

Cosbys Scholarship

Bill and Camille Cosby establish the Cosbys Scholarship Program In The District Of Columbia.

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Raiders In Japan

Gene Upshaw, Executive Director of the NFL Players Association Makes Historic Trip To Japan.

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Jean Baptiste Point Du Sable, born in the Dominican Republic in the late 1700s, settled in what became present-day Chicago and prospered in farming, commerce and the fur trade. In 1987, the U.S. Post Office honored him with a commemorative stamp.

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Medigap Policies - What To Buy

BY CURTIS VENABLE
Special To The CAROLINIAN
Twenty million Americans over age 65 have a private Medigap policy. Deciding to buy may be easy. The problem comes when you compare the dozens of policies available. Equally difficult is knowing which gaps in your existing coverage a Medigap policy fills in a reasonably cost-efficient way.

An American Association of Retired Persons' survey in 1989 found the average cost of Medigap insurance was \$705 per year. Knowing how much money to spend on which options requires some knowledge of the law and some smart thinking as a consumer.

Medicare coverage has two parts, Part A for certain hospital coverage and the low-cost Part B for outpatient services. These may have gaps, however. To cover the gaps in their coverage, some older adults use Medicaid, employer paid health insurance policies, and health maintenance organizations. But millions of others turn to the private maze called the Medigap industry.

In 1990, aware of the confusion and complaints about this industry, Congress mandated various changes for Medigap policies, which are phasing in through November 1991. All Medigap policies are now required by law to cover:

- (1) all or none of the Medicare Part A in-patient hospital deductible amounts;
- (2) all the Medicare Part A not covered by Medicare from day 61 to 90 and day 91 to 150 in any benefit period;
- (3) upon exhaustion of all Medicare hospital in-patient coverage, a policy must cover an additional 365 life-time days at a 90 percent minimum for all eligible expenses;
- (4) 20 percent of Medicare-approved charges under Part B after a calendar year deductible of \$100 for such expenses; The deductible cannot exceed Medicare's limit of \$100; and
- (5) reasonable cost of first three pints of blood under either Part A or

Part B.

Within these general guidelines, you must then decide on the coverage you need. A typical Medigap plan, beyond the minimum requirements explained above may include these separate options;

- Payment of Medicare Part B deductible of \$100
- Coverage of physician charges beyond what Medicare determines to be customary and reasonable;
- Coverage for prescription drugs;
- Coverage for non-certified skilled care facilities; and
- Coverage for private duty nursing.

From such possible options, you

(See MEDIGAP, P. 2)

Dr. Ramadan Makes School Board Bid For District 3

Editor's Note: The following is a continuation of a series of interviews with elected officials and political candidates addressing accountability and pertinent issues concerning the African-American community. Dr. Khalif Ramadan has elected to run in District 3 as a Wake School Board candidate.

BY MARVA CRAIG
Contributing Writer

CAROLINIAN—In 1987 you ran for the District 4 Wake County School Board seat. How would you describe that experience?

RAMADAN—The experience was

very rewarding. However, in 1987 some people approached me at the end of the filing deadline and asked me to run. Consequently I was spending a lot of time on research and preparation. Those on my campaign team had their own issues and concerns and much of the campaign in 1987 was formulating my platform. Thanks to God, I am much more prepared for the 1991 election. I have been active in educational issues since 1987, and this time I chose to run for the District 3 seat, and am sur-

(See KHALIF RAMADAN, P. 2)

First Black Man To Earn Nursing Ph.D. Speaks Out

BY DAVID WILLIAMSON
Special To The CAROLINIAN
CHAPEL HILL—When the woman suffered her third miscarriage, nurses and other hospital staff members directed all their attention and sympathies toward her.

When the woman's doctor asked her husband in passing if there was anything he could do for her, the husband just said, "No... thank you."

But the husband, who was equally upset, wanted to say, "Yes, can you just put your arm around me for a few moments?"

Dr. Randolph F.R. Rasch, an assistant professor of nursing at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, repeated the story in an interview. He says the man's response is typical.



DR. RANDOLPH RASCH

"Like most men, instead of saying what he really felt, the husband just kept silent," Rasch said. "That was what people expected him to do ever since he was a little boy who fell down and skinned his knee."

Rasch—the first black man to earn a Ph.D. in nursing in this country—wants to change men's attitudes about how they should behave when they feel physical or emotional pain.

Or, if that's not possible, he hopes at least to sensitize health-care providers to the pervasive masculine conditioning that prevents men from expressing their health concerns. He believes improved communication would increase the effectiveness of the care that men

receive.

Toward his goal, Rasch has begun a study of how men experience illness and health in the United States. UNC is supporting the research with a Junior Faculty Development Award.

"When I worked in the prison system in Tennessee as a nurse practitioner, most of the people I saw were men, and I became interested in their problems," he said. "At first I behaved in the stereotypical way, just taking histories and doing physicals and so forth. But the more I asked them how they were doing and the more they sensed that I really wanted to know, the more they

(See NURSE, P. 2)

School For Homeless

Meeting Needs Of Children

A unique, one-room school house will open its doors this fall to meet the needs of Wake County's homeless children. The school is one of six of its kind in the nation. A Growing Place, located at the Salvation Army Community Center on Wake Forest Road, will be under the administrative arms of parent school Millbrook Elementary. An open house will be held at the center on Tuesday, Aug. 20, from 4-6 p.m.

"A Growing Place is designed to provide a stable educational environment without interruption for children who experience homelessness or may be shifted from one type of transitional housing to another," said Dr. Ron Anderson, director of guidance and social work with the Wake County Public School System. "These students experience a wide variety of problems ranging from school attendance to academic difficulties related to their disruption. The intent is to keep students from falling behind academically when they experience transition."

A teacher, teacher assistant, a part-time social worker, and many community volunteers will help the 12 to 15 elementary students who will be enrolled at the school at any given time. Students will benefit from cross-age teaching and individualized

(See HOMELESS, P. 2)



JOINT RESEARCH—Shaw University and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency have launched a joint research apprenticeship program for minority high school students. Students selected from Wake schools this year, pictured in their lab are: Devin N. Cofield, Tiffany R. Greene,

Crystal L. Faison, Cameron R. Morris, Asha K. Pal, Shiwanda R. Pettway, Tara E. Robinson, Kristan M. Shorter, Stanley B. Richards and Capricia N. Townes (Auni M. Khatri, not pictured).

Shaw University, EPA Launching Joint Research Apprenticeships

Shaw University and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency have launched a joint research apprenticeship program for minority high school students during this summer.

The specially selected students, all promising young scientists from Wake's Gifted and Talented science

and mathematics program, will be chosen by Wake County school personnel. The program consists of science and mathematics "apprenticeship" with emphasis on environmental problems. Ninth-grade students selected receive four years of training with Shaw faculty and EPA scientists which continues throughout the academic year. Their last two summers will be spent at an EPA facility in the United States. Each year, a new class of ninth

graders will enter the program.

Ms. Elizabeth J. Hudson, EPA's senior official for research and development in the Research Triangle Park, said of the program, "Minority students are under-represented in science and related fields. To correct this situation, we need to start early—at the high school level—by exposing these students to exciting research programs, hoping

(See APPRENTICESHIP, P. 2)

Impressive Economical Impact Convention Center Meets Challenge

The Raleigh Convention and Visitors' Bureau continues to make an impressive impact on the economy in the area and anticipates a considerable growth in the next few years.

More than \$16.6 million was booked in convention business by the bureau in the fiscal year ending June 30, as reported at the bureau's fourth annual meeting recently.

S. Leigh Wilson, chairman of the bureau, said, "Raleigh's emergence as a convention and visitor destination continued with major new construction downtown and the addition of three new professional sports teams, along with potential plans for needed public facilities in the future."

"Raleigh's skyline dramatically changed during the past year with the completion of two 29-story office buildings and the 11-story Wake County Public Center. The City Market area continued to grow, the late Farmers Market opened and the new North Carolina Museum of History neared completion," he said.

In anticipating future growth, Wilson said, "This was a year of change, with the promise of even more dramatic changes for the

bureau in 1991-92 including an enlarged focus and the potential for more competitive facilities. The coming transition period will be extremely important as we restructure the

organization, adjust our mission and move forward to effectively market the entire greater area."

Convention President David L. Heintz added that the sales depart-

ment initiated its first familiarization tour program, trained new staff and had a productive and successful year including new programs targeting

(See CONVENTION, P. 2)



RECOGNIZING TOURISM—Responding to the need for increased local awareness, the Raleigh Convention and Visitors Bureau increased its participation in community programs and during National Tourism Week featured members of the travel and transportation community.

INSIDE AFRICA

Pros And Cons Bush Lifting The Sanctions

BY DANIEL MAROLEN
An Analysis

President George Bush's lifting of sanctions against South Africa has both pros and cons. To the Africans inside and outside the country, as well as all anti-apartheidists around the world, it was a thunderbolt from the blue. But, to the ruling racist Afrikaners who dominate and monopolize the country's political life, the lifting of sanctions was manna from above. Thus, the act was a disillusionment to the opponents of apartheid, and a boon to the racist regime who now feel jubilant and triumphant. All over the land, Afrikaners lit up bonfires in celebration of President Bush's lifting of the economic sanctions. President Bush's action was a turning point to

the ruling Afrikaner clique, and a crushing blow to all opponents of apartheid who saw Nelson Mandela's release from prison in February 1990 as the beginning of the end of apartheid and the advent of the democratization of South Africa, where the African population enjoy no citizenship rights and participation in government, and yearn for the early demise of apartheid.

But, why hurry to lift sanctions, and not to end apartheid? Instead of simply nibbling at apartheid, why not abolish it in toto? Why not hurry to enfranchise the African population, and abolish the mad balkanization of the country into concentration camps called Bantustans? Or why not distribute the land equitably and end all forms of racial differentiation?

However one looks at the act of lifting the sanctions, one cannot escape the fact that the act has turned the global struggle against the wicked

(See INSIDE AFRICA, P. 2)