

Deans

From page 1

surplus of nearly 60,000 physicians by the year 1990 and almost 130,000 by 2000.

To offset this surplus, the committee recommended that the nation's medical schools take steps to limit their future enrollments. Doctors Sullivan, Johnson and Miller have taken exception to the report.

Contents of a statement released by the three physicians revealed that of the more than 375,000 physicians in the U.S., less than 8,000 or two percent, are black, although blacks now constitute more than twelve percent of the nation's population.

According to calculations, there is approximately one white physician per every 625 persons in the U.S., but, there is only one black physician for every 4,500 blacks.

Figures released by the American Medical Association recently stated that the ideal optimum ratio of physicians per population is one physician for every 575 persons. If this principle is applied to the black community, then an additional 26,000 black physicians will be needed by the year 2000.

"There is a need for us to use every available resource to explain our position in this matter," said Miller of the news.

Miller said that the results of the report could be "devastating" to the enrollment of not only black medical schools, but to black students that attend or would like to attend majority medical schools.

"How many students are willing to stay in school for 10 years after college and get tens of thousands of dollars in debt to hear he or she may not have a job in 10 or 15 years," he said.

Dr. Sullivan said that he questions the validity of the GMENAC report since no minority medical school dean was invited to be on the board that collected the data for the report.

"I feel the report will affect the enrollment, financial gifts and foundation giving to black medical schools and we just can't afford it," he said.

Miller said that he could feel an erosion of student support and institutional support. "People who lend money to medical school students just aren't as willing as they were before the report came out he said, adding, "a student's ability to borrow money to attend school through conventional means and banks is getting harder and harder."

Dr. Johnson said that at a meeting of the NMA, board of directors, the association pledged to give its support whole heartedly to the black medical schools and students.

According to the statement released by the three black doctors, over the past 10 years, the number of minority physicians has increased only marginally, and the percentage of black physicians has not exceeded 2.2 percent.

Miller said that "clearly, continued sustained efforts to educate more blacks and other minority physicians including Hispanics and Native Americans, are needed for the foreseeable future—to the year 2000 and beyond. These goals must not be abandoned after so short a period of effort."

Estimates from the Department of Health and Human Services state that some 35.0 million Americans reside in areas which are medically underserved. These 35.0 million people are also the economically disadvantaged, among them, a large percentage of blacks, Hispanics and Native Americans.

"The recommendations in the GMENAC Report which should not be applied to minority medical schools (nor to other programs designed to increase the number of minority physicians,) are those discouraging the construction of new medical schools and discouraging an increase in class size in the future," Sullivan said.

He added, "our unique mission among the 126 medical schools in the United States is to train more minority students and students from economically disadvantaged backgrounds for careers as physicians to work in medically underserved rural areas and in the inner cities," he said.

Miller summed up the doctor's statement by saying, "the special needs and concerns of our medically poor and minority communities must not be overlooked or forgotten in efforts to correct problems of physician supply or maldistribution."

He continued, "The GMENAC report is dealing with white doctors in suburbia, not doctors to give primary care in economically disadvantaged and minority neighborhoods."

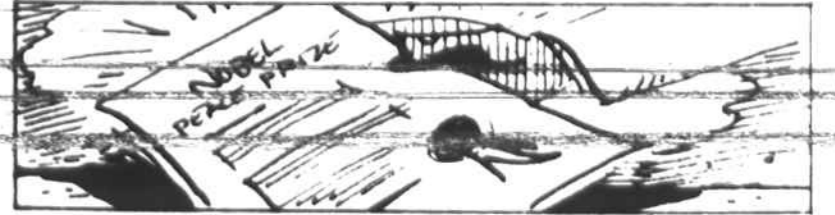


Among the local Democratic supporters attending the Tanglewood fund-raiser for President Carter were Larry Womble of the W-S Human Rights Commission, C.C. Ross, a member of the WSSU Board of Trustees, and Alderman Virginia Newell.

Two Named To Carter-Mondale Committee

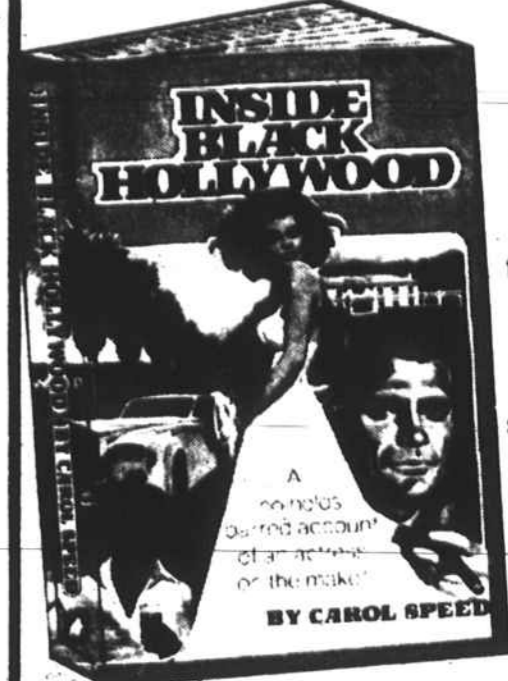
John Holleman, field organizer for the Carter-Mondale North Carolina Re-Election Committee, has announced that Alderman Vivian Burke and Mrs. Elsie Evans have been named to the positions of County Co-Chairs for Forsyth County.

Mrs. Burke is Alderman for the Northeast Ward and was a delegate to the 1980 Democratic Convention. Mrs. Evans is a retired teacher, and a long-time Democratic Party activist.



Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, undersecretary for special political affairs of the United Nations, was in 1950 the first Black American to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

STRUGGLING BLACK STARLET MEETS TRAGEDY IN FILM WORLD



In her first novel, Carol Speed leaves no secrets untold as she brings Dorothy Dickerson to life. A gripping tale of a young black starlet who will go to any lengths to make it—even so far as hitching her star to the underworld!

ON SALE NOW \$1.95

INSIDE BLACK HOLLYWOOD

by Carol Speed
from HOLLOWAY HOUSE
THE BLACK EXPERIENCE PUBLISHER

18¢

That's all it costs to get Community news delivered to your door every week.

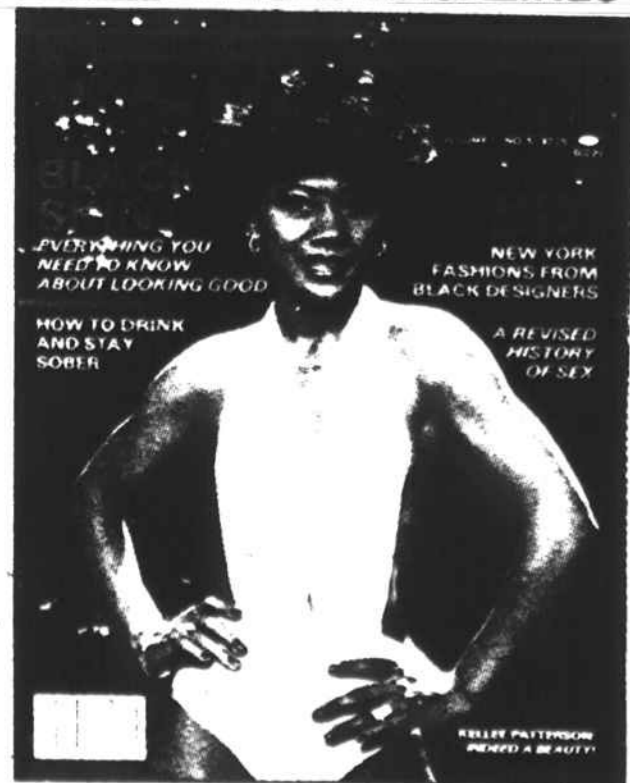
call us
722-8624

Winston-Salem Chronicle
"Serving the East Winston Community Since 1974"

516 N. Trade St.
Winston-Salem, N.C. 27102

PLAYERS

ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREAT MEN'S MAGAZINES



PLAYERS MAGAZINE
October Issue—On Sale Now

DON'T MISS IT \$2.25