

The Grenada Question

Was the recent U.S.-led invasion of Grenada justified, or was it an act of international terrorism? *Chronicle* Columnist Clifton Graves and Guest Columnist Vernon Robinson offer opposing viewpoints.

Editorials, Page A4.

Meals On Wheels

With modest beginnings 21 years ago, Meals on Wheels, now under the aegis of the Creative Life Center, has been recognized as one of the finest programs of its type in the country.

Religion, Page B5.



Championship Bid

The WSSU Rams took the CIAA Southern Division title last weekend by trouncing St. Paul's 64-7. They'll meet Virginia Union Saturday at Groves Stadium to determine the 1983 CIAA champion.

Sportsweek, Page B1.



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50 Pages This Week

Few Changes: Blacks Remain In Inner City, Says Census

By ROBIN ADAMS
Staff Writer

With the exception of some migration to the northwest and northeast toward Kernersville, the majority of black people in Winston-Salem still live in a semi-circle around the central city. A comparative study of 1970 and 1980 census data (the latest available) shows that, while black people have moved to virtually all parts of the city, the majority still live in East Winston. The western part of the city near the city limits and the western part of the center city are still basically as white as they were 10 years ago.

But the perimeter of the black community has extended farther to the east. Black people have moved outward from the East Winston area and extended eastward between Interstate 40 and Walkertown Road toward Kernersville into neighborhoods like Winston Lake Estates, Skyland Park, Carver, Cityview and Lakeside. Black people have also moved northward into an area bounded by Polo Road, the North Cherry Street Extension and the northern city limits.

Although white residents still make up the majority of the population in that area, which includes the neighborhoods Stonewall and Bethabara, the number of black people has increased from 336 in 1970 to 2,312 in 1980. There is a total of 6,857 people in the area.

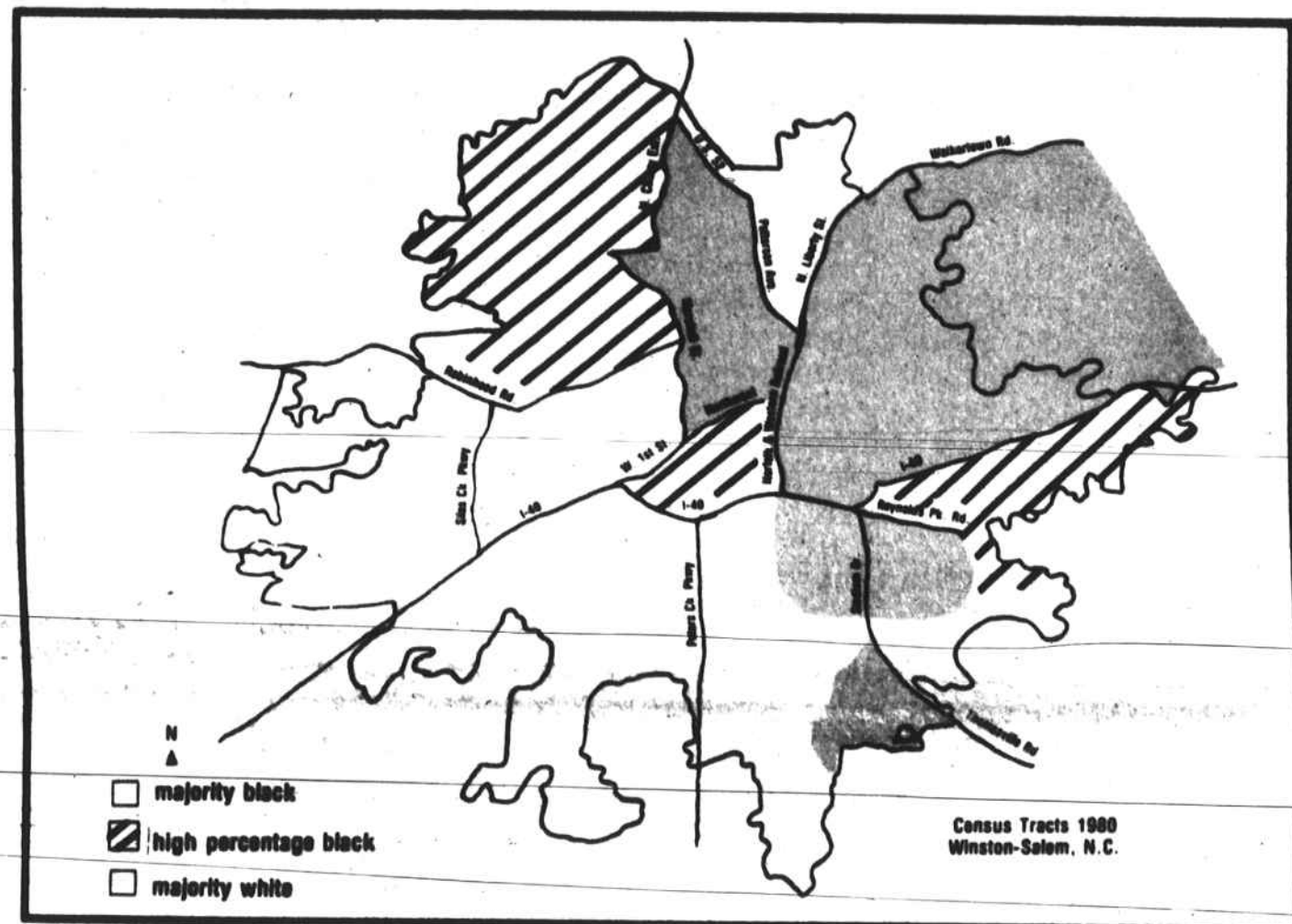
Those who have moved from East Winston, said Southeast Ward Alderman Larry Womble, are younger people who have built homes in the suburbs. "The older people are pretty close to where they were 10 years ago," Womble said. "The younger people couldn't find decent, affordable housing in the central city, so they moved out. But the old guard is still around town."

Another neighborhood whose numbers of black residents have grown considerably in the last 10 years is Easton, bounded by Thomasville Road, the southeast city limits boundary, Old Lexington Road and West Clemmons Road. In 1970, only 514 black people and 2,251 white people lived in the area. In 1980, there

were 1,436 blacks and 1,133 whites.

In 1970, the area bounded by Sixth and Seventh streets, Norfolk and Western Railway, Marshall Street and Northwest Boulevard was predominantly black. Now, that same area is almost evenly divided, with 715 whites and 712 blacks. Black people have also moved from the area bounded by 14th Street, Glenn Avenue and Marshall Street. In 1970, 4,070 black peo-

ple lived in that area but in 1980, only 1,769 black residents live there. The census data, which divides the city into 50 census tracts, gives the black and white populations of each tract. Of those 50 divisions, only 27 of them have more than 400 black people and two of them have no black people at all.



The area closest to the central city with no black people is the census tract bounded by Stratford Road, I-40, Coliseum Drive and

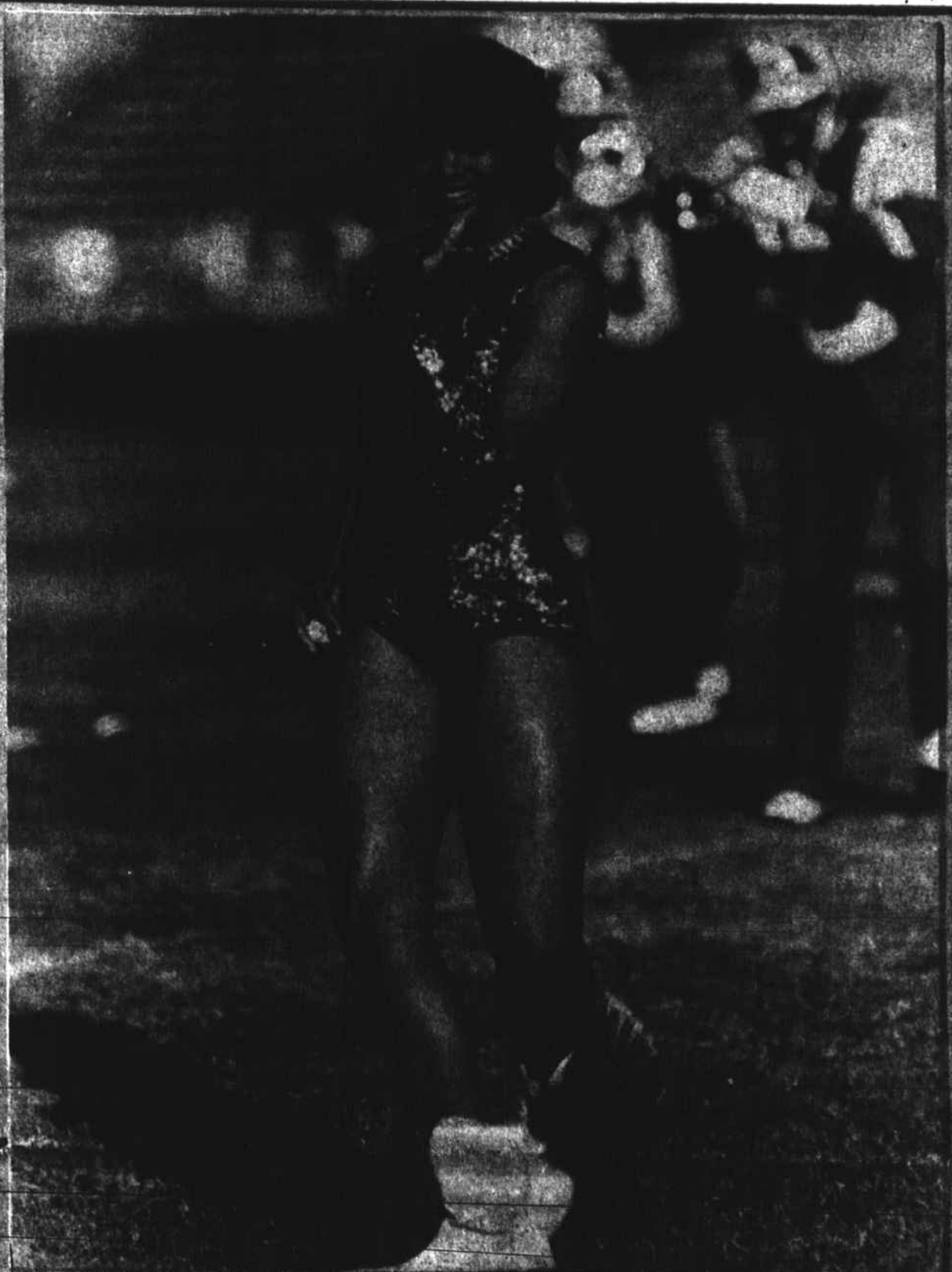
Westview Drive, better known as the Buena Vista and Country Club area. The other area inside the city is located between I-40, Silas Creek Parkway and U.S. 158, containing the Somerset, Hampton Woods, Brook Hollow and Salem Woods neighborhoods.

In the rest of Forsyth County, excluding Winston-Salem, only three of the 32 census tracts have more than 400 black people and

none of the tracts have a majority of black people. The tract in the county with the largest number of black people is a continuation of the city census tracts into the eastern part of the county near Kernersville.

Basically, no one seems surprised that black people still live in the same general area after 10 years.

According to Womble, there are several reasons why blacks still choose to live in East Winston. Please see page A3.



Why is this A&T majorette smiling? Perhaps because her Aggie managed to be favored North Carolina Central 13-13 last Saturday. Or perhaps because this week's edition of the *Chronicle* contains the November issue of the *Black College Sports Review* (photo by Joe Daniels).

Next Issue:

- Alumni of area black colleges are giving more to their alma maters, say school officials, but still not enough.
- Winston-Salem State goes for the CIAA championship against Virginia Union.

Little: Burden Now Belongs To Black Pro-Bond Leaders

By JOHN SLADE
Assistant Editor

The city-county bond referendum is over, with local residents approving the \$35 million package almost two to one. But despite the strong support the public demonstrated for a package that included \$23 million to expand the Benton Convention Center and finance downtown revitalization, \$7.5 million to help pay for the reorganization of the city-county school system and \$4.5 million to expand Forsyth Technical Institute, not everyone was satisfied that the

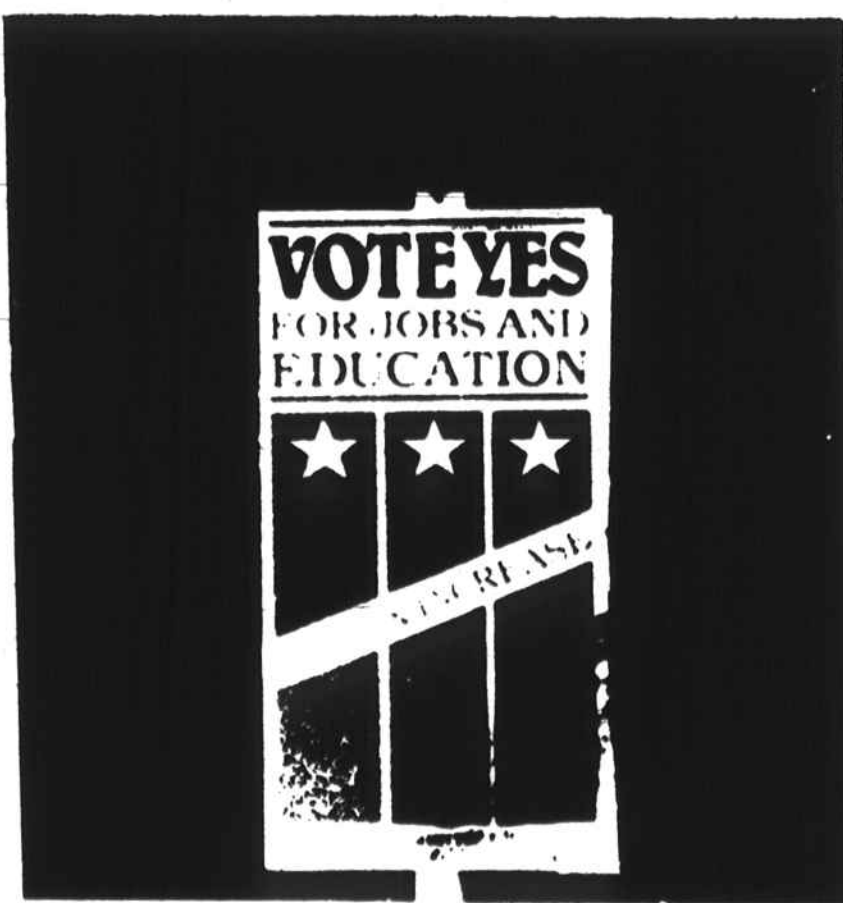
package adequately addressed the needs of housing and economic development for blacks and the poor.

Now that the public has spoken, says Mayor Wayne Corpening, "my responsibility is to carry it (people's decision) out, and I'm going to do my best to get everybody behind me."

And what does the bond package, which proponents said was crucial to the growth of the city, hold for blacks?

"It's difficult to predict what the future holds," says Alderman Larry Womble, who called a press conference three days

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Gray Lambasts Helms, Reagan, Urges Creation Of Coalitions

By ALLEN JOHNSON
Executive Editor

Though black people have made notable strides in the political arena, they have a long way to go, Congressman William H. Gray told a local audience last Saturday night.

Gray, a Democrat from Philadelphia and the keynote speaker at the Black Political Awareness League's (BPAL) Third Annual Banquet borrowed the words of Charles Dickens to characterize the condition of black Americans.

"It is the best of times," Gray said, "it

is the worst of times."

The election of black mayors in a number of American cities, including Chicago, Philadelphia and Charlotte, is encouraging, Gray said, but the Reagan administration's insensitivity to the needs of the black and the poor is not.

"I can see in Washington, D.C., a government that is trying to turn back the clock," Gray said. "I worry about our country. I worry about its misplaced policies."

Referring to N.C. Sen. Jesse Helms' attempts to fight the passage of a Martin

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There's 'Gold' In East Winston -- But The Prospectors Are White

By ROBIN ADAMS
Staff Writer

For a developer looking for a lucrative investment, East Winston is a prime market.

White developer Mark Vieno, who developed the East Winston Shopping Center, plans to build condominiums on Claremont Avenue behind the East Winston Branch of Wachovia Bank and Trust Co. Another group of white developers, with one black investor, has proposed building an apartment complex, called Summit Square, on the corner of 12th and File streets.

Though the East Winston Shopping Center, which

opened last Nov. 20, is a financial success, only a handful of black investors could be found to participate in the project.

"Everything that comes over here is touched with gold," says East Ward Alderman Virginia Newell. "But where is the black investor, contractor or developer? Black folk have been building since the beginning of time. But where are we now?"

Newell sums up the feelings of many. Bank executive Mel White, East Winston Restoration Association Executive Director Johnnie Johnson and attorney Richard Archia all feel that the East Winston area is a prime market for developers but that blacks are missing out on the unlimited oppor-

tunities the area has to offer.

Just why are blacks so hesitant to get involved in the new developments?

Newell says that small, black businesses are not large enough to handle major projects by themselves and are reluctant to join others to form larger businesses that can handle major developments. "Black people need to get together. We have to decide that maybe together we can form a big corporation and bid for some of the major projects," she says. "With togetherness there is strength. White folk aren't the ones in our way. We need to start investing and stop fighting among ourselves."

Newell says that the lack of investors in the new

projects in East Winston reminds her of the difficult task she had trying to convince black people to invest in the East Winston Shopping Center. "I worked like hell to get black folk to take part in the development of the East Winston Shopping Center. I contacted specific people who I knew had the money to invest ... and I begged churches to invest," she says. "But I got nowhere."

"And now that the stores are a success, people are now saying, 'They (white people) are taking it away from us,'" she says. "Food Lion (in the shopping center) is doing fantastic business. ... Of the 20 Revco stores in North Carolina, this one (also in the

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