

Liquor By Drink Passed In Convention

Continued From Page 1
East Forsyth High School sent two representatives: Ron Blaylock, who was elected senator of Ruffin County, and Roy Bacote who served as a city judge for the mythical "Craig City." James Andrews, a county commissioner for Hoke County at Boys State, represented West Forsyth, and "Senator" Darrel Scales is a rising senior at Parkland High.

The four agreed that there is very little racism at Boys State. You pull for the guys in your group, Hoke County or Ruffin or whatever," explained Ron Blaylock. "And you vote for the man you think will do the best job."

The issue of the Wilmington Ten did come up in the group's legislature. "A lot of white guys were concerned about them," said Ron. "It really surprised us." The senators agreed that they would push for a full pardon in that afternoon's session of the legislature. "We don't want to get bogged down with new

trials and stuff," they explained. The major issue that the four did not agree on was capital punishment. James Andrews was for it. "It costs the taxpayers too much money to keep a man in prison for the rest of his life," he explained. "And rehabilitation doesn't seem to work."

Darrel Scales, the soft-spoken senator from Hoke, said he realized that imprisonment was expensive but: "It just doesn't seem right to take a human life, even if it's the law that's doing it."

"Don't get me started talking about liquor by the drink," said another Forsyth County native, Counselor Ronald D. Wilkins. Wilkins, now a student at Lenoir Rhyne, twice represented Anderson High School at Boys State and went on to Boys Nation in Washington, D.C. In this, his fifth year with the program, Wilkins was one of the two black counselors at Boys State, serving as the advisor for Taylor County. "We counselors aren't

allowed to vote in the assembly -- but we can lobby, I have two bills coming up before the House this afternoon," he said, glancing restlessly at the closed door.

He and Ron Blaylock, who has the makings of a liberal, argued what sounded like the tenth round of a liquor-by-the-drink debate.

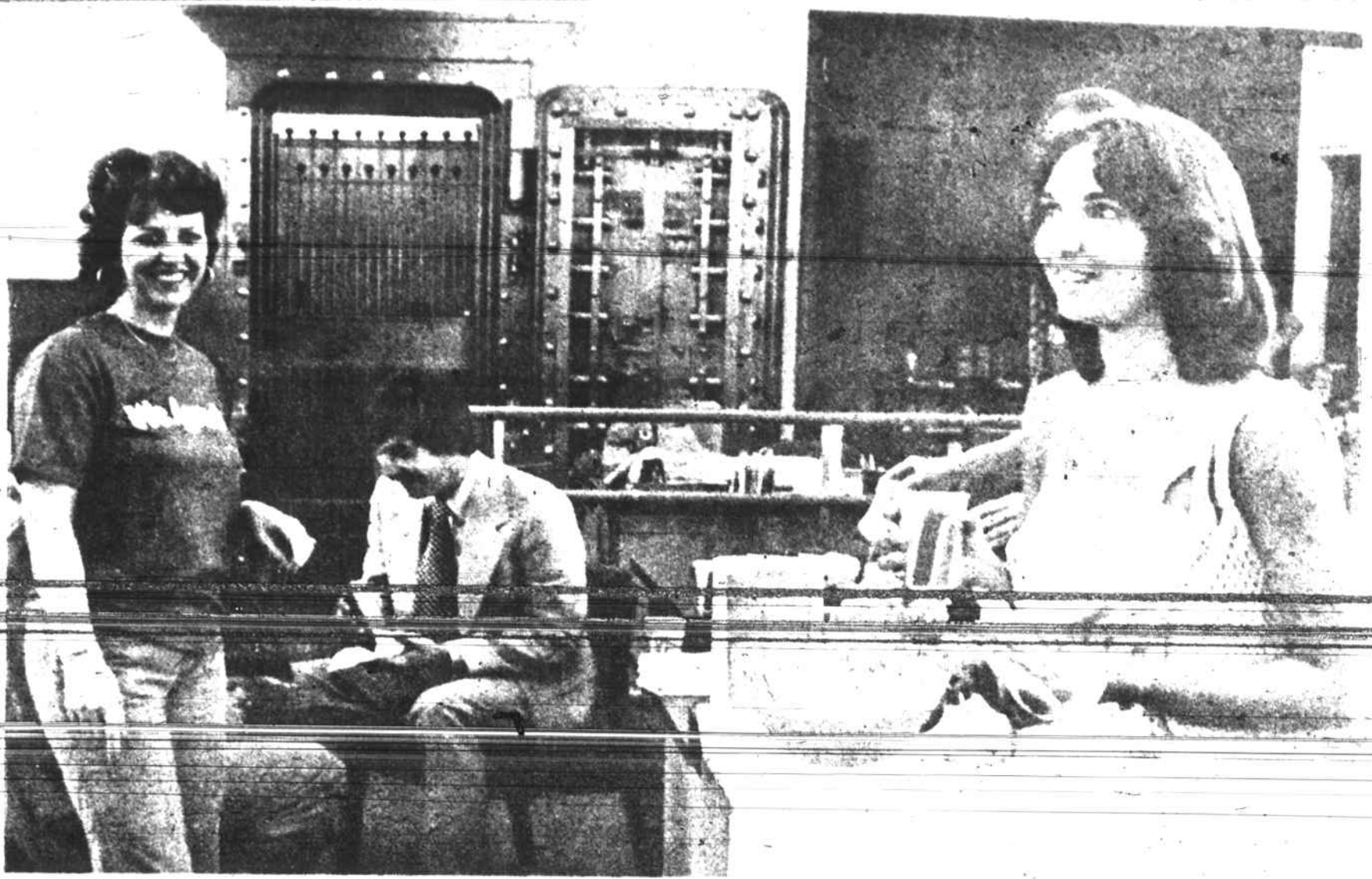
"It will bring more revenue into the state," said Ron.

"Drunk drivers kill people!" Wilkins countered.

What other issues had come up? ERA -- Equal Rights for Women: They had discussed women, they assured us, but not politically.

One result of the Boys State experience seemed to be to increase the participants' awareness of politics, and the importance of youth involvement.

Ron Blaylock and Darrel Scales are both considering careers in law. "But not criminal law," said Ron. "The only person making any money in that is F. Lee Bailey."



Northwestern Bank celebrated the coming of summer with a weinie roast Tuesday. Bank employees in green "We Agree" tee shirts served hot dogs in the middle of the bank, surrounded by camping equipment and boats, reminders that there are more enjoyable ways to use money than piling it in a vault.

Happy Hill Council Demands Better Facilities

Continued From Page 1
cerned. "Some three years ago the city did a "so-called" renovation of this building, however, this renovation did not provide any additional space or equipment." The President said the area needs a gymnasium and a kitchen in the immediate future and said that because of the lack of space the community's senior citizens club was forced to hold their meetings elsewhere during the summer.

"Maybe the city thinks we are satisfied with what we have but this is not the case. We are asking that action be taken now. Our

next request will be in the form of political action. This is not a threat but it is a promise," Mrs. Fulton said in conclusion.

Mr. William Sims, Precinct chairman for Happy Hill said another meeting will be held on Thursday night July 21. "This time we will send Mr. Jamison a letter requesting his presence and ask for an affirmative response. We sent him a copy of Mrs. Fulton's speech and let him know that we didn't get any answers. We think it's time the city realized that we in Happy Hill care about our kids and our community."

Winston Mutual Makes Appointments

The Board of Directors of Winston Mutual Life Insurance Company has announced the appointment of the following officers effective June 20, 1977:

William H. Goodall was named Assistant Secretary. He joined the company in 1974 as Manager of Data Processing. He attended Louisville Municipal College in Louisville, Kentucky and Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois.

William F. Fulton was named Assistant Secre-

tary. He joined the company in 1961 as a General Sales Agent and is presently Manager of the Underwriting Department. He is a graduate of A&T State University in Greensboro and resides at 3070 Butterfield Drive.

Conrad J. Baran was named controller. He joined the company in 1976 as Assistant Controller. He is a graduate of Syracuse University. He and his family resides at 303 Foxcroft Drive.

Marie H. Roseboro was named Assistant Treasurer. She joined the company as Assistant Cashier in 1974. She is a graduate of West Virginia State College in Institute, W. Va. and resides at 1432 Hattie Avenue.

WFU Seeks More Blacks

Continued From Page 1
in finding black employees. Very few apply. He hopes this situation will change, in spite of competition from the local industries which may pay more. There are jobs at WFU, says Griffith. At various times they need skills ranging from painter

to professor, and they want to hire more blacks. Wake seems to have come a long way from the days when Edward Reynolds had to spend his first 2 years at Shaw while the trustees argued about integration. At least it's trying to change its image.

OUR GIANTS SPEAK

DR. JAMES RANDALL WILDER, ON HIGH BLACK MORTALITY RATES IN 1906

James Randall Wilder was born at Columbia, S.C., the son of Charles M. Wilder, who was postmaster at Columbia for many years. His mother was Maria Coleman, also a native of the Palmetto State.

Dr. Wilder was a man of spotless character, and enjoyed a striking appearance, a magnetic personality, and a brilliant and versatile mind. His early training was received in the public schools of his native city. He spent a season in the classical department of Howard University, and from there went to Howard Medical College, from which he graduated in the year 1888. Availing himself of the unrivaled opportunities afforded by the Freedman's Hospital, he rapidly acquired both theoretical and practical knowledge, so that when he stepped into the world he possessed a preparation seldom equaled by the young practitioner. He held also the degree of Ph.D. from Howard.

(1) American slavery, with its unparalleled cruelty and bestiality has injured the Negro, intellectually, physically and morally. It has been claimed that the admixture of the Negro with the Caucasian has given us a resulting mulatto, weaker physically than either of the parent stock, but this statement is based upon hypothesis, and is not borne out by the facts in the case. It is true, however, that a resulting lowering of vitality has followed the admixture of "kindred blood," which was almost unavoidable during the days of slavery as the result of certain well-known procreative practices that obtained on the part of the master, and on account of the itinerancy of the Negro incident to his chattelism. In "those dark days" it was hard enough for the Negro to recognize his near kin on his maternal side, and it was infinitely impossible for him to trace the "family tree" from the paternal side. The evil effects of

this consequent admixture of "similar" blood cannot be denied, and must bear a modicum of responsibility for the excessive mortality of the Negro of to-day.

(2) The fact that the great majority of the Negro women in the cities of the South are compelled to work steadily even while they are *enceinte*, doubtless often interferes with the normal development of the internal organs of their offspring, causing a lack of vitality which is not apparent to the casual observer, but which must make them an easy victim to disease.

(3) The same social and economic conditions that keep the expectant mother busy with her daily labors, also abbreviate her "lying-in-period," which not only weakens her physically, but deprives her newly-born offspring of its natural food—thus consigning it to an infant's grave, or so debilitating it that it succumbs to the first disease with which it becomes affected. It is bad enough to be bottle-fed, physiologists tell us, but it is infinitely worse to be hand-fed. The majority of the Negroes in the Southland are hand-fed from birth with food decidedly improper both as to quality and quantity, thus making defective the very substructure of their being. Is it any wonder that such a people die faster than another people, who nurse their young or have it done, or who give them pure cow's milk modified scientifically, or other artificial infant food prepared skillfully amid the best sanitary environments?

(4) The early motherhood of the Negro has its evil effects. The proper age for a woman to become a mother is at twenty-five years old and usually before that time development is not complete, and the whole organism is in a transition state. It is equally true that the use of any organ before it has attained its complete growth or development is damaging to that organ and interferes with its normal function, and "we

cannot but believe that children developed in immature sexual organs must be deficient in true vital force and energy. It is often noticeable that a child apparently strong and vigorous, may have but little power to resist disease, or may even be strongly predisposed to some infirmity." The colored women in the section under discussion who become mothers, are usually multiparous long before the twenty-fifth year.

(5) The element of overwork must come in for its increment of responsibility in the excessive mortality of the Negro. While deficiency in exercise favors a lack of nutrition conducive to wasting in size, on the other hand too much work favors hypertrophy of vital organs and tissue degeneration. The average healthy man should work about eight hours per day and "should do work to the equivalent of 150 foot-tons daily." The American Negro's working hours, as a rule, are regulated, if at all, by the exigencies of the work to be performed, as it appears to an exacting employer.

(6) The kind of work performed by Negroes in the Southern cities includes all menial occupations, which conduce to accident and exposure. The death-rate among the laboring class of any community, irrespective of its nationality, is necessarily greater than that of the well-to-do leisure class.

(7) The manner of living of the majority of colored people in the cities of the South—which is sometimes the progeny of ignorance, but oftener the result of necessity—is responsible, in a large measure, for their high mortality. They are crowded together on back streets, in lanes and ill-smelling bottoms, near ponds of stagnant water, on the banks of rivers—wherever their scents means consign them. The ignorant among them, like the ignorant among any other

people, ignore the teachings of hygiene, because they are ignorant, and not because they are black. They do not know the value of fresh air and sunlight and cleanliness, and hence are ignorant of the fatality attached to the unholy trinity—darkness, dampness and dirt, which is responsible for the tuberculosis that is charged to their "inherent tendencies." The pittance that is paid to the Negro in the name of wages forces him to crowd together in narrow and ill-ventilated sleeping apartments, which is decidedly unhealthy and favors the spread of contagious diseases. Thus small-pox spreads rapidly in a Negro settlement, not because they are Negroes, but because their manner of living brings them into the most intimate contact with one another, so that whatever disease attacks one, rapidly spreads to all of the others who are not immune.

The lack of suitable clothing and proper food, as a result of poverty, weakens the Negro physically. The neglect of the bath through lack of time, is responsible for

much of the heart, kidney and skin diseases so prevalent among the laboring classes of the colored people. It takes time to keep clean, and the laborer has no leisure. Ignorance of the seriousness of certain diseases like syphilis, scrofula and rheumatism, has played an important role in the drama of his mortality.



WINSTON-SALEM CHRONICLE
The Winston-Salem Chronicle is published every Thursday by the Winston-Salem Chronicle Publishing Company, Inc. 603 Pepper Building - 102 W. 4th St. Mailing Address: P.O. Box 3154, Winston-Salem, N.C. 27102. Phone: 722-8624. Second Class postage paid at Winston-Salem, N.C. 27102.

Subscription: \$8.32 per year payable in advance (N.C. sales tax included).

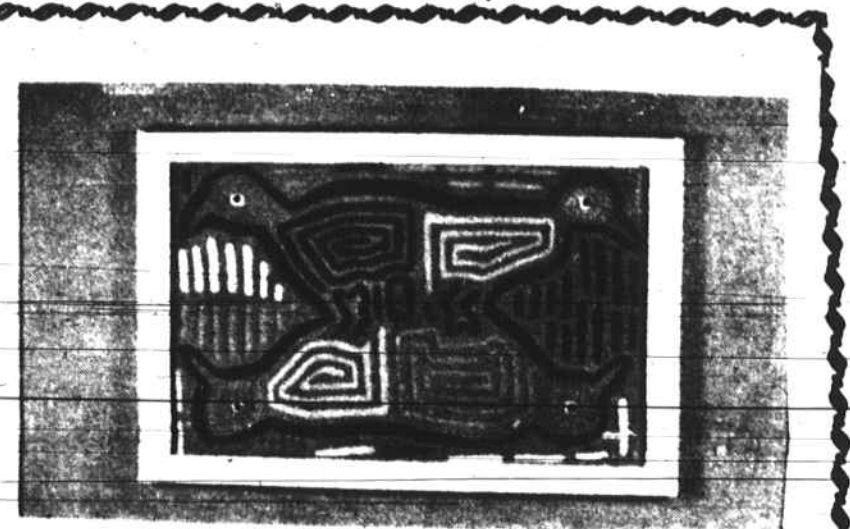
Opinions expressed by columnist in this newspaper do not necessarily represent the policy of this Paper. National Advertising Representative - Black Media, Inc.

PUBLICATION NO. 067910

How do doctors remove corns without surgery?

Key Questions:
1. What are three main issues raised in this article?
2. What does this article suggest about our life situation today?
3. How many words did you look up in the dictionary? (If we do not use a dictionary daily and for every word whose FULL meaning we may not know, we cannot grow individually and assure the best use of our resources for group freedom and a better America.)

Doctors find many corns and calluses can be removed medically without surgery. The same medical ingredient doctors find so effective is now available without prescription in DERMASOFT® Creme. No wonder this unique, stainless, penetrating creme softens and removes corns and calluses so easily and comfortably. Use only as directed—insist on unique DERMASOFT. Show this ad to your pharmacist. For free booklet on corns, write to DERMASOFT, Box 4321 MY, Greenwich, Conn. 06830.



Personal Invitation

To visit Nottingham Studio and view the colorful Mola's -- a primitive Indian Art done by the Cuna Indians of Panama -- These durable frame pieces of art are both exceptional and beautiful -- stop by today! 2120 New Walkertown Road

NOTTINGHAM STUDIO
PHOTOGRAPHY
2120 NEW WALKERTOWN ROAD
WINSTON-SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA 27101
Phone 723-1210

Invest
in your Community...
Subscribe to the CHRONICLE
* Black Owned *
-Clip and mail

Winston-Salem Chronicle
P.O. Box 3154
Winston-Salem, N.C. 27102

1 year ...\$8.³²
 6 months..

(payable in advance)

Name

Address

City & State

Zip Code

Winning Cash Is

EASY As Listening...

CASH CALL ON

Wtob 1380