

## Happy Birthday

Columnist Clifton Graves pays tribute to the year-old Winston-Salem office of Mechanics and Farmers Bank — and raps the knuckles of those among us who neglect to support it and other important black institutions.

Editorials, Page 4.

## The Envelope Please...

A tongue-in-cheek listing of Chronicle Awards, including such categories as "The Most Off-The-Wall Lyricist Award" and "The Most Over-rated Sex Symbol Award."

Arts And Leisure, Page 10.



## The Rams Prevail

Winston-Salem State masters A&T in this year's meeting between the bitter Triad rivals. Sports Editor Robert Eller reports.

Sports, Page 14.



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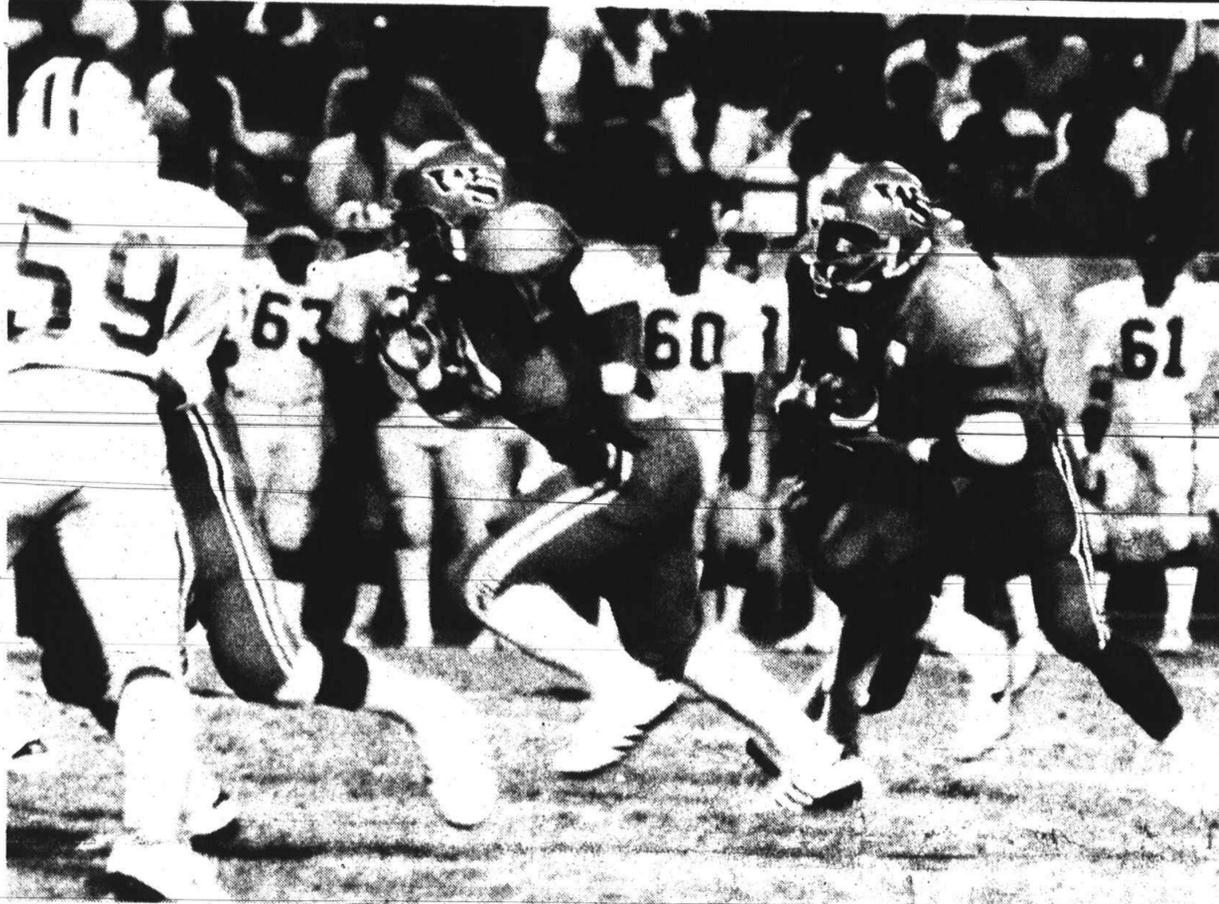
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26 Pages This Week



## Running To Victory

Winston-Salem State University running back Mike Ferguson follows the lead block of Mike Robinson into the line during last Saturday's season-opening win over arch-rival North Carolina A&T. Ferguson, a senior, and the

team's offensive captain, rolled up 128 yards in the 21-7 win. Details on the victory and a look ahead to next week's clash with North Carolina Central appear on page 14 (photo by Joe Daniels).

## This Rivalry Involves More Than A Game

By Edward Hill Jr.  
Staff Writer

For those who were either out of town or out of touch, last Saturday was another chapter in the yearly knockdown, drag-out bet-

ween the Rams of Winston-Salem State University and the Aggies of A&T State University. Never mind that the Rams prevailed on the scoreboard, 21-7. The issue here is the rivalry.

That rivalry transcends

touchdowns and extra points: it affects the coaches, the bands, the mascots and most importantly, the fans.

"This is the game we all look forward to," said Herman Fulton, a Ram sup-

porter who says he has been to all of these affairs. "Whoever wins this game can stick out his chest and brag for another year."

"This game brings out deep feelings, particularly among the alumni," said

Aggie supporter Curtis Pittman, who has been to eight Aggie-Ram struggles. "It seems really important to the fans that their team wins this game."

The fans came out on See Page 2

## NAACP Says More Blacks Registered

# Discrepancy Arises In Voter Figures

By Ruthell Howard  
Staff Writer

Black voter registration figures show a slow increase this year following the June 29 primaries.

But local NAACP Political Action Committee Chairman Walter Marshall says the figures do not reflect the results of the NAACP's voter registration drive.

According to the Forsyth County Board of Elections' July 30 tally, the number of registered blacks in the city increased less than one percent from 21,878 before the primaries to 21,983 after.

This is parallel with a less than one percent increase last year from 20,783 before the primary elections to 20,933 before the general election in November of 1981.

County figures are similar showing an increase of 15 this year from 2,051 before the primaries to 2,066 in the last tally, which is about the same as last year's county increase of 11 from 1,947 to 1,958.

But Marshall says the voter registration drive, initiated by the NAACP this year with cooperation from area registrars and judges, should have effected a much higher increase, especially from June 9, when the organization started its massive registra-

tion drive, to July 31.

He says the drive averages over 100 registered voters a week, and he is sure that the number of blacks registered has increased to date at least by 1,000.

The Board of Elections had no tally on the increase for blacks past July, but one official said the total county figure is up by only 341 people as of Sept. 9. She says the figure includes

shall says the increase as a result of the drive should be higher.

"Some (people) voted last when (President) Carter ran and would be purged from the books by now," he says.

The NAACP and registrars met with Jim Armentrout, chairman of the Forsyth County Board of Elections, before the drive to discuss effective

"I do have over 1,000 names that we've turned in and it would be hard to convince me that over one-third could be challenged."

-- Walter Marshall

people moving away, dying or being purged from the books and those who register.

Though Marshall says the number of names turned in by the NAACP won't accurately reflect the number increase because some people may already be on the books and don't realize it, he says he also has some questions about the accuracy of the Board of Elections figures.

"A majority of the people (registered by the committee) are between the ages of 18 and 35," he says. Though the committee was told that one-third to one-fourth of the people it registers are probably already on the books, Mar-

shall says, "was that last election, people in Cherryview and North Hills (predominantly black areas where they had registered over 300 people) went to the precincts and their names weren't on the books."

Armentrout said any individuals the organization could prove they had registered would be allowed to vote this time.

"Every Friday we have been turning the cards in," Marshall says. "We do have records. I've been keeping a copy of everybody we got since July See Page 2

## Chronicle Camera

# Duke Rate Increase Unpopular

By Edward Hill Jr.  
Staff Writer

Recently, Duke Power Co. proposed an 11.85 percent rate increase to the N.C. Utilities Commission.

Translated monetarily, such an increase would mean that customers now using an average of 1,000 kilowatt-hours per month would have to pay \$6.73 more monthly.

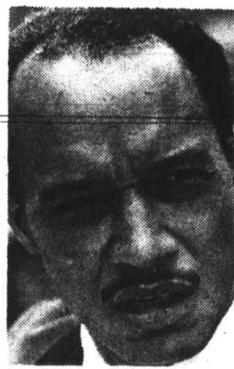
The Chronicle polled citizens downtown recently to find out their feelings on the proposed rate increase and how it would personally affect them, if passed.

Ray Matthewson, manager of Matthewson East Construction Co.: "Well, I can't say how it will affect me

personally right now, but I do know that a lot of people who I know will feel the crunch. There are a lot of poor people who are having a hard time making it as it is. As for me, I'll just have to make adjustments in my charges if they go up."

Raymond Anderson, employee of Piedmont Tobacco Leaf Co.: "With the high unemployment rate and rising costs, a rate increase would cause a hardship to a lot of people, me included. If things go as planned, you might see people freezing to death in their homes. Personally, I think something should be done to try and stop the increase."

See Page 2



Ray Matthewson



Melody Tate



Zeke Smith



W.T. Wright

# Urban Renewal Or Urban Removal? Is White Influx A New Threat?

By Allen H. Johnson  
Managing Editor

DENVER — In theory, it sounds very appealing.

Middle- and upperclass developers and residents venture back into the inner city by droves. They restore and renovate old houses and turn grimy skid rows into shopping malls and gleaming, glass-plated office towers.

Unfortunately, as good as it all looks, urban renewal can be very ugly, critics say, when it displaces low-income residents.

"The middle-class is creating its own country club districts," says Dorothea Armstrong, who works

with Expansion Unlimited, a counseling service for residents in Five Points, a largely black urban neighborhood in Denver, Colo. "It's nice seeing a nice house in your area, but not when its detrimental.

The problem, Mrs. Armstrong says, occurs when young, mostly white professionals move in and cause the property taxes to rise. The residents who lived in the neighborhood originally wind up having to leave because they no longer can afford to stay in their own houses.

The positive influences of the influx of "pioneers," as many of the newcomers are called, are being played up, adds Yvette Cousins, also of Expansion Unlimited, while the negative influences are

being largely ignored.

"They have to paint a rosy picture for us not to see what is happening," Cousins says. "They're telling us this is going to be great, but they're not telling you you're not going to be here a few years from now."

Both Armstrong and Cousins are residents of Five Points, a predominantly black and Hispanic community so named because of five streets which intersect there.

Denver's growing black population settled in Five Points in the early 1930s. By the 40s, the heart of the area, called the Welton Commercial Strip, was also the heart of the city's black culture and entertainment.

"Anybody who was somebody went there," says one black resident. "This place was really jumpin' in those days."

As Denver's black middle class became more affluent, many left Five Points for other parts of the city. The area deteriorated and became a low-income community. Its businesses suffered.

Then came the mixed blessing of the middle-class exodus back from the suburbs into the city.

"Because of the energy crisis, many felt they could walk to their jobs," says Armstrong of the new residents.

They also could buy houses inexpensively, fix them See Page 2