

# WINSTON-SALEM CHRONICLE

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## Black Hiring Changes Slowly

Even though North Carolina has a black director of the State Personnel Commission, there has been little change in the old, racist patterns of employment. As of January 1, 1977, 12% of blacks employed by the state government earned less than \$10,000. According to a study conducted by the North Carolina Black Democratic Leadership Caucus, larger numbers of blacks were

Jan. 1 to June 30th. The Dept. of Commerce, which was formerly only 12% black, hired 320 new employees of which 75, or 23%, were black. This is a very slight increase, since the figure also includes summer workers and some CETA employees. Harold Webb, the state's first black director of the State Personnel Commission, was appointed by Governor James Hunt last January. Since that time Webb has quietly worked to get established rules adopted, requiring state agencies to recruit, train, hire and promote minority employees.

Webb stated recently that minority hiring has increased in "upper pay grades."

"Minority employment is not what it ought to be," he said, "But we are working on it."

Almost unnoticed, the State Personnel Commission met recently and passed an altered "Affirmative Action Policy" which requires by November 1, 1977 each department to develop a workforce analysis "to examine the number and

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In This Issue:  
An Emerging Black Woman  
New National Black Monitor

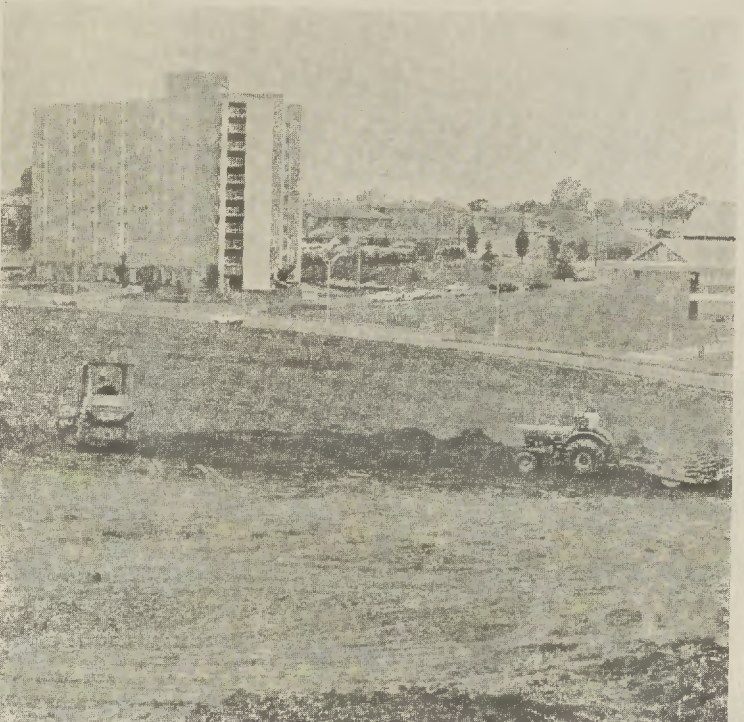
red in low-paying, unskilled jobs: as the skill level and pay increased, the number of blacks decreased.

Even the presence of blacks in high levels of government does not seem to affect the job-hiring picture. Only 4% of the employees in Howard Lee's department are black. Lee is secretary of the Department of Natural Resources and Community Development.

The state hired 901 minority applicants between January and June of this year, 22% of the total number hired, but this figure includes Asian-Americans, Indians, and Spanish-surnamed persons in the 'minority category.'

Women got a boost in employment, winning 40% of the jobs, with employment hikes ranging from 34% in the Dept. of Transportation to 45% in the Dept. of Revenue. Howard Lee could not be reached for comment on the fact that his department hired only 10% black women and 34% white women.

Statistics do show, however, that the number of blacks hired in many state agencies increased during the period from



This is Parcel 129-C, located on Claremont Avenue, behind the Burger King, and offered for sale by the Redevelopment Commission. Although the land does not look muddy, developers have found it "mighty slippery to hold on to."

## Sale Questioned

Urban Renewal Is Negro Removal

By Sharyn Bratcher

In the fall of 1975, a piece of land known as Parcel 129-C, located behind Winston-Mutual and the Burger King on Claremont Ave., was offered for sale to the highest bidder by the Redevelopment Commission.

Three bids were submitted: the two highest bids came from black developers, and the third and lowest bid was submitted by a white firm. Now, nearly two years later, the white firm is developing the land.

The high bidder, Dr. J. Raymond Oliver, Jr. would like an explanation of this turn of events, and he is considering appealing to HUD to get it.

It happened like this:

Dr. Oliver, with a bid of \$16,100 outbid the other two developers, Cumberland Development Corporation, a black firm based in Greensboro, and Wilson-Covington Construction Company, a local white business, who bid \$12,164.85 and \$10,813, respectively.

Dr. Oliver, after several months of trying to comply with these requirements, was finally forced to withdraw his bid, which meant that the land had to go up for sale again.

It was offered for sale in December of 1976, says James K. Haley, executive director of the Redevelopment Commission of Winston-Salem. Haley says that the sale was advertised in the Journal & Sentinel on Dec. 13 and Dec. 20, but that only one bid was received for the land: \$10,813, from Wilson-Covington Construction Co.

"Advertising is the least effective way to reach developers," said Haley. HUD regulations do not require that land sales be advertised publicly. It only says that more than one person should be notified of the sale, but it does not specify a method for notification.

"Often we call developers who have expressed an interest in buying land, or we send out notices in the mail," said Haley.

Dr. Oliver and a spokesman for Cumberland Development Corporation say that they were not notified when the land was resold.

Why was Dr. Oliver unable to complete his contract in the first place? He explains that one of See Selling, Page 2

## Integon Suit Still Pending

The discrimination charge against the Integon Insurance Corporation has not yet been resolved. Herman Stephens, the attorney for the six black women in the case, explained that class action suits are notoriously slow to be resolved.

"So far," he said, "We have been notified that Integon received notice of the suit on August 23rd. They have twenty days to respond, so we don't expect much to develop until around September 13th."

The company could settle out of court or, as Stephens expects, file an answer with the court.

The class action suit filed by the women, which accuses Integon of discrimination against minority

## Beware Of Long Distance Selling

The Better Business Bureau strongly urges business firms, churches, schools, and other non-profit organizations to beware of operators selling office supplies via long distance telephone calls.

Questionable office and stationery supply firms selling merchandise on the pretense of distress circumstances have been the source of numerous complaints and inquiries to BBBs across the nation for some time now and have contacted several organizations in the Winston-Salem area in the past week.

The list of schemes or sales approaches used by the promoters of such firms to unload supplies like a broken record—goes on and on. Recently, however, a new wrinkle has developed. Reports to the BBB indicate that a number of operators are now using the name of good old "Uncle Sam" to sell their wares. In some instances, these operators claim to be a representative of legitimate Federal Agency such as HUD or The Department of Commerce. However, when contacted by the Bureau, these agencies have verified that the offer did not emanate from their office.

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## Did Fountain Rubber Stamp For Edmisten?

Wilmington 10 Attorney James Ferguson II has filed motions here to receive a copy of a proposed order prepared for Judge George Fountain following the May post conviction hearing by the N.C. Attorney-Gen-

eral's office. The Wilmington 10 post-conviction hearing was held in Burgaw. Ferguson's motion read: "It is necessary that petitioners (Wilmington 10) have available a copy of the proposed order so that they may deter-

mine whether the judge acted independently or merely rubber-stamped the submissions of opposing counsel." Ferguson also motioned for Fountain, who was appointed to the case as a special

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C.C. Ross, chairman, WSSU Board of Trustees administers the oath of office to seven new board members. Left to right: Dalton B. Ruffin, Nan M. Coffee, James Van Hecke, Jr., John D. Clark, Laura F. Sawyer, James Stewart, Cecil Hilliard and C.C. Ross.

## Seven Join WSSU Board

At a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees of C.C. Ross administered Winston-Salem State Uni-

versity, Board Chairman the oath of office to seven new members. Joining the Board for four-year terms are Winston-Salem residents John D. Clark, manager, Sears, Roebuck, and Co.; and Dalton B. Ruffin, senior vice-president and regional director, Wachovia Bank and Trust Company. Winston-Salem attorney Laura F. Sawyer was seated for her second consecutive four-year term.

Other newly appointed four-year members are Nan M. Coffee, a former teacher from Thomasville; Laurinburg resident James Stewart, personnel supervisor, L-O-F Glass, Inc.; and Greensboro resident James VanHeck, Jr., regional sales manager, Union-Camp Co.

Cecil Hilliard, president of the Student Government Association, will See Seven, Page 2

Last of a Two-Part Series

## Teen-Age Pregnancies Abound

[Editor's Note: This is the second of two articles on teen-age pregnancies. Last year in North Carolina more than half of the 13,042 babies born out-of-wedlock were born to young women between the ages of 12 and 19 years old. The future of these young lives is crucially affected by the decision of the teen-age mothers on whether to keep her baby or release him for adoption.]

Adolescent childbearing has educational and economic consequences for the mother and child. According to the publication by Planned Parent-

hood Federation of America "11 Million Teenagers," about 80 percent of mothers age 17 and under never complete high school. In one New York study, 91 percent of mothers aged 15 to 17 were unemployed when their baby was 19 months old.

A six-year study headed by University of Pennsylvania sociologist Frank Furstenberg, Jr., comparing the life adjustment of 404 Baltimore girls who became mothers at 17 or younger to 301 classmates who postponed childbearing until later, shows that young mothers are far

more likely to:

- Drop out of school, even though they wanted more education.
  - Suffer unemployment, poverty, and welfare dependency.
  - Have further pregnancies in their teens.
  - Endure breakup of their marriages because of economic pressures.
- Questions of far-reaching significance confront an adolescent who has given birth to a baby out-of-wedlock. Can she earn enough money to feed, clothe and provide the necessities for a child throughout his growing-

See Teenage, Page 7



EXECUTIVE ACTION: Hazel Covington, Nancy Adams, and Luci Vaughn, members of the Executive Committee of La Terre XXI brave the hot sun to conduct rummage sale, a fund-raising effort to help the Patterson Avenue "Y."