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has been very helpful to Friends, very devoted to Friends, and I saw her as devoted to her job."

Simpson, who said the community should have had input, said he isn't sure how losing Mrs. Allen and having a new white director will affect the library, but he speculated that it may discourage some patrons.

"I hope it doesn't hurt our library, because, if we fall down in circulation, I'm sure that the same people that made the move will see fit to take our library away from us," he said.

"One thing I did not like was the way it (the decision) was handled," added Duane Jackson, treasurer of Friends, "telling people one day they're not going to be there the next day."

Shedrick Adams, another member of Friends, called Mrs. Allen "a pillar of the East Winston Library. I don't know, nor do I understand, what has caused this, but I

am disturbed by the transfers."

Adams said a director and staff are needed at East Winston who can renew and enhance the relationship it has had with the black community, and who know the community.

"There are so many positive advantages to having a staff that knows your community and knows your people," Adams said. "It's not a racial thing, it's a cultural knowing your people kind of thing. So, why cause trouble?"

A few East Winston patrons offered differing views. One said she is angry with the change and doesn't like it at all, but Mrs. Elsie Miller, whose grandchildren and children take classes at the library, said, "It don't make no difference to me."

Added Romar Robinson, "I don't think that's bad. There's nothing wrong with having white people there, as

long as a black person's there."

William H. Roberts, director of the library system, said the system is "colorblind."

"We felt it would be best for the East Winston Library if we have some changes in personnel," Roberts said. "We've noticed a definite drop in circulation and we want to see a little better management of the branch."

Roberts and Sylvia Sprinkle Hamlin, head of the

library's Extension Division, said Mrs. Allen's skills and experience are needed at Reynolda, where there is a larger circulation and a new director, and that the East Winston branch needed change.

"The East Winston Library is sort of like an outreach," Roberts said. "It requires dynamic people and sometimes I think people might get burned out a little bit."

"The community needs are most important," said Hamlin, who emphasized the importance of the library's programs and not its staff.

Hamlin said it does not matter whether East Winston has a black or white director, because the final decisions are made by her. "The key person making decisions for the branches is not a white person, but a black person," Hamlin said.

Barbara Anderson could not be reached by press time.

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He adds that black people need to spend more energy trying to keep black people out of the courts so they don't have to face DAs. Grace says it is also important to focus on having a "fair-minded" DA, rather than a black one.

Roland Hayes, another local attorney, says, "I feel like whoever would apply ought to get that position."

Hayes says the vacancy in the DA's office had been impending for some time, and blacks knew of the opening, but "nobody wants that money. You almost have to get some guy out of law school. It's not lucrative."

Hayes also says that many blacks aren't interested in that type of job. "I don't see blacks necessarily as prosecution-oriented," Hayes says. "It's hard to prosecute folk coming through the system and they are of your own ethnic origin."

As for himself, Hayes says he isn't interested in the job. "That's not what I went to law school for," he says.

Tisdale could not be

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Neither Foy nor Hurley testified in court last week, but Mrs. Foy said that Officer Pat Norris slapped her after she had already been handcuffed for trying to help her son, and an onlooker, William Keaton, said the officers started the fight when one strangled Foy while he was on the ground and another held him down with his knee in his back. Keaton also said that one officer knocked a child out of Mrs. White's arms. "I said, 'Man, why you knock that baby out of that girl's hand like that?'" Keaton testified.

Officers Leonard and Norris said they were hit and kicked by residents during the fray, and Norris denied that she hit Mrs. Foy, saying she was beaten in the back while trying to subdue Mrs. Foy.

After hearing both sides, Judge Abner Alexander sentenced Foy to two years in prison, Mrs. White to seven or eight months in prison and Mrs. Foy to 90 days in the Forsyth County Jail.

Before the trial, Foy, who said he had come prepared to pay his court bill and leave, was fairly optimistic. But after being sentenced, he said angrily, "They (the officers) were wrong, but you know they can't lose."

Mrs. Foy said she would rather take the short sentence than deal with more court costs or problems, but Ms. Downey said that she is sure she can beat her two-year sentence in Superior Court.

Hough, who argued that Foy's was an illegal arrest because the officer did not examine what Foy was drinking to make sure it was beer, called the incident a "small matter that grew too large as a result of poor judgement."

Hough said during a court recess that he expected the case to go to Superior Court. He also called Ms. Downey's two-year sentence "harsh" but said that, "in these cases, the judges tend to side with police officers."

Our School Board From Page A1

has a reason for that, too.

"Lots of times I don't speak up because I know that the things I think we should do would provoke an argument," Wood says. "So I go slow. I ponder these things, and when I see an opening, ... I light up and give them a little small bit of what I'm thinking."

Ultraconservative ... that's the one word that Wood says sizes him up. "As a child of the Depression, I learned to make do with what you have. We just shouldn't get away from the basic living," he says.

And basic living includes concentrating on the basics in school. For the past five years, Wood has worked for "traditional," more academic schools.

"But nobody wants to listen. A traditional school would concentrate more on work rather than social and extracurricular activities," Wood says. "Students wouldn't have time for drugs and alcohol if they had more homework."

And the results of a recent survey conducted among parents to determine the interest in a traditional school pleased Wood, although most parents noted that they had no interest in sending their children to such a school. "Most people were not interested because they don't have any idea what it is," Wood says. "But, like I said from the beginning, this thing is not for everybody."

But the problems in the schools didn't happen overnight, Wood says. "Most of what the board has been doing for the past 30 years or so since World War II has set the pattern. The only way to get back again is to make schools small enough where everybody is meaningful to one another and where the principal knows the student's name, his parents and possibly his grandparents."

When Wood was asked to individually critique each board member, he declined, saying instead, "This board is like eight people who are blind and they want to take a field trip to see an elephant. The first one feels the leg and calls it a tree, another feels the tail and calls it a rope, another feels the trunk and calls it a fire hose and still another only feels an ear and calls it a fan."

"We are eight people with eight ideas as to what makes a good school board," Wood says. "I'm on one end and the most conservative. I want to send children to the schools they live closer to, eliminating so much busing, and to get back to the basics. On the other extreme -- and I wouldn't want to say who I'm talking about -- you have people who are working for a particular special interest."

"Some people are there because they have a disabled child and they want to get more money for those programs, others are only interested in sports and building bigger gyms and football fields and some just wanted a school in their neighborhood."

According to Wood, that makes for a dangerous school board. "Not often do you have the kind of person that runs for the school board who is interested in training kids for what's important and for future jobs."

But Wood feels he is that type of board member. "I hope I am," he says with a smile. "People with children in the system should not run for the school board unless they are going to try to be more broad-minded and not just work for what's good for their child."

Wood, who is not satisfied with the new reorganizational plan the board voted for last week, says it nevertheless may increase, from zero, the number of black senior high school principals.

"The best black principal we had, they took him out of the school and put him in the central office," he says. "I feel that a black principal will be included in the reorganization plan. There is a black high school principal who people feel should be promoted and given a chance."

But a principalship is a strange job, Wood says. "We have five senior high principals, all white, and on a scale of (one to) 10, they range from nine to three, with only

one who I feel is tops. Once you get to be principal, regardless of how good you are, you usually remain in that position. If you don't run your mouth too much, then you usually stay on."

Wood says that sometimes people think of his ideas of being foolish and one board member has referred to him as "being a little farfetched." But he says he builds on experience.

"I base my decisions on what I have seen that works and makes beautiful, happy children who are well-informed. I have a little different perspective than those on the board who have babies in diapers," says the 71-year-old Wood. "I have seen all the kinds of schools in this county. I spent 11 years as a student, part of them in a five-teacher, seven-grade elementary school. I taught school for 14 years and I was a principal for 28 years. So I've seen it all and I stick to what I find to be the right thing to do."

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