

During Past 20 Years

Investigation Sought Of City Promotions

By John W. Templeton
Staff Writer
Alderman Virginia K. Newell, D-E, has called for an investigation of city promotion practices for its black employees during the past 20 years.

Her action came following an uproar caused by the promotion of three white males to top city

positions. Mrs. Newell and her two black colleagues on the Board of Aldermen, vice chairman Vivian K. Burke, D-NE, and Larry Little, D-N, immediately charged that city manager Orville H. Powell overlooked qualified black and women city employees in making the promotions last week.

"We (the three black aldermen) are going to ask for a complete investigation covering blacks who have worked for the city during the past 20 years," said Mrs. Newell, a Winston-Salem State University mathematics professor.

"Some of these guys in city government come in

for four or five years and get high posts and some of the blacks have been here for 10 or 15 years in the same job," she added in a Chronicle telephone interview.

Promoted were Gary Brown, 31, the former community development coordinator, to director of



Virginia Newell



Leon Berry of Huntersville, N.C. performs the painstaking craftsmanship involved in basket-weaving for audiences at the North Carolina Folklife Festival in Durham at the West Point on the Eno Park. He works with strips split from old oak trees to make long, utilitarian baskets.

Basket Weaver

Boycott Predicted

By Sharyn Bratcher
Staff Writer
Although negotiations are continuing with most of the stores charged with discrimination, NAACP president Patrick Hairston foresees a boycott within the next three weeks.

He stated that most of the stores listed in the complaint have by now contacted him to discuss the matter, but at least two stores have shown no interest in negotiations.

Hairston feels that a boycott may be necessary to convince them of the seriousness of the situation. Big Star of Northside Shopping Center, whose representatives met with the NAACP Tuesday, has already suffered the effects of one boycott. They have never recovered from the Northside boycott of two years ago, staged to aid the black owner of Staley's restaurant.

"In 1976, our Northside store averaged \$60,000 a week," said Pam Rogers, Division Employee Relations manager. "During the boycott the average dropped to \$20,000."

She told Hairston that the store presently averages \$40-45,000 per week, still well below the pre-boycott average.

Ms. Rogers and Helen Butler, the company's Affirmative Action co-ordinator

all for you

- ON PAGE 2, the touching story of a Guyanese student who needs sponsors to bring his six sons to America; also the bleak statistics of unemployment for black youth in Winston-Salem.
- ON PAGE 7, Romeo is black and Juliet is white in a new production under way at the North Carolina School of the Arts. See Chronicle Profile.
- ON PAGE 9, Robert Eller reviews the summer basketball scene in Black on Sports and writes about a black golf pro who's waiting for his break.
- ON PAGE 10, 11 and 12, expanded coverage of entertainment and leisure featuring the story of an artist who brings emotion from wood, the columns of Warren Lanier and Joey Daniels, a photo spread on the North Carolina Folklife Festival and a photo spread on the Winston-Salem Summer Festival.

County To Continue Sickle Cell Program

By Yvette McCullough
Staff Writer
The Sickle Cell Program at Reynolds Health Center will continue to operate the next fiscal year, on a limited scale. According to Dennis Reynolds, administrator of the health center, the program (unofficially) has an allotted \$30,000 and requested \$52,000 to continue the program on August 1 of this year through June 30th of 1979. Because of the limited funds, the program will consist of only one coordinator, a counselor and educate the public on sickle cell anemia. The sickle cell outreach program will consist of the coordinator going

into the school system and to local churches. Top priority for the sickle cell coordinator position, will be given to Mrs. Hazel Scott, the former coordinator of the sickle cell program and Nathaniel L. Rhump, the former director of the program. "It is unfortunate that we have only one position to fill and two qualified persons," Magovern said. Federal funds for the sickle cell anemia program was discontinued because the population base for the 17 county region that the program covered had decreased. Since the program was



"I'm Not A Wino; I Just Drink"

[Left to right] L. Calvin Penn and Eddie Morris Jr. are frequent visitors to the area Downtown which is called the Buzzard Roost. The Roost has been a sore spot for many downtown merchants and patrons. But for the men the Roost is a part of life.

Buzzard Roost No Place To Be Somebody

By Yvette McCullough
Staff Writer
You can see them standing on street corners or sitting on steps in the downtown area. They are called derelicts, drunkards and winos. They are said to hassle people who come downtown, and to be the cause of some stores vacating the downtown area. Their hangout downtown is called the 'Buzzard Roost' and even some of the men that are associated with the place aren't sure where the name comes from.

"I think they call it that because that's where the drunks and winos hangout," said Clifton Attucks, a frequent visitor to the 'Roost.' However, an acquaintance disagreed with him. "There ain't no such thing as a wino," said L. Calvin Penn. "I'm not a wino, I just drink." "They don't want us downtown and they ain't no better than me," Penn continued. "They don't have no more

brains than me, they just drink civilized." Attucks said that many of the men that hang out downtown are looking for work and not just to drink. "Jobs are hard to get," said Attucks. "My sister keeps me up, but I get a job once in a while and make some money." Attucks said that sometime he gets jobs unloading trucks or working on farms. "Somebody come and pick me up and according to what they pay, a day or hour I work," Attucks stated. "Some time I make around \$30.00 a day." Attucks said that he comes downtown because he doesn't have any transportation except the bus and that it is hard to get around on buses. Being on the 'Buzzard Roost' is a change for Attucks who spent eight years in the Army and then worked another eight years on a job at a salvage shop. "I joined the service to help my mother," Attucks said. "I quit high

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Where Did We Go Wrong?

By Sharyn Bratcher
Staff Writer
The statistics are coming: 51% of all crimes in the U.S. committed by youngsters from 10 to 17. The factors involved in the crime are widely known: inadequate schooling, poor parenting, poverty, and unemployment. What can we do to fight juvenile crime? Discipline your child at an early age," advises Horace Walser of the Youth County Court Counseling Staff. "Many times mothers tell court officials that they cannot control their teenage son. 'Of course I can't!' snapped one social worker. "They would have started ten years ago." "Love your child. Have a relationship with him," said Judge William

Freeman. He notes that children might get in trouble in order to get attention from parents who otherwise ignore them. Youths from single-parent families comprise 90% of those appearing in juvenile court. "Kids rebel for lack of love," says Harold Ellison of ESR's Save Our Youth Program. "Most parents seem to feel they've done enough if they feed and clothe their child. But children need someone to care about them." He recalls witnessing a small scene in the making of a future juvenile offender in downtown Winston-Salem recently. "A mother was walking down the street followed by a very young toddler. He was only about two -- not walking very well.

Suddenly the child fell, and instead of showing concern, the mother shouted angrily at him to get up. Then she pulled him by the arm and dragged him to his feet. Now after years of this, how can you teach that child respect and compassion for others?" The family problem will probably get worse in the next few years. Teenage girls gave birth to approximately 300,000 infants last year. The rate of illegitimacy among blacks rose to 51%. In a few years society will have to cope with these generally unwanted babies, who will often be raised by people unprepared or unwilling to give the child the time and care he needs. An 18-year old with a 5-year old child may be too busy enjoying her own

adolescence to worry about her son. What can society do to help these children -- or to protect itself from them? There are programs. Social programs, recreation programs, employment programs, education programs. Many children live from one program to another. Such groups cannot take the place of a good family structure, but they are better than nothing. Such programs can probably do little to help a hard-core offender, but concern and attention given early might deter a borderline child from getting into trouble. One way to protect the average youngster is to isolate the hard-core offender so that he is not out on the street enticing other kids into crime.

Removing habitual offenders also serves as a deterrent for other kids by example. It restores respect for the law when a juvenile is actually punished for his offense, rather than put on probation and turned loose. In cities which have enforced stricter policies toward hard-core juveniles, the crime rate has decreased. Community involvement can be a significant factor in fighting crime. Winston-Salem has the Community Watch Program which is a neighborhood alliance to prevent burglaries. Other programs to involve young people might remove the sense of detachment that makes it easy to victimize strangers. As citizens we can deter juvenile crime by making

it harder to accomplish. Locked cars, better home security, and more precautions in general will remove temptation from some kids and hopefully protect you from the rest. Merchants can learn a lot about fighting youth crime from a statement made by a young girl on probation for stealing and cashing government checks. "We'd get fake I.D.s made and go to some little grocery store to cash checks," she recalled. "Only some stores want to take your picture, and fingerprint you, and things like that. WE STAYED AWAY FROM THOSE STORES." There may not be one shining solution to the problem of youth crime. Keeping the problem un-

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