

Discrimination Against Black Americans

The U.S. Department of Education Civil Rights Office is investigating 12 Chiropractic colleges for violation of the 1964 Civil Rights Law-Title VI.

The National Association of Black Chiropractors and Community Development Volunteers filed a Class Action Complaint against New York Chiropractic College, Los Angeles Chiropractic College, National Chiropractic College, Northwestern College of Chiropractic, Texas Chiropractic College Logan College of Chiropractic, Palmer College of Chiropractic, Western States Chiropractic College, Life Chiropractic College, Cleveland Chiropractic Colleges of Kansas City Missouri and Los Angeles, California and Sherman College of Straight Chiropractic for discrimination against Black applicants and/or students in their recruitment activities, admission policies, and retention and dismissal procedures.

The National Association of Black Chiropractors and Community Development Volunteers reported to the Department of Education that chiropractic colleges systematically practiced discrimination against Black applicants and students. Today there are 63 Black professional chiropractors out of 25,000 only 32 Black chiropractic students out of 10,000 and less than one fourth of one percent of Black instructors in chiropractic colleges.

The NABC and CDV, the NAACP and the NAACP Education and Legal Defense Fund are awaiting the results from the Department of Education Office of Civil Rights. These agencies are contemplating the preparation of a case for the Federal Courts or the U.S. Justice Department, if necessary.

The U.S. Government and all state legislatures recognize chiropractic. Government recognition licensure is required in all states and the District of Columbia, and education standards are maintained by the U.S. Department of Education.

The Black American student has not shared the opportunity to be a chiropractor even when chiropractic history records that Harvey Lillard, a Black American, was responsible for the chiropractic discovery. September 18, 1895 should long be remembered as the beginning of a totally new approach to the treating of disease and the restoration of health naturally.

Harvey Lillard was first to prove the chiropractic breakthrough. The restoration of hearing to him, the correction of a heart condition in another patient eventually prompted, against great odds and criticisms, the founding and development of chiropractic as a specific science, art, and philosophy. The first person to respond to chiropractic treatment was Black. The first person to give testimony to the chiropractic profession, due to having received the first adjustment, was Black, thus giving its founder the enthusiasm, zeal, and wholeheartedness needed for the development of the chiropractic profession.

Today, discrimination continues blatantly in all areas of the chiropractic profession. The disparity between the percentage of Black students in chiropractic colleges and Black chiropractors concerns Black Americans whose equal rights are being violated by the chiropractic colleges. A policy of strict discrimination against Black Americans identifies the chiropractic profession as the segregationist of the healing arts.

The National Association of Black Chiropractors and Community Development Volunteers will continue to inform the American public about chiropractic and the need for greater involvement from Black Americans and the American public in correcting chiropractic discrimination.



If I were giving out trophies for "Waitressing above and beyond the call of duty," I'd give the first one to Dorothy Pierson of Ray's Kitchen in Los Angeles.

Dorothy, a mother of three, has been brightening the day for her customers at this early morning breakfast spot for over seventeen years. Dorothy's radiant smile, cherry "good morning" and above average service puts her right up there with the really good waitresses one finds in Black America.

"You know, waitresses don't make a big salary," says Dorothy, "but if we recognize that all people respond to a smile and a genuine interest in their well-being we're going to see the results in larger tips. I know we see it here at Rays. Although I'm putting my two oldest kids through college. I manage to live comfortably."

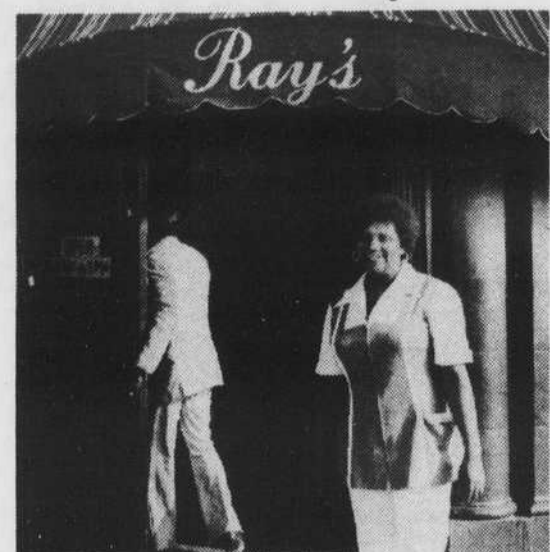
Regarding new waiters and waitresses she admits that it's often difficult to get them on the right track. "We try to tell them about the importance of taking the chip off their shoulders and putting a smile on their faces before waiting on a customer. I mean, no customer wants you to come at them like you're mad at the world, and them in particular. They simply want a smile and some happy talk that will help them start their day in a positive way. When the new employees recognize this fact, and they eventually do, they're on their way to becoming a success."

As a bit of parting advice Dorothy says that once restaurant

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owners realize that treating the customer right is as important as serving good food, staying in business is not going to be a big problem.

K Jackson



"A Great Waitress is Hard to Find..."

GOODBROTHERS LOS ANGELES: Check out the early history of California Black people at the Dunbar Museum on Central Avenue. Want to see what Black artists are doing? Visit the William Grant Still, Jamaica and Brockman Art Galleries. For Live entertainment try Memory Lane, Pied Piper, and the Parisian Room. Jazz, The Lighthouse and Concerts by the Sea...and believe me, there is a lot more...



BLACK EMPOWERMENT

By Dr. Nathaniel Wright, Jr.
Human Rights Activist

MORE ENJOYMENT FOR THOSE WHO SMOKE

Among the growing numbers of "social rejects" or of the nation's—and the world's—"oppressed people"—are unhappily and tragically the special breed of "we-do-our-own-thing" people who prefer either regularly or occasionally to smoke.

Smoking, in our American culture especially, has been seen by many people through the years as a kind of "ancient and honorable art." It has been practiced by the daring and by the avant garde among us for centuries now. Smoking has been cultivated by some among us as a sign of sophistication and of good taste. It has been pictured as the "reward of achievement" and as an appropriate respite from the wear or wearisomeness of an all-too-impersonal and far-too stress-filled world.

Then, all of a sudden—thanks to what have been called by some the "joy killers" of an environmentalist bent, in cooperation with the "consumerists" and a select group of government bureaucrats—we are told as a nation that the "fine and famous art" and the "venerable pursuit" of smoking is, of all things, "an anti-social act!"

Despite no less than heroic efforts on the part of the nation's presently beleaguered tobacco industry, federal regulations have taken effect requiring signs on tobacco goods warning that the Surgeon General of

the United States notes that smoking may be hazardous to your health.

The American public, however, represents a most peculiar breed. After years of dire warnings and conjectures regarding the potential hazards to one's health from smoking, the number of smokers nationwide remains relatively unchanged. What seems to emerge clearly is the feeling—and possibly the fact—that in our perilously stress-filled world, smoking may play in some ways an unparalleled and a pricelessly life-enhancing role.

Smoking unmistakably has a uniquely calmative (and perhaps also a mental health-preserving) effect upon many or most of its devotees who are its arch-defenders. The wholly rational argument or plea of this tremendously courageous and seemingly intractable group comes at us in a double-barrelled fashion. It suggests that we should all have a free choice as to the quality of our own lives, as—for example—the extent to which the remainder of our days will be spent either in a state of stress or in a condition of inner quiet.

The smokers have apparently made their own heroic choice. They have decided that life's qualities of quietness and peace (which they seem to derive from smoking) may be better than some conjecturally extended life span which is diminished

daily by unrelieved anxiety and by unbridled stress.

Few there are among us who can effectively counter an argument like that! In a democratic and pluralistic world, all must be as free as possible to choose the patterns of our lives, at least to the extent that our choices do not infringe upon the capacity of others to choose freely for their own lives. It is at this crucial point that those who would defend to the very end their right to smoke must take on a crucial responsibility which they have not thus far assumed.

If smokers want to enjoy their fullest freedom, then they must take the initiative in preserving or securing the fullest possible freedom for those who do not smoke. The alternative is to remain—as smokers have been of late—the subject of a public assault themselves.

What is it, then, that those among us who would enjoy their smoking in the fullest or most unfettered ways must do? Here are several suggestions as to how they might begin.

1. *Stake Out A Claim!* Choose one basic place to smoke—your own "special sanctuary" at home and at work—where you may smoke at your own pace and to your heart's content, without ever possibly interfering in the slightest degree with the rights of others.

2. *Be Courteous! Accord-*

ing to well-publicized government reports—whether these reports are accurate or not—whenever we smoke, we may be greatly inconveniencing and possibly doing irreparable injury to the health of others. Also ask others who are nearby whether it is agreeable for you to smoke. To ever offer anything less than this basic gesture of respect for others may reasonably be seen as rude.

3. *Filter the Air!* Smoke filled air is neither necessary for nor conducive to smoking enjoyment. Indeed, it curtails the rewards of smoking. A simple and economic electronic air filter might be plugged in whenever we have chosen to smoke. Short of this, we may turn on an exhaust fan or burn a candle. We should always clean the air.

4. *Be A Winner!* Thoughtful people who are always considerate of and winsome toward others are always winners.

This age-old rule or attitude toward others—which has its basis in the Scriptures—will help smokers to win and secure their right to smoke. But perhaps of far greater and more enduring importance, it will make that very special breed among us who choose to smoke into peerless and persistent winners in a host of other ways as well.