

## Coloring Books

Our two-month school series begins, and columnist Tony Brown discusses "black-on-black" education.

Front Page And B-4.

## The First

Deneen Graham attributes her selection as the first black Miss North Carolina to her "unique look."

Page B-1.



## Jesse vs. Jesse

Jesse Helms, with a little help from good friend Jerry Falwell, tries to counter Jesse Jackson.

Editorials, Page 4.



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2 Pages This Week



He's Gracious On The Court, Too

Julius Erving, better known as "The Doctor," talks about the recent NBA championship, possible retirement in the

future and other varied topics. See the story on page B-3 (photo by James Parker).

## Next Week:

\*A look at how the rising tide of divorce affects black people.

\*Our series on the school system examines the lack of black teachers, staff members and administrators.

\*Sports Editor Robert Eller wonders if the NBA draft is unfair.

## Index:

Amusement .....	A9
Arts and Leisure .....	A8
Business .....	B4
Editorials .....	A4
Food .....	C1
Magazine Page .....	B1
People .....	A6
Religion .....	B6
Sports .....	B2

## After School Desegregation

# Twelve Years Later: Are We Better Off?

By ROBIN ADAMS  
Staff Writer

This article is the first in an eight-part series.

August 25, 1971.

It was the first day of school and no one had slept the night before. But that's the way it is for most students at that time.

The next morning, children, dressed in new clothes, carrying the finest new notebooks and sporting unsharpened pencils, lined the streets and roads of the city and county waiting for the bus.

But this school day was unlike any before it. For the first time, all children in Forsyth County would be attending school together. Integration had come -- not by choice, but by force.

On July 21, 1971, Federal Judge Eugene Gordon had ordered that, by the fall of that year, the schools must adopt a pupil assignment plan that would make racially identifiable schools obsolete. A cluster school plan, adopted the year before, where smaller, predominantly white and black elementary schools were grouped by size and location, became the model for the 1971 pupil assignment plan.

On July 26, nine days after Judge Gordon's order, the school board, co-chaired by William F. Maready and former Superintendent Marvin Ward, had devised the present 4-2-2-2-2 (K-4, 5-6, 7-8, 9-10 and 11-12 grade organization) school assignment policy.

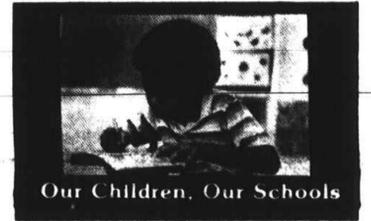
The board had previously worked with a 6-3-3 (1-6, 7-9, 10-12) plan. The new pupil assignment plan, based on mathematical probability, was founded, interestingly enough, at Reynolds High School, in a social studies class.

Of the 67 schools in the district in 1970,

15 were all-black, seven were all-white and 31 were less than five percent black. The sparsely integrated schools had come about as a result of the system's "free transfer policy," whereby black students could decide if they wanted to attend a predominantly white school.

The free transfer policy, according to Walter Marshall, vice president of the NAACP, was a hoax.

"They said that anybody could go to white schools but no one was encouraged to go. The ones who went were not really welcome," Marshall says. "Free transfer was a policy to appease the public and to show that a mandate wasn't needed for integration."



Our Children, Our Schools

The new pupil assignment plan was said to be the "least-expensive, least disruptive, least burdensome and the most equitable plan."

But the plan placed most of the burden of desegregation on the black students. Nearly 10,000 of the 14,000 black students were bused, compared with 22,000 of the 32,397 white students. Bus rides averaged in length from three minutes to an hour and 20 minutes. Black children were bused in grades 1-4, 7-8 and 11-12, and they attended neighborhood schools for grades 5-6 and 9-10. White

Please see page A5

## Sanitation Workers Allege Discrimination

By RUTHELL HOWARD  
Staff Writer

Several city workers, who have asked not to be identified, allege that there is discrimination against black employees in their department.

The workers said a group is considering filing an Equal Employment Opportunity Commission suit against the city if their grievances cannot be ironed out.

Other individual employees threaten to file their own lawsuits, saying they have been discriminated against.

What prompted the employees to consider such actions are racial problems that

have been brewing for years, they said.

The employees, who work in the water and sewer unit of the City of Winston-Salem's Utilities Division, charged that black workers aren't given the same opportunities for training and advancement that are given to whites who haven't been in the unit as long.

The employees also complained that there are black workers who have been in the department for a number of years who started out as laborers and are still laborers despite efforts to get better jobs.

Through classes taught by city staff members, laborers can learn to become

Please see page A5



School Board Member John S. Holleman Jr. (photo by James Parker).

## Our School Board

# Holleman's A Fast Mover

By ROBIN ADAMS  
Staff Writer

This article is one in a series profiling local school board members.

"My friends and allies oftentimes describe me as a fast mover," says John S. Holleman Jr., 30, the youngest member of the Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Board of Education.

"If I see things I believe need to be done, I work hard to accomplish those goals," he says. And during Holleman's six months on the board, he has managed to accomplish most of the things he promised during his campaign.

"I worked to get a dental insurance

plan for the employees; we got a supplemental salary increase for teachers, a citizens' advisory council, and we have a reorganizational plan," says Holleman.

But Holleman's term has not been all roses. In fact, the four-year high school reorganizational plan the board endorsed contains very few of the things Holleman fought so hard for.

Holleman is an advocate of a K-4 neighborhood school system and the board endorsed a K-6 grade structure.

The board endorsed independent districting, under which the attendance lines for elementary, middle (grades 6-8) schools and high schools are drawn independently of each other, and Holleman

Please see page A3

## Heat Waves

### Here's How To Cope With Them

By EDWARD HILL JR.  
Staff Writer

Sweltering summer temperatures not only can be uncomfortable and irritating, they can kill, says a local physician.

One culprit is heat exhaustion, which occurs when the body loses large amounts of fluids and salts that are not replaced. Persons generally affected by this condi-

tion engage in heavy physical activity, such as road racing and tennis, or work outside.

"Occasionally, you'll get people who have been competing in a marathon or who have played sets of tennis at 2 in the day who are the victims of heat exhaustion," says Dr. Kimbell Johnson of Forsyth Memorial Hospital.

Please see page A5

## Bogus Degrees Lead To Resignation

By RUTHELL HOWARD  
and ROBIN ADAMS  
Staff Writers

Michael Montgomery, 35, chairman of the social science department at Winston-Salem State University, resigned under pressure last Friday when school officials discovered he did not have the required credentials for the post.

Montgomery, whose resume indicated that he had a bachelor's degree in sociology

and a master's degree in criminal justice from the University of Cincinnati and a doctorate in sociology from Ohio State University, actually has only a two-year associate arts degree from Cincinnati, said a university official.

WSSU Chancellor Douglas Covington said that Montgomery was hired on recommendations from the school's academic affairs office, which normally ensures that applicants have the required credentials. A search committee appointed by the office's

head, Dr. Arnold Lockett, interviewed applicants and submitted Montgomery and two other nominees to Lockett. He then presented the nominees to Covington, who made the final decision.

"This is what normally occurs: The nominees come to me and I make the choice on the assumption that records and credentials are in order," Covington said in an interview Tuesday.

Covington said Montgomery's credentials

Please see page A3