



PEOPLE

Peace Time
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Winston-Salem Chronicle

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Marshall investigated by national NAACP office

By TONYA V. SMITH
Chronicle Staff Writer

Officials at the headquarters of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Baltimore have conducted an investigation into the activities of Walter Marshall, president of the local branch.

Samuel W. Tucker, a member of the national Board of Director's Committee on Branches, conducted a hearing July 1 in Winston-Salem because of a

complaint submitted to the Baltimore office about Mr. Marshall.

"Some of the branch members made an Article 10 complaint to the national office," said Mr. Tucker, who is an attorney with the firm Hill, Tucker and Marsh in Richmond, Va. "That article says three to four members of the association's branch can file a complaint with the national office about a local officer."

Five members of the Winston-Salem branch signed the certified letter addressed to Benjamin L. Hooks, executive director of the NAACP. In that let-

ter, dated May 8, 1989, members said that no regular general membership meetings had been conducted by Mr. Marshall in his two years as president. According to Article 6, Section I of the "Constitution and By-laws for Branches of the NAACP" regular branch meetings are to be held at least once a month on a fixed day or date.

The letter called the current branch structure a "private club for a select

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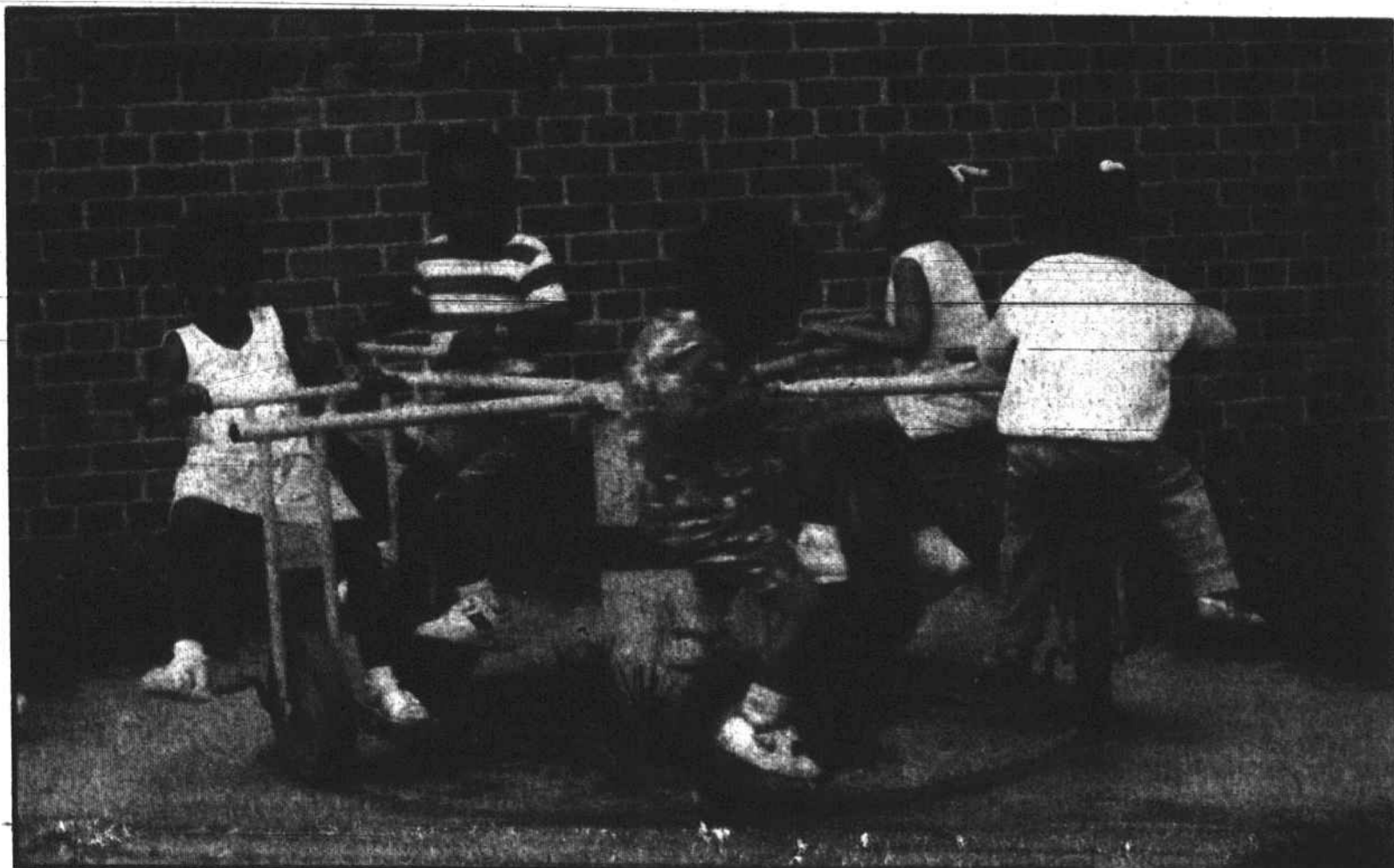


Photo by Mike Cunningham

From left, Regina Chaney, Ralph Jones, John Jordon, Torsha Booker and Carella Panky enjoy a day of play at Shilohian-St. Peter's.

Tension, barbs mark board meeting

By TONYA V. SMITH
Chronicle Staff Writer

Alderman Vivian H. Burke accused Martha S. Wood of using Monday's Board of Aldermen meeting as a stump from which she made emotional pleas in an attempt to gather support in her bid for mayor.

During a discussion of whether the city should amend a city code requiring a half-mile spacing between family care homes, Alderman Wood sided with Gale W. Lyon, administrator and president of Bethabara Hills Inc. The existing city code prohibits Mr. Lyon from building another family care home near the one his company operates at 4643 Oldtown Drive.

The petition was denied by the city-county planning board and discussed during the aldermen's July 3 meeting. In that meeting, aldermen voted to continue the issue to allow City Attorney Ronald G. Seeber to investigate the board's options and to allow absent board members an opportunity for input.

Mr. Lyon said the city code is discriminatory because no other group of people has a zoning requirement regulating where they can build a place to live.

After discussing the matter with various legal

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County withdraws petition for jail site

By TONYA V. SMITH
Chronicle Staff Writer

In the invocation, the Rev. Greg Taylor thanked God for peace in the midst of a capacity plus crowd that gathered Monday night in the City Hall Council Chamber to discuss the proposed site for a new detention center.

In an effort to keep the peace in the midst of a hotly contested issue, Commissioner Gerald H. Long withdrew the Forsyth County Commissioners' zoning petition for a 6.3-acre site off Patterson Avenue in East Winston where they hoped to build a \$35 million jail.

"Unfortunately, as a result of this site we have had a major division within this fine community," Mr. Long told the aldermen. "We have had the subject of racism develop. I don't think we should have this. I felt we

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NEWS ANALYSIS

The Hunt case: Is justice on trial?

By ROOSEVELT WILSON
Chronicle Staff Writer

This is the first in a series of articles examining the investigation, conviction and possible retrial of Darryl Hunt.

The Darryl Hunt case is in the headlines again but it appears that Winston-Salem and justice are the ones really on trial.

Mr. Hunt was convicted in 1985 of the 1984 rape and stabbing death of Deborah B. Sykes. In early May, the North Carolina Supreme Court overturned the conviction and District Attorney Warren Spar-

row, who was not in office when Mr. Hunt was convicted, had 120 days to decide whether to retry Mr. Hunt or drop the charges.

Members of Winston-Salem's Afro-American community have been urging Mr. Sparrow to drop the charges, citing a seriously flawed case they say resulted in a conviction only because Mr. Hunt is Afro-American and Ms. Sykes was white.

The case presents a political and racial dilemma, and as a result Mr. Hunt has become the rope in an ironic tug of war between the Hunt supporters and some members of the white community who believe Mr. Hunt is guilty and are

pressing just as doggedly for him to be convicted again.

The irony is that while these forces are at work politics place Mr. Sparrow in a quandary. His is an elected position and he certainly would not endear himself to a significant segment of the community regardless of his decision.

The North Carolina Bar apparently came to his rescue by ruling that for Mr. Sparrow to make a decision in the case would constitute a conflict of interest because two of his current assistants, L. Todd Burke and Vincent F. Rabil, were

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Warren Sparrow



Carlton Eversley

School board passes plan

NAACP leader asks for black books

By ROOSEVELT WILSON
Chronicle Staff Writer

America's oldest civil rights organization challenged the Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Board of Education Monday to examine its required reading list for secondary schools and include black and women authors.

Bessie Allen, representing the NAACP, told the board members that the presence of blacks and women authors on the school system's book list is "nil." She left with board chair Garlene G. Grogan a list "that will give some

insight on black authors and enable us to include on this required list some of our black authors."

Mrs. Allen commended Superintendent Larry Coble on the program for the middle schools but addressed three concerns.

One was regarding athletics in the middle schools. She noted that one school system is experimenting with one middle school which does not offer athletics and gives parents the option of

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SERVING CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

Educators say too much time spent on labels

By TONYA V. SMITH
Chronicle Staff Writer

This is the first in a series of articles examining the effectiveness of the public schools in providing services and programs to children with special needs.

Special is a term that could refer to someone or something that is set apart, exceptional, definitely not average. However, for about 4.5 million children in the United States being special is everything but a positive experience.

They are children enrolled in special education. They are children with diverse learning problems and disabilities.

In North Carolina these children are specifically defined in a procedural handbook published by the state Department of Public Instruction's Division for Exceptional Children.

"The term 'children with special needs' includes, without limitation, all children who because of permanent or temporary mental, physical or emotional handicaps need special education, are unable to have all their educational needs met in a regular class without special education or related services, or are unable to be adequately educated in the public schools," according to the most recent edition of "Governing Programs and Services for Children with Special Needs."

The definition is very broad including children who are autistic, academically gifted, hearing impaired, mentally handicapped, multihandicapped, orthopedically impaired, other health impaired, pregnant, behaviorally-emotionally handicapped, specific learning disabled, speech-language impaired and visually impaired.

Before a child in the Winston-Salem/Forsyth County schools is placed

into one of the preceding categories, he or she must meet the requirements laid out in yet another definition. For example, a pupil who has a speech-language impairment, according to the DPI, has a disorder in articulation, language, voice and/or fluency.

"A speech-language impairment may range from mild to severe," reads the procedural manual. "It may be developmental or acquired and pupils may demonstrate one or any combination of the four parameters listed above. A speech-language impairment may result in a primary handicapping condition or it may be secondary to other handicapping conditions."

The definition of a speech-language impairment goes on to label other specifics.

Before children are placed into one of the special needs programs they undergo several evaluations to determine their eligibility. Included are evaluations made of the child's:

- degree of personal independency and social responsibility in accordance with his or her age group,
- hearing, eyesight and general health to determine if any correctional measures are necessary,
- educational strengths and weaknesses,
- intelligence and psychological well-being
- coordination skills and sense perception
- normal and/or abnormal history
- speech and language development
- vocational potential, training and work placement needs.

The city-county schools and departments of Human Resources and Correction agencies that provide special education to children with special needs are responsible by law to insure that all children, from birth to 21

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