



Tang's proposition

'Take a White/Black Person Home Week' begins Monday.

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New generation

Three young comedians give insight on making people laugh.

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Black Republicans for Congress

Spurred by a desire to reform Congress and promote government initiatives that will strengthen urban communities, this year nearly a dozen black Republicans are seeking election to Congress.

If successful, the candidates will follow in footsteps cast in 1990 by Rep. Gary Franks of Connecticut's Fifth District, the first black Republican elected to the House of Representatives since 1932. Democrats have controlled the House since 1955.

The House candidates are seeking to represent districts as diverse as the country itself. Some of their prospective districts have majority black voting-age populations. Others are mostly white. One district is mostly Hispanic.

Integrated cast, crew on N.C. film

WILMINGTON, N.C. (AP) — In the midst of the nation's recent racial unrest, an integrated cast and crew in the Wilmington area was busy constructing something positive with "Simple Justice," a PBS film based on the life of the first black Supreme Court justice, Thurgood Marshall.

"Simple Justice" starts with Justice Marshall's early years as a law student and ends with his successful drive to end school segregation in the Brown vs. the Board of Education of Topeka decision (1954). Set primarily in the South from 1932 to 1954, the film is adapted from Richard Kluger's book of the same name.

Stage actor Peter Francis James stars in the film and James Avery, best known as Uncle Phil on TV's "Fresh Prince of Bel Air," is Justice Marshall's mentor, Charles Houston. After shooting from May 11 to June 13, the film will air in late January as the first drama in "The American Experience" series, which until now consisted solely of documentaries.

Court ruling hurts black colleges

WASHINGTON, (AP) — Black public colleges face an uncertain future after a Supreme Court ruling that such schools in Mississippi were unlawfully kept separate and inferior.

Some predict the ruling will bring increased funding and upgraded degree programs to historically black colleges in states that would rather close them than improve them.

In its ruling, the high court also held that lower courts should decide how to remove the effects of past segregation from historically black, state-run colleges.

It was the court's first broad ruling on segregation in colleges, even though it declared segregation in elementary and high schools unlawful nearly 40 years earlier.

There are at least 117 black U.S. colleges, 75 of which are state-run schools. Thirty-eight are historically black, as in, built explicitly for black students.

Blacks likely to be refused loans

EVANSVILLE, Ind. (AP) — Several Vanderburgh County banks are puzzled by a published report claiming black applicants are more than three times as likely to be turned down for home mortgage loans than whites.

In 1990, blacks received less than 1 percent of the money the area's nine banks and thrifts loaned in 1990 to families to buy or renovate homes or to refinance existing loans, The Evansville Courier reported. About 7.2 percent of the county's population is black.

The newspaper reviewed 3,428 loan applications submitted to the banks and savings and loans in 1990. It found that, in Evansville, the overall rejection rate for white applicants was 8.1 percent, while the black rate was 25.9 percent.

The same data was used by the Federal Reserve, which last fall released its report showing that blacks nationwide are rejected for mortgage loans twice as often as whites.

National News Briefs Compiled from staff and AP reports

Civil disobedience blocks board vote

School board forced to delay vote on redistricting plan

By SAMANTHA MCKENZIE Chronicle Staff Writer

In a jolting and unexpected speech last Thursday, the Rev. Carlton Eversley told the Winston-Salem/Forsyth County school board that continued discussion on redistricting without black representatives seated as voting members will not be tolerated.

"We will not allow this board to make a decision without black representation. It is illegitimate. It is not courteous. It is not right. You are not our masters and we are not your slaves," began Eversley. His first outburst apparently left the board members stunned and

shocked.

"We will not sit by idly and allow six people to make our destiny. We are men and women. We are not children. We will not go away and will fight to our dying breath for democracy," he continued.

Eversley interrupted the meeting on two instances, forcing the board to call for a quick vote to table the issue until the next meeting.

During Eversley's first speech, board members Tom Voss and Gloria Whisenhunt abruptly walked out, but quickly returned for a vote to recess the

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A concerned parent told the Rev. Carlton Eversley that the white community supported him on the redistricting issue.

Together again!



Marvin Hairston (left) and Fred Chavis couldn't wait to get their feet wet and talk about old times during the recent Atkins High School Class of 1953 reunion held at the Holiday Inn-North. The Class of 1952 held their reunion last weekend. (See story on page A6.)

Death penalty sought for one of four suspects

Community leaders question accounts of the death of Lt. Aaron Tise and offer to conduct their own investigation

By SAMANTHA MCKENZIE Chronicle Staff Writer

District Attorney Thomas Keith said the investigation into the death of Winston-Salem police officer Lt. Aaron Tise has shown that only one of the four suspects was on the motor grader at the time of the incident.

As a result only one of the four black teenagers will face the death penalty.

According to police reports, Tise died after being struck by a motor grader on Friday, June 26. Four black teenagers, Conrad Crews, 19, Jamarus Crews, 16, Derrick Frierson, 19 and Theo Witherspoon, 19, were all charged with first degree murder and are being held without bond.

Keith said he has received a number of conflicting stories from witnesses; one account stating that at least

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Word on the street . . .

On July 9, 1868, the 14th Amendment was ratified and blacks became U.S. citizens. More than a century later many blacks feel they are still not treated equally in this country.



Realistically we are full U.S. citizens, by the ratification of the 14th amendment. But actually there are people of different races and religions who are subjected to an imbalance in the application of the principles of the 14th amendment. We can go wherever we want to go, but when we get there we are treated unfairly.

- Lavelle Roberts, 40



We will never be treated like full U.S. citizens because of the color of our skin. Not as long as we have a white President. Put Jesse Jackson in there and then things will change. When it's time to get a job and to pick up our checks, you see the difference. In reality, we are still slaves. It's just a bunch of bull.

- Reginald Smith, 39



We are not treated like citizens like we are supposed to be. Other people come over to this country and get better treatment than us. Some of it is our fault, but not all of it. The white man will never treat us the way he treats another white man. We will never get justice and equality under this system.

- Juanita Howell, 59



I do think justice (for blacks) is unequal and unfair. When my mother went into the store, she gave the woman a \$100 bill and the (cashier) looked at her like she stole it. The other person in the store followed me around, like I was going to steal something. I don't see why skin color should have anything to do with it.

- Tamika Feemester, 15



I think we are treated half and half. Sometimes we are treated fairly, but then other times we are not. At least now we can ride the same buses and drink from the same water fountains. Sometimes a white person will get the job before a black person will. That's when you start noticing the differences (in treatment).

- Ricky Rowland, 34