

Amos 'n' Andy 1982

Columnist Tony Brown continues his examination of black television images with a look at what he feels are modern-day versions of Stepin Fetchit and Buckwheat: Jimmy Walker, Flip Wilson and Gary Coleman.

Editorials, Page 4.

The Results

An in-depth look at Tuesday's election results — how Forsyth County voted and why, how the winners and losers have reacted, and what it all means for the black community.

Front Page, Page 4, Second Front.



Searching For A Score

Winston-Salem State's Rams haven't scored a touchdown in two games, dropping baseballish 2-0 and 6-3 games to Lenoir-Rhyne and Johnson C. Smith, respectively. They look to break the spell Saturday against a tough Elizabeth City defense.

Sports, Page 15.

Winston-Salem Chronicle

"Serving the Winston-Salem Community Since 1974"

IX NO. 10

U.S.P.S. No. 067910

WINSTON-SALEM, N.C.

Thursday, November 4, 1982

25 cents

32 Pages This Week



The Myth Of 'His Story'

Tony Brown, in an address at the Patterson Avenue YMCA's 55th Annual Meeting and Awards Banquet last week, said that blacks are afraid to love themselves. Brown, noted syndicated columnist and producer of the

PBS black-affairs TV series "Tony Brown's Journal" also charged that blacks have a rich history that has been left out of American textbooks. For story on Brown's fiery message, see page 13 (photos by James Parker).

Black Candidates Among Winners In General Election

By Ruthell Howard and Allen Johnson Staff Writers

Four of five black candidates rode a crest of solid black and Democratic support to victory in Nov. 2's general election, a bold political statement, say observers, that the black vote in Forsyth County is a force to be reckoned with and that voters in general are not enamored with President Reagan's performance.

The results also indicated that the black community shunned the straight Democratic ticket in favor of more selective voting tact, and followed very closely the slate of candidates endorsed by the Black Leadership Roundtable Coalition. For instance, the black precincts not only voted heavily for the black candidates, but also for the white Democrats endorsed by the Roundtable.

"The Roundtable served notice that we are a factor," said Victor Johnson, a member of the organization that preceded its endorsements with a registration drive jointly coordinated with the NAACP.

"I think that until we

begin to work together as a Democratic Party, there will continue to be a Roundtable and they'll continue to have a ballot (listing their endorsements) and they'll continue to do well," added Mazie S. Woodruff, a county commissioner winner who finished a strong second to incumbent Fred D. Hauser.

nedy and C. B. Hauser, who placed second and fifth, respectively, in the 39th District State House race.

Kennedy challenged frontrunner Margaret Tennille for first place and trailed Tennille in the final tally by only 1,302 votes, while Hauser amassed 29,380 to win the final Senate seat,

"This election is kind of a test. We've proven we can get blacks elected countywide and we've proven that we can stick together."

— Mazie Woodruff

Pre-Election Endorsement Reactions Mixed

By Ruthell Howard Staff Writer

Three days before the Nov. 2 elections, tension mounted as both published and oral endorsements revealed that support from the black community wasn't quite as predictable as anticipated: The Republicans complained that the black leadership is too loyal to the Democratic Party while the Democrats said that blacks may not be

loyal enough.

The Black Leadership Roundtable Coalition, a group that was formed this year just before the June 29 primaries to give the black community political guidance, endorsed Rep. Stephen R. Neal for Congress, Richard Barnes for the state Senate, Beaufort Bailey, John S. Holleman and Mary Margaret Lohr for school board; Dr. C. B. Hauser, Annie Brown Kennedy, R. J. Childress and

Tom C. Womble for the state House; Mazie S. Woodruff for the Board of County Commissioners, Sidney S. Eagles, Clifton E. Johnson, Eugene H. Phillips and Charles Becton for the judicial races and William H. Tatum for soil and water conservation district supervisor.

The Baptist Ministers Conference and Associates, a predominantly black group of ministers from various denominations,

opted to support the straight Democratic ticket.

And the Chronicle backed a portion of the Democratic slate very similar to the Roundtable's endorsements which included Neal for Congress, Woodruff for Board of County Commissioners, Bailey and Holleman for the school board, Barnes for the state Senate and Hauser, Kennedy and Margaret Tennille for the state House.

None of the Republican candidates received endorsements from the black community.

While all the candidates agreed that endorsements are not the only determining factor in how residents will vote, all said their campaigns were affected by them.

The Roundtable was criticized for not supporting the full Democratic slate by county party chairman

See Page 2

Hauser led the race with 33,420 votes but Woodruff was not far behind, capturing a total of 31,071 votes to assure herself a spot on the board.

Leading the race for the school board, as he had in the Democratic primary, was Beaufort O. Bailey, whose 28,164 votes led runnerup Mary Margaret Lohr (25,122) by more than 3,000.

Winning the third and fourth seats on the board were John S. Holleman (24,861) and Margaret F. Plemmons (24,288).

Other black winners included Annie Brown Ken-

more than 6,000 votes ahead of closest challenger Frank E. Rhodes.

A fourth winner, R. J. Childress, gained 10,529 votes in the race. Childress ran strongly in black precincts, partially a result of the coalition's endorsement, said the organization's chairman Larry Little.

A fifth black hopeful, William H. Tatum Sr., barely lost a bid for soil and water conservation supervisor. Tatum was also endorsed by the coalition and Little said that backing almost propelled him to vic-

See Page 22

Chronicle Camera

Most Said They'd Go To Polls

By Edward Hill Jr. Staff Writer

Seventeen years after the passage of the Voting Rights Act, large numbers of black Americans still neglect to go to the polls, statistics indicate, prompting the NAACP recently to launch a massive voter participation program in the Southeast.

An analysis by the NAACP's Atlanta office revealed that voter registration and turnout levels among blacks during the summer's primary and run-off elections in

Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina and Tennessee were far below the numbers of eligible voters.

Last week, the Chronicle Camera wondered if Black Winston-Salem planned to use its electoral franchise in the Nov. 2 general election.

Annette Jones, unemployed resident of East Winston: "I'll definitely be voting in the election. This will be only my second time voting. At one time, I didn't think it was that important. But things change and now I feel that my vote might make a difference."

See Page 2



Chris Thompson



Alexander Martin



Marcelin Howell



Willie Crawford

Surprise: Perceptions Of Reagan Among Blacks Still Low

By Bryan Gupton Special To The Chronicle

CHAPEL HILL — Ronald Reagan's approval rating by North Carolinians, as reported in the most recent Carolina Poll, has held steady since last spring, when a similar statewide survey found a sharp drop in support for the president and a particular lack of confidence in his performance by black respondents.

Forty-six percent of the 584 adults polled in early October said Reagan was doing either an excellent job or a pretty good job in office. Another 32 percent rated the president's performance as fair, and 20 percent called it poor.

The number giving Reagan high ratings — excellent or pretty good — was down only 2 percent from a March Carolina Poll, a change not considered significant.

But the president's current approval rating is 20 percentage points below what was found in a poll taken in October 1981.

The Carolina Poll was conducted by the School of Journalism at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and the UNC Center for Public Television. Persons contacted in the random telephone survey were asked: "How would you rate the job Ronald Reagan has done as president — excellent, pretty good, fair or poor?"

The margin of error for the results is 4 percent,

which means that 95 percent of the time the results should differ by no more than four percentage points from what would have been obtained if every telephone number in the state had been dialed.

Reagan's approval rating in the Carolina Poll was consistent with a Louis Harris poll conducted in September that showed 47 percent of a national sample rating the president's performance as "pretty good" or better. That was up slightly from a Harris poll conducted in February, which found a 44 percent approval rating.

In North Carolina, Reagan got high ratings from Republicans, college graduates, professionals and those who make more than \$20,000 a year. His performance was viewed less positively by blacks,

women, low-income families, older or retired persons and those from the mountains.

He is strongest among Republicans, 72 percent of whom approved of the job Reagan is doing. Only 31 percent of the Democrats agreed.

Reagan also is strong among college graduates, 58 percent of whom gave him high marks. Only 40 percent of those with less than a high school education did so.

Fifty-six percent of those in professional or technical occupations said they approved of the job the president is doing, as did 57 percent of those whose total family incomes top \$20,000 a year. Only 35 percent of those who make less than \$10,000 a

See Page 2