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700 And Counting

What an achievement. Last Friday, sports history was made on the campus of Winston-Salem State University when Coach Clarence "Bighouse" Gaines garnered the 700th basketball victory of his career -- a feat paralleled by only four other collegiate coaches.

When Gaines was lured to Winston-Salem some 38 years ago by former Morgan State College classmate Brutus Wilson, WSSU was then Winston-Salem Teachers College, or "TC," as it was fondly called. When Wilson left TC for Shaw University a year later, Gaines, who had been awarded all honors afforded an offensive lineman at Morgan State, became TC's first official athletic director and the head coach of both basketball and football, the school's only sports at the time.

As TC moved forward to become a regional university, the athletic program, under the guidance of Gaines, kept pace. In addition to basketball and football, WSSU now boasts strong contenders in several other sports for both men and women, and has upgraded and added to its facilities to put the school on par with other CIAA schools.

Through Gaines' leadership, a "small teachers college" made the "big boys" of CIAA football sit up and take notice in 1947 when the Rams won seven games and threatened to take the league title. Though the 1982 Naismith Basketball Hall of Fame inductee refuses to take much credit for building a successful basketball program at WSSU, Gaines is just as responsible as anyone for leading the Rams to eight CIAA basketball titles and an NCAA Division II national championship in 1967. And now, the nation's winningest, active collegiate basketball coach has joined Adolph Rupp, Phog Allen, Hank Iba and Ed Diddle in the 700 Club.

We are proud that we were present at the C.E. Gaines Center last Friday to witness this historic event. And we, along with the rest of the country, congratulate the coach on an accomplishment unmatched by most in his profession, and wish him and the Rams the best of luck in basketball action this season.

Crosswinds

Still Backward

(From Perspectives, published by the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.)

More than 120 years after the Battle of Bull Run, they're still fighting the Civil War in the Washington, D.C., suburb of Manassas Park. Only now, the cost is in Virginia taxpayer dollars, not bullets.

In the spring of 1982, when word got out to Manassas Park High School officials that 30-year-old Tim Donley, their new \$24,000 a year assistant principal, was seriously dating a black IBM programmer, he was summoned to the front office. This won't do, Donley was told, and it was "suggested" he look for a job elsewhere. He refused, and shortly thereafter, Timothy and Julia Donley got married. A new "suggestion" came down from the front office: Remove your wife's picture from your desk, and substitute a picture of a white woman. And came time for the school prom, after being urged to attend without Julia, Donley simply turned in his dance card and stayed home. The following Monday, he received a written reprimand -- and later he was asked to resign. According to Donley, the school board offered to pay him \$11,500 and give him a favorable recommendation for future employment with the proviso he would not discuss the real reason for his forced resignation. Again, Donley declined, whereupon the board got set to fire him outright.

Donley decided to fight back. The American Civil Liberties Union wanted him to file, under various Federal civil rights statutes, for reinstatement and back pay. But Donley said he was due no back pay and, furthermore, didn't want to go back. He merely wanted his honor restored, also Julia's, and threatened to go public.

It only took a whiff of legal gunpowder for Manassas Park to opt to what, in the Watergate vernacular, may be called "a limited, modified surrender." In exchange for a \$10,000 settlement, the Manassas Park school board bought Donley's resignation. The transaction was anything but gracious. In an official statement released to the *Washington Post* and other media, the board "flatly denies any allegation that race was a factor in the resignation." In fact, it went on, the board had been "dissatisfied" with Donley's work almost from the time he started his job -- a claim that Donley finds curious in light of the board's willingness first to offer him \$11,500, and then to hand him \$10,000 to leave quietly.

The statement also said that the board does "not consider it to be in the best interests of the school ... or the teachers and students to debate with Mr. Donley in the press," adding "the board will not entertain further discussion at this or any other time."

Too bad, just when the students of Manassas Park High were given a crack at a course that could be described as "the New Civics."

DID YOUR PARENTS LET YOU WATCH THE TELEVISION SHOW ABOUT NUCLEAR WAR?



YEAH - AND THEY WERE THE ONES WHO GOT SCARED



WHAT PART MADE THEM SCARED?



THE PART WHEN I ASKED THEM WHAT THEY WERE GOING TO DO ABOUT IT



The New Partnership For Jobs?

By JOHN JACOB
Guest Columnist

A new federally financed job training program recently went into effect, and private industry's large role in shaping and implementing it provides a fresh test of the viability of public-private partnerships in creating jobs for the disadvantaged.

The new program, the Job Training Partnership Act, replaced the old CETA program, but there are major differences. CETA emphasized public service jobs, but JTPA does away with them completely, stressing training instead.

Past experience shows that training doesn't guarantee jobs, but the new industry involvement is supposed to ensure that the disadvantaged are trained in skills for which there is a demand. How successful that will be at a time of high unemployment is open to question. CETA, for all of its faults, did provide people with jobs and paychecks while supplying important public services.

The new program has some built-in barriers that are troubling. The biggest of those barriers is the cut in funding. Its budget will be barely half of the old CETA program, and the money will be spread much more thinly.

Also, there is no provision for stipends for trainees. That means disadvantaged people who want training will have to have some means

of support while they are in training. In effect, that limits the program to the least disadvantaged and the most highly motivated.

The result is likely to look good in terms of statistics showing higher percentages of trainees staying with the program and finding permanent jobs. But such figures will hide the fact that many would have found jobs on their own, and that many others most in need of training were not helped.

That was the experience of the Private Sector Initiative program of a few years ago that was part of CETA.

But with that support comes responsibility, and many business leaders are very aware of that. The chairman of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce told executives that if JTPA fails, "we will have not one to blame but ourselves."

Another top corporate leader said the new program "offers us the opportunity to do the job the way we felt it ought to be done." He added, "It also may be the last chance as well ... If we fail with this program, does anyone believe we will be given another chance?"

So corporate America's reputation

"Past experience shows that training doesn't guarantee jobs, but the new industry involvement is supposed to ensure that the disadvantaged are trained in skills for which there is a demand."

Also geared toward business participation, it had a fairly good record. But experts said the program skimmed the most employable people while ignoring those most in need.

Now that the government has put all of its job and job-training eggs in that private sector basket, it will be up to the business community to prove that it can do the job.

Many business leaders were cool to CETA, saying the private sector could do it better. They said bureaucracy and red tape discouraged wholehearted business participation. They fully support the new Job Training Partnership program.

is on the line. Businessmen have been eloquent in opposing CETA and arguing for a leading role in job training for the private sector. Now they have the chance to deliver -- and that means delivering jobs and training to the most disadvantaged, as well as to those who can make it on their own. But others are on the line too -- the unemployed disadvantaged. They have suffered from underfunded, half-hearted federal programs that changed shape every couple of years, and from programs that promised more than they delivered.

The promises are very much in Please see page A5

High Technology, Jobs And Racism

By DR. MANNING MARABLE
Guest Columnist

Corporations and politicians alike have been feeding us a heavy dose of "high-technology propoganda" in recent years. Many leading Democrats, including neo-liberals like Massachusetts Senator Paul Tsongas and presidential aspirant Gary Hart, have claimed that the rapid expansion of high-technology firms would resolve many of America's long-term economic problems. But let's try to separate the political rhetoric from the harsh realities.

How has the high-technology and computer boom affected black workers? Labor force statistics indicate, first, that most blacks perform at low-skilled positions in high-tech firms. Blacks are almost never hired as managers, but as low-level operators and clerical workers in such companies.

Second, racial and sexual segregation is already an organic part of high-tech manufacturing. Today, whites comprise over 96 percent of all professional and managerial positions in high tech-related firms, such as insurance, computers and banking.

Women and non-whites total over 90 percent of the operators and clerical workers in these companies. Despite industry claims that high tech could generate a huge demand for skilled workers, most political economists predict that high tech will create only 900,000 new jobs over the next 10 years. And because the vast majority of these new positions will be clericals and operators, blacks and Hispanics now entering the field won't benefit materially.

"The aggressive export of high tech-oriented production facilities by U.S.-based multinationals, combined with the suppression of foreign workers' wages, has sent hundreds of thousands of Americans to unemployment lines."

Third, high technology is rapidly eliminating thousands of jobs every year which were "traditionally" the employment sectors of black, Hispanic and women workers. Several hundred thousand black women are currently employed as bank tellers, clericals, keypunch operators, stenographers, etc. Employment in these vocations will drop by at least one-fifth during the next 10 to 15 years due to the expand-

ed use of computers. Two disturbing illustrations of this dynamic can be cited. One major New York bank recently issued a statement telling depositors below a certain amount that they would not be permitted to see a teller for normal transactions. Instead, customers would transact their business via a bank card machine. This move meant that the number of tellers could conceivably be reduced. Since 1970, furthermore, the number of telephone

operators has been cut 30 percent, primarily because of the use of computers. Corporate technology promises to slash more jobs in the future.

According to social historian Amy Dru Stanley, "Computers and automated data processors have fragmented and simplified clerical and service work, multiplying the number of low-wage positions." Today, over 97 percent of all office Please see page A5

MR. PRESIDENT - WHY DO YOU DECRY THE LACK OF DEMOCRACY IN NICARAGUA BUT REMAIN SILENT ABOUT SOUTH KOREA?



IN SOUTH KOREA, A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF REPRESSION IS JUSTIFIED BY THE THREAT FROM NORTH KOREA



COULDN'T THE NICARAGUANS SAY THE SAME THING?



OF COURSE NOT - THEY'RE THREATENED BY US



The Church's Family Role

By MARIAN EDELMAN
Guest Columnist

In quiet and not-so-quiet discussions around the country, black church leaders are beginning to take a closer look at the plight of black families and children. One such leader is Dr. Mary Ross, a distinguished graduate of Spelman College and president of the more than three million strong Woman's Convention Auxiliary of the National Baptist Convention, U.S.A. Inc.

This year, Dr. Ross has raised a strong voice urging greater Baptist leadership on and attention to the needs of black families. She has particularly singled out the problem of children having children. The Baptists have gone on record to make strengthening black families one of the convention's top priorities, and Dr. Ross has been a key participant in a network of black women across the United States who are beginning to confront the problem of teen-age pregnancy and the growing poverty of single-parent households.

"We are going to have to play the role of helping our young people dare to be different," Dr. Ross has said to me, explaining that the church hasn't said nearly as much as it should about issues such as teen-age sexuality. "So many ministers haven't even thought about sex education, and it ought to be included in the church's role," she says.

According to Dr. Ross, many of the churches still don't know how to handle young pregnant girls in their own congregations. "What are we going to do? This girl has had a baby. Should she go back into the choir?"

Although statistics show teen pregnancy rates have declined in our community, teen pregnancy is still a monumental problem that the church cannot afford to ignore. More than one out of every four black babies born is to a teen-age mother. Every year, among all unwed black 15- to 17-year-olds, one out of 14 has a baby. This is a major contributing cause to single-parent households and to growing child poverty.

Today, 55 percent of all black babies are being born to never married single women. Children living in these families are three times more likely to be poor than those living in two-parent households.

Dr. Ross says churches should be offering young people confidential workshops and seminars, run by professionals, in which they could deal with the question of sex, because too many of us parents have been unable to talk with our children about these issues. (I agree. I'm raising three boys of my own, and I still have trouble beginning the conversations that I know are needed.) Dr. Ross also favors churches establishing homes for young mothers who need to learn how to be parents and how to avoid being parents again before they're 20 years old.

In addition to learning how to communicate with our young people about sexual responsibility, Dr. Ross says we must "bring out of them the best thinking about themselves. I think one of the reasons for teen-age pregnancy is that young people don't really know how to respect themselves."

According to Dr. Ross, churches need to help teen-agers understand not only rights within the family but also their responsibilities to the family and the community. "Children today need respect for their parents," she says.

Like my own parents, Dr. Ross' parents were devout Christians who encouraged the family to worship and talk together. And she and her siblings were raised by an extended family that was familiar to all of us who grew up in the South.

"My family was not the only family interested in us," Dr. Ross says. "There was a woman up the street whom I was afraid of. And I knew my mother talked to her. If we had done anything wrong, she would be telling my mother all about it. I think to revive that kind of caring really would be helpful."

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