



“Fatback was our culture,” Fedrick explains. “One piece had 200 calories from fat. Three pieces contained 100 percent of a day’s limit of fat. We’d eat four and five pieces a sitting.”

For Fedrick, who went on to graduate from the University of South Carolina and work for pharmaceutical companies, that way of eating is part of the tradition she’s now intent on reinventing. One Sunday while playing the piano in church, “I had this revelation,” Fedrick says. “Wow! I thought. People go to a pastor to pray [to help them beat] their diabetes. They went to me as a pharmacist to dispense medicine. I was reactive. Why couldn’t I be proactive? Help people avoid illnesses before they start.”

### ‘There’s more to life’

Sean Dogan’s church in Greenville is surrounded by sagging shotgun houses and the laughter of men sitting around front porches on a cool, sunny afternoon. Often, after services, the pastor leads some of his parishioners in a vigorous walk around the community. The purpose, he says, is to remind them that their bodies are temples of the Lord. “I use scriptures during services,” Dogan says, “to make that point.” In 1 Corinthians 3:16-17: “Do you not know that you are the temple of God and that the spirit of God dwells in you? If anyone defiles the temple of God, God will destroy him.” Of the 1,200 members of the church, nearly a third participate in some wellness activities, he said.

On this day, Dogan is sitting with some of the congregants who participated in a program created by LiveWell Greenville, a citywide organization that he chairs. He called it “100 days of faith, fitness and fellowship”—and its message was simple: Physical activity of the most elemental kind, like walking and a modest diet of fruits and vegetables, can improve your health. To spark enthusiasm, he started a monthly farmers market that has developed into a mobile market, thanks to a local farm. But even Dogan concedes it was hard to keep everybody motivated. Faced with money and housing woes, says Connie Burgess, many still found that “their food was their comfort.” It didn’t help, says Connie Terrell, that “there’s a McDonald’s on every corner, and no grocery store, and some people don’t have cars.” But many found their way around the roadblocks. Burgess changed her cooking habits. “I didn’t tell my husband,” she confesses. Linda Nance adds, “I told my husband if he doesn’t eat what I cook, he doesn’t eat.” All the women laugh.

And the difference for many was life-changing. “At one time I couldn’t walk or use my hands,” Burgess says. “Our pastor taught us there was more to life than the way we had been living.”

### Getting results

Back in Chester, Fedrick is sitting in an Italian restaurant chatting about why her Eat for Life courses struck such a chord. “I held discussions throughout the community first,” she says. “Focus groups of movers and shakers.” Her classes swelled to nearly 60 people, mostly women. First, she taught moderation. She assured students they could still cook

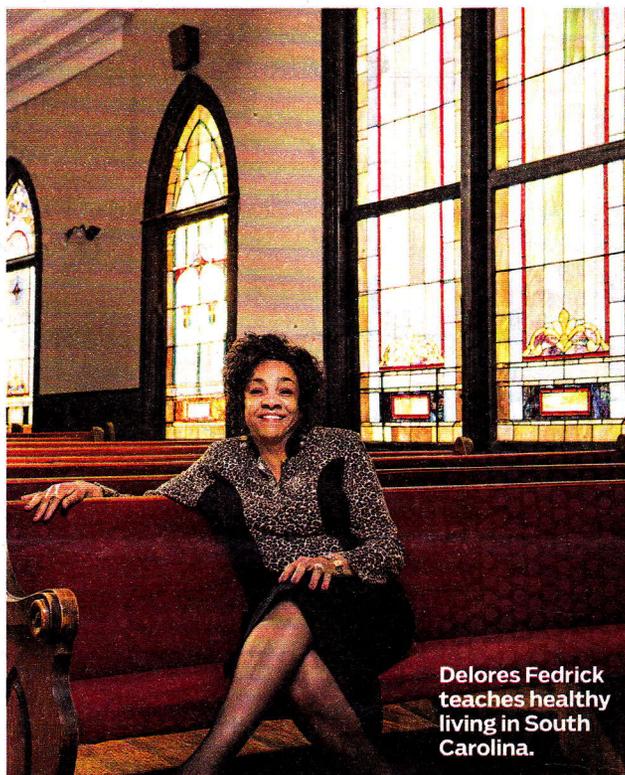
with fatback, but not as often. She urged them to eat smaller portions. She taught them federal guidelines for sugar intake (six teaspoons a day), cholesterol (300 milligrams a day), and for salt, calories and protein. And with a book she wrote, *The Complete Guide to Developing Nutritional Skills*, she lectured about everything from how to measure your meat to how to cut the fat content in meals to under 65 grams. “My

goal was to give knowledge,” says Fedrick. “What they did with it was up to them.” During her classes Fedrick’s students brought in tasty foods cooked without salt, fatback or sugar. Steamed broccoli with spices. Spaghetti squash as a substitute for pasta.

At the end of her courses, she held an awards night. The woman who lost the most weight received a \$100 prize, and to that, the Rev. Angela Boyd and everybody in the room were inspired to shout, “Praise the Lord!”

Looking back at her work at Metropolitan, Fedrick admits that change was not easy. But it happened. “Thirty percent [of participants] lost weight,” she says proudly. “One hundred percent were cutting back on portions. They had more energy. Their doctors’ results were better.

“That was my goal. To leave someplace better than I found it.”



Delores Fedrick teaches healthy living in South Carolina.

## A Nationwide Effort Gains Momentum

Reaching out to parishioners about their diets is part of a nationwide movement to use faith-based initiatives to improve health. These programs help congregants with health issues in a number of areas, according to an analysis published in the *American Journal of Public Health*. A few examples:

- Florida State University has a \$1.4 million grant from the National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities to improve the cardiovascular health of members of 38 churches in the Florida Panhandle.

- Body & Soul, a program funded by the American Cancer Society and the National Cancer Institute, encourages members to add fruits and vegetables to their diet. Participants include large Baptist churches in Los Angeles and in Hampton, Va.

- To combat obesity, high blood pressure

and diabetes among its 11,000 members, the First Baptist Church of Glenarden, Md., provides health screenings, workshops, nutrition classes, group walks and other programs.

- Sponsored in part by AARP, Health Churches 2020 trains religious leaders to work with parishioners to avoid diabetes, obesity, cancer and other diseases.

- Based on findings from the GoodNEW (Genes, Nutrition, Exercise, Wellness and Spiritual Growth) Trial designed to reduce the risk of heart disease, Better Me Within is a National Institutes of Health-funded program educating women about obesity and diabetes prevention at 18 churches in Dallas.

- More than 200 retired men learn about health issues each month in the Male Health Forum at Trinity United Church of Christ in Chicago, funded in part by AARP Illinois. —Elizabeth Agnew