—Jesse and Dukakis meet

(Continued from Page 1A)

presidential nominee Texas Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, met for more than two hours in a hotel suite in the convention city.

Dukakis said, "We've had a very, very good meeting" and Jackson said the session was "broad, in-depth, detailed and, in my mind, fruitful."

But in response to a question, Dukakis firmly said, "There is no deal and there is no fine print" addressing the demands Jackson has made in return for a friction-free convention and the backing of his supporters in the campaign against Republican Vice President George Bush in the fall.

Jackson, who felt he was snubbed when Dukakis did not tell him in advance that Bentsen would be his vice presidential pick, said the second spot on the ticket did not come up at the meeting.

The preacher-politician, who had mentioned the possibility of challenging Bentsen for the nomination, said his campaign has "no plans to submit my name into nomination" Thursday and added, "There will be no encouragement of anyone to do it."

Despite the apparent harmony, there were no specifics given by either Dukakis or Jackson for the civil rights leader's demand for "shared" partnership and participation in the fall campaign, which he has never defined.

But the 54-year-old Dukakis said, "I want Jesse Jackson to play a major role in the campaign" and said Jackson's dissident supporters would be an "essential part of the coalition" in his effort to win the White House.

Dukakis said, however, "Beginning today, we go forward with discussion of the platform, an effort to bring into our campaign key (Jackson) staff people. . . . He will be doing everything he possibly can and I want him to do everything — campaigning together and separately."

Jackson, 46, said discussions on the platform, which he ordered halted Tuesday after Bentsen, 67, was picked as vice president, will resume but indicated he will challenge some of the party planks.

Indicating that Dukakis had been receptive to at least some of his demands, the civil rights leader, who polled nearly 7 million votes and has more than 1,100 delegates, said, "We talked about an expanded role and participation on the Democratic Committee, at the state and national level."

Dukakis said it was "premature" to discuss Jackson's role if the Democrats win in November, saying that once victory is in hand, "we can build . . . unity" and the "rest will take care of itself."

Asked about his remarks that the Democratic Party can only have one quarterback — the nominee — Dukakis said, "Great quarterbacks aren't great quarterbacks unless they have very strong members of their team."

Jackson added, "The governor has adequately defined the relationship. . . . We in substance got down to the final role. It is a very significant step. . . . inclusion, expansion and support."

"I made it very clear. . . . I seek no job. I seek no title. I seek no salary," Jackson said. "My effectiveness would be lessened if I had a job, salary.".

Dukakis said Jackson "is going to be involved, actively and fully in a way that will bring us together."

Alluding to the voter registration effort that Jackson has made a cornerstone of his two presidential campaigns, the governor said Jackson will help the party "build the strongest grassroots community organization we hope has ever been organized for a presidential campaign."

The meeting at Dukakis's luxury hotel was the culmination of nearly a week of behind-the-scenes maneuvering by top aides. The last time the two met was on the Fourth of July, when Dukakis and his wife, Kitty, had Jackson and his wife, Jackie, over to their Brookline, Mass. home for dinner, followed by fireworks and a concert by the Boston Pops.

The ultimate aim of the negotiations, both camps said, was laying the groundwork for a harmonious national convention that unifies Democrats and energizes the party toward the autumn battle with Bush.

—Is Cable TV ready?

(Continued from Page 1A)

which give the agency censorship rights— on a system that wasn't common carrier.

The decision eliminated FCC regulation of broadcast content of public access cable television.

Following the ruling, franchising authorities began putting public access requirements in individual franchises.

Part of the requirement for public access prohibited the franchiser from assuming editorial control over the contents broadcast over the channel.

The diminished restraints made air time available for the community on a first-come, first-served basis.

"These are the kinds of channels these (hate) groups would get, since there is no censorship or prior restraint. The franchiser can't pick and chose who has accessibility to the station," Kalb said.

Network television, on the other hand, is a different situation.

Kalb said the community-at-large has no specific right of access to any network affiliate. Generally, this privilege is reserved for political candidates or groups.

Recently, the City Council voted 11 to 2 to eliminate Public Access Channel 25 to prevent the Missouri Knights, the local Ku Klux Klan arm, from accessing the public airwaves.

"The people of Kansas City made a real impact in keeping hate groups like the Klan off the airwaves," said Harry Ingalls, spokesperson for Councilmember Sharpe, a key proponent of the initiative.

The situation arose when the Missouri Knights sought to produce their own weekly cable television program, "Klansas City Kable," after failing to gain access for White Aryan Resistance leader Tom Metzger's program, "Race and Reason."

Members of the Kansas City Council subsequently sought to change the local public access channel into a community programming channel which would allow American Cablevision to exercise editorial control over the station.

After the American Civil Liberties Union threatened to file suit against the city for violating the Klan's first amendment rights, the Council remained deadlocked by a 6 to 6 on the changes.

But in several subsequent votes, the body decided to allow American Cablevision the right to eliminate the public access channel, while not requiring the company to substitute another channel.

"This avoided giving any number of hate groups access to air their racist views which are protected by the First Amendment," said Ingalls.

Sharpe added, "The public interest will still be served, but now we have some of the junk off the air. We hope other cities will follow our lead."

Recently, the city of Astatula, Fla. did just that by denying Tony Bastanzio, Grand Dragon of a local Klan group, access to a local cable station for broadcasting his daily propaganda program entitled, "Klan News."

Bastanzio is currently suing the cable company for discrimination.

"Typically these approaches aren't well regarded or well-conceived and generally don't last long," said Chuck Kelly, spokesperson in the FCC complaints division.

For years, 455-9820 was the telephone number of the Klan in Pensacola, Fla. as the visible Klan not only appeared on local television, but once held a parade right through the center of town, complete with open mass and unhooded.

A few years later, 19-year-old Michael Donald was found hung in nearby Mobile, Ala. The case was later linked to the Ku Klux Klan.

As part of a settlement in the court case, the Klan was ordered to relinquish its headquarters to Beaulah Mae Donald, the youth's mother, as reparations in a $7 million settlement.

AFRO Staff Writer Hamil Harris contributed to this report.

—Leland to seek seat?

(Continued from Page 1A)

make an appointment from the opposing party within thirty days.

A special election would be called to determine which party would get the seat.

The provision was established for then Texas Senator Lyndon B. Johnson to run for the vice presidency on the John F. Kennedy Democratic ticket and keep his senate seat.

A four-term veteran of the House of Representatives, Leland was elected to the 96th Congress in 1978. As a freshman representative he was elected to the prestigious position of freshman majority whip.

Later he was elevated by his colleagues to majority whip at-large during the 97th and 100th Congresses.

In 1987 he was elected chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus in which he played a major leadership role on the South Africa bill.

Currently he chairs the House Select Committee on Hunger, and The Post office and Civil Service Subcommittee on Postal Operations and services.

—Walbrook High closing

(Continued from Page 1A)

daughter, Stacey Reid, who will attend Walbrook as an incoming freshman is concerned about the time.

"10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. might be hardship," Reid said. "I know they won't be late everyday, but I hope they will provide adequate buses from each location."

Reid spoke of emotional ties that she and her son have to the Walbrook family that may be lost.

"I cried at the first meeting after the school had been closed," she said. "After you've raised a child for 18 years, you have 180 days left, and something like this falls down on you."

"That school has done a lot for me since day one," Reid continued. "I could come in and meet with every teacher who taught my child and I'm worried that this will no longer exist with teachers bearing an extra burden."

Reid's 9th grader will be able to attend Walbrook at Southwestern only because she is enrolled in R.O.T.C. Other 9th graders originally assigned to Walbrook have been reassigned to other high schools near their homes, mainly Douglass and Forest Park.

"What I'm really hoping is that my son will finish his last year and that my daughter will have a chance to go to Walbrook because it is such a beautiful school," Ms. Reid said.

Walbrook Coalition members are hoping for the same thing, but it doesn't look promising unless $6.8 million is found. Although the city has $3.2 million of the $10 million needed, no plans to begin abating the building have been enacted.

Asbestos experts believe it will take at least nine months of double shift work to complete the job once it has begun.

Mayor Kurt L. Schmoke has said that he intends to call upon Congressman Kweisi Mfume and Senator Clarence Blount to obtain federal and state aid to restore the building.

In the meantime, Walbrook and Southwestern will work together indefinitely.

"I will have doubts when I go to work about how my children are interacting to a two-school situation," Reid said.

—March in 100° heat

(Continued from Page 1A)

polling place in the black community, a proposal which has been rejected by the majority white town council.

Town residents must register in the town to vote in local elections and in the county for county, state and federal elections, a practice which "dilutes" the black vote, stated Honig.

During the Reconstruction period, the dual registration system was adopted so blacks could not significantly affect the outcome of elections, said Honig.

Also, the provision which allows non-resident property owners to vote in Berlin elections, allows more whites to vote in the town, said the attorney.

"Well over 95 percent of non-resident property owners (in Berlin) are white," he said.

"This means a landlord gets to vote against the tenants," he continued.

The NAACP and other groups including the U.S. Justice Department have been fighting for about three years to give blacks on the Eastern Shore greater voting power.

"Berlin is an example of what's happening across the Eastern Shore," said Honig.

During the march, Honig said he observed whites taking pictures of black marchers.

He suspects the pictures will be used to attempt to get protesters fired from their jobs.

"They certainly weren't taking the pictures to put on their walls," Honig said.

Honig likened the picture taking to a practice during civil rights demonstrations in this country.

For example, in 1968 when Martin Luther King visited Memphis, Tenn. during the garbage workers strike, pictures of protesting garbage workers were taken and later used to fire many of them, Honig explained.

The NAACP attorney said he would defend anyone who loses their job because of participation in the protest.

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THE ELECTRICITY IS BACK!

HEALTH AND WELFARE

AIDS IN THE COMMUNITY

By Dr. Barbara Lyles

The AIDS epidmeic may soon play the part of adding to the already worsening discrimination and segregation in our society. The vision of greater educational, economic and social equality of the sixties has been dimmed by the Reagan Administration and by an increasingly conservative Supreme Court.

Minority groups' hopes for equal access are apparently being dashed more frequently than they are being fulfilled. It is difficult to tell whether the overt racism which has traditionally been a thing of the South is as bad/or worse than the sullen, silent hostility that fills the air in northern cities like Boston....:that misnomer for a cradle of liberty.

It is pretty clear now that AIDS is going to provide another reason (excuse?) for discrimination, segregation, perhaps even eventual quarantines. It was reported that a national blue ribbon committee (The Commission on Minority Participation in Education and American Life), which included past presidents and a broad swath of state and nationally known person ages such as Coretta Scott King, issued a statement which proclaimed: .....''the United States is moving backward in efforts to achieve equality of opportunity for Blacks, Hispanics and American Indians.''

The report of the Commission, entitled ''One Third of a Nation,'' refers only to ethnic/racial minorities. The mandate of the committee did not, obviously, encompass AIDS concerns. It cites statistics that place 31 percent of the blacks in this country and 27 percent of the Hispanics as living in poverty.

Unemployment for blacks in this country is 12.2 percent while it is a mere 4.6 percent for whites. Infant mortality within the first month of life has increased for the first time in two decades.

Life expectancy figures reportedly are only 71.4 years of life for blacks while for whites the number is more than 75. What is hidden in all of these statistics and what we already have seen was apparently not a direct concern of this Committee, is that AIDS is producing a new underclass of citizens.

In a prior column it was emphasized that there is no more democratic disease than AIDS. Anyone can and does become infected when they engage in high risk behaviors or are members of high risk groups. Each of these high risk groups either is, or forms another sort of minority group.

Reading AIDS literature often exposes one to the words ''high risk populations''.....population is a much ''bigger'' word than group.

Populations are made up of many groups. So it is with the groups of people who make up the high risk populations of AIDS. Let's take a look at the June statistics' population breakdown: (In order to make it closer to what affects us all, let's just see Maryland)

1. Homosexual/bisexual = 60.8 percent
2. Homosexual/bisexual and IV Drug Abusers = 4.6 percent
3. Heterosexual IV Drug Abusers = 16.1 percent

The transmission categories which are related to heterosexual contact, hemophilia, ''born in high risk country'' and ''transfusion recipient'' and ''cause unknown'' make up only a small percentage each. The Maryland pediatric population, fortunately, is very low and only 1.8 percent of all Maryland cases which have been reported since 1981.

The total Maryland AIDS population as of May 31, 1988 is 1,095. Of this total, 89 percent are males; this figure is nearly congruent with other states. There is, however, in Maryland a larger female cohort...women make up a total of 10.4 percent of all Marylnd cases. This number suggests that for some reason (probably related to the larger drug population in Baltimore.

Of the 1,095 cases in Maryland, Baltimore City has 460. Compare these data if you will with the national total of diagnosed cases: 64,506. (36,255) are known to have died since January 1, 1981. Black disease total percentage? Fifty-one point nine percent (51.9) of all cases in Maryland are black. Has anyone ever wondered why there are no data relative to the social class of most of the victims.?

If we simply draw obvious conclusions, we come up with the notion that IV Drug abusers are poor...either because they are usually poor, or certainly because their habits make them impoverished. Thus the drug addict is poor either because of an extremely expensive habit or because of the hopelessness that helped to create a need for an escape into drugs.

There is no need to discuss the extent to which the poor have been discriminated against. Homosexual/bisexual males are discriminated against because of their lifestyles....the discrimination takes the form of exclusions from nearly all areas of access afforded the heterosexual.....poor or otherwise.

Blacks form only about twelve percent of the national population. In counting up the AIDS cases both in Maryland and in the whole of the country, it is clear that more than 25 percent of all cases of AIDS are to be found among blacks. Twenty-five plus percent of the total U.S. AIDS population and only about twelve percent of the total U.S. population? Something is clearly amiss.

More drug abusers suggest greater hopelessness, more joblessness, less education, poorer health, fewer sexual and sanitary positives, etc. etc. Can there possibly be more homosexual black males than white males?

What are the contributing factors to the higher numbers of blacks and minority group members with AIDS? The obvious issues, having to do with drug abuse have already been addressed.

The less obvious cause appears to have more to do with the fact that minority groups have not chosen to consider the AIDS threat as having anything to do with them. Where the AIDS message is received and heeded the numbers of diagnosed cases go down.

Is it possible that the new ''underclass of blacks is being produced by those who know the facts, are not concerned with the risks, are willing to take whatever chance there is for the pure pleasure of it? Is it a case of ''don't bother me with the facts: my mind is made up''?

Civil rights activist receives award

By Jan M. Fritz
Special to the AFRO

Dr. Charles Goode Gomillion of Washington, D.C., the civil rights activist who took the first gerrymandering case to the U.S. Supreme Court, has been awarded one of the highest honors in sociology.

C. G. Gomillion

Gomillion, an 88-year-old sociologist, received the Distinguished Career Award in Sociological Practice from the Sociological Practice Association (SPA), the largest organization of clinical and applied sociologists.

While Gomillion has been honored by numerous community and university groups, this is the first award given to him by a national sociology organization.

Gomillion was nominated for the award by a former supervisor, Dr. Edgar Schuler, who had been Gomillion's director in 1937 at the U.S. Department of Agriculture in the Divison of Resettlement when Gomillion was the field supervisor for a study of cotton and tobacco farmers in Alabama, North Carolina and South Carolina.

Schuler had nominated Gomillion many years ago for an award from the American Sociological Association but found those sociologists, at that time, seemed unwilling to give recognition to a community activist, even one making a significant national contribution.

Schuler, when told Gomillion had won the SPA career award, had tears in his eyes and said he was delighted. He was grateful his friend finally had been honored by sociologists and thought "the recognition was long overdue."

The Sociological Practice Association was pleased to honor Dr. Gomillion for his contributions in teaching, research and administration and especially his community leadership.

Leaders of the organization pointed with pride to Dr. Gomillion as an outstanding example of a sociological practitioner and will highlight his work in the 1988 issue of the **Clinical Sociology Review.**

Gomillion's career award was presented June 17 at the Sociological Practice Association's awards banquet, an important part of the SPA annual meeting.

This year the four-day conference was held in Silver Spring, Maryland. Gomillion said he was "very surprised" to be receiving the award and was "deeply grateful to the Association" for granting it.

He received his Ph.D. from Ohio State University when he was 59 years old, and is a lean, energetic man who looks as he did some 20 years ago. He has devoted his life to improving the status of black Americans and he is held in the highest regard by citizens of Tuskegee, Alabama where a public building and street have been named in his honor.

Gomillion, President of the Tuskegee Civic Association for over 20 years, won his most impressive legal victory (Gomillion versus Lightfoot) in the U.S. Supreme Court in 1960.

Gomillion's suit stopped the local gerrymandering, a process where political boundaries are changed to give the advantage to one group of voters.

This process had kept all but about ten blacks from voting in town elections in Tuskegee, Alabama.

The Gomillion case, according to Tuskegee Civic Association attorney Fred Gray, is one of the "landmark cases of the century. It opened the door for the redistricting and reapportioning of various legislative groups from city hall to the U.S. capitol. It also laid the foundation for the concept 'one-(person)-one-vote.''

Gomillion was born in 1900 in Johnston, SC. At the age of 16 he left his hometown to attend high school at Paine College, a private, Methodist-supported school for blacks in Augusta, GA. He was admitted on probation because he had completed only 26 months of formal education.

Gomillion not only completed high school at Paine but went on to college there, graduating cum laude in 1928. After graduation, Comillion passed up a job selling life insurance to take a teaching position with Tuskegee Institute.

His mother-in-law had found the position at Tuskegee and his work there developed into a relationship lasting more than forty years.

While at Tuskegee, Gomillion assumed leadership positions in organizations such as the Alabama Council on Human Relations, the Southern Regional Council, the Southern Negro Youth Congress, the Macon County Democratic Club and the Alabama Democratic Conference.

He took part in the civil rights conferences held at the Highlander Center in Tennessee, was a co-founder of the Tuskegee Federal Credit Union and joined Omega Psi Phi, a social fraternity.

Gomillion also was a leader of the Tuskegee-Macon County Branch of the NAACP and the Alabama State Conference of NAACP Branches. During the ten-year period when the state NAACP was banned by Alabama, Gomillion helped organize the Alabama State Coordinating Committee for Registration and Voting.

Dr. Gomillion is still an activist. He supports his apartment building's tenant association and attends meetings of a few groups such as the National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education.

But Gomillion's time mainly is devoted to the survival and development of Paine College. He believes he has a significant debt because it was Paine that gave him the opportunity to go to high school.

Liberty Medical aids Nigerian hospital

Continuing its motto "We Do Care," Liberty Medical Center of West Baltimore turned over to a West African Hospital, Pope Paul Specialist Hospital of Imo State, Nigeria, a shipping container of medical equipment and supplies, badly needed in that 225-bed facility.

President William L. Jews of Liberty Medical signed a document giving Pope Paul's Director, Adaku Nzeribe, title to items which included beds and other hospital room equipment to various operating room items, "Badly needed" by the hospital, said Ms. Nzeribe.

This was the first time Liberty had reached out to Africa to extend its city-wide policy of "Caring," said Mrs. Bernina Grady, special assistant to President Jews, July 8, at a press conference.

Also participating in the precedent-setting ceremonies was Walter Curran, Vice President of International Transport Assoc. of the Port of Baltimore, which organization provided the container and a West Harbor Line Ship to transport the container to Port Harcourt, Nigeria.

The participation of the I.T.A. saved Pope Paul over $5,000.00 in fees, bonds, passage and other charges.

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