

NATIONAL NEWS UPDATE

Revlon's Hairstyling Team Wins World Honors Cup in International Competition

This year, the Revlon Professional Products Group sponsored the official team representing the United States at the Festival Mondial de la Coiffure, held on September 20th and 21st. The Festival is a worldwide competition held annually in Cannes, France. The fifty year old hairstyling Olympics, organized by the Cercle des Arts et Techniques de la Coiffure Française, is a prestigious platform for professional hairstylists from all over the world to compete individually and in teams.

Revlon's hairstyling team consisted of top Black artists: Dorothy Willis, team captain, of Windsor, Connecticut; James Harris and Jack Williams of New York; Tim Gray and Rhon Riley of Washington, D.C. and Cheryl Marshall of Chicago, Illinois. These hairdressers were awarded the "Universal Cup with Gold Medal" for high fashion and fantasy styles during the gala award ceremonies. The American team was also the recipient of the "La Coupe de L'Amitie et de la Fraternite" (Cup of Brotherhood and Friendship).

Important individual awards were given to two of Revlon's talented American stylists: Jack Williams, the New York stylist and Revlon's educator won the "Grand Prix" for his outstanding high fashion look created on top New York model Colleen Brown, and Chicago's Cheryl Marshall received a Laureate diploma for a style created for New York model Tanya DuShay.

The Revlon team's stellar performance in this exciting contest, which pitted it against the best sixty hairstylists from thirty countries, is an impressive testament to the talents of America's Black stylists.

Since 1982, the winning group has been working very closely with the innovative and prolific scientific experts at Revlon, whose advanced technology has created hair care and styling products for Black hair, which enable both men and women to have trouble free versatile hairstyles.

All the models of the American team were wearing the fashions of American born Patrick Kelly who has become a highly acclaimed Paris designer. The fast-paced presentation included James Brown's rousing rendition of "Living in America".



These top New York models, wearing clothes by designer Patrick Kelly, show off the high fashion and fantasy hairstyles created by the award-winning U.S. team of Black artists, sponsored by Revlon Professional Products Group, at the annual Festival Mondial de la Coiffure in Cannes, France. While on location in Paris to view the haute couture designer collections, this photo was taken in front of the Eiffel Tower.

Highlighting the two day spectacle in Cannes, was the "Soiree De Gala" with Alexandre of Paris, with the collaboration of Daniel Frenna, Director of Fashion, and the new 1988 collections of Parisian designers Yves



Top Black artists, comprising the official U.S. hairstyling team sponsored by Revlon Professional Products Group, won the coveted "Universal Cup with Gold Medal" at the Annual Festival Mondial de la Coiffure competition held in Cannes, France. Pictured Top Row (L-R) James Harris, Rhon Riley and Tim Gray. Bottom Row (L-R) Jack Williams, Dorothy Willis and Cheryl Marshall.

Saint-Laurent, Christian Dior, Pierre Balmain, Chanel, Christian LaCroix, Emmanuel Ungaro, Givenchy, Hanae Mori, Jean-Louis Scherrer, Lanvin, and Christian-Dior Messieurs.

Amoco Invests \$2.3 Million in Minority Banks

Amoco Corporation today said its Amoco Company subsidiary has purchased certificates of deposit in 1987 totaling \$2.3 million from 66 minority-owned banks and savings and loan associations.

The 66 institutions are in 24 states and the District of Columbia. Seven are in Chicago. The one-year certificates range from \$25,000 to \$75,000.

In 1986 Amoco purchased certificates totaling \$2.2 million from 63 minority-owned banks. Amoco began its minority bank deposit program in 1965 to strengthen institutions classified as minority-owned.

According to federal government criteria, minority-owned banks and savings and loans are institutions in which at least 50 percent of the stock is owned by minorities, or in which at least 50 percent of the

voting rights are minority controlled.

Total deposits by Amoco into minority-owned institutions this year will approach \$210 million. Federal tax deposits placed with minority banks are estimated to be \$110 million, while deposits into operating accounts will approach \$100 million.

Meanwhile, loans to transferred Amoco employees from minority banks this year will exceed \$9 million, up from \$7.7 million in 1986.

In addition, Amoco provides a representative to the Corporate Advisory Group of the National Bankers Association, which is the trade association of minority banks. The purpose of the group is to promote the use of minority banks by major corporations.

Jews and Blacks Exchange Opinions

A Jewish and a Black newspaper in Miami have begun an unprecedented journalistic "dialogue" initiated by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. The newspapers — The Miami Jewish Tribune and the Miami Times — are publishing each other's opinion columns on issues of concern to Blacks and Jews.

In the first exchange, each newspaper printed the same side-by-side editorials under the overall headline "Bridging the Communications Gap Between Blacks and Jews."

In one editorial, entitled "Disseminate Ideas Without Skirting Issues," Tribune publishers David Abramowitz and Jack H. Levine said "what we hope to accomplish... is to begin an honest, free, fearless and respectful give and take, where we achieve insight and not incitement... We shall air grievances and express expectations so that we may better work together, and, indeed, bear each other's burdens."

In his editorial, "Remove the Climate of Distrust Between Us," Times publisher Garth C. Reeves, Sr., said "there are solid issues which need the cooperation of both Blacks and Jews in the mold of the partnership which, as witnessed in the early days of the civil rights struggle, brought about substantial changes which redound to the betterment of all Americans."

According to Arthur Teitelbaum, ADL's Southern area director based in Miami, who conceived the idea and brought the publishers of the newspapers together, "the agreement offers a unique opportunity for Jews and Blacks to communicate with each other outside of a crisis atmosphere." There are some 250,000 Jews and approximately 330,000 Blacks in Dade County.

In their first editorials, both newspapers cited Black Muslim leader Louis Farrakhan's statements as one of several issues of contention between the Black and Jewish communities. The editorial in the Jewish paper, questioning whether "the apparent acceptance by many Blacks of Farrakhan's anti-Semitic fulminations" was among the reasons for the Black-Jewish "rift," went on to say: "... candidly, there's a long road to travel before we can say that we are together. There is a gulf yet to be bridged. By voicing opinions in our two newspapers, we can serve as catalysts to bring important issues into the open..."

In his comments on Farrakhan, Mr. Reeves declared that "when the Black community says it supports Minister Farrakhan, that does not mean it supports what the Jewish community regards as his anti-Semitism; rather, Blacks admire his program for economic independence and his call to them to seek self-sufficiency through self-reliance."

Choir From Soweto Comes to Israel

Beginning on November 22, the Soweto College of Education Choir, a famous choral group in South African and this year's National Champion in the choral competition of the African Teachers' Association of South Africa, will be in Israel for a series of performances. Conducted by Mr. D. Lefoka and numbering 52 singers, the choir will tour Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Kibbutzim in northern Israel through December 3, providing Israeli audiences with an opportunity to enjoy a program of folksongs, choral music and traditional songs from South Africa.

The Choir's visit is another indication of Israel's efforts to cement ties with the democratic forces among the black community of South Africa. Within that context, several visits by black groups from that country have occurred in recent months. Israel's steps to strengthen ties with the black population of South Africa is a central element of the policy guidelines issued by the Government of Israel this year. Among the policies adopted was the establishment of a fund that will continue and expand seminars and special courses for black leaders from South Africa.

During the last two years five such programs were held under the sponsorship of the Afro-Asian Institute in Tel Aviv, an adjunct of the Israel Labour Federation (Histadrut) for more than 100 participants from South Africa. Three new courses have been planned for 75 participants for the coming year. One of the programs — a seminar for Trade Union officials — has already begun this week.

Black TV Preferences Surveyed

A recent survey that focused on the prime-time television preferences of African-Americans found that:

- only 9 of the 20 most popular shows in African-American households were among the most popular with all viewers.

- five prime-time network television programs (Hunter, Miami Vice, Crime Story, The Equalizer, and Knots Landing) may owe their survival to a high Black viewership.

- African-American women aged 18-49 listed their favorite shows as "The Cosby Show," "Amen," "Family Ties" and "227", while African-American men in the same age group selected "The Cosby Show," "Amen," "Family Ties," and "Monday Night Football."

Researchers also found:

- African-Americans enjoy seeing Black performers cast in non-stereotypical roles.

- that sexual expression on TV is fine as long as it is done in a subtle manner.

- that African-American households enjoy Black actors in action-packed, law enforcement roles.

- that African-Americans are opposed to shows that are racist.
- that when music and dance are part of a program, African-Americans prefer traditional jazz, gospel, soul or pop music.

The researchers found that style, content and dynamics of a program mattered with African-American rather than the issue of race. Shows like Family Ties and Cheers are popular among African-Americans because they are virtually free of negative racist attitude and atmosphere that pervades many television shows.

The survey was conducted by Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn Special Markets' (BBDO).

Business Survey Results — In Brief

A first-time survey revealed that 54 percent of Black business owners operate out of their homes. The survey also showed that 56 percent of women business owners are based at home. Over 339,000 Black businesses were used in the survey funded by the Commerce Department's Minority Business Development Agency and the Small Business Administration.

NSBA Asks Supreme Court to Clarify Corporal Punishment

Should the federal courts have authority to intervene in cases alleging "excessive" corporal punishment in the public schools?

The National School Boards Association is asking the U.S. Supreme Court to rule on this unresolved question. It has filed a petition for certiorari seeking a review of a recent decision handed down by the U.S. Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals in the case of Miera v. Garcia. In that case, the circuit court overruled a federal district court and said that a New Mexico school district had violated a student's substantive due process rights under the U.S. Constitution.

NSBA asserts that it has "no policy on the subject of corporal punishment, either endorsing or opposing its use. That is because opinions of school boards across the country vary on the subject." NSBA point out, however, that only nine states and Puerto Rico prohibit the use of corporal punishment in the public schools.

"The question before the federal courts should not be whether the use of corporal punishment is good or bad," NSBA states. Rather, it says, the question is whether "excessive" or "unreasonable" use of corporal punishment involves substantive due process under the U.S. Constitution and thereby makes corporal punishment a federal issue.

The lower courts "need guidance" from the Supreme Court as to "whether an allegation of excessive corporal punishment implicates constitutional protections and, if so, whether the federal courts should look to the states to determine what is 'reasonable', or

develop their own standards."

Until the high court rules on this matter, NSBA says, "lower federal courts will continue their attempts to solve every perceived wrong."

NSBA asserts that "school discipline is of vital concern to school boards across the country." But it opposes giving federal courts authority over the use of corporal punishment.

The brief says it is "questionable that the framers of the Constitution, devoted as they were to grassroots control of local matters such as education, intended to empower the federal courts to second-guess the decisions of local school officials in every manner of activity, where the action does not raise an explicit constitutional entitlement such as free speech or equal protection."

NSBA says that school boards fear the circuit court's decision, if upheld, will "seriously undermine the ability to enforce school rules and impose disciplinary sanctions in a reasonable manner, taking into account local exigencies."

It adds, "If students can make a 'federal case' out of every action by a school official by alleging that their substantive due process rights have been violated, that will make school discipline extremely difficult to administer."

The case before the court involves an 11-year-old girl, who claims the female principal disciplined her with a wooden paddle. The student by-passed the state courts and sued in federal court charging that the school district violated her due process rights under the Constitution. The trial court dismissed the claim.

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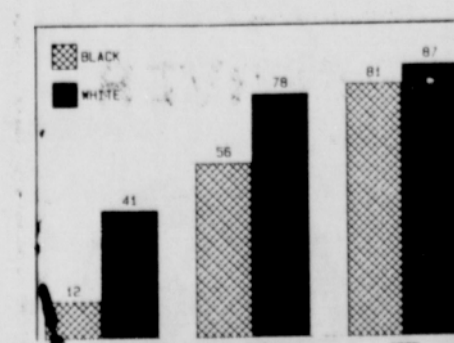
Blacks Reduce Educational Gap

The gap between the proportions of Blacks and Whites completing high school narrowed substantially since 1940, according to a report by the Commerce Department's Census Bureau.

About 81 percent of Blacks and 87 percent of Whites aged 25 to 29 were high school graduates in 1985. The proportions in 1940, when the bureau began gathering such statistics, were 12 percent for Blacks and 41 percent for Whites.

For the population aged 25 and over in 1940, the proportion of White high school graduates was 3.4 times greater than for Blacks, 26 percent compared with 7 percent. The ratio in 1985 was 1.3, with 76 percent for Whites and 60 percent for Blacks.

Chart 1. Percentage of Black and White persons who have completed high school: 1940 to 1985 (persons 25 to 29 years old)



The report notes that in 1940, Whites were four times as likely as Blacks to have completed college compared with twice as likely in 1985. The proportions were 5 percent for Whites and 1 percent for Blacks in 1940 compared with 20 percent and 11 percent in 1985.

As in all surveys, the data in this report are subject to sampling variability and response errors.

Copies of "Educational Attainment in the United States: March 1982 to 1985," Series P-20, No. 415, are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The charts show percentages of Blacks and Whites completing high school from 1940 to 1985.

Chart 2. Percentage of Black and White persons who have completed high school: 1940 to 1985 (persons 25 years old and over)

