



The census will remain a head count, a three judge panel ruled last week. Black leaders worry the ruling will affect black representation to Congress.

Judges reject census sampling

By HERBERT L. WHITE
CONSOLIDATED MEDIA GROUP

CHARLOTTE - The census will remain a head count instead of an estimation, which could result in less representation for black Americans and other people of color.

The Clinton administration was handed a serious setback in its plans to use a controversial statistical method to conduct the 2000 census when a federal court declared that the administration's proposal to estimate a portion of the nation's population rather than try to reach every

household is illegal and cannot be used. The three-judge special panel ruled unanimously in favor of the House Republicans who had challenged the Census Bureau plan, giving them a victory on an issue that has been a major point of contention between Congress and the administration for more than a year.

In their suit, congressional Republicans argued that so-called "statistical sampling" is unconstitutional and vulnerable to political manipulation. Democrats and administration officials, who vowed to appeal yesterday's decision to the U.S. Supreme Court, contend that the head

count method alone misses too many Americans. Up to 40 million homes may not respond to census questionnaires, according to bureau officials.

In hopes of getting more accurate population figures, the Census Bureau wants to combine the results of a traditional head count with a statistical "sample" that uses information drawn from a representative group to estimate the size and demographic characteristics of Americans who don't respond to mailed questionnaires or are missed in door-to-door surveys.

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75 cents

WINSTON-SALEM GREENSBORO HIGH POINT

Vol. XXIV No. 52

THE CHRONICLE

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THURSDAY AUGUST 27, 1998

Marching to Atlanta

Despite lack of publicity, youth head to national gathering

By DAMON FORD
THE CHRONICLE

GREENSBORO - Greensboro organizers of the Million Youth Movement are gearing up to go to a national youth event being held in Atlanta Labor Day weekend.

"We're trying to move 1,000 youth from this area," said spokesperson Taryn Mitchell.

The Movement, spurred by the success of the Million Man and Million Woman Marches, calls for young people to help plan and organize the effort with the guidance of adults.

"We got into it because the movement really inspired us," Mitchell said. "We're trying to reinvigorate the spirit."

Already the NAACP, The Nation of Islam and The Push/Rainbow Coalition have issued statements backing the Movement, the first of two youth events scheduled for Labor Day. A second march, headed by former Nation of Islam spokesman, Khalid Abdul Muhammad will be held in Harlem.

The theme for the Atlanta event is "Preparing Youth for the New Millennium."

It will be held Sept. 4-7. Organizers say the event will include activities such as a youth town hall meeting, forums, poetry readings, gospel concert, youth achievement awards and an interfaith worship service. The event will culminate Sept. 7 with a gathering on Sweet Auburn Avenue from 10 a.m.-3 p.m., similar to the one day Million Man and Woman Marches.

The Movement is specifically targeting young people between the ages of seven and 24 but anyone younger or older is encouraged to participate. And though many of the supporting organizations are predominantly African American, the Movement does not speak of just one race. Some of the local planners include Native Americans, Asian Americans and Caucasians.

"This is incorporated from the entire human family," Mitchell said. "We have literally reached out to every sector of the community. I want everyone to be a part of this."

National organizers hope to improve the condition of youth and the communities they live in by addressing and empowering youth with issues such as: strengthening the family, economic development,

See Movement on A11

Redistricting revisited



Photo by Jeri Young

Plan to give parents "controlled choice" in which schools their children attend has yielded disparity in the county's classrooms. Two years ago, this classroom at Kimberley Park Elementary School would have been predominantly white. The school, which was less than 40 percent black in 1996 is now almost 90 percent black. Experts say when the implementation of the plan is completed, schools will be less diverse. "Integration doesn't make education better, but the point is being together and learning each other's culture," said Equity Committee co-chair Becky Warner.

After 3 years, plan to give parents choice yields segregated schools

By KEVIN WALKER
THE CHRONICLE

Three years after the Winston-Salem/Forsyth County School Board approved a redistricting plan that created neighborhood schools, opponents say the proposal has done more harm than good.

The plan, which is expected to be implemented in all schools by 2000, created eight elementary school zones, six for middle schools and eight for high schools. The purpose of redistricting was to create neighborhood schools in lieu of forced busing and give parents a "controlled choice" in choosing which schools their children attend.

While the plan should have kept

schools racially balanced, critics say that has not been the case.

"Everyone is guaranteed the right to go to their neighborhood, residential school. For there to be true controlled choice someone has to say 'you might not get your first choice, or even your second choice,'" Mark Woodson, an African American parent of three and co-chair of the Equity Committee, said.

The Equity Committee, which is made up of parents, teachers and community representatives, was created to examine issues of equity at all schools under the new plan.

In the committee's last two reports to the school board, increasing racial segregation has been addressed as one of its primary concerns.

"People on the committee, overwhelming felt that integration was important," said Becky Werner, a White community representative and Equity Committee co-chair.

"Integration doesn't make education better, but the point is being together and learning each other's cultures."

The committee's latest annual report, shows that 10 of the 14 schools under the plan are not in compliance with the school board's own racial



Marshall

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Many miles to go

Study shows inequity in higher education

By KEVIN WALKER
THE CHRONICLE

As new attacks against affirmative action programs continue to spring up around the nation, the Southern Education Foundation released a study Tuesday showing that blacks in the South may be losing ground in their pursuit of higher education.

The study, titled "Miles To Go", examined African American education patterns in 19 mostly southern states. According to the findings, over the past two decades, the number of blacks earning bachelor's degrees has been, at best, stagnant.

The study goes on to state that blacks' ability to pay for higher education is quite dismal.

"What we found is alarming," Robert Kronley, a senior consultant at SEF, said during a conference call earlier this week.

Nine of the 19 states studied, actually showed a decline in the number of freshmen on public college campuses between the years 1991 and 1996. Two other states showed no change at all during that period.

In 15 states, the average family income for blacks was two-thirds or less than white families. In all 19 states, black families on the average earned less than \$30,000 a year, in only one state was the white average that low.

The study also took issue with the increasing movement by some states to award financial aid to students based on want rather than need. Nearly 37 percent of all

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Breast cancer survivors speak out

By JERI YOUNG
THE CHRONICLE

A 46-year-old woman who survived breast cancer has a message for other African American women.

After losing a portion of her breast and undergoing countless radiation treatments and chemotherapy, Gloria Carter says she's ready to talk about the cancer that could have killed her.

"At first I couldn't say the word cancer," she said. "I would have to spell it out. I didn't want to talk about it and I didn't want to think about it. That's all changed now. All I want to say is that other black women need to think about breast cancer."

Carter will have a chance to share her story Saturday at Philips Chapel Baptist Church. She and a group of other breast

cancer survivors will share their stories and encourage other women to have mammograms and do breast self exams.

The message is needed. A recent study shows though black women are less likely to develop breast cancer, they are more likely to die of the disease. And while breast cancer rates for white women have been falling since 1990, mortality rates for black women have remained at 27.5 deaths per 100,000 per year.

"Basically, it's like a triple whammy for women of color," said Dr. John Gamel, one of the authors of the report appearing in August's edition of the Journal of Clinical Oncology.

The statistics are daunting, Carter says. But the reality is more difficult.

"I went through a lot," she said. "I don't even know how I can put it into

words."

Carter's odyssey began last September during a routine physical. Her doctor asked if she had ever had a mammogram. The answer was a resounding "no."

"I could tell he was surprised," she said. "I guess I just didn't think it could happen to me. I didn't see why I needed a mammogram."

Her doctor scheduled a mammogram for her and within days, Carter received a call from a doctor who told her there "was an abnormality." At that point Carter says, no one said the word cancer.

"They didn't tell me what it was," she said. "They just told me to come back because they needed to redo it. You go into a daze. I related breast cancer to death. I



Photo by Bruce Chapman

Breast cancer survivor Gloria Carter will tell her story during a forum Saturday.

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