

Winston-Salem Chronicle
 Founded 1874
 Ndubis Egemonye Ernest H. Pitt
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This And That

Topics we would have addressed in editorials long ago had time and space permitted:

-- Our school system's benign neglect of black studies in its curricula and the resultant lack of awareness by both black and white students of black history are shameful and inexcusable.

Unfortunately, a good deal of the blame lies with black parents, who probably could change matters by speaking up at school board meetings, but instead elect to remain conspicuously silent.

Until someone does choose to change matters, too many black children will continue to grow up not knowing who Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was.

-- We are happy to see that East Winston's Neighborhood Justice Center has become a reality.

By settling neighborhood disputes within the neighborhoods, the center will ease the burden on the courts, increase community activism and foster a better appreciation for and understanding of the workings of our legal system.

If you're interested in becoming a volunteer mediator for the center, contact Dr. Kenneth R. Williams or any member of the East Winston Crime Task Force.

-- The Arts Council is struggling amid the throes of shortfalls in revenue and unforeseen operating expenses.

What does that mean to East Winston?
 A threat to the survival of programs that have made a significant impact on the community as a whole and the black community in particular.

Urban Arts is included under the Arts Council umbrella and has provided or helped to provide during the past year such activities as the Art-Is House's spring and summer cultural arts programs for East Winston youth, an art show and exhibit by the Links Inc. that featured area minority artists, a summer outdoor dance concert by the Chuck Davis Dance Company in Rupert Bell Park, an exhibit of black American printmaking techniques from 1773 to the present at Winston Square, and outdoor "mini-concerts" in parks and recreation centers.

The council also brought to Winston such well-known black performers as the Preservation Hall Jazz Band, Ramsey Lewis, John Lee Hooker and Eartha Kitt.

As the Arts Council continues its current funds drive, imagine a year without those events and personalities.

Then support the Arts Council in whatever way, large or small, that you are able.

-- Black people still stubbornly -- and ignorantly -- refuse to believe in black people.

The thought crept into our minds once again last week, when black doctors told one of our reporters that a number of black patients decline to use their services because they feel black doctors inherently are inferior to white ones.

And black hospitals are inferior to white ones.
 And black schools, black businesses, black attorneys, black dentists and black newspapers are cheap imitations of their white counterparts.

When, praytell, if ever, will black people start to realize that they can be superior in professions other than singing, dancing, running and bouncing basketballs?

Crosswinds

The NCAA's Options

From Sports Illustrated.

The war of words continues over Proposal 48, the NCAA's recently enacted measure to tighten up various academic eligibility requirements for Division I athletes. In our first look at the subject, we stated that the NCAA was right to attempt to cure academic abuses afflicting intercollegiate athletics, but we also expressed the hope that the organization would find a way to modify Proposal 48 so as to accommodate historically black colleges, which maintain that the measure would discriminate against black students. The most inflammatory expression of that view has come from the Rev. Jesse Jackson, the civil rights activist, who said in a speech in Baton Rouge, La., that the intent of Proposal 48 was to reduce the number of blacks in big-time college sports "because the bottom line is: White boys are inferior athletes to blacks."

The part of Proposal 48 that offended Jackson was the stipulation that, beginning in August 1986, incoming students must score at least 700 on their SATs (or 15 on their ACTs) to be eligible to compete as freshmen in Division I athletics. After his Baton Rouge speech, Jackson approached SI for the purpose of putting his remarks "in context." He said he meant that blacks are athletically superior to whites, "not innately but for cultural reasons;" and he conceded that while black students generally do less well on standardized tests than white students, Proposal 48 might not greatly reduce the total number of black athletes at major colleges; after all, many of the blacks who didn't qualify under the rule would presumably be replaced by blacks who

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WE'VE GOT TO KEEP THOSE BLASTED FOREIGN IMPORTS OUT OF THE COUNTRY!



PROTECTIONISM WILL JUST TRIGGER RETALIATION BY OTHER COUNTRIES...



AND ALL YOU'LL END UP DOING IS MAKING MORE UNEMPLOYMENT



BUT IT'LL BE MADE IN AMERICA!



WASSERMAN
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Bridges Over Troubled Waters

By TONY BROWN
 Syndicated Columnist

"I would appreciate any information outlining the differences — if any — between hemoglobins SS and SC. I am really interested in finding out the distinction that exists, for my husband carries hemoglobin SA and I AC. We were informed of this illness a month after our son was born. He has SC disease. Since then, we have had two other children. Our 17-month-old son has only the trait (AC), and our one-and-one-half-month-old daughter is absolutely normal. She has been blessed with hemoglobin AA. What advice can you give?" Marie Michelle Dufraine of Queens, N.Y., wrote in response to a television program that I produced on sickle cell anemia.



Brown

Much to my relief, a Dr. Joseph R. Phillips of Decatur, Ga., also wrote me after having seen the program. In turn, I asked that he respond to Mrs. Dufraine's letter. He graciously did so. I am publishing his response to her because I am aware that many black parents are in a similar situation with similar questions.

Dr. Phillips wrote: "A person who has SC disease tends to live longer and their problems are less severe over their life span compared to one having SS disease. Symptoms, if any, usually start later in life as one approaches the period of adulthood. At

least two problems cause greater concern in one having SC rather than SS disease: In females, pregnancy is more of a problem with hemorrhage and abortion being outstanding. For some reason, women with SS disease tend to go to term.

"Your 17-month-old son with AC hemoglobin should have no problems from this unusual gene combination itself. The same is true of the AS combination. You may have read in American literature about deaths attributed to AS, in particular among black athletes. (But) African literature and personal contact with African scientists indicate strongly that if death or problems occur in AC or AS conditions, look for causes other than those related to the S gene.

"As I watched the program, I thought about my niece who is beautiful, sensitive and gainfully employed. She is 32, has SC disease and has her aches and pains. Nevertheless, she sticks to her job and manages her life very well. She is a happy person. I thought about my father, who is physically and mentally healthy, wise, witty and prankish at 92 years old and has AS genes. I thought about my four children, all of whom have AS genes, but are healthy in all respects. Naturally, I thought about myself as I wondered, was it SS or SC?"

"My reason for wanting to differentiate the viewer's disease had to do with my old fears of death when I was in my 20s and early 30s. At that time, I was a medical student and very preoccupied with my time of demise. The medical literature was anything but helpful. Statistics quoted a limited life doomed in the

second or third decade. I gave myself an edge hoping that I would live until 40. I have beaten that mark by 11 years and am looking forward to more good years.

"Now death doesn't bother me. Frankly, it's none of my business. My task is to take care of my end of the four score and 10 years promised. I have so much to live for and so much to die for in my process of living. Now, no textbook of medicine can throw darkness over my expected life span. This is especially so when we now know that there are people with SS disease who live into their 70s. That SC disease is not as severe as SS disease means that they, too, can live into their 70s.

"So, why don't people know this? You're right! This is a black man's disease and little money is available. Racism? I speak to this issue in *Urban Health, The Journal of Health Care in the Cities*, December 1973, pages 36-40.

"You asked for advice on how you and your husband can best care for your son to prevent any problems. I'd like to avoid the typical jargon that pours out of the mouths of psychiatrists, i.e., help him to develop good self-esteem. Rather, permit me to share my thoughts on what I felt you were projecting through your letter.

"The most outstanding datum is courage!

"After having birthed a child with sickle cell disease, you and your husband demonstrated tremendous courage, knowing that to have another child is to chance having another one with SC disease. Other

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The Real Issues Facing Black Folk

By WALTER MARSHALL
 Guest Columnist

In this year of the "DUI" — you know, driving under the influence — the black community must be careful not to misplace its values.

Sure, drunk driving is a problem; however, we must place such movements in their proper perspective. Driving under the influence is just an extension of the "law-and-order," "busing" and "prayer-in-the-schools" movements of the past. It's just another shallow and hollow attempt by the American people to cover up the real issues facing the community.

The major issue facing black America is survival. Believe me, our survival will not be determined by how many drunks are put in jail. Our survival is tied to how many people we can put to work and how we can get a sound economic footing in this country despite the economic woes.

The NAACP's Fair Share Program, with its motto, "Let us do business with those who do business with us," is a legitimate attempt to gain economic freedom. Black America has never been given an equal economic opportunity in this country.

Neither the Emancipation Proclamation nor the 13th, 14th or 15th Amendments did anything toward giving black Americans a chance economically.

But if black Americans, in substantial numbers, become conscientious and observable shoppers, the NAACP's Fair Share Program can become the tool that will break another link from the chain of slavery.

As we persevere through the most inhumane presidential administration since Reconstruction, we must perfect a plan for our survival. Faced with the facts of civil rights erosion and affirmative action curtailments, black America must regain the momentum lost by the civil rights movement during

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ing the past decade. The NAACP's Fair Share Program offers the community an opportunity to gain some economic parity.

Though Operation Fair Share will not have the impact that "40 Acres and a Mule" would have made in 1863, it will nevertheless stabilize the economic condition of the black community.

Operation Fair Share is a self-help program that will utilize civil rights tactics of pressure and negotiation to obtain economic goals. If the black community cooperates and uses its

purchasing power as a lever, the plan will lay the foundation for a strong economic base.

The major objective of Operation Fair Share is to improve the quality of life within the black community by:

- increasing the employment rates of blacks at every level of business,
- increasing the amount of business that large corporations do with minority firms, and
- increasing the amount of charitable contributions to black institutions.

Operation Fair Share is not a form of blackmail. Research statistics show that blacks in America spend more than \$100 billion a year for goods and services. Blacks in the Winston-Salem/Greensboro/High Point area alone spend upwards of \$600 million a year for goods and services. But, on an average, our money circulates for less than two days in the black community. If we get paid on Friday, by Monday noon, 95 percent of our income is back in the white community.

A division of the black economic pie reveals some interesting facts. Blacks spend:

- 25-30 percent of their income for food,
- 25 percent for clothing,
- 25 percent for shelter,
- 13 percent for health care
- 3 percent for protective services.

Of the \$600 million spent by blacks in the triad area, \$155 million is spent on food and a comparable amount

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Chronicle Letters

Sensitive Territory

To The Editor:

There seems to have been a lot of negative response from the black churches concerning the series you have been doing on them.

I think the first article in this series, "Two Hundred Twenty-Five Black Churches," in which you discussed finances, is what has caused so many negative responses.

Anytime a church's financial situation is questioned or discussed, it seems to bring about quite a bit of sensitivity.

Will you please publish where you got your information concerning the budgets and memberships of the various black churches discussed in your series? And how you went about deciding which churches to interview and write about in your articles?

This may help to clear up some confusion.

G.M.J.
 Rural Hall

Editor's note: The information on church budgets was provided by the respective ministers and church officials. The ministers interviewed were chosen randomly.

Housing For The Handicapped

To The Editor:

Recent media information regarding housing for the blind, handicapped and elderly in case of fire caught my attention. My suggestion would be to make first-floor apartments available to these persons, install sliding doors and drill residents on how to get out of the doors to safety in case of fire or other crisis situations.

Bertha Crawford Tucker
 Winston-Salem

Does Anyone Care?

To The Editor:

I have been reading in the newspapers articles on the plight of Pearlina Clemmons, a wheelchair patient who has been unable to get a job and whose friends, Rudolph and Theresa Thomas, initiated a program of gospel singing whereby enough money was contributed to purchase a car that could be used for transportation — when she secures a job.

But, alas, that's where the problem lies. She has been unable to get a job and the car cannot be adapted to her particular handicap until she has a job.

There are numerous caring people in Winston-Salem who have helped many people in distress, such as fire victims and destitute individuals who are jobless, sick and/or homeless. I refer to the Crisis Control Ministry, Experiment in Self-Reliance, Soup Kitchen, churches opening their doors to the "street people" and other individuals who have rallied to the need of our "brothers and sisters."

So where are the caring people who may have a job available? It is surprising no one has come up with a job offer.

Anyone who continues to smile as Pearlina Clemmons has in the face of all her adversity, who still has faith that there is help for her particular predicament, deserves a helping hand.

She deserves one more touch of love and understanding. In addition to her beauty and seemingly pleasant personality, she has academic qualifications and just needs someone to give her a chance to prove her ability so she can establish her own independence.

This letter is written in her interest, although I've never met her. I only know what I've read in the paper, which seems to be enough for someone to offer her a job.

It has been said that handicapped people make dedicated and responsible employees.

Tereatha P. Harper
 Winston-Salem