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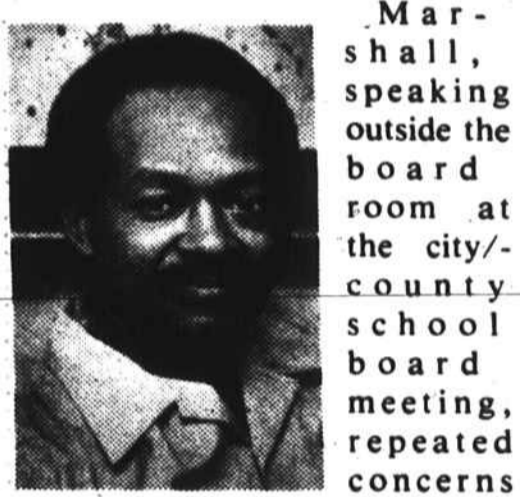
Vol. XIII, No. 28 U.S.P.S. No. 067910 Winston-Salem, N.C. Thursday, March 5, 1987 50 cents 28 Pages This Week

"Our biggest question is, is there really a need for that school? What they are proposing is another Band-Aid solution."
-- NAACP President Walter Marshall

NAACP vetoes school plan

By CHERYL WILLIAMS
Chronicle Staff Writer

THE proposed new optional middle school would provide a dumping ground for problem students, said NAACP President Walter Marshall Monday night.



Walter Marshall

Marshall, speaking outside the board room at the city-county school board meeting, repeated concerns he had voiced at a

previous meeting. He said that the NAACP is not opposed to the concept of helping students with severe learning problems. But removing those students from regular middle schools, he said, is not the way to do it.

"Our biggest question is, is there really a need for that school?" Marshall said. "What

they are proposing is another Band-Aid solution."

Taking the students out of the regular schools would hurt their self-esteem and confidence, he said.

"Our concern is that you don't isolate them," Marshall said. "You can't build self-confidence by isolating them."

The school board had approved the concept of the optional middle school at its Feb. 23 meeting.

Monday night it chose the old Petree School as the site for the optional school.

Also at Monday's meeting, Bessie Allen, chairman of the NAACP's Education Committee, presented the board with a list of concerns and recommendations.

One concern on the list is that criteria for student selection for the optional middle school are too broad. "Each criterion is not specific, thus (the school) will become a dumping ground for all undesirables," Mrs. Allen said, reading from the list.

As many as 300 sixth-, seventh- and eighth-grade students would

be served by the proposed program.

According to information from Superintendent Zane E. Eargle's staff, the students who would attend the school would require specialized and concentrated help. Thus the staff recommended a centralized approach of locating the students in one school and working with them there.

Eargle told Marshall at last week's board meeting that the goal of the program was to rehabilitate the students and return them to their regular schools.

"I'm not looking for a school that is simply going to drain off minority students and get them out of the regular schools," Eargle said.

The school's recommended site also concerns the NAACP. Petree was built in 1923, and school officials estimate that it will take at least \$75,000 in renovations to make the building usable.

Among Mrs. Allen's suggestions to the board Monday night

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SHOCKED RAMS

Carletta Knox, far right, Lisa Stewart and the rest of the Winston-Salem State University cheerleaders wander onto the court of Richmond Coliseum in disbelief. They and Rams fans stood dumbstruck during a scramble to sort out the Rams' controversial overtime loss to Virginia Union University at last weekend's CIAA basketball tournament. See page B1 for related stories (photo by James Parker).

COVER STORY

WSSU and planners join to attract potential business

By CHERYL WILLIAMS
Chronicle Staff Writer

The Winston-Salem Business Park, targeted for a nearly 300-acre strip between I-40 and Winston-Salem State University, will be a strong drawing card for new industry because of its close relationship with the university, officials say.

"I think this should be a really hot area," said J. Allen Joines, the city's development director. "The relationship with the university will make this a real strong selling point."

The park was one of numerous proposals suggested by urban developer David A. Crane in the Forsyth County Growth Strategy, a 12-year development plan for the area.

The park, for which the land is now being prepared for construction, is located just off I-40 and east of WSSU. It is made up of two sites, an east and a west, with the Flakt Building and a residential area separating the two sites.

Progress on the park will continue in earnest, with construction of the first building in the park beginning in the late spring or early summer, said

Camille Jones, marketing coordinator for the Webb Cos., the park's developers. Ms. Jones said that the park will span more than 270 acres, 140 of which will be used for development.

Joines said that the Webb Cos. have agreed to work closely with WSSU in marketing land and determining the types of buildings in the park.

Representatives from WSSU were part of a review committee that examined the project's master plan.

WSSU is excited about the opportunities that a close alliance with the park may bring, says a school administrator.

"It will present opportunities for the faculty and students that, prior to this time, did not exist," said Myron M. Chenault, vice chancellor for development affairs at WSSU. Chenault said the park will provide research opportunities for faculty and internships for students.

The industrial park also will be a physically attractive addition to the area, he said.

Besides the student workforce and the expertise

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William Lide to resign Accepts athletic director's post in Md.

By ROBIN BARKSDALE
Chronicle Staff Writer

The chairman of Winston-Salem State University's physical education department will leave the university at the end of the school year.

Dr. William E. Lide will officially resign from WSSU in May and become the new athletic director and physical education department chairman at Salisbury (Md.) State College in July. Lide was offered the position at the predominantly white school in February.

He said a number of factors contributed to his decision to accept the offer from the college, which is classified as a Division

III school, meaning that it does not grant athletic scholarships.

"One of the major thrusts of my accepting the position is the fact that it is a good-sized school," Lide, 37, said of Salisbury State, which enrolls approximately 5,000 students. "It has excellent resources, and the position offered an athletic director's opportunity along with the job. That sounded exciting and challenging to me."

Lide, WSSU's physical education chairman for three years, said the new job will be a "real career move" for him. A native of Darlington, S.C., Lide came to Winston-Salem after working at Johnson C. Smith University

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QUOTABLE: "... All of the best decisions can't be measured in mere dollars and cents. ... How much of a price tag does one place on brotherhood and equality?"
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Site of first free black settlement pinpointed in Florida city

By RON WORD
Associated Press Writer

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla. -- The discovery of Fort Mose, the nation's first free black settlement, may result in a rewriting of the history of blacks and their influence on colonial America, said the anthropologist in charge of the excavation.

The fort, which existed from 1737 to 1763, is "important to black history that doesn't exist in the history books," Kathleen Deagan, curator of anthropology at the University of Florida, said at a recent news conference formally announcing the discovery.

"It has the potential to change some stereotypes and correct history," she said.

The settlement was comprised of former British slaves who had fled from the north and were given their freedom by the Spanish, who controlled Florida in the 18th century.

"This was not just a fortification," said Ms. Deagan. "A community of about 100 inhabitants, including women and children, occupied the site."

The discovery is important to the nation's history, said Dr. Robert L. Gold, executive direc-

tor of the Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board.

"Some 125 years before emancipation took place in this country, there was a place where freedom was a fact for blacks," said Gold.

News of the find prompted one black lawmaker to suggest that the area should be purchased and designated as a state park.

"I'd like to see it become a state park to highlight the contribution of blacks to Florida and American history," said state Rep. Bill Clark.

"Ever since there were slaves in this country, we have been searching for freedom. Fort Mose symbolizes that, since it was the first free black community," he said.

Clark helped secure \$100,000 in funding for the Legislature for the archaeological dig that began

The remains of the fort were discovered about two miles north of the massive Spanish fortress, Castillo de San Marcos, which was built in 1672.

Ms. Deagan and 14 student archaeologists are excavating what appears to be the northwest cor-

ner of the fort. Preliminary findings suggest they've found the moat.

The students are painstakingly excavating several pits five centimeters at a time.

Researchers said the fort had earthwork walls, spiked with yucca or Spanish bayonets. The earthwork was backed by a wooden palisade. Huts for the inhabitants were thatched.

The team has also found musket balls, gun flints, buttons, pieces of glass bottles, clay smoking pipes, pottery and animal bones left over from meals.

The Spanish were not totally altruistic in their establishment of the fort, she said.

"The Spanish had had a black regiment since the 1670s, so they already knew that blacks were fierce fighters and good soldiers," said Ms.

Deagan. "The Spanish were looking for a place at their northernmost point of defense than these runaway slaves who feared being recaptured by the British more than anyone else?"

Ms. Deagan said the settlement was built in a field on high ground, but dredge-and-fill operations in the early 20th century have made the area

prone to flooding.

"The site is increasingly being drowned by tidal flooding, and we need to get at it before conditions worsen," she said.

Jack Williams, a St. Augustine resident who owns the 24-acre site where the fort was located, was responsible for much of the research that verified the existence of Fort Mose.

Several years ago, Williams paddled a canoe down the marsh to find the general location of the fort, but it was not until the recent excavations that the exact site was found.

The fort was the site of a fierce battle between its settlers and Georgia Gov. James Oglethorpe, who attacked the area with Indians and Colonials in 1740.

The inhabitants of Fort Mose were taken into the Castillo, a stone fortress in St. Augustine.

"A little-known chapter in Colonial history involves the black militia's run-in with the British forces who had occupied their fort and were using it as a headquarters and as a fortification from

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