

Now What?

Forsyth County's black community is still savoring the fruits of Nov. 2's election victories, but there are more gains to be made — if black voters play their political cards wisely.

Editorials, Page 4.

Rating Quarter-nines

...And other sports-minded, inclined, officiating, appearances on television, reason black community is courted by the Black College Sports Review.



Goodbye, Sgt. Ross?

Is one of the few strong black male images on television being gently nudged out of one of network TV's more successful series? In a candid interview with Tony Brown, Hal Williams of "Private Benjamin" says he thinks so.

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50 Pages This Week

Black Groups Choose Nominees For Vacant School Board Slot

By Ruthell Howard and Allen Johnson
Staff Writer

Aspirants are lining up for a soon-to-be-open Democratic seat on the Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Board of Education -- lots of them -- and they include a number of black hopefuls who seek to double the board's black representation.

With one black man, Beaufort Bailey, already elected to the board as the frontrunner in the Nov. 2 general election, and an additional Democratic slot now available due to the impending resignation of Tom Womble, black leaders have set their sights on placing a second black face on a board that has been all-white for the last four years.

The question is, who from the black com-

munity is most suitable as a nominee?

At least two black organizations feel they have an answer.

The Black Leadership Roundtable Coalition

"It would be good if we could get that second person, but I don't want it if it boils down to a fight."

-- Walter Marshall

voted last week to support Walter Marshall, chairman of the NAACP Political Action Committee and a representative for the organization at school board meetings, for the position.

Marshall said he would like to be the Democratic appointee, but his decision depends

on whether incumbent John Wood, who lost his bid for re-election, decides he wants the seat.

Marshall also said he hopes the opening doesn't result in division in the black community over who should fill the post.

Meanwhile, the Baptist Ministers' Conference and Associates has voted as a body to support Earline Parmon, program director for the East Winston Restoration Association and director of the association's LIFT (Learning Is Fun Too) program, for the seat.

There are, however, a number of others who may throw their hats into the school board ring, too.

White incumbent Nancy Wooten, whose term will end in December, is a possible candidate. See Page 2



Fashion Flair

For 25 years now, the Ebony Fashion Fair has showcased lovely black models in expensive designer creations. The fair was featured recently in the Triad at the Carolina Theatre in Greensboro on Oct. 30 and in the Benton Convention Center in Winston-Salem last Saturday. Additional pictures from the two shows are included in this issue on the Arts And Leisure and Lifestyle pages (photo by Joe Daniels).

Insurance Firms Sign Pact With Reynolds

Four of the nation's largest black-owned insurance companies Monday signed agreements with R.J. Reynolds Industries to provide \$300 million worth of employee group life insurance for the corporation.

The four companies providing the insurance coverage are North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Durham, Golden State Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Los Angeles, United Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York and Supreme Life In-

urance Co. of Chicago.

At the signing of the insurance agreements, J. Paul Hill, chairman and chief executive officer of R.J. Reynolds Industries, said the new coverage brought the corporation's total volume of insurance with minority-owned firms to \$392 million, representing about 23 percent of the total company-paid employee group life insurance.

George Hill, president of Winston Mutual, praised Reynolds for its commitment to the minority-

owned insurance industry.

"There is much to be gained from being able to do business with a major corporation like R.J. Reynolds Industries," Hill said. "For the insurance companies here today, these agreements will mean a sizable increase in the volume of insurance they handle. But perhaps even more important to these businesses are the advantages that will be realized through an endorsement by such a major corporation."

Winston Mutual Life Insurance Co., based here,

has participated in the program since 1971. RJR currently has \$32 million in employee group life insurance with the firm. "R.J. Reynolds Industries obviously believes that it is not enough to just say it favors the advancement of minorities," Hill added. "The company is willing to put its words into meaningful action through programs designed to enhance the overall quality of life for minorities in this country."

Hill is also president of the National Insurance

Association.

According to the National Insurance Association, a trade organization for black-owned insurance companies, this level of participation represents the largest amount of employee life insurance ever placed with minority companies by a consumer goods company. R.J. Reynolds Industries and its subsidiaries employ about 117,000 people worldwide.

Sticht also announced that the company would hold a series of minority See Page 2

Chronicle Camera

Are Parents Monitoring Children's TV Habits?

By Edward Hill Jr.
Staff Writer

Is much of what America's commercial and cable television networks see fit to broadcast in the 80s suitable and beneficial to young audiences?

A number of religious and educational organizations think not and have encouraged the networks and cable systems to make a stronger effort to provide healthier programs for youth.

Voicing similar concern, many parents now monitor their children's TV habits to prevent them from watching

programs they deem unhealthy or inappropriate for child viewers.

Are Winston parents practicing such supervision with their children? The Chronicle Camera found out last week in a random downtown poll:

Katie Jones, mother of five: "I let my kids watch cartoons and educational programs on public stations. I make sure they don't watch HBO or Showtime. I can't believe some of the things they show on there."

Regina James, mother of a five-year-old son: "I let him watch cartoons and some westerns, but that's only on Saturdays. During the week, I don't allow him to

watch television. There are too many things on there during the week that he doesn't need to see."

Geraldine Hoover, mother of four: "My children look at cartoons and public education programs. HBO and Showtime are definitely out. In fact, I don't even let them look at 'Dukes of Hazzard' because there is too much violence."

Debra Simmons, mother of two: "My kids watch 'Sesame Street' and cartoons and that's it. They better not even think about HBO or Showtime."

Angie Thompson, mother of a five-year-old son: "I let See Page 2



Regina James



Becky Frazier



Stephen Neal

Neal, Helms, East Receive Low Civil Rights Voting Ratings

By Ruthell Howard
Staff Writer

Of a possible 100 points on a recent civil rights voting rating compiled by the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, 5th District Rep. Stephen Neal only scored 55.

But Neal, who was re-elected to the U.S. House of Representatives with strong black support in the Nov. 2 general election, isn't bothered by the score and contends that he has always been an advocate of civil rights.

"I have no complaints with these things," Neal said in a telephone inter-

view from his Washington home after being informed of the rating. "I've learned that there are several hundred groups and I find that I'm (rated) high in some one year and low in others the next."

Two other North Carolina political figures, Republican Sens. Jesse Helms and John East, received zero ratings on their voting records and the highest grade given to a congressman from the state went to Charles G. Rose, a House Democrat from Fayetteville, who scored 64.

The rating is a bi-annual report card on Congress. Its latest scores, released Oct.

25, document how members of the 97th Congress voted on such issues as school desegregation, extension of the voting rights

act, legal aid services and fair housing. While Congress was praised by the Ralph G. Neas, conference executive director, for defeating "New Right," socially conservative policies, scores given to some members,

such as Neal, indicate room for individual improvement. But Neal says it is "impossible" to please all

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While Congress was praised by the Ralph G. Neas, conference executive director, for defeating "New Right," socially conservative policies, scores given to some members,

groups and stresses that he examines each issue on its own merit and on facts before deciding how to vote.

"I never know in advance what particular groups are lobbying for or against," Neal says. "I try to make

my decisions based on the merits (of the amendment or proposal before Congress) and to seek balanced, reasonable policies."

According to the rating, Neal was wrong in supporting an amendment that would prohibit federal involvement in violations of the Fair Housing Act of 1968.

"The question there was who is going to enforce fair housing," Neal says. He adds that he voted to prohibit federal government intervention in fair housing violations because those are state and local government concerns.

He also received a

negative rating for voting against an amendment that would allow the Justice Department to fund legal action that could result in busing for desegregation. "The purpose of busing was to improve educational opportunities and to improve race relations and I just have to argue that it has not worked to do so," says Neal, who says he has never been a proponent of busing.

Neal also voted for a move to prohibit Legal Aid attorneys from bringing class action suits against the federal, state or local government. "Legal Aid was established to help poor people with problems they

have in civil matters," Neal says. "If Legal Aid gets into all sorts of class action suits, it will limit the amount of time spent on poor people and their concerns."

In defense of his vote for a balanced budget amendment, Neal says, "We've got laws on the books that demand the budget be balanced and they mean nothing. A law isn't enough. We need a constitutional amendment."

Neal also voted against a proposed budget substitute that would result in a surplus of \$500 million for fiscal 1982. "That was not a See Page 2