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THE AWARD-WINNING "VOICE OF THE BLACK COMMUNITY"

50 Cents

Martin: Move Toward Black Economic Gains

By Jalyne Strong
Post Editor

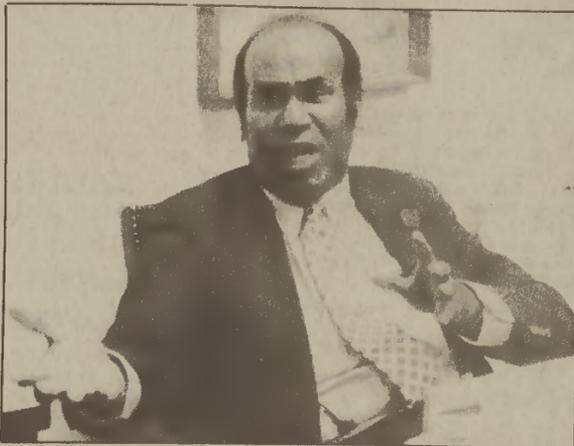
"We come to Washington to demand Jobs and Freedom --- again."

John E. Jacob, President and CEO National Urban League at the March on Washington 25th anniversary, August 27, 1988

"Black people are economic caricatures in this country. In our judgement, blacks are still preoccupied with peace, freedom and civil rights; still trying to revive a war that we've won."

The latter statement issued by Dr. Freddie J. Martin, President and CEO of the American Institute for Economic Development (AIED), is meant to trounce the first statement by Jacob and the defeatist attitude of black Americans who continue to plead for jobs and freedom when, in Dr. Martin's estimation, they should be asking, "Where's the money?"

"There comes a time when individuals must move on," said Dr. Martin during an interview prior to his speaking engagement with the Carolina Association



Dr. Freddie Martin speaks on the state of black economics.

of Black Women Entrepreneurs (CABWE) in Charlotte last Friday.

"Blacks don't march on Washington for money. Black people are not interested in money.

They're interested in civil rights and education. Therein lies our downfall."

That may be what Dr. Martin believes now, but in his crisscrossing the country, particu-

larly the southeast, he's doing what he can to amend that situation.

The AIED is a corporation with a twofold purpose: for one, it conducts research and formulates strategies for economic and business development in black communities; secondly, it monitors legislation on Capitol Hill that impacts on black economic development.

Bolstered by some disturbing statistics about black economics, Dr. Martin is on a mission to change black people's behaviors concerning money and its uses.

"We concluded in January of 1988 that the so-called 'commitment' of the Federal government to black economics is non-commitment," said Dr. Martin. "For blacks to enter the mainstream, going by the theory of quotas for contracts and grants is wrong."

"We should get them because we have a right to share in the business. Because we pay taxes.

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PRINCE PERFECT...yes, he was, when the Lovesexy stopped at the Charlotte Coliseum. See more in Entertainment/Page 7A.

Fulani Seeks New Alliance Of Voters

By HEAR WHITE
Post Staff Writer

Lenora Fulani, an independent candidate for president, believes black America has to flex its political muscle by changing its voting habits.

The New Alliance Party candidate said in a Monday interview the dominant national parties have turned their backs on people of color in general and blacks specifically.

The Democrats, she said, think they have the minority vote wrapped up and the Republicans don't even bother to address their concerns.

So, to get their attention, Fulani wants to take the black vote away from Democrat Michael Dukakis to hand the White House to Republican George Bush.

"We need to take our vote and teach the Democrats they can't take our vote for granted," she said.

Fulani is the first black candidate to be on ballots in all 50 states and Washington, D.C. She is also the first black woman to receive federal matching funds for her campaign.

The Democrats haven't includ-



Dr. Lenora Fulani, independent candidate for President of the United States, explains the reasons behind her independence to Johnson C.

Smith University students. Fulani spoke at the university Tuesday.

ed minority issues in its drive to election day and the Republicans have bypassed black concerns altogether. Fulani charged, which doesn't make it an alternative.

"(Voting for either party) would

be totally stupid," she said. "You don't vote for someone who's been kicking you in the teeth. As far as Dukakis and Bush are concerned, choosing between them isn't really a good choice."

Those choices---or the lack of

them---may bring millions of black voters to the New Alliance camp, Fulani hopes.

"The black community is sick of (Dukakis and Bush)," she said.

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Students And Youth Targeted For Voter

Atlanta, GA - The Sammy Young, Jr. Voter Registration and Education drive, a project spearheaded by the Voter Education Project, has embarked on an effort to register 30,000 minority youth ages 18-26. Involving 11 Southern states, the project began September 6th and will run through October 11th, and is named in honor of Sammy Young, Jr., an African-American student killed in 1966 as a result of his activities with the student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

During the past 20 years various organizations have made attempts to increase the level of political involvement of minority non-voters. However, very few have been successful in attracting greater participation of young, minority voters over any length of time. According to Ed Brown, Director of the Voter Education Project, "This project will be one of the most ambi-

tious efforts to register minority youth and students."

Sammy Young Jr.'s name is a symbolic point of departure for black students to reacquaint themselves with their past as well as to stimulate new discussions of what the ballot is to be used for. VEP hopes with this particular campaign to provide an institutionalized means for involving black students and youth in the political process. VEP seeks to end the underrepresentation of young African-Americans in the political system and reawaken a critical political consciousness in order to foster resolutions to not only student and youth problems but the issues which beset the overall black community today. According to the Project Director Ajamu Baraka, two of the underlining and long-term goals are

(1) to develop an understanding of and appreciation for the his-

torical contribution students and youth have made toward the extension of democratic rights for African-Americans and (2) to develop a more politically informed student and youth voter registration network. He remarks, "There is a compelling need for black students to organize themselves independently, not only to vote but to come to terms with the issues that black people face today. The vote is only a tactic toward other goals which have to be discussed and acted upon."

The Sammy Young, Jr. Voter Registration Coalition has called upon local, state, and city governments, as well as student government associations and statewide student associations to designate September 26 through October 2, 1988 Sammy Young, Jr. voter registration week.

Benson Housing Authority.

"I agree that there has been a problem and it is a problem I have been remiss in," Matthews said. "But I don't have the means to increase the number of members. I think my authority is limited to appointments."

Reggie Holley, spokesman for members of Citizens for Respon-

Registration Drives Across America

Sammy Young Jr.: A Brief Portrait

Sammy Young Jr. was born in Tuskegee, Alabama, on November 7, 1944. He was born into what was an essentially traditional black middle class family. He attended local Catholic schools and eventually ended up at Cornwall Academy in Great Barrington, Massachusetts (home of Dr. W.E. B. Dubois). Like many young people unable to escape the reality of being black in America, Sammy began to experience the anxieties and voice the concerns about the conditions of his people in the South.

He returned home to attend Tuskegee Institute High School and upon graduation, joined the United States Navy. He was released on a medical discharge in the summer of 1964 and enrolled at Tuskegee Institute in January, 1965. It was at this point that Sammy's political ac-

tivity began. Like many young black people of that period Sammy's political awakening was informed by raw experience. The brutality, beatings and everyday harassment of civil rights workers compelled him to get involved.

Beginning in March, 1965, he worked with Tuskegee Institute Advancement League (TIAL) and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). With SNCC, Sammy developed his skills as an organizer and educator. He worked in voter registration drives throughout South Alabama and Mississippi and led boycotts of white Tuskegee merchants. Sammy was a rebel with many causes, he was also a young man dealing with everyday pressures: school work, interpersonal relationships, his family and the character of traditional black Tuskegee life.

Sammy's political activity moved him into situations that were harassing and dangerous. At age 22 he was shot in the back of the head by a white gas station attendant when he sought to use the "white toilet." Sammy's life and work were only just beginning. He was the need to look at his people's lives and make the decision, a generational one, to break with the past and challenge the status quo.

Sammy's life was a fascinating example of courage and self-change. One to be understood and emulated by the currently generation of students and youth in all its positive respects. It is to Sammy Young Jr. and the untold thousands of young people who struggled courageously then and now to discover their historical mission and to fulfill it that this drive is dedicated.

Blacks Want To Join N.C. City's Housing Board

RALEIGH (AP) --- There have been no black members on the Benson Public Housing Board since it was formed in the early 1960s, even though more than half of the residents of Johnston County public housing are black.

Now, black residents want Mayor Charles Matthews to expand the board from five to nine

members, and to include minorities and a public housing tenant on the new positions.

Matthews said that he was sympathetic, but is not sure what he can do about the problem. The mayor said state law gave him the authority to appoint board members, but not to expand the board. The board governs the operation of the

sible Government, said most of Benson's black population live in public housing and 62 percent of the public housing tenants are black.

"Many black tenants in public housing feel the board is insensitive," Holley said. He said some "elements" were trying to keep blacks off the board.

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