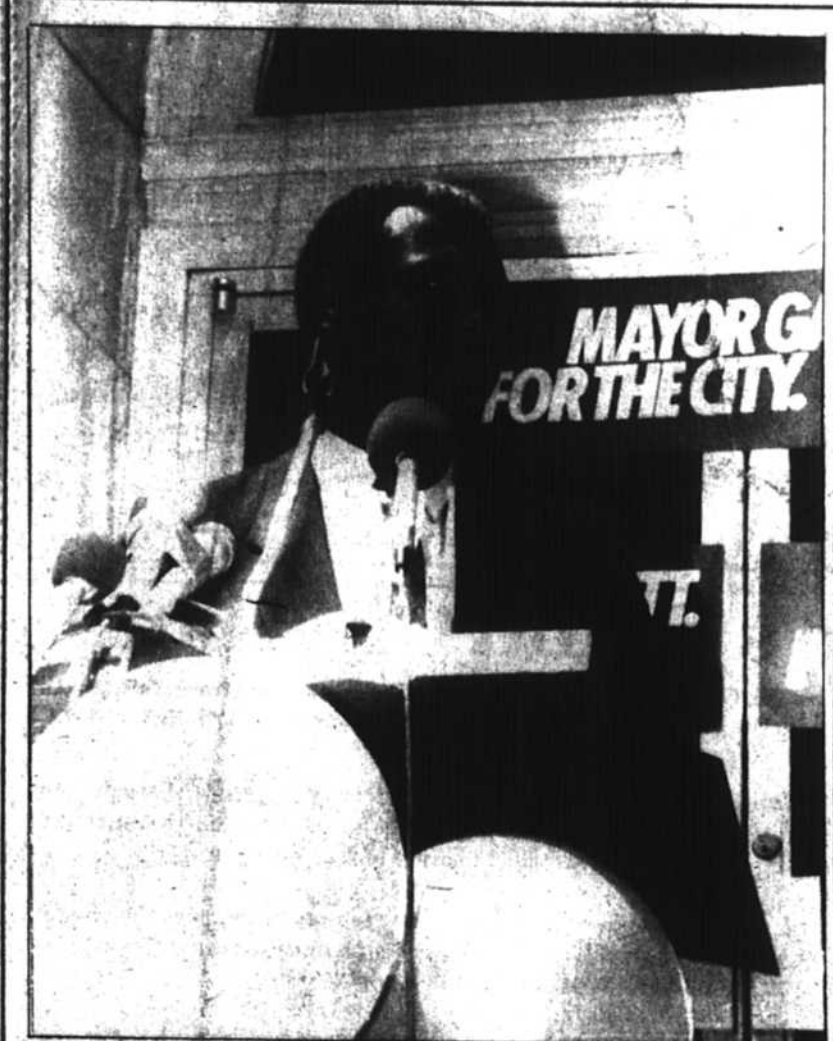
THE CHARLOTTE POST

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"I love the job," said Mayor Harvey Gantt at a press conference last week when he made the official announcement that he will run for Mayor of Charlotte in the 1988 election. Gantt has served as mayor of the Queen City for two consecutive terms.

Nat'l Black Mayors Conference Brings Prestige To Charlotte

In a news conference held recently at City Hall, Charlotte Mayor Harvey B. Gantt and officials of the Charlotte Convention and Visitors Bureau (CCVB) noted that the National Conference of Black Mayors (NCBM) will bring hundreds of influential leaders, thousands of dollars and national attention to the city. The 14th annual conference will be held in Charlotte, April 12-17, 1988.

"Charlotte looks forward to welcoming the mayors from across the nation, along with the numerous elected officials, state and federal officers, speakers and educators who are drawn each year to this event," said Mayor Gantt.

Mayor Gantt has proposed to the convention planning committee that delegates participate in on-site workshops at several City government projects to see how Charlotte handles problems common to all city governments. Parks, public housing, and public-private development efforts will be considered for these workshops.

According to Doug Stafford, president of the CCVB, Mayor Gantt, a member of NCBM, was a key factor in winning this national convention for Charlotte. "Mayor

Gantt's work among the membership and his reputation were invaluable in bringing the convention here. We will be following cities such as Miami, New Orleans, St. Louis and Atlantic City." "Obviously, this conference will be an innovative one for the delegates and an important one for Charlotte's growing reputation as a convention site," said Joan Zimmerman, chairman of the CCVB Board of Directors. Charlotte is in the same league as the other cities that have hosted this convention.

In addition to NCBM's 295 mayors from across the country, the convention will attract several hundred more elected and appointed government officials. Out-of-town delegates should number 500 to 600, said NCBM executive director Michelle Kourouma. "Total attendance will number almost 3,000 when you count speakers, local residents, corporate representatives and others who participate in the meetings," she said.

Based on a national average spending of \$126 a day by each individual attending a convention, local hotels and businesses will share almost a half-million dollars in income from the convention.

City Offices Closed July 6

All offices of Charlotte City government will be closed Monday, July 6, in observance of Independence Day. Regular business hours will resume on Tuesday, July 7, at 8 a.m.

During the holiday week, there will be only one refuse collection by the City Sanitation Division. During that week all residents receiving City service are asked to place both backyard garbage and curbside trash at the curb for collection. Except for the Monday holiday, collection of both backyard garbage and curbside trash will be made from the curb on the regularly scheduled backyard collection day. Those residents who normally receive Monday backyard pick-up will receive collection of garbage and trash from the curb on Tuesday. Elderly persons or individuals with physical disabilities may call the Sanitation Di-

vision at 336-2673 to receive collection assistance.

Buses operated by the Charlotte Transit System will run on a Sunday schedule on the holiday.

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Strategies For Mobilizing Black Voters

NC Second Congressional District, An Example

Washington, D.C. -- The Joint Center for Political Studies released a unique and timely new study which documents the kinds of strategies and programs that are most likely to produce dramatic increases in the number of black Americans who register to vote and who actually vote.

The study, *Strategies for Mobilizing Black Voters: Four Case Studies*, focuses on voter mobilization efforts in four widely differ-

ing localities: Birmingham, AL; Chicago, IL; Philadelphia, PA; and North Carolina's 2nd Congressional District (Durham).

All four cases illustrate remarkably successful mobilization efforts. In the three cities, these efforts resulted in victory for black mayoral candidates; and in North Carolina's 2nd Congressional District, the efforts substantially increased black political participation.

Although the circumstances in each case were unique, all the experiences demonstrate effective strategies and techniques that might be used elsewhere and all underscore the importance of vigorous mobilization drives for any campaign that must rely heavily on electoral support from blacks.

Commenting on the study, Joint Center President Eddie N. Williams said, "Black voters are a growing force in American poli-

tics. This study is a valuable guide for organizations that seek to mobilize the black vote and for political candidates who seek to win that vote."

Copies of *Strategies for Mobilizing Black Voters: Four Case Studies* may be purchased for \$8.95 from the Joint Center for Political Studies Publications Office, 1301 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., #400, Washington, D.C. 20004, 202-626-3500.

Local NAACP Signs Pact With Ad Co.

Mary Clark, president of the Charlotte Branch of the NAACP, announced the signing of a Fair Share Agreement with Adams Outdoor Advertising Company. This agreement is a local initiative that exemplifies the efforts of local NAACP branches across the country. Economic development in the black community is one of the top five issues of concern in our agenda to improve the quality of life for minorities.

On and off premise signs are an important part of our community. Adam's Outdoor Advertising Company's services impact on the lives of all the residents of Charlotte. The Charlotte Branch NAACP is grateful that Adam's Outdoor Advertising Company is also a good corporate citizen that shares and cares.

Adam's Outdoor Advertising Company has agreed to the following:



Mary Clark

A. Retained the services of a minority owned consultant firm to develop and implement a minority community relation program

B. Agreed to make annual contributions to black organizations on an equal dollar amount given to any other non-profit organization regardless to race, color, or national origin.

C. Agreed to provide more PSA's to black organizations such as the NAACP, WestFest, Dr. Martin Luther King Holiday, CIA, MEAC, Black universities, and the United Negro College Fund.

D. Agreed to increase the number of blacks on its staff as openings become available, with immediate openings in sales.

E. Will solicit services and purchase products from the following black-owned vendors: 1. concrete, 2. electrical supplies, 3. landscaping materials, 4. petroleum products, 5. office supplies, motor vehicles, purchase and maintenance, 7. towing service, 8. tires and auto parts.



Dr. Prezell Robinson

Dr. Robinson Presents Black College Concerns

WASHINGTON, D.C. - Dr. Prezell R. Robinson, president of Saint Augustine's College (Raleigh, N.C.) served as spokesperson for historically black colleges across the United States. Robinson presented the major concerns of these institutions through the National Association for Equal Opportunity in Education (NAFEO). Robinson made the presentation to Dr. James Miller, Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), as he represented Dr. Elias Blake the current chairman of NAFEO.

The presentation included three broad recommendations which urged the Reagan administration to guarantee continued commitment to historically black colleges and universities; a strong "assertive initiative" coming from individual Federal Agencies who are aware of available resources and targets of opportunity for historically black colleges; and to devise a plan that will allow key decision-makers developing budgets and policies, and all departments interact with representatives of the historically black colleges so that their budgets and policy recommendations before they are finalized.

Some 22 specific recommendations were offered through Robinson that he said will help HBCUs continue to offer quality programs to our students in future years.

They included strengthening student financial aid; greater emphasis on grants for low-income students; make loan programs more adaptable to the needs of low-income minority students; redirect the state student incentive grant program so that minority students can enter critical areas of education and science, as well as motivate high minority achievers to excel and pursue graduate and professional education; the expansion of Title III, Part B funds, to be used for renovation of auxiliary and academic facilities.

Robinson said if these recommendations are considered seriously, the current administration in Washington will guarantee that history will record its contributions to the historically black colleges and universities as one of the major accomplishments of Mr. Reagan's presidency.

Chambers Recalls Landmark Case

Attorney Julius L. Chambers reviews his landmark desegregation victory, *Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education*, in a special report on the Constitution in the July issue of *Black Enterprise*, black America's guidebook for success.

Chambers, 50, has served as Director-Counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. since 1984, and founded the first interracial law firm in North Carolina's history.

Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg relied on the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, states Chambers in his *Black Enterprise* essay. The suit petitioned the court to require the school board to not only end compulsory segregation, but to remedy its lingering effects.

In 1964, the Charlotte-Mecklenburg school board decided to close several formerly all-white public schools in order to avoid integration. Private academies opened to accommodate those white students, and Cham-

bers filed suit after black children were denied admission to predominantly white schools near their homes.

The suit lost in federal district court. A 1965 court-approved desegregation plan by the school board still left most black children in segregated schools, and in 1968 Chambers reopened the case, he relates in *Black Enterprise*.

District Judge James B. McMillan ordered the school board to devise a far-reaching desegregation plan that included rezoning school districts and, where necessary, busing students.

The school board won a partial reversal in 1970, but Chambers petitioned the Supreme Court and won a unanimous victory in 1971.

"From the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment," Chambers says in *Black Enterprise*, "flows a long line of Supreme Court decisions that have enabled minorities and other disadvantaged Americans to prevent abuses by government."

Swann is remarkable because



Atty. Julius Chambers

by affirming the school board's duty to remedy the lingering effects of racial discrimination, the Court approved the use of all reasonable means, including busing, to achieve desegregation.

The July issue of *Black Enterprise* is available at selected newsstands, or by sending \$1.95 plus \$1.00 postage to the publisher, 130 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10011.

Notch-Babies Want Equal Social Security Benefits

By LaShun Lawson
Post Staff Writer

Social Security benefits are not favorable for "Notch-Babies," those who are receiving reduced benefits due to mistakes congress made in 1972. Born between 1917-1921, Notch-Babies receive social security checks that may be anywhere from \$3.20-\$200 a month less than someone who paid the same amount into the system during working years but happen to be born before 1917. There are an estimated 14 million Notch-Babies nationwide.

The Notch came about as the result of a mistake made by congress in 1972 when someone in the Social Security Administration made an error in computing Social Security payments. The COLA (Cost Of Living Allowance) was combined with the regular Social Security Benefits (base ratio) which increased the wage ratio for those born before



1917. As a result of adding the COLA formula it was a sure threat to bankrupt the Social Security system by the year 2000.

The legislation that created the "notch" in 1977 was an effort to

correct this mistake that was causing the system to go broke. When congress reconstructed the formula, they used the years 1917-

See Notch on Page 6A