NOV 1986

—'Black English'

Continued from Page 1

knowledge and/or use of standard English grammar," according to the committee's report.

As a result the committee has recommended that the usage of "sub-standard" English be spoken by all ethnic groups, be banned from school activities and that standard English, referred to as an economic asset, be the sole and official language in schools.

According to Mrs. O'Berfelder, a former English teacher, and department head, most of the city school students know how to speak standard English but "aren't sensitive to code switching."

Mrs. O'Berfelder said, "It is absolutely vital that every teacher speaks exemplary English. A deviation from this, Mrs. O'Berfelder said, is "impeding on children's progress."

Because the committee's recommendations are based on practice rather than finances, Mrs. O'Berfelder said starting immediately principals and teachers will be accountable for speaking standard English and insisting that students do the same.

"Many teachers speak standard English," Mrs. O'Berfelder said, "but many are careless." All will be expected to continuously correct students' substandard English as a means of altering a problem that is said to affect students in the job market.

Reports show that employers are less likely to hire applicants who do not have proper communication skills.

According to the public relations office for Baltimore city public schools those teachers who lack proficiency in English grammar will be recommended for Language Improvement for Teachers (LIFT), a program set up to assist English teachers, or teachers will be asked to return to school.

Mrs. O'Berfelder also said the Baltimore city school system hopes to work with local colleges in an attempt to include grammar classes as part of required curriculum for English and Education majors.

It has been suggested that the decline in strict language usage began in the 60s and early 70s when an urge for teachers to communicate on the students' level was popular.

—City Liberians

Continued from Page 1

employed persons here whose responsibility is to get rid of all educated Liberians who oppose Doe's policies."

This source, who said he was a member of the Krahn tribe, of which Doe is also a member, did not reveal to the AFRO the source of his information regarding this allegation.

Another Liberian source who lives in the D.C. area said although many D.C.-area Liberians were "devastated" by the death of the former Howard employee, he was not willing to speculate on the motives of the homicide.

"When the murder first happened, we (Liberians) immediately thought it was related to Doe. Now, I'll just say we can't discount anything. I don't have enough information to discount anything as false," said the source.

Stewart's death also occurred less than 72 hours after a program in Baltimore in which former Liberian finance minister, Mrs. Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, blasted Doe's policies and the Reagan Administration's tacit approval of them.

Mrs. Johnson-Sirleaf, who was a cabinet minister in the government of deposed Liberian president, William Talbert, had said that the Reagan Administration had initiated a "constructive engagement" policy toward the Doe government while totally ignoring Doe's blatant human rights violations in Liberia.

Several of the Liberian sources acknowledged that Mrs. Johnson-Sirleaf is considered the overwhelming choice to be the next president of Liberia. The sources added that the large majority of Liberians advocate a coup d'etat to oust the present regime.

"Mrs. Sirleaf needs some protection because Doe knows that Liberians here and in Liberia want this woman to be president," asserted one local Liberian source.

Meanwhile, Capt. Larry Soulsby, head of the D.C. Metropolitan Police Homicide Division, was quoted in Wednesday morning's Washington Times newspaper as saying the police had "ruled out any connections between Mr. Stewart's political activities and the slaying."

Ron Trigg, deputy country officer for Liberia at the State Department, commented, "We have heard that there was some speculation that the death might be linked to President Doe, but we have no information other than what the police has come up with."

According to Alan Hermesch, spokesperson for Howard University, "We are not in a position to speculate on the details of the incident."

Doe came to power in Liberia in 1980 after a bloody military coup that ousted Talbert's government. Shortly following the coup, Doe ordered the brutal killing of 13 former government officials, including Talbert, on a beach in the economically depressed African nation.

At the time of the coup, and currently, many international and domestic American foreign policy analysts pointed fingers at the Reagan Administration for allegedly backing the coup.

Presently, the administration has received a lot of criticism for continuing diplomatic relations with the Doe government, which has been discribed as "ruthless" in many international political circles.

Doe has also been criticized for allegedly stagging a fraudulent election in October of 1985 that gave him the title, "president." The election was the result of demands by the Liberian people that the country return to civilian rule after five years of administration under Doe's military government.

Liberia, though never formally colonized, became a sovereign nation in 1847 and since that time has been considered as an American satellite country.

The U.S., since 1926, has had major economic interests in Liberia in the rubber industry. Firestone Corp. has the largest rubber plant in the world located in the African nation.

—Beware of criminals

Continued from Page 1

where elderly women were fooled into believing there was something wrong with their cars by a seemingly respectable man dubbed the "gentleman bandit," and after getting out of their vehicles were raped.

Never get out of your car, said Wilson, try to get to the nearest place where people are, such as a gas station. If this is not possible, lay on the horn to make noise and attract help.

Many shoppers in their rush to the store to spend money, forget to lock their homes securely and return to find that they have been burglarized.

"People will watch homes, especially at this time of the year," said Wilson, "So make it look lived in, always leave a light on and some music playing."

Also, keep an eye on all Christmas ornaments and keep them high if possible said Wilson, who hopes that anyone desiring more information will call the unit at 396-2441.

Crime Resistance will provide brochures and guest speakers for any group who would like to know how to be safer during the holiday season.

Other advice comes from the Maryland State Police which will be initiating its Operation CARE program, Combined Accident Reduction Effort, a nationwide program in all 50 states, especially the states along the coast, to reduce the holiday death toll.

The program will be put into place Wednesday before Thanksgiving at 6 p.m., and will run through the weekend, focusing on drunk drivers, the 55 mph speed limit and the seatbelt law.

Saturation patrol are concentrated patrols in certain areas such as 55-mph zones and areas where drunk driving occurs on a regular basis.

Certain areas along Interstate 95 and the beltway will be focused on and there will also be special attention paid to parked vehicles along these roadways and every attempt will be made to remove these vehicles from the shoulder.

So as Greg Shipley, spokesman for the Md. State Police said, "Wear seatbelts, drive the 55 speed limit and don't drink and drive."

—No timetable set

Continued from Page 1

Armstrong said in the interim the board will continue to function without a president. He said Burns has spoken with Superintendent Alice Pinderhughes about the matter and is likely to confer with her again.

"He'll sound her out, get her point of view about who to name," Armstrong said.

No black person has ever been named to the position, though the population of the schools has been majority black for years.

—Health confab

Continued from Page 1

contracting opportunities in health care and the need for better referral services for the black consumer.

Among information cited were the alarming number of minority deaths, an estimated 60,000 per year, that could be avoided with proper health care. This was read from results of research from the secretary of state's task force on minority health, headed by Dr. Thomas E. Malone who was present at the conference.

Reports also showed, as was shared at the conference, that black medicaid recipients are 'subject to double jeopardy.' They are discriminated against because of insurance status and race, according to the task force reports.

Data showed, too, that 40 percent of black patients, compared with 20 percent of whites, end up in teaching hospitals that are generally located at the heart of urban centers. As a result blacks pay more for health care and run a higher risk of being experimented with, according to Mrs. Pulliam.

Professionals were also concerned that blacks consistently wait until they are chronically ill before seeking medical care, thereby usually in need of emergency services. As a result blacks pay higher cost for medical care than whites.

Faye Drummond, legislative assistant for Health U.S. Senate Finance Committee in Washington, D.C., who spoke on legislative strategies for effective health care initiatives, cited the need for lobbying better black health care. According to Mrs. Drummond, at present every ethnic group in America is represented, except blacks.

Dr. Wayne Kong, Ph.D executive director for Urban Cardiology Research Center in Baltimore, who spoke on contracting opportunities in the health industry, shared ways that consumers could become health care entrepreneurs.

Dr. Kong made reference to a man who kept a roach farm as an example of a creative consumer who became a health care provider.

Iris Lee, a D.C.-based assistant director of geneology spoke of the need for better medical referral services for black and 'Operationa . . . Take Charge' by which she and supporters hope to put together a list of all national organizations that provide health services to blacks, in particular.

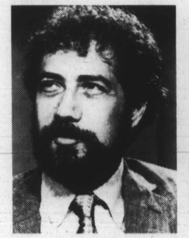
Also at the conference, Maxie Collier, MD was issued a governor's citation for his work with Black Alliance and MBCHLE. Dr. Collier is the vice president of MBCHLE and is also the assistant director of Health for Baltimore City.

Dr. Thomas E. Malone was recognized by MBCHLE for his dedication to his work on behalf of minority health matters.

Delegate Larry Young was also honored for his interest in health care and for being chairman of the Environmental Committee.

—Black business

(Continued from page 3)



Joel Kotkin

In detailing his analysis, Kotkin, who is Jewish, pinpointed various cultural factors for the economic imbalance in the Black community. He maintains that blacks, unlike other groups, have traditionally stressed social acceptance by whites rather than money and the development of business enterprise. Therefore, blacks lag behind all other groups in wealth and power.

By contrast, Kotkin points out that black West Indians have a self-employment rate that is 60 percent higher than native-born black Americans and have a median family income that exceeds whites. "The West Indian experience is the best indication that it is historic and cultural factors, not skin color, that best explain" why American blacks don't go into business and, therefore, are behind all other groups. The author's Inc. Magazine article also makes the following points:

— In South Florida, blacks own one struggling bank, Hispanics own 30. In less than a generation, Hispanic banks in that area have generated assets of over $800 million dollars, which is more than the combined assets of the nine largest black banks in the entire country.

— Blacks own about 9 enterprises per 1,000 — half the rate for Hispanics and a third of the Asians.

— From 1977 to 1982, black business revenues dropped 9 percent and generated virtually no jobs.

— Only 4 of the 100 top Black businesses had sales over $100 million last year. Hispanics had fifteen.

Black businesses are not supported in their own communities.

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Friday Plus

THE ENTERTAINMENT GUIDE FOR THE BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS

NOVEMBER 28, 1986

Lionel Richie,

(clockwise) wife Brenda, mother Adelaide and grandmother Foster

on

The Barbara Walters Special
Tuesday, December 2
ABC