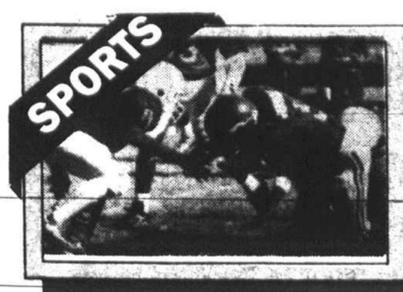


Pleasing People
Jerry Davis says hotel management allows him to do what he likes best



Dominant Force
Grayhounds capture three Sertoma bowl titles

32 Pages This Week

Thursday, November 23, 1989

Winston-Salem Chronicle

DACK ARCHIVES BINDER ** CR 5000

12/28/89

\$\$\$\$

50 cents

1502 HWY 431-S ALBERTVILLE AL 35950

"The Twin City's Award-Winning Weekly"

VOL. XVI, No. 13

WSSU's bid for CIAA games not supported by Chamber

By ANGELA D. WRIGHT
Chronicle Managing Editor

The coach and chancellor of Winston-Salem State University still are not sure just why the Winston-Salem Chamber of Commerce passed up the opportunity to bring into the city \$4 - 8 million a year for three consecutive years.

Chamber officials declined to submit a bid to lure the Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association (CIAA) basketball tournament away from Norfolk, Va.

Norfolk hosted the event in 1988, 1989 and will host it in 1990 before turning it over to Richmond, Va. for a three-year period beginning in 1991.

The City of Richmond, which hosted the tournament in 1986 and 1987 before losing out to Norfolk for '88-'90, was selected over Norfolk and Landover, Md.

Both Winston-Salem and Charlotte had expressed an interest in the tournament, said CIAA officials, but neither submitted bids.

WSSU coach Clarence "Big House" Gaines and Chancellor Cleon Thompson say they believe the City of Winston-Salem had an excellent chance of winning the tournament.

"We were all disappointed that Winston-Salem didn't bid, especially since you've got that new facility down there."

-- Leon Kerry
Interim CIAA Commissioner

"It's my understanding that chamber officials said they did not have time to come up with a sufficient bid and that the main hotels were booked on the dates the tournament would be held in '91," said Mr. Gaines.

Coach Gaines said that he believed the City of Winston-Salem would have had no problem outbidding either Richmond or Norfolk, especially because the new

Please see page A6

Beauticians To Be



Photo by Mike Cunningham
Instructor Catherine Ferrell, center, demonstrates the perfect rollup to Career Center students Latasha Coleman, left, and Andreeanne Ramseur.

Career Center highlights student achievements

From Chronicle staff reports

More than 800 school board members and superintendents from across the state attended the 20th Annual N.C. School Boards Association conference Nov. 16 and 17 at the M.C. Benton Convention Center.

Also participating in the conference were students from the Career Center who exhibited their talents in ten booths set up in the main hall of the convention center.

Cosmetology students demonstrated the proper way to roll a perm, health services students

Please see page A6

Panel ready to present findings

Report: Transportation network key to success in E. Winston

By TONYA V. SMITH
Chronicle Staff Writer

With the final technical report outlining a plan to spur economic development in hand, the East Winston Development Task Force is readying to present the findings to the city Board of Aldermen.

A nod from the aldermen on Dec. 18 would mean the mayor-appointed task force could move ahead with plans to implement some of the items in the "East Winston Economic Development Strategy," prepared by Hammer, Siler, George Associates, a consulting firm in Silver Spring, Md.

In a meeting Tuesday, task force members reviewed the final technical report of the study, which suggests creating a demand for residential, retail and industrial development in

blighted East Winston. Members were particularly interested to see how the study spoke to concerns they had voiced in September.

Industrial development was an issue not adequately discussed in the consultant's findings, members had said. The final technical report identifies the goal of industrial development as "to maintain the separation between industrial and residential uses, while creating opportunities for the construction of new warehousing, distribution and light manufacturing uses."

Industrial development should be centered around activity on three sites - the vacant parcels adjacent to Fairchild Road near the airport, the city-owned parcel on Old Walkertown Road and the business park struggling to develop off Interstate 40, on the eastern edge of the city, according to

the report.

A comprehensive transportation network is fundamental to the development strategy's success, the report adds. East Winston "has remained isolated from the balance of the city. This isolation can be traced to an internal road system which is inconsistent and disjointed, and the lack of a continuous connector road between the two highways."

The report recommends that dead end streets be connected and cul-de-sacs be built to facilitate better mobility in East Winston and make the area more attractive to developers. Task force chair, Ernest H. Pitt, agreed with that finding and said a parkway is still needed in East Winston.

"This parkway thing is driving me

Please see page A6

Board rules in favor of giving convicted drug dealer a license

By TONYA V. SMITH
Chronicle Staff Writer

In a precedent setting action, the city Board of Aldermen overturned a ruling to deny a convicted felon a driver's permit to operate a limousine.

Eric A. Dorsey, an Afro-American, was charged with trafficking cocaine in Greensboro in 1986. He served about a year in prison and was released in October 1987. On Oct. 5 Mr. Dorsey applied for a limousine driver's permit, but his application was refused because Section 23-54 of the city code stipulates that the "taxicab inspector (who awards such permits) may refuse to grant or renew a driver's permit in

the case of an application from any person who has been convicted of a felony. Who shall have been convicted of a violation of any law, state or federal, relating to the use, possession or sale of narcotic drugs."

In accordance with city ordinance, Mr. Dorsey appealed Officer R.C. Ramsey's, the taxi inspector, denial of his permit to the board.

"I pray that you give me the opportunity . . . I only ask that you would not judge me in accordance with the past but with what I'm trying to do since my return back to society," Mr. Dorsey told board members.

Aldermen were advised that they could uphold Officer Ramsey's ruling or overrule his decision based on the letters of recommendation sent to the city in Mr. Dorsey's behalf and his own testimony.

Mr. Dorsey admitted that he had driven a limousine without the appropriate permit during the the National Black Theatre Festival because, he said, officials with the Department of Motor Vehicles told him he didn't need a special permit.

Alderman Lynne S. Harpe asked Mr. Dorsey several personal questions, she apologized for asking them in a public setting, about his involvement in community service or drug education programs. Mr. Dorsey said he was required to go through a drug education and rehabilitation program while in prison.

"Have you used drugs since you've been out," asked Alderman

Please see page A10



The Speech That Spurred A Movement

It has been a quarter century now since Martin Luther King Jr., at age 34, stepped to a microphone at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, above, the final speaker in a long, hot afternoon of speech-making. Eight minutes later, he was the unquestioned king of a movement that changed America forever, and the "Dream Speech" entered the history books as one of the greatest ever delivered.

Associated Press Laser Photo

The Civil Rights Legacy

Experts say the movement and the dream live on

By TONYA V. SMITH
Chronicle Staff Writer

This is the last in a series of articles examining civil rights movements, their purpose and effectiveness, how they have fared with the passing of time and how their future will determine the future of Afro-Americans.

Six score and six years ago, Abe Lincoln signed a proclamation which called for the freedom of all Afro-Americans. However, several pieces of legislation succeeded that first statement of independence, and blacks today are still struggling for complete equality.

The 1964 Civil Rights Act protected Afro-Americans' voting

rights, outlawed their exclusion from public accommodations and community facilities, and prohibited discrimination in education and employment. But, in the words of Atlanta Mayor Andrew Young, "We struggled in the '50s to integrate the schools. We struggled in the '60s to integrate the lunch counters and ballot boxes. Now we've got to struggle in the '80s and '90s to integrate the money."

Economists estimate that the wealth gap between blacks and whites is more than \$600 billion. While the economic status of Afro-American men in the country increased by 340 percent between 1940 and 1980, compared to a 164 increase for their

white counterparts, black men still do not earn as much as white men.

"Moreover, although the relative earnings of blacks have increased considerably, their relative employment has declined," according to "The Economic Progress of Black Men in America." In the light of a 350-year history of racial discrimination, officially sanctioned in many places until less than 25 years ago, the persistence of racial differences in economic status is a natural source of concern.

The report was released by the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights in October 1986. Established in 1957 and re-established in 1983, the commission investi-

Please see page A10