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"The NEWSpaper Winston's been waiting for"

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Ralph White, Sr., of Winston-Salem holds the staff sergeant's uniform for which he wants to regain the right to wear.

Ex-Army Sgt. Fights to Re-enlist

By John W. Templeton

An award-winning 17-year veteran of the U.S. Army, discharged a little over two years before he would have qualified for retirement, is attempting to rejoin the Army at his previous rank.

Ralph White, Sr., 40, of 1450 East 11th St. in Winston-Salem, feels he never should have been forced to leave the Army.

Now that he's out, he may be ineligible to rejoin, and the timing of his discharge has made it difficult for him to find a job in civilian life.

White left the service on August 25 as a

staff sergeant in charge of the medical section of an artillery battery at Fort Bragg. As late as July, he achieved 124 of a possible 125 points in an evaluation by his superior officer.

In January, he received a "Certificate of Achievement" for leading his medical team to first place in competition among all units in the XVIII Airborne Corps Artillery.

White was told before he left the Army that his battery (company) commander had placed a bar on his re-enlistment, but the local recruiting office says there isn't a bar.

White wrote to the office of Rep. Steve Neal, D-N.C., seeking help returning to the Army. The reply he got was that he

had been barred from re-enlistment for a two weeks prior to his discharge, he discovered the paperwork had not been processed, said White.

Capt. Randall Cahse, commander of the Headquarters Battery of the 73rd Field Artillery, White's old unit, said in a telephone interview with the Chronicle that a bar had been placed on White by the previous battery commander. Cahse said he could not reveal the nature of the bar without Whites approval.

Sgt. Lillie Clay of the local Army recruiting office said White was eligible to apply for re-enlistment, "but I don't know what would happen."

He got an extension of six months during which he says he was told his re-enlistment was still being processed. Then

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Teacher Exam Score Hike Could Eliminate Blacks

By Sharyn Bratcher

A tentative recommendation by a committee to the state Board of Education would raise the passing scores to the National Teacher Examination above the scores made by 77% of black college graduates who took the test over the last four years.

The National Teacher Examinations are required by North Carolina General Statute 115-153. Teachers must make a composite score of 950 to qualify for initial certification.

The proposal by the advisory committee would raise the minimum score to 523 on the general knowledge section and 480-610 on the subject area exams. If the proposal is adopted it would take effect in 1982.

According to a survey conducted by the state Department of Public Instruction, 73% of the 3,541 blacks who took the exam since 1974 passed. The proposed higher requirement would drop that figure to 23%. With the present 950 minimum, 98.7% of the whites taking the

test passed; this figure would be reduced to 80% under the new proposal.

Mike Lee of the Winston-Salem/Forsyth County School personnel department stated that the NTE scores do not count very heavily in the system's evaluation of a teacher. Provided the applicant has received a passing score on the test, it does not matter whether the score was extremely high or minimum passing, provided that the applicant's references, past record, and credentials are good.

Barbara Phillips, principal of Lowrance Intermediate School, commented: "I personally do not feel one can equate the teaching score on the exam with the act of teaching. The higher test score might screen out people who could be very good teachers. There ought to be some minimum competencies met, but I do not see that you can differentiate a good teacher from a bad one based on a test score."

"The handwriting is on the wall," commented Dr. Randolph Tobias of WSSU's Department of Education.

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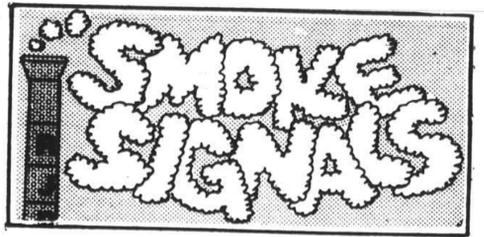


Coming Out In Fashion

Ricky's Model's LTD presented a fashion show Sunday at the Masonic Hall. Kay Carter models the "in" thing for sports wear this fall. The fashion show was entitled "Holiday Moods in Fashions." See story page seven.

Monday night at 6 p.m., the Board of County Commissioners will hold a public hearing on Reynolds Health Center in the commissioner's meeting room on the 7th floor of the Hall of Justice.

The meeting has been called in response to the Board of Health's opposition to the county administration's plan to keep the center and public health department separate.



There are a number of ways one can end an argument. For instance, the arguer can spin on his heel and leave the arguee babbling.

Of course, that leaves the arguer vulnerable to another way of ending an argument-- a bullet or some other projectile in the back.

Then there's reason. One can appeal to the arguees sense of brotherhood or other higher values to convince him or her that bickering is useless and doesn't solve anything.

Many times such an attempt does not work; for one person's idea of brotherhood might be agreeing with his side.

Compromises are another way of settling arguments. However, you mostly hear of compromises in Congress, where they have enough billions to spend so that everyone can get enough to be reasonably happy.

At the more personal level, particularly between men and women, a useful tactic might be a resort to guilt. But sometimes, even that doesn't work.

My wife, with whom I never argue (unless she starts it), related to me an incident she saw in the grocery store. The female partner of this particular duo just let him have it. "You make me sick. Sometimes, you make me want to throw up."

Hmmm, that's pretty cold, I told my wife. What did he say in response to that, I asked.

"You didn't get sick last night, did you?" was the retort.

As you can see, it gets pretty rough, particularly when you're dealing with people who like to argue for arguing sake.

So, is there a foolproof way to end an argument? I don't know it.

By John W. Templeton

Hairston Calls For Changes at Prison

By Sharyn Bratcher

NAACP president Patrick Hairston has released a statement of recommendations concerning the Mocksville prison Unit which he visited several weeks ago. The area director of prisons responded that they have dealt with all of the letter's specifications, except the problem of overcrowding.

In a letter addressed to H.R. Rosefield, area director of the Department of Corrections, Hairston stated that the Mocksville prisoners do have some legitimate complaints.

In response to complaints of discrimination from black inmates, Hairston asked for equal treatment of all prisoners, and an objective system of punishment to be used by the guards.

Hairston recommended eight improvements in general living conditions at the prison, including: heat for the dining area; elimination of over-crowded conditions; the repair of broken windows, leaks and cracks in the buildings; and permission for the inmates to change

clothing-- especially underwear-- twice per week.

The letter also asked that inmates be placed in units as close to their families as possible in order to maintain close family contact.

Copies of the letter were also sent to Amos Reed, secretary of the North Carolina Department of Corrections and Captain T.W. Holmes, superintendent of the Mocksville prison unit.

H.R. Rosefield, area director of the Department of Corrections, stated that he and Hairston are basically in agreement on standards for the prison unit. He feels, he said that most of the items in the letter are already in practice.

Two of the items-- the lack of hot water and the unheated dining room-- were the result of a boiler malfunction on the day of Hairston's visit, and were corrected four hours later.

Inmates are allowed a twice-weekly change of clothes, Rosefield noted. Broken windows are replaced in an on-going program; a 10% surplus of glass is kept at

prison units at all times.

In response to Hairston's request that inmates be placed in facilities close to their families, Rosefield noted that this is one of three bases for judging a prisoner's assignment, along with availability of space and the best program for the inmate.

Rosefield agreed that overcrowding is a problem, but he pointed out that until the state builds more prisons the problem will persist.

On the question of discrimination, Rosefield said: "Non-discrimination is the official policy. It's preached and pushed. And it is monitored." He added that guards do not decide on disciplinary measures for prisoners. Infractions are handled by the superintendent or by a group of officials from another unit.

"I also have some good news to report," said Rosefield. "We are now running a bus from the Mocksville prison unit to a vocational school in Surry County. They can take courses like carpentry, auto mechanics, and adult basic education. The program just started, but we hope to fill the whole 36-passenger bus with prospective students."

Campaign Started To Form Black S&L

By John W. Templeton

A statewide stock sales campaign has been launched on behalf of what would be North Carolina's third black-operated savings and loan association.

Cardinal Savings and Loan, Inc. (Proposed) would be based in Fayetteville, but could do business around the state because of the nature of its ownership, said one of its 12 incorporators, James F. Hansley of Winston-Salem.

Stockholder-owned S & L allowed to operate in North Carolina since last year, do not have the geographical restrictions applied to mutual savings and loan associations. The difference between the two kinds of S&Ls is that mutuals are owned by their depositors.

Stock associations are owned by their shareholders.

"A primary aim is to provide mortgages in minority areas," said Hansley, president of Vanguard Investments Company. "The company is going to be owned by the stockholders and they're going to be demanding that they and their areas be given consideration."

Dr. Claude L. Stephen, Jr. of Fayetteville is chairman of the group of incorporators, who are all black. The group includes two other medical doctors, two dentists, two insurance men, a lawyer, an architect and a university professor. Three incorporators are from Fayetteville; five are from Durham; the others are from Henderson, Murfreesboro, Winston-Salem and Greensboro.

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Lemuel L. Johnson receives the "Omega Man of the Year" plaque from Robert Harrison. See story page six.