Blacks Don't Keep Money At Home Continued From Page 1A

"The country was founded on no taxation without representation. They say we are not qualified. Do you have to be qualified to get your money back? We're

talking about our money!"

That is just one of the "fundamental concepts of money" that Dr. Martin hopes black people will begin to understand. But, at the same time, he worries about the black community's level of awareness. "Blacks do not have the sophistication to participate in economic devel-opment," he laments. The blame for that condition

falls, according to Dr. Martin, on the country's current educa-tion system, the black leader-ship, and black people's unnatural habit of giving away all their

money.

If blacks march for education, Dr. Martin hopes they'll march for relevant education. The educational system of today is "an education of obsolescence," maintains Dr. Martin. He refers to the fact that there are no business courses offered in elementary or secondary education. There is no, as Dr. Martin likes to say, "B-School"

"This country is founded on business, not on education. That being the case, the school's curriculum should include strong emphasis on entrepreneurship and formation of business," said Dr. Martin, "Money 101 and 102."

With the lack of these business courses, according to Dr. Martin, "It is the epitomy of ignorance for blacks to insist that their kids be educated for an environment that does not exist.

"We must stop telling our kids to get an education to get a job and begin telling them to get an education to get a corporation.
The ultimate level of education

Fulani Continued From Page 1A

"It doesn't necessarily translate into votes for me, but all we need is 1 to 2 percent to defeat Duka-kis."

Fulani's strategy is to cost the Democrats the election by siphoning black votes in swing states where Dukakis and Bush are running even. States with large black populations, such as California, New York, Texas and North Carolina are New Alliance

targets.
Those states carry the balance of the 270 electoral votes needed

of the 270 electoral votes hecaet to win the presidency.

Black voters, Fulant feels, are becoming impatient with a po-litical process that doesn't work for them. Earlier this century. blacks bolted one party for another and now the pendulum may be swinging again.
"In the 30s we left the Republi-

cans because they failed to deliver and blacks are leaving the Democratic Party," she said. "I don't think blacks are stuck to the Democratic Party. I think our leadership is tied to the Democrats because that's how they got their jobs."

Fulani supported Jesse Jack-son's bid to win the Democratic nomination but now that he is out of the running, the New Alliance Party wants to carry his

"Jesse has done his due and run his race," she said, "and now the Rainbow Party has to pick up the ball and run with it."
Fulani has not spoke

Jackson personally, and doesn't expect to because of Democratic "pressure" on Jackson to deliver black voters in the general elec-

"I think it was very clear when he started running in '88 that Jackson had to take what amounted to a loyalty oath" to the Democratic nominee, Fulani said. "Jesse supported the ideas of the Rainbow Party, but he has to support Dukakis. We don't."

Running a national campaign as a little-known candidate has been tough, Fulani said, but she feels her message is getting through to blacks.

A recent poll conducted in New York, Chicago and Philadelphia--cities with large black populations---show that Fulani support is good where voters are fa-miliar with her candidacy. Among 3,329 blacks polled in

New York, for example, 3 percent said they would vote for Bush, 30 percent for Dukakis and 43 percent for Fulani.

Fulani's biggest hurdle may be the lack of coverage by white-controlled media, which she said was evident by "the most lily-white debate I've seen in my life" Sunday in Winston-Salem. Because she wasn't invited to participate, Fulani filed a federal lawsuit against the Commission on Presidential Debates. the sponsor.

Even though the debate went on, Fulani was campaigning in Winston-Salem, rallying sup-port outside the hall where Du-

kakis and Bush met. "I'll be at the next one, too," Fulani said, referring to the debate scheduled next month for Los Angeles. "I'll either be in it or I'll be outside protesting." is the control of resources --

power. Don't look for the current black leadership to stress such things, says Dr. Martin, who claims the black leadership is not talking about such. "They want someone to give us some

They (whites) are not going to give you their money. We need to learn to take from the environ-

ment legally."

Dr. Martin reiterates that there needs to be a change in the behavior of black people regarding their money. He points out that blacks give away 95 to 96 percent of their money by spending with white businesses and investing in white-owned banks that, in turn, refuse to give loans to black entrepreneurs

He and AEID are now working with black churches around the country in an effort to change some of the siphoning off of black wealth. He compares the fact of the black churches squirreling their weekly donations in white banks to the notion of a Jewish rabbi putting his temple's funds in a black bank. "The idea is absurd," says Dr. Martin.

When he speaks, Dr. Martin's serious subject matter is inter-jected with biting satirisms on the subject of black economics. He admits he is ruthless and he does not hold back on pointing out that many of the practices black people engage in with their money can't be called any-thing else but stupid.

For example, he relates how some black people say they hate white people. "'I can't stand them,' they say. But they'll give them all their money," Dr. Mar-tin retorts. "They'll shop at their stores, invest in their banks, etc.

"They must not hate them too "They (whites) have been doing right," says Dr. Martin, referring to the fact of whites keeping their money in their communi-

ties. "We have been doing wrong."
"We must make spending with blacks a moral imperative. We now have \$220 billion to do right with."



Donald Johnson (1) of Mechanics and Farmers Bank and Louise Sellers (c) of the West Trade Beatties Ford Area Merchants Association accept a \$500 dollar donation from Dr. Dennis Watts, chiro-practor, to go towards the Beattles Ford Rd. Incubator Project. Watts' Chiropractic Center is located at 2501 Beatties Ford Rd. He says he is a strong supporter of minority-owned business and economic development in the area ever since he opened his office there several years ago. Dr. Watts' donation goes toward the \$150,000 goal set by the Incubator Project's Board of Directors to be raised from private sources for the Incubator Building Fund.

Jackson Seeks Commitment

Former Democratic presidential candidate, Rev. Jesse Jack son, told a capacity crowd of 750 people that major U.S. companies are not fulfilling a commitment to minority suppliers.

Jackson was the keynote speaker for the Eleventh Annual Banquet of the Minority Suppli-Development Council (CMSDC), held Wednesday night at the Marriott City Center.

Jackson said America uses blacks to win wars and sporting events; if it begins to give more business contracts to blacks the country can win economically.

Former U.S. Congressman Parren Mitchell, a guest speaker at the banquet, reinforced the complaint concerning major corporations' non-commitment to minority suppliers.

Jackson's appearance at the banquet was sponsored by the CMSDC with assistance from

At the banquet, Gale Boland, Trade Fair Chairman, CMSDC, gave the welcome. Ken Koontz served as the master of ceremony. There were award presentations made to companies that have shown a commitment to minority suppliers.

The banquet kicks off the Eleventh Annual CMSDC Trade Expo. The Trade Expo opens Thursday, September 29th at the Charlotte Convention Center and showcases exhibits of more than 200 minority vendors.

The CMSDC has an estimated membership of 450 minority and majority-owned companies. Majority companies in the Carolinas reported spending \$457 million with minority-owned companies in the two states last



Jackson addresses 750-member audience at CMSDC banquet. Ken



Parren Mitchell was guest speaker for the event.

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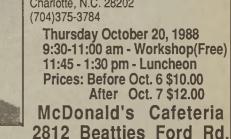


The Drug Education Center cordially invites you to attend the 1988 Charlotte Cares Week Luncheon and Workshop Presenting:

Peter Bell,

Executive Director of the Institute on Black Chemical Abuse, Minneopolis Minnesota as he shares insights and techniques that will not only assist alcohol and drug programs in reversing trends toward heavier substance abuse, but will aid in making members of the community more knowledgeable of what they can do to better understand the many reasons people turn to drugs and what we, the community at large, can do about it. For more information Contact: Drug Education Center

500 E. Morehead St. Suite 100 Charlotte, N.C. 28202 (704)375-3784



9:30-11:00 am - Workshop(Free) 11:45 - 1:30 pm - Luncheon Prices: Before Oct. 6 \$10.00 After Oct. 7 \$12.00 McDonald's Cafeteria

Drug Tests Are Unreliable

one of the report's authors.

The RTI researcher and principal author of the study, Kenneth H. Davis Jr., said it showed that the accuracy of drug-testing labs across the country is "in need of

The study was carried out under federal contract to the National Institute on Drug Abuse as a preliminary survey to help the federal government estab-lish standards for accrediting drug-testing laboratories. Until recently, the federal government has not regulated the accuracy of drug testing.

drug testing.
Dr. Richard Hawks, of the drug abuse institute, who participated in the RII study, said the survey showed wide variations in the accuracy of labs.

"We had some labs that got vir-

tually everything correct and some that were very bad," Hawks said in a telephone interview. Some detected virtually nothing in the samples.

"If that happens in real life, North Carolinians could be unjustly fired," said Jim Shields, executive director of the N.C. Civil Liberties Union. "Thousands of peoples' livelihoods depend on the accuracy of the testing. It's critical."

The survey, conducted in the fall of 1986, monitored 50 labs

in an "open" fashion, meaning they knew when they were being monitored. Of those 50, 40 also agreed to allow "blind" tests where they would be monitored without their knowledge.

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