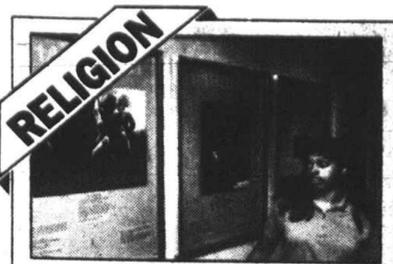




SPORTS

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Thursday, July 6, 1989

Aldermen voice support for Eastway Plaza development

By TONYA V. SMITH
Chronicle Staff Writer

First impressions may be deceiving but they were favorably received by planners of the proposed Eastway Plaza Monday night. The community's first sit-down cafeteria, a meeting center and ballroom, professional office and retail space would be featured in a proposed \$3 million complex slated for East Winston.

William T. Brandon, who worked with the city's Community Development Office for 16 years before leaving to open his own business, is the developer pushing the endeavor.

Eastway Plaza would be located on approximately 9.27 acres of land behind Wachovia Bank & Trust's East Winston branch and is bounded by Mt. Zion Place, Graham Avenue, Seventh Street and New Walkertown Road.

The facility would increase the city's tax base by some \$2 million annually and provide about 140 new jobs, Mr. Brandon has said.

Representing Mr. Brandon, Attorney Michael A. Grace presented the project to the Board of Aldermen with the admonishment that the planning

is in the "very early stages." Still, Aldermen Vivian H. Burke and Virginia K. Newell voiced their approval.

"I have received nothing except for positive comments," said Mrs. Newell, alderman of the East Ward where the project would be located. "It appears to be a well thoughtout plan that I think will enhance the entire city not just that area."

"I can't help but say how pleased I am," Mrs. Burke said. "The consultant (Clifton Henry who is conducting an economic development study of East Winston on behalf of the East Winston Community Development Task Force) has emphasized economic development in that area, and I'm just enthused and elated that he (Mr. Brandon) would want to get involved. I'm ready to see it materialize and come to reality."

Mr. Brandon will be asking the city to financially participate in the project. In addition, the city would have to amend its redevelopment plan for the proposed area to allow for rezoning from multi-family residential to commercial. The aldermen forwarded the project to the City-County Planning Board for its review and consideration at its July 13 meeting.

In other business, a company which planned to build two apartment complexes -- a \$1.4 million project -- withdrew their offer because of oppo-

sition from residents in the proposed area.

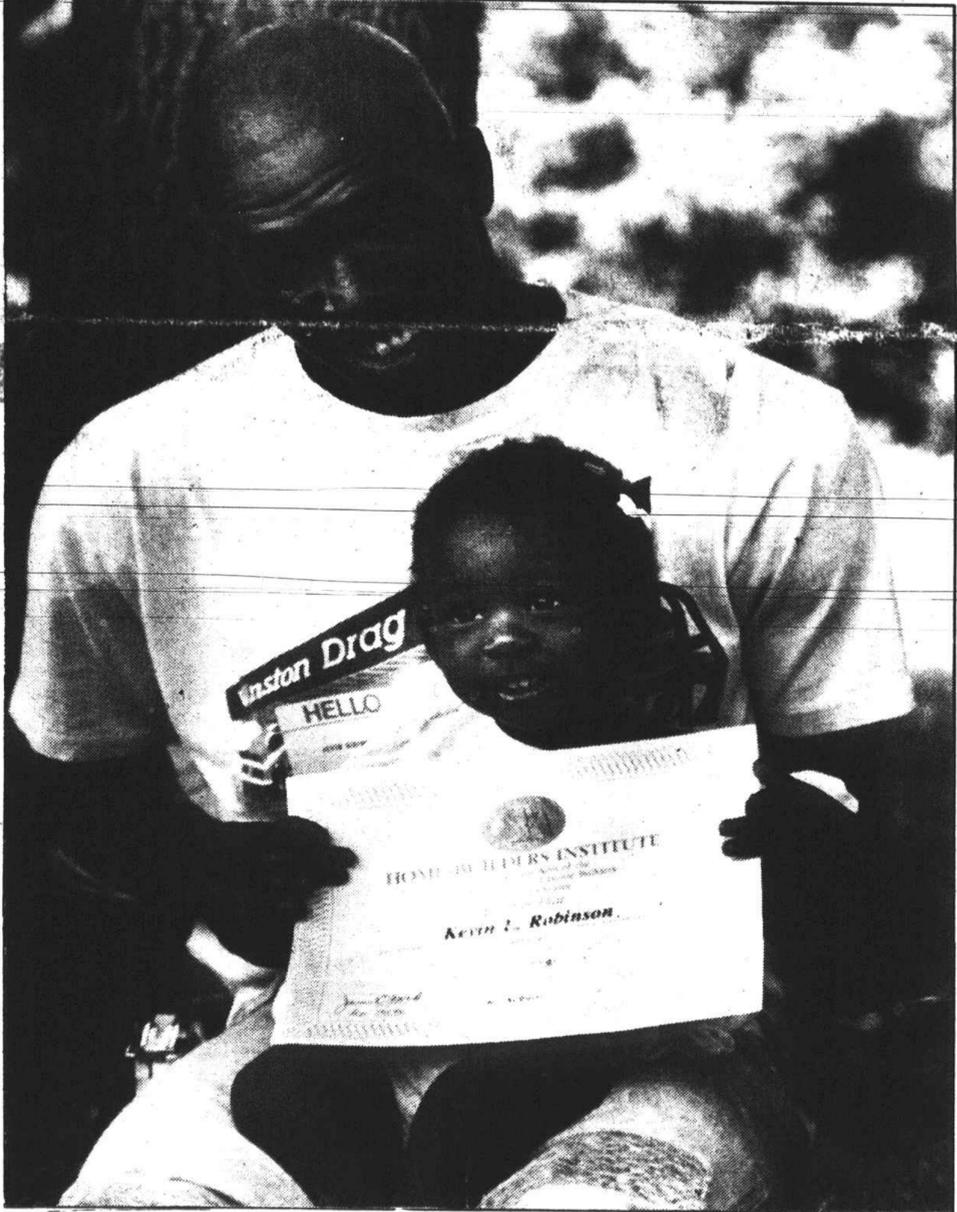
M.B. Corporation asked aldermen to approve a multi-family dwelling containing 27 units off Kennerly Street and another on the south side of 14th Street at Chestnut Street. The board's finance committee had been

"I have received nothing except for positive comments. It appears to be a well thoughtout plan that I think will enhance the entire city, not just that area."
-- East Ward Alderman Virginia K. Newell

conversing with the company for about six weeks -- hammering out agreements for the projects -- and had even approved selling the company the 4.4 acres on which to build the 44 apartment units and financing two second mortgage loans amounting to more than \$530,000.

However, during the aldermen's June 19 meeting an entourage of residents

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It's hard to tell who's happiest over the diploma, JTPA graduate Kevin Robinson or his daughter Jewell Robinson, 15 months.

Minority contractors missing out due to lack of bonding, expert says

By TONYA V. SMITH
Chronicle Staff Writer

Many minority- and women-owned firms don't get their piece of the construction business pie because they can't meet bonding requirements, according to the Minority/Women Business Enterprise Annual Report released last month.

In an effort to better educate themselves on the bonding process, members of the M/WBE Advisory Committee invited Dale E. Clark of The Bond Exchange in Charlotte to make a presentation on the subject last week.

"A bond is a guarantee to the

owners that the work is going to be done (a performance bond) and that all the subcontractors and people who are supplying materials are going to be paid (a payment bond)," said Mr. Clark, a veteran bond underwriter with 10 years in the business. "A bond is a real thing. It does what it does and some of the things it does is it just qualifies a contractor to say that he has been reviewed... and he has the experience and the contracts in order to do the job."

The Bond Exchange set up shop 20 years ago specifically to bond small contractors, Mr. Clark said. His message to committee members was simple: "bonds do exist and bonds can be gotten by small contractors, minority contractors and women contractors."

The citizen's committee said in its report that limited working capital and the firms' inability to meet bonding requirements have kept minority- and women-owned construction contractors from getting city jobs in that area. According to the city's 1987-88 spending report, \$9.4 million was spent in the construction and demolition category. Only \$713,571, less than 8 percent, was spent with M/WBE's.

"Bonding has been a real, real

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Board delays action on zoning amendment

Law called discriminatory as it relates to group homes

By TONYA V. SMITH
Chronicle Staff Writer

Two mentally retarded women pleaded with members of the Board of Aldermen Monday night to amend a city code requiring a half-mile spacing between family care homes.

The existing city code is prohibiting Gale W. Lyon, administrator and board president for Bethabara Hills Inc., from building a family care home near an existing one at 4643 Oldtown Drive which would probably have immediate capacity occupancy. The existing facility houses four women and there are at least five men waiting to get into a family care home, Mr. Lyon said.

The 21 family care homes in Forsyth County are largely occupied by the elderly, mentally retarded and physically handicapped. The homes allow the individuals to live on their own and make their own decisions in a semi-protective environment. Each home has its own activity program.

Bethabara Hills, Inc. proposed the text amendment to allow two family care homes on a 7.9 acre tract it owns.

"Not only is there adequate space to construct

another family care home on this lot, but the proximity to the Enrichment Center contributes to this site's suitability as a family care home," Mr. Lyon said. The Enrichment Center is an activity center of sorts where the mentally and physically handicapped attend classes sponsored by Forsyth Technical Community College and make crafts to sell in-house.

Tracey Lee Jones, a resident of Bethabara Hills Family Care Home, told the aldermen that by amending the city code they would be opening the doors for a waiting list of young men seeking residence in a family care home.

"I would like to see our handicapped live in a group home because it hurts me to see them not living in one because when their parents die what's going to happen to them," said Ms. Jones, who is mentally retarded.

In November 1982, the city code regarding family care homes was revised as a result of a bill introduced in the General Assembly. The bill, ratified in 1981, allowed each local governmental entity the option of adding a maximum half-mile spacing requirement for

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Caring for the Punished

Adequate health care for prisoners still a concern

By TONYA V. SMITH
Chronicle Staff Writer

What do people think of when they hear the word prisoner? A person confined behind bars for committing a heinous crime? Or maybe the more liberal-minded would credit the confined individual with only being accused of a crime -- the guilty until proven innocent bit.

However, not many people think of the nation's 500,000 prisoners as people in need of medical care; as individuals who need

nursing back to health. For this reason, some say, many prisoners still aren't receiving the medical care guaranteed them in 1976 by the U.S. Supreme Court.

In January of this year, more than 600,000 lawsuits were filed by inmates claiming they did not receive the appropriate medical care. Some inmates have died of relatively "routine" illnesses because bandages weren't changed, feeding schedules weren't adhered to or the ailing person was abused because of his

or her illness, according to filed cases.

The Supreme Court's ruling that "deliberate indifference to serious medical problems of inmates constitutes cruel and unusual punishment," makes prisoners the only class of U.S. citizen that is guaranteed health care by the federal government. However, no one has as yet defined adequate health care, and since 1982 only 10 percent of the nation's 600 prisons have voluntarily met health professionals'

guidelines.

In Forsyth County, a contractual agreement a year ago between the county and Bowman Gray School of Medicine has at least assured needy inmates of regular medical attention, said Dr. Ted Chandler, associate professor of medicine at Bowman Gray and medical director of Forsyth County Jail and of adult medicine at Reynolds Health Center.

Because of that agreement,

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