—Story leaked

(Continued from Page A1)

Pinder, a spokesman for the Archdiocese, Cardinal Hickey and the archdiocese refused to respond to *Post* inquiries about the alleged incident.

"It is absolutely not true," Mr. Pinder said. "They called us and talked to us. We knew that it (the article) was coming out, but our response was 'no comment.' That is the position we have maintained all along."

"I don't know how you could ask or even imply such a thing about the Cardinal," said Wilbur Pender, a spokesman for the District's archdiocese, who two months earlier, condemned Stallings founding of the Imani Temple in a self-written editorial published in the July 2 edition of the WASHINGTON AFRO.

"It may appear that Rev. Stallings is winning the battle", Mr. Pender wrote, "but he is not."

Post editor Milton Coleman — who evoked the wrath of the black community during the 1984 presidential campaign by reporting then candidate Jesse Jackson's "hymietown" remarks — told the AFRO "we never name sources," when questioned about the alleged role of Cardinal Hickey in leaking the story.

The *Post* story, which also included an account of Rev. Stallings real estate holdings and property improvements angered many Stallings followers, who described the story as "a fabricated character assassination."

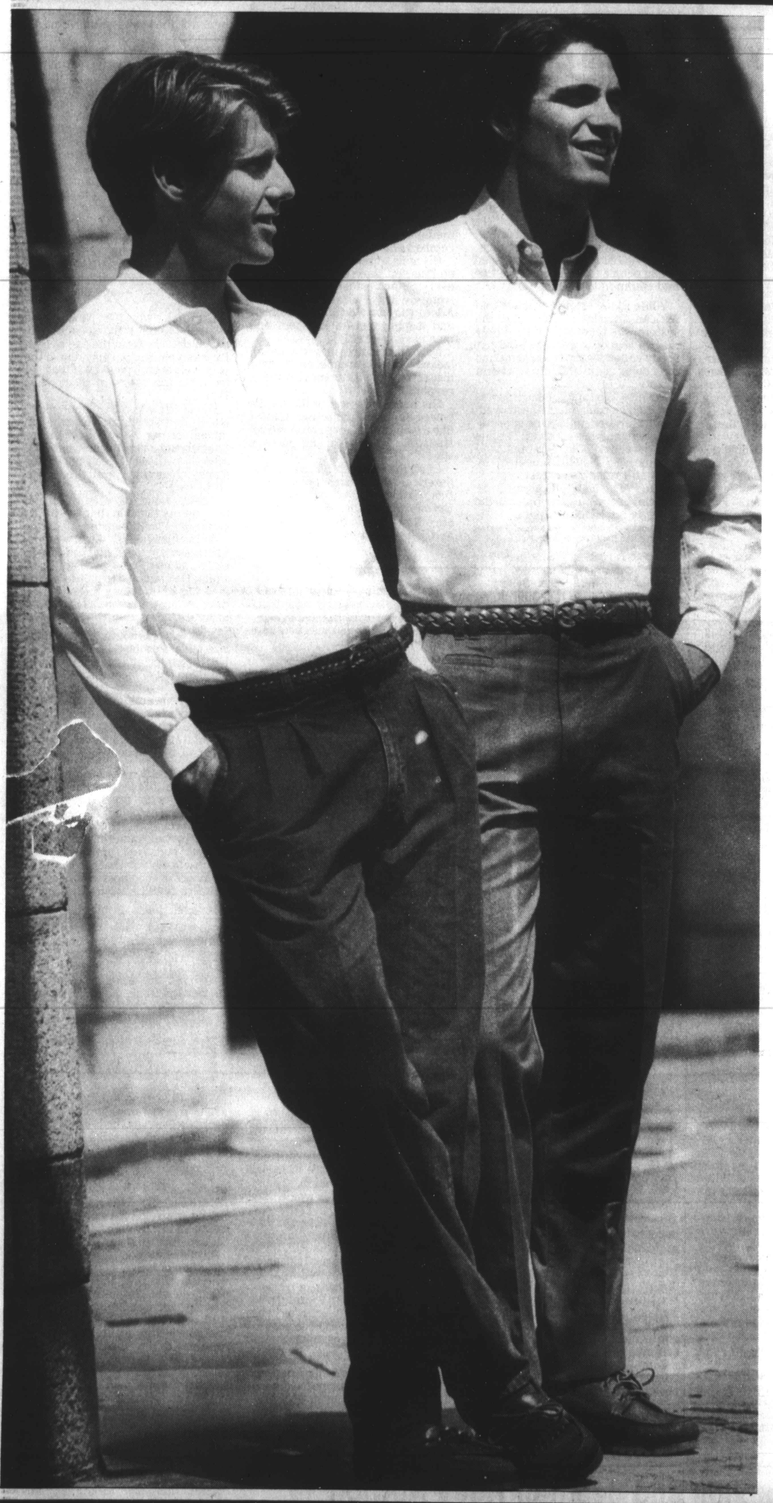
"He (Rev. Stallings) created a storm with the Imani Temple" the Rev. Albert R. Cheeks said, "and they are trying to pull him down."

"But they won't succeed. Imani Temple is not Father Stallings, Imani Temple is a movement."

In another related development, several other sources who spoke with the AFRO about the *Post* investigation, said that much of the information was gathered through dozens of interviews in area night spots frequented by gay men, and added that more allegations — "some much worse" would probably be published at a later date.

"I'm really surprised they stopped with just this little bit," said one patron of the Bachelor's Mill who declined to give further details.

"With all the questions they asked, I'm surprised more wasn't printed," he said of the *Post*. "Maybe they're waiting for the right moment."



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The Afro-American Section B

METRO PROFILE

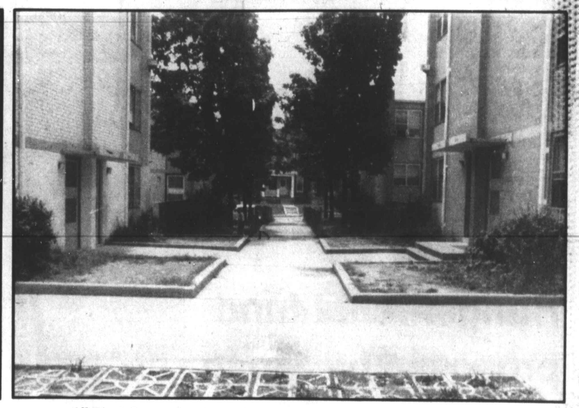
■ Lifestyle B4
■ Kids Talk B7

Saturday, September 9, 1989

Color Lines

Color Lines

Ashburton, a solidly middle-class African-American community.



All-Black Oswego housing projects located in the Park Heights community.

By Delfield S. Yoes, III
AFRO Staff Writer

A recent report out of the University of Chicago's Population Research Center entitled, "Hypersegregation in U.S. Metropolitan Areas: Black and Hispanic Segregation Along Five Dimensions," lists Baltimore as one of the 10 most segregated cities in the U.S.

The report, researched and compiled by Douglass S. Massey and Nancy A. Denton, appears in the August issue of, "Demography" magazine.

By comparing the segregation patterns of African-Americans to the segregation patterns of another U.S. minority group, Hispanic-Americans, the report demonstrates that, "Blacks occupy a unique and distinctly disadvantaged position in the U.S. urban environment."

The five dimensions of segregation that Massey and Denton identify in their report are as follows:

Evenness- The degree to which the percentage of minority members within residential areas equals the citywide minority percentage; as areas depart from the ideal of evenness segregation increases.

Exposure- The degree of potential contact between minority and majority members; it reflects the extent to which groups are exposed to one another by virtue of sharing neighborhoods in common.

Clustering- The extent to which minority areas adjoin one another in space; it is maximized when minority neighborhoods form one large, continuous ghetto and minimized when they are scattered widely in space.

Centralization- The degree to which minority members are settled in and around the center of an urban area, usually defined as the central business district.

Concentration- The relative amount of physical space occupied by minority groups; as segregation rises, minority members are increasingly concentrated within a small geographically compact area.

Certain elements of Massey and Denton's findings, have been promulgated in various other reports on U.S. segregation, however, Massey and Denton argue that until now, the severity of Black segregation has been understated.

The researchers found that Blacks are not only more segregated on any single dimension than any other minority group, but African-Americans are by far more segregated across all dimensions simultaneously.

Massey and Denton define this multidimensional layering of extreme segregation as, "hypersegregation."

According to the report Blacks are the only minority group in metropolitan U.S. areas exposed to hypersegregation.

In their report, Massey and Denton state, "A high level of segregation on any one of these dimensions is problematic because it isolates a minority group from amenities, opportunities, and resources that affect social and economic well-being."

Therefore, in the areas where African-Americans endure hypersegregation, disadvantaged conditions are multiplied and intensified.

In six of the 10 SMSA's, (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas) identified as being most segregated, extreme measures of segregation occur on all five dimensions.

These areas include, Baltimore, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit Milwaukee and Philadelphia.

Gary, IN., Los Angeles, New York and St. Louis are highly segregated on four dimensions.

These 10 SMSA's contain 29 percent of all urban African-Americans in the United States.

In comparison the average level of Hispanic segregation is substantially lower on any given level and multi-dimensional layering of high segregation across dimensions does not exist.

According to Massey and Denton's report these findings, "lend credence to the view that Blacks remain the object of significantly higher levels of Anglo prejudice than Hispanics."

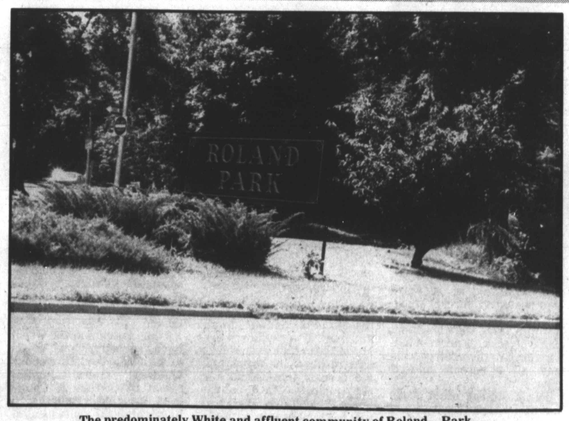
In conclusion, the report states, "Our results suggest that the extremity of black residential segregation and its unique multidimensional character may help explain the growing social and economic gap between the black underclass and the rest of American society."

10 Most Segregated U.S. Cities

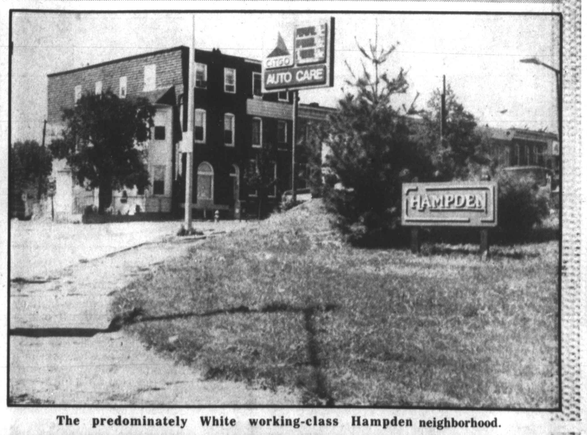
(In alphabetical order)

- Baltimore, Maryland
- Chicago, Illinois
- Cleveland, Ohio
- Detroit, Michigan
- Milwaukee, Wisconsin
- Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- Gary, Indiana
- Los Angeles, California
- New York, New York
- St. Louis, Missouri

All photos taken in Baltimore, MD by Ricardo Gray.



The predominately White and affluent community of Roland Park.



The predominately White working-class Hampden neighborhood.