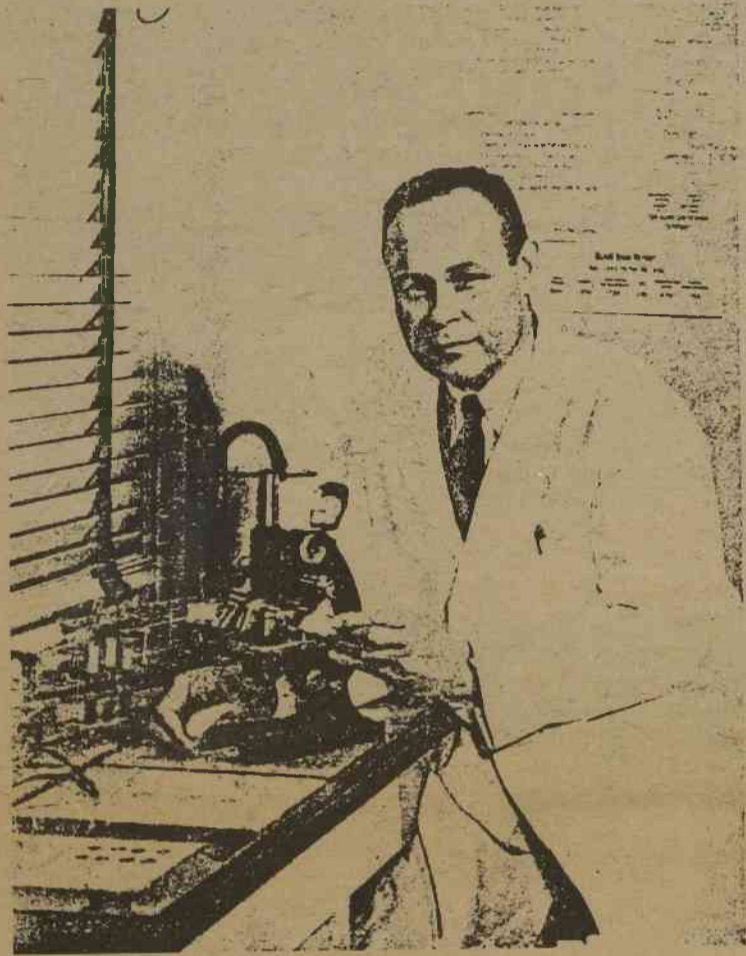


COMMUNITY NEWS

Dr. Drew Leads The Way In The Use Of Blood Plasma



By Ronald M. Kinsey
A Black scholar in Scientific Research, brother Charles Richard Drew, made a major contribution to the field of surgery and to society. He obtained A.B. degree at Amherst

College, 1926, D. Sc. (hon.), VA. State College, 1945.

Brother Drew was captain of varsity teams at both Amherst and McGill; listed among top hurdlers in the country and rated as one of foot-

ball greats of his time; director of athletics, Morgan State College; Baltimore, Md., 1926-28. He was an instructor of Biology and Chemistry at Morgan State College, 1926-28. His intern, Gen. Hospital, Montreal, Canada, 1933-34; resident in Med., 1934-35. He also was an instructor of Pathology at Howard University School of Medicine, 1925-26.

Dr. Drews surgical residence, Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D.C. 1936-37; assistant surgeon, 1937-38; Chief of Staff, 1942. His resident in surgery, Presby Hospital N.Y.C., 1938-40; direct medical British blood plasma project. He was the first to direct American Red Cross Blood Bank supplying plasma to U.S. forces; surgical consultant for E.T.O., U.S. Army 1949.

Brother Drew was recognized internationally as a foremost authority on preservation of blood plasma for emergency transfusions. His work of British blood bank projects served as a guide for U.S. and allies, World War II. He received the E.S. Jones Award of the John A. Andrew Memorial Clinic, Tuskegee, AL., 1942; awarded Spingarn Medal by N.A.A.C.P.

In recognition of his blood plasma work, 1944 and many other awards for his work. Dr. Drew was an author of several books on the study of blood preservation. He devoted his professional career to training qualified black surgeons. This is only one of many wonders put into reality by, "Sons of Blood and Thunder." They say that brother Charles R. Drew died after an auto accident in North Carolina, April 1, 1950, but Ques never die we merely just go away.

The North Carolina General Assembly began its session this week with the help of an undergraduate from St. Augustine's College.

Senior Kathy Harrison is one of ten students accepted by the North Carolina Legislative Internship Program. She is a sociology major.

Five of the student interns are given assignments by the Lieutenant Governor and five are assigned by the Speaker of the House.

Harrison, of Hollister, N.C., will be working with the House Committee on Human Resources, which is chaired by Representative Gus Economos, D-Mecklenburg. She will be doing research and serving as a staff assistant.

Harrison will be in Raleigh until May.

According to Abraham Holtzman, director of the Internship Program, "the purpose of the internships is to provide students opportunities to learn by doing and to give assistance to legislators in carrying out their work."

The program began in 1965 and was sponsored by a national group of political scientists. The North Carolina Legislature began funding student salaries in 1969.

The interns applied and were interviewed for the program in the fall. The selection committee was made up of political scientists and of representatives from Lieutenant Governor Jimmy Green and speaker of the House Liston Ramsey, D-Madison.

This year's group of ten students are from across the state. Seven schools are represented by the students. They are St. Augustine's College, University of North Carolina at Wilmington, Atlantic Christian College, Mars Hill, St. Andrews Presbyterian College, North Carolina State University, and University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

EVALUATION OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The University of North Carolina Department of City and Regional Planning has recently completed a three-year evaluation of the public involvement component of the statewide water quality planning program.

The evaluation research, which this month's column highlights, included the development of a process-based model for the objective evaluation of public participation, and the application of this model to the North Carolina program. David Godschalk and Bruce Stiffel have published the evaluation results, and its findings are here discussed.

The North Carolina water quality management planning program (208), was a two-million dollar, two and one-half year project, funded by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. As defined by the national 208 program, two major environmental concerns are point and non-point sources of pollution.

A point source is defined as a discrete conveyance, such as a pipe, a ditch or a container. These are the easily recognized, tradition sources of water pollution. Non-point sources are more diffuse and harder to recognize, such as urban stormwater, agriculture runoff and erosion from mining, logging, and development sites.

These non-point sources contribute largely to pollution problems. Even though they are not visible, the accumulation of pollutants from such seepage and percolation lead to the degradation of surface and ground waters.

The researchers, of the Water Resources Research Institute, evaluated the public involvement planning program by using a two-phase mail survey, making field observations of past activities observing the events and recording them through notes, as well as discussing events with both staff and specific publics.

Prior to North Carolina's statewide 208, there had been few attempts beyond formal public hearings to involve publics in state water resource planning in the state. The program produced a useful result.

Interest in and knowledge about non-point pollution control programs were built among a large number of individuals, many of whom became committed participants. Staff broadened its understanding of the many issues involved in nonpollution control especially in the political, institutional and intergovernmental issues. 5 Participant comment caused changes in many of the provisions of the plan generally making it less str-

ingent in terms of the degree of control required (particularly with respect to on-site wastewater disposal, construction or mining).

In other cases, such as agriculture, participant comment reinforced staff belief that non-regulatory plan recommendations were most appropriate for North Carolina support for implementation of the plan will be greater because of the changes, and because of the exposure given to the planning process through participation.

However, in choosing to develop the plan recommendation in typical areas based upon sources of pollution, the planners may have helped to involve interest groups rather than the general public.

Had the recommendations been organized into counties, multi-county planning regions, or geophysical areas of the state, the general public might have seen a more direct link between their participation in the planning program and the resolution of their community problems.

Instead, the state was divided into five geographic sections which were hydrologic sub-basins for their potential for various non-point pollution problems. These areas included the following counties: New Hanover, Brunswick, Wayne-

Lenoir, Union-Anson, Forsyth-Davidson, and Mitchell-Yancey-Avery.

In the evolution, participants were asked to rate the publicity of the 208 program from one (not well-publicized) to five (well-publicized). The program was rated 2.6, concluding that more effort should have been made to inform persons of the opportunities to participate that were available.

In an effort to determine how widespread the program was, the report identifies the program participant, and compares that citizen with the "average" NC citizen. Of approximately 1,600 participants, 82 percent had family incomes of \$15,000 or more; 69 percent reported occupations of either professional, technical, or managerial and administrative categories; 86 percent were male, and 87 percent were white.

The program focuses upon public participation. The Policy Advisory Committee (PAC) and the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) were important components of the planning process. Within the exchange model implemented, these two groups most effectively supported the components of opportunity for contact between planners and public, the information flow bet-

ween planners and publics, and the evaluative response of the success or failure of the program. In terms of evaluation, PAC & TAC were the best attended, and were the only sections with written reports.

The report identifies the largest failure of the program as the inadequately publicized participation events. Recommendations for the future are: 1) Care should be taken that groups are notified sufficiently in advance of participation events to facilitate their attendance. 2) Permanent lists of environmental organizations and individuals interested in environmental quality should be maintained, and regular channels of direct communication with these groups and individuals should be developed.

A speakers' bureau would help accomplish this, as would the implementation of a "State-of-the-State" environmental quality report. The report also suggests that the Division of Environmental Management should recognize its role as the state government access point for persons with environmental quality interests.

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