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County Services Face Squeeze

By John W. Templeton
 Staff Writer

The twin demands of inflation and tax reduction fever promise to make next year's county budget "the most difficult budget Forsyth County has ever had," in the words of Fred D. Hauser, chairman of the county board of commissioners.

Decisions made by the commissioners and county management to resolve those conflicting demands are likely to affect a wide range of services.

In the governmental scheme of things, Forsyth County provides most of what could be termed "human resources" services such as schools, social services, health, mental health and youth corrections.

For the current fiscal year, the category of "human resource development" accounts for 71 per cent of the

\$68 million the county is spending for services to its citizens.

Providing those services will cost more. Two of the biggest county departments, social services and Reynolds Health Center, provide a good example.

Social Services is budgeted for \$15.7

year as opposed to the \$704,000 it cost last year.

"Some people might think I'm going out and adding a lot of new cases, but we expect the case load to remain stable," said Thornton. "The increase is all due to the change in formula, rate changes at hospitals, etc. and the

keep this budget from growing, but I don't have any magic this year," said Thornton.

"The one thing I can say is that most of the money in our budget goes to the poor," said Thornton. He said his department had 82 social workers in 1973 and still has the same number.

Thornton said many "welfare" critics do not recognize the economic impact of public assistance. In his view, the \$36 million (including \$20 million in Medicaid and Food Stamps not listed in the county budget) spent by the department mostly winds up in the hands of doctors, real estate agents, grocers and other merchants.

"What do they think the poor are doing with it, investing in A.T. and T.," said Thornton.

Reynolds Health Center administrator Dennis Magovern says it will cost at

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budget outlook

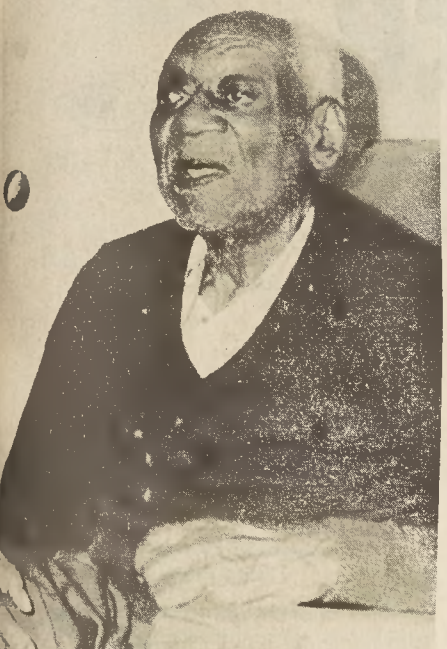
million this year. To provide the same services next year, according to social services director Gerald M. Thornton, will cost \$16.4 million.

Most of that increase, said Thornton, is due to a change in the formulas for funding Medicaid. He expects that it will cost the county \$1.3 million next

inflation factor."

The social services director said the change is already adding \$300,000 to the current budget.

Thornton acknowledges that his department is likely to be a prime target for budget cutters. "People have been looking to me for magic every year to



George Black

ROOTS OF BLACK
 Winston-Salem
 1930-1940

NAACP Wants YOU

BY JOHN W. TEMPLETON
 Staff Writer

The Winston-Salem branch of the NAACP has begun its annual membership drive and branch president Patrick Hairston retains his goal of previous years.

"I want to set a membership in the hand of every black person in Winston-Salem," said Hairston.

To work towards that goal, Mrs. Clara Nesby, a retired teacher and NAACP stalwart, has been named membership chairman for this year's drive. Mrs. Nesby has gotten recognition from the national office for her success in getting life memberships from the Grand Court of Calanthe in North Carolina.

"With the national office running a million-dollar deficit, it's a good time to start a membership drive," said Hairston. "Memberships are the lifeblood of the association."

The membership drive, which along with the Freedom Fund dinner on May 4, is an annual event, is not to be confused with the fundraising plan presented the branch by B&C Associates.



Pat Hairston

2d Opinions Sought By Patients

by Yvette McCullough
 Staff Writer

You are told by your doctor that you need minor surgery. You are not completely satisfied with his diagnosis and would like a second opinion.

However, you are skeptical about asking your doctor to recommend another doctor. As a result, you go without that second opinion.

Realizing the problem most people encounter when looking for a second medical opinion, the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare has set up a program to encourage patients who are told they need non-emergency surgery to get a second doctor's opinion first.

The agency set up to handle referrals in this area is Prudential Life Insurance Company in High Point. There is a toll free number 1-800-672-3071 for patients who wish to get a doctor's referral in this area.

A spokesperson for Prudential said that since the program has been in operation, (October 1978) that they have received an average of 51 calls per week.

The company does not give detailed information about the doctor, the spokesperson said. "We ask them for the area of their problem and then refer them to the nearest

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Black History Not Stressed In Schools

By John W. Templeton
 Staff Writer

The teaching of black history in the Winston-Salem - Forsyth County schools, particularly at the secondary level, is largely left up to the discretion of the individual social studies teacher. School officials told the Chronicle there is no organized black history course for the secondary grades; however, black history is included as a unit in the social studies curriculum for grades three through six.

Close observers of the city-county schools consider the system's efforts with regard to black history insufficient.

"I don't believe anything is being done with black history," said Beaufort O. Bailey, former school board member. "I don't think it's even being taught during Negro (Black) History Week."

"When I was going to school at Atkins, we probably learned more that one week, than a lot of kids learn now in 12 years," said Bailey.

Among the teachers who taught black history at Atkins was Mrs. Lee Alma Vaughn, still a social science teacher, after 31 years in the local system.

"I'm not teaching black history now; I'm teaching humanities," Mrs. Vaughn noted.

"As far as black history goes, the kids today don't get it," she said. "It's pathetic; the kids don't know anything (about black history)."

"There's little or nothing being done unless there's a teacher who's interested in it," said Mrs. Vaughn. "We only have so many black teachers."

When she has incorporated black history into her classes, Mrs. Vaughn finds that white students "were really surprised to know that black people had really contributed."

Dr. Earl Sandefur, assistant superintendent for secondary instruction in the city-county system, said a course on "African cultures" is the closest thing

to a black history course in the higher grades.

"The present textbooks do deal with blacks," said Sandefur. "There's been a lot of improvement in the last ten years in the way our textbooks have treated minorities."

The administrator said there has not been a demand for black history courses, to his knowledge.

Mrs. Grace Efird, director of elementary education, said there is a unit in the social studies curriculum for grades three through six for black history. "A lot depends on the unit of work as designed by the teacher," said Mrs. Efird.

Groups Put Heat On Banks

By John W. Templeton
 Staff Writer

A number of community groups around the country have begun to use a new federal law called the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) to help urge banks and savings and loan associations to invest more in distressed areas, according to a Washington-based monitoring group.

CRA requires federal regulators to review the record of financial institutions in meeting local credit needs, particularly in low and moderate income communities. A CRA record is grounds for denying applications for branches, deposit insurance or mergers.

The Center for Community Change, a non-profit organization which aids local community development groups in low-income areas, reports that neighborhood groups have taken two approaches to using CRA: direct challenges of applications and negotiations with financial institutions.

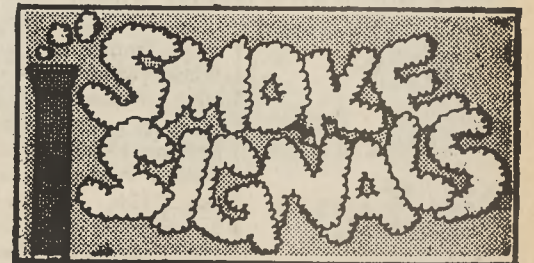


Black Poster Comemorative

Tyrone Ledbetter and Marie Roseboro present Pat Stepany posters in behalf of the East Winston Library. Ledbetter

designed the posters in honor of Afro-American History Month.

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When the three girls got on the elevator on the second floor, their argument was already in progress.

"But, Janet, you have to!" the tall one was shouting. "No, I don't!" screeched Janet, tossing her brown mane of hair.

The third was loudly ordering her not to be stupid. Those of us who were already on the elevator followed the "conventional elevator procedure," which is to pretend that you are the only person there. We alternately looked at the floor, or gazed thoughtfully at the lighted numbers above our heads, as though committing them to memory.

They shouted at each other for two more floors. It was apparent to us (the captive audience) that the trio had just come from a meeting with some Hall of Justice-based official, and that the two shouters were trying to persuade "Janet" to take his advice. She was just as loudly refusing, punctuating her arguments with foot-stamping.

The tall, grey-haired man who got on when I did, got off on the fourth floor, which was not the number he had pushed when he got in.

"You have to take a job!" bellowed the tall one, as the trio headed out of the elevator.

"But I can't," wailed "Janet." "I'm two months pregnant, and I can't work until the baby is at least six years old!"

I was still laughing when I got to the seventh floor. The girls had left the elevator, and I don't know where they went.

Back to Fantasy Island, I suppose.

-Sharyn Bratcher