

Top 10

were the top players in 9-10 ball this season? The *Chronicle* showcases what it sees as the of the crop.

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Standing Tall

Dawn Meacham, is only 4-feet-5, but she stands 6 feet tall when it comes to determination and dedication.

Second Front.

**Blacks And Religion**

Columnist Tony Brown recalls a discussion with the late Malcolm X's brother on blacks and Christianity.

Editorials, Page 4.

Winston-Salem Chronicle

"Serving the Winston-Salem Community Since 1974"

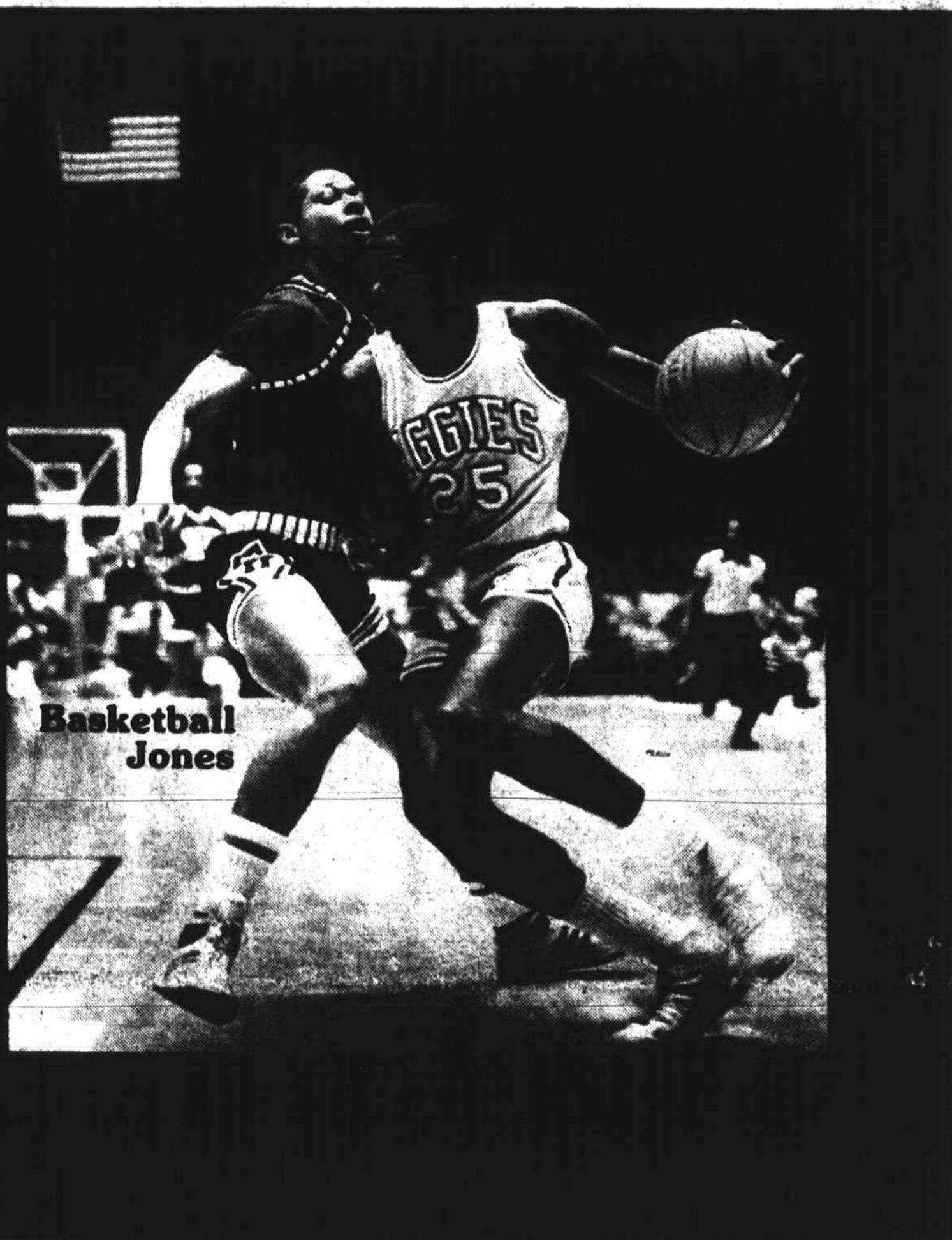
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30 Pages This Week



**Basketball
Jones**

The Ministry's Mission: Political Or Spiritual?

By RUTHELL HOWARD
Staff Writer

Staff writers Robin Adams and Edward Hill Jr. also contributed to this story.

Spiritually, politically and socially, what is the black church to black people?

Concerning the individual churches, members and ministers say many provide a vital service to their congregations and to the black community.

But they add that local black churches do not cater to the total needs of their congregations by collectively maximizing their economic and political strength.

In discussing the spiritual, social and political functions of the black church, most people were more vocal on the political role that the church must play within the community and say that spiritually, most churches are having no problems meeting the congregations' needs. Politically, many feel black churches could give more guidance and instruction.

"The churches are not involved politically as much as they should be," says the Rev. Charles E. Greene, a retired minister.

While historically, many political careers have hinged on support or opposition from prominent black ministers

Our Black Churches

An eight-part series examining Winston-Salem's black churches



nationwide, and locally, candidates, black and white, seek black political support through the church, Greene says that local black church political activity is still

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Mediation Center Director Named

By ROBIN ADAMS
Staff Writer

East Winston's Neighborhood Justice Center has named a new director and received \$20,000 in additional funding from the Winston-Salem Foundation.

Norma Smith, chairperson of the East Winston Crime Task Force, which sponsors the center, announced the appointment of Paul Owens Cloud, a local resident, as the center's director Monday.

Cloud, who started his duties earlier this week, is a graduate of High Point College and has a law degree from North Carolina Central University.

Smith says the center's board of directors are "pleased to have a person like Cloud, who is from the community

and is well-qualified to be working for us."

She adds that, since a director has been hired, the center is scheduled to open on April 1, pending the training of volunteers to man its mediation board. Volunteers now are being trained by members of the Dispute Settlement Center in Chapel Hill, but Smith says the center is still looking for additional recruits.

The only requirement for volunteers, she says, is that they have personalities to suit the job and be able to work with people.

Cloud was chosen as director from a field of seven candidates. At a yearly salary of \$16,000, he will be responsible for overseeing the center's total operation, including coordinating the volunteers, disseminating information

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The Black Physician

Is He Becoming Extinct In Winston-Salem ?

By RUTHELL HOWARD
Staff Writer

Nineteen thirty-nine.

Locally, it was the beginning of a heyday for black physicians and for medical care in East Winston.

The Kate B. Reynolds Hospital, a 175-bed facility, opened its doors, attracting black physicians to the area and paving the way for budding medical careers.

"It served as a magnet to draw black physicians to Winston-Salem," says Dr. Willard L. McCloud, who worked in the hospital from 1950 through 1952 after completing his internship in Washington. "At that time, 90 percent of the black patients in Winston-Salem were treated by black physicians."

But today, local black doctors who practice privately are few and compete with hospitals and clinics for many of their patients.

Through the Twin City Medical Society, the city's black medical organization, the 14 local black doctors who have private practices gather to discuss their problems. One of them is the dwindling number of black doctors and the decreasing demand for their services.

Charlie Kennedy, president of the society and a pediatrician, says that the decrease can be attributed to many factors.

"We've got a medical school here that has a clinic and

the Reynolds Health Center competes for the same patients we do," Kennedy says.

He adds that a health-care program complete with doctors and a clinic, established by R.J. Reynolds Industries Inc., further reduced the pool of patients.

McCloud expresses similar sentiments, noting that the closing of East Winston's hospital played a major part in decreasing the number of black doctors locally.

Reynolds Memorial gave black physicians a hospital in which to treat their patients and later was succeeded by a new, larger facility erected in the black community as part of an agreement between local blacks and politicians.

Blacks were given the new 250-bed hospital in exchange for supporting the building of Forsyth Memorial Hospital across town, McCloud says. Following the opening of the new facility, even more black physicians came to East Winston, McCloud recalls, but the passage of the Civil Rights Act in 1964 opened the doors of major white hospitals to black physicians and patients and many shunned newly-built Reynolds Memorial.

"Even though the new Reynolds Memorial Hospital had a million and a half dollars in equipment and was a \$16.5 million facility, physicians had succumbed to the pressures of patients who requested service in Forsyth Memorial Hospital," McCloud says.

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Charlie Kennedy, a pediatrician, proudly holds his patient, Brenda Andre Moir. Kennedy is one of Winston-Salem's 14 black doctors who are still in private practice (photo by James Parker).

Hauser Proposes Modification Of State's Bail Bond Requirements

A bill presented to the state Legislature by Rep. C.B. Hauser that would make it easier for offenders to be released without having to post bond was not supported by other members of the Forsyth County delegation.

The bill requires judicial officials to release people awaiting trial under one of three non-monetary provisions of the North Carolina Bail Law or to outline in writing on the release form why they require a monetary bond.

"This legislation was inspired by my experiences with persons granting bail and my reading of a report of the Citizens Commission on Alternatives to Incarceration," Hauser said. "My experiences led me to the conclusion that it was generally felt that blacks and poor people ac-

cused of a crime should either be in jail or pay a fee to someone to secure their releases," Hauser said.

Ten legislators had agreed to back the bill, which had its first hearing Feb. 21, and the remaining legislators had 30 minutes to do so after that meeting closed but no members of the Forsyth County delegation backed the bill.

Hauser said he was "a little disappointed, but not discouraged."

Hauser pointed out that North Carolina has one of the most progressive bail laws in the nation, requiring the use of one of three non-monetary forms of release over a monetary bail. "Nevertheless," he said, "judicial officials, more often than not, require a monetary bail,

especially for the poor and non-whites."

The courts have the option of releasing a person on his written promise to appear for trial, on an unsecured appearance bond, in the custody of a third party or with a secured appearance bond.

"In spite of the law's liberal provisions, taxpayers are supporting jails crowded largely with poor and non-whites who have not been convicted of any crime, and who would not commit other crimes or flee if released," Hauser said.

"Furthermore, these detainees suffer disruption of their personal, family and economic lives. They are hampered in preparing a defense, and more likely to plead guilty and to receive an active sentence when tried

than those enjoying pretrial freedom."

Under Hauser's bill, General Statute 15A-534 (b), section 1, would be changed by deleting the period at the end of its sentence, inserting a comma and adding the following: "and must record the reasons for so doing in writing in the release order."

The bill would become effective July 1, 1983.

Hauser said that he hopes people throughout the state will let their representatives know how they feel about the bill.

"Its passage and implementation, in addition to relieving human misery, would save taxpayers thousands of dollars annually in prison costs," he said.

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