Inquiring Reporter: "What about President Carter's request for citizens to turn down the heat to 65 degrees?"

MRS. CAROLYN ARMSTRONG — I turn it down to 65. I couldn't go down to 65 because I have a cold apartment. I'm hoping to save some money this way though. My gas and electric bill was $53.00 last month. I thought that was ridiculous.

MISS DIANE HUDLEY — Yes, we turn it back to 65. Not just recently, but all the time. The oil lasts longer that way.

REV. MISS CARRIE HOPKINS — We have turned it back since President Carter asked. We turn it to 65 at night, and have it at 60 in the daytime, because then I'm working or out in the street.

MRS. YVETTE HAMMOCK — Mine stays at 75, but that's not even warm. I have an old furnace and I think the thermostat is wrong. With this cold weather we've been having, my radiators don't even get warm.

MRS. ELIZABETH COLLINS — No, indeed I'm not. I have an 82-year-old mother. She sick and stays cold. I do think other folks should do it though.

MISS KIM JONES — We turn it back to 65. In the daytime we keep it around 70. It's comfortable. It gets cool, but not enough to be cold.

MICHAEL ALLEN — We've been doing it. We have it back to 70 degrees in the daytime, and then cut it off all the way at night. It saves energy, but not all that much money though.

JOHN SPENCER — No. I'm not turning my thermostat down because it's too cold. I also have kids and I'm afraid they might catch colds, especially at night-time.

Public hearings on physically, mentally handicapped set by MCHR

The guidelines were originally formulated in 1975 by the executive staff of MCHR, under the then executive director Elbert Guillory.

Mr. Edelman, head of the 12-man body of commissioners who set MCHR policy among other things, announced last year that a special committee would hear arguments on the guidelines and send a recommendation to the other commissioners.

James Griffin, case file supervisor for the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation appeared before the commissioners late last year for the first time to ask the commissioners to give the [illegible] of the guidelines some attention.

At the time, Mr. Griffin with "sitting on their hands" and ignoring an issue which greatly affected black and poor people.

The commissioners sent the special committee to discuss the guidelines with Mr. Griffin and others concerned with the neglect of the handicapped.

What the commissioners accept the document known as "Guidelines on Discrimination as it Relates to the Physically and Mentally Handicapped" it will be a first for Maryland.

• • •

Specifically, the guidelines would standardize procedures which employers, unions, employment agencies, persons engaged in housing transactions and operators of places of public accommodations, as defined in Article 4-B, would be obliged to follow in determining whether their policies concerning the handicapped conform with the elimination of discrimination.

In addition to defining what a "Handicap" is the guidelines standardize assessment and placement; reasonable accommodations in employment; disabilities resulting from employment and wages and fringe benefits for the handicapped.

The guidelines also deal with recruitment and advertising and with the problem of making public buildings accessible to the handicapped.

• • •

The area of architectural accommodation is most sensitive in that it would require builders to follow an accessibility code which rearranges the common construction of entrances, stairways, elevators, doors and doorways.

Copies of the guidelines are available to interested persons by contacting Ms. May N. Holmes at 383-3681. The public and all persons interested in the well being of the handicapped are invited to attend the Public hearing. The Commissioners expect to vote on the guidelines at the February 8 meeting scheduled to be held at commission offices on Tuesday at one p.m.

The February 1, 1977 public hearing is scheduled to be held at MCHR offices Suite 300, Metro Plaza in Monndawmin at 7:30 p.m.

Herein follows the "Maryland Commission on Human Relations Guidelines on The Physically and Mentally Handicapped."

II Definitions

A. As quoted from Article 49-B.

"The term physical or mental handicap, means any physical disability, infirmity, malformation or disfigurement which is caused by bodily injury, birth defect or illness including epilepsy, and disease which, greatly affects black and poor people.

The commissioners sent the special committee to discuss the guidelines with Mr. Griffin and others concerned with the neglect of the handicapped.

What the commissioners accept the document known as "Guidelines on Discrimination as it Relates to the Physically and Mentally Handicapped" it will be a first for Maryland.

• • •

Specifically, the guidelines would standardize procedures which employers, unions, employment agencies, persons engaged in housing transactions and operators of places of public accommodations, as defined in Article 4-B, would be obliged to follow in determining whether their policies concerning the handicapped conform with the elimination of discrimination.

In addition to defining what a "Handicap" is the guidelines standardize assessment and placement; reasonable accommodations in employment; disabilities resulting from employment and wages and fringe benefits for the handicapped.

The guidelines also deal with recruitment and advertising and with the problem of making public buildings accessible to the handicapped.

• • •

The area of architectural accommodation is most sensitive in that it would require builders to follow an accessibility code which rearranges the common construction of entrances, stairways, elevators, doors and doorways.

Copies of the guidelines are available to interested persons by contacting Ms. May N. Holmes at 383-3681. The public and all persons interested in the well being of the handicapped are invited to attend the Public hearing. The Commissioners expect to vote on the guidelines at the February 8 meeting scheduled to be held at commission offices on Tuesday at one p.m.

The February 1, 1977 public hearing is scheduled to be held at MCHR offices Suite 300, Metro Plaza in Monndawmin at 7:30 p.m.

Herein follows the "Maryland Commission on Human Relations Guidelines on The Physically and Mentally Handicapped."

II Definitions

A. As quoted from Article 49-B.

"The term physical or mental handicap, means any physical disability, infirmity, malformation or disfigurement which is caused by bodily injury, birth defect or illness including epilepsy, and disease which shall include, but not be limited to, any degree of paralysis, amputation, lack of physical coordination, blindnesss or visual impairment, deafness or hearing impairment, muteness or speech impediment or physical reliance on a seeing eye dog, wheelchair, or other remedial appliance or device, and any mental impairment or deficiency as, but not limited to, retardation or such other which may have necessitated remedial or special education and related services.

B. Working Definition

Any person with a physical or mental disability or impairment, or a person with a record of such an impairment, which constitutes or results in a barrier to employment, or a place of public accommodations, or the opportunity to participate in the fair housing market, to include rentals and sales of real property.

III. Verification of Handicap

A. Whenever there is a question or dispute as to the nature of the handicap or as to the limitations of the handicapped persons, medical verification shall be obtained. This medical verification shall include, but not be limited to, a statement of the handicapping condition, any limitations caused by the handicap, prognosis and-or activities to be avoided by the handicapped individual.

IV. Employment

A. Assesment and placement

If examinations or other assessment are required, the examinations or other assessments should be directed towards determining whether an applicant for a job:

1. Has the physical and mental ability to perform the duties of the position:

2. Is physically and mentally qualified to do the work without adverse consequences such as creating a dangerous condition to life or health of self or others.

3. Is professionally competent or has the necessary skill or ability to become professionally competent to perform the duties and responsibilities which are required by the job;

4. Has compensated for his or her limitation through prosthesis or rehabilitation trainnig or education.

B. Reasonable accommodation in employment

An employer must attempt to make a reasonable accommodation to the physically and mentally handicapped employee or applicant, unless the employer can demonstrate that such accommodation would impose an undue hardship on the conduct of the employer's business

In determining the extent of an employer's accommodation obligations, the following factors shall be included: business necessity, financial cost and expense. In employment reasonable accommodation should include but not be limited to:

1. Re-analysis of a job specification to determine if the needs of a handicapped applicant or employee are being fully considered, i.e., the possibility of removing one minor function from a job assignment in an instance where the handicapped person can perform the major function of the job.

2. Review of job qualifications and criteria to determine if they impose a disparate effect upon the physically and mentally handicapped, and-or to determine if any of these criteria can be waived or changed to accommodate the handicapped individual, e.g., reading of a test or possession of a driver's license

3. Physical standards for employment that are fair, reasonable and adapted to the actual requirements of such employment. They shall be based on complete factual information concerning working conditions, hazards, and essential physical requirements of each job. Physical standards will not be used to arbitarily eliminate the disabled person from consideration.

4. Opportunity for applicants with disabilitie sot demonstrate their pertinent knowledge, skills, and abilities by testing methods adapted to their special circumstances where pre - employment tests are used.

5. Probationary trial periods in employment for entry-level positions which meet the criteria of business necessity.

6. Occupational training and re-training programs such as guidance programs, apprentice training programs, and executive training programs.

7. Each case being reviewed on an individual basis in an effot to seek an equitable application of these guidelines to the variety of situations which may arise due to the varied nature of physical and mental handicaps.

C. Disability arising during employment

When an individual becomes disabled, from whatever cause, during the terms of employment, the employer shall make every reasonable effort to continue the individual in the same position or to retain and re-assign the employee, and to assist in his or her rehabilitation. No terms in this section shall be construed to mean that the employer must erect a training or skills center.

D. Wages and fringe benefits.

Although an employer may re-design, re-structure, or re-engineer the conditions of work for the disabled person, the salary paid to said person shall be no lower than listed in the applicable wage grade schedule. The wage schedule must be unrelated to the existence of physical or mental disabilites.

E. Employment policies

1. Written personnel policies relating to this subject area expressly indicate that there shall be no discrimination against employees on account of disability.

2. If an employer deals with a bargaining representative for his employees, and there is a written agreement on conditions of employment, such agreement shall not be inconsistent with these guidelines.

F. Recruitment and advertisement

It shall be considered an unfair employment practice for any employer to print or circulate or cause to be printed or circulated and statement, advertisement, or publication which directly or indirectly expresses any negative limitation, specifications, or discrimination as to persons with physical or mental disabilities. An employment interviewer may inquire a sto a physical or mental disability provided the inquiry is made in good faith for a non-discriminatory purpose.

G. Bona fide occupational qualifications

1. It shall be lawful for an employer, employment agency, or labor organization to take action otherwise prohibited under these rules where mental and physical ability is a bona fide occupational qualification reasonably necessary to the normal operation of the particular business

2. The concept of the bona fide occupational qualification is narrow in scope and will not be applied to include the mere desire or convenience of the employer.

H. Access to facilities.

The employer should take stens necessary to insure that all work, toilet, eating, resting and recreational spaces and facilities are accessibe to handicapped employees. Such steps should include, but not be limited to:

1. The provision of ramps or other access for persons confined to wheelchairs, persons who would ordinary be barred.

2. Provision of additional with the doorways and corridors to provide adequate passage for persons in wheelchairs and on crutches.

3. Provision of nan. ts in restrooms.

4. Installation of public telephones, water fountains, elevator buttons at a height which would be reasonalby accessible to persons in wheelchairs.

5. The waiving of a no pet requirement for the allowance of a seeing eye dog escort to be used.

Because of the duty to engage in affirmative action for the handicapped, the Respondent has the burden of proving that an undue hardship renders the required accommodations to the handicapped person unreasonable.

V. Housing

A. Any person having the right to sell, rent, lease, control, construct, or manage any dwelling constructed or to be constructed, or any agent or employee of such a person, must make every effort to assure fair housing practices with respect to residential housing, in regards to any person or persons with respect to their physical or mental handicap pursuant to the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 49B.

B. Any institution or person regularly engaged in the business of making mortgages or other loans for the purchase, construction, improvement, repair, or maintenance of dwelling must assure that no person is discriminated against because of a physical or mental handicap.

C. All newly constructed multi-unit housing must contain a reasonable percentage of units containing architectural facilities and accommodation for handicapped perosn.

VI. Accommodations

A. It shall be necessary for the owner or operator of a place of public accommodation or an agent or employee of the said owner or operator not to discriminate because of the individual's physical or mental handicap, or refuse, withhold from, or deny to such person any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of such a place of public accommodation

B. The Commission believes that the duty not to discriminate against the handciapped individual, includes an obligation on the part of any person involved in the ordinary course of business in public accommodation as covered by Article 49B of the Annotated Code of Maryland, to make reasonable accommodations for the needs of the handicapped. Such accommodations should include, but not be limited to:

1. Minor architectural changes:

2. Removal of any and all hazards to the safety of the handicapped individual:

3. Provision of ramps to make building accessible to and functional for persons confined to wheelchairs:

4. Doors and doorways that have a clear opening of at least thirty-two inches nominal when open, and shall be operable to a single effort, and at least one primary entrance to each building as to accommodat e individuals in wheelchairs;

5. Assurance that floors in a given story shall be of a common level throughout or shall be connected by an appropriate ramp;

6. Provision of an appropriate number of comfort facilities accessible to the handicapped individual with at least one toilet that is three feet wide, and four feet, eight iches deep and handrails on each side at least thirty-three inches high and parallel to the floor;

7. Provision of an apropriate nimber of water fountans or other water dispensing means accessible to and usable by the physically handicapped:

8. Provision of an appropriate number of public telephones accessible to handicapped persons;

9. Provision of elevators accessible to and usable by handicapped persons on the level where they enter the building, and at all levels normally used by the general public and general work force;

10. Provision that switches and controls for lights, heat, ventilation windows, fire alarms, and all similar controls of frequent use be placed within reach of an individual who is confined to a wheelchair.

11. Installation of warning signals which are appropriate for the blind as well as persons with hearing impairments;

12. Provision of clear passageway through guard rails such as those surrounding supermarkets;

13 Where parking facilities are provided, a reasonable number shall be reserved for physically handicapped persons.

It shall be understood that although these guidelines require minor architectural changes in buildings already in existence, the guidelines shall also be implemented with strict adherence in newly constructed buildings.

VIII. Affirmative Action

Any person in the ordinary course of business in employment, housing and public accommodations covered by Article 49B shall take affirmative action to inform the handicapped as well as the general public of its non-discriminatory with respect to the handicapped.

ATTENTION!!!

Early in 1977 The Afro-American Newspapers will observe 85 years of continuous publication.

In association with this achievement The Baltimore Afro-American will release a history making special edition that will reflect on the past and make predictions for the black life style for the future.

This publication will be a history making publication.

LOOK FOR IT SOON

THE AFRO-AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS

•BALTIMORE • WASHINGTON • RICHMOND • NATIONAL

Dawn Magazine

EXECUTIVE OFFICES: BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21201

301-728-8200

Civic Interest Group recommends Willie Allen for clerk of court

The Civic Interest Group (CIG) a long-standing Civil Rights organization, has asked the Supreme Bench to appoint William Allen to fill the vacany in the office of the Court of Common Pleas. Alex Williams

Mr. Allen is the deputy clerk in the Criminal Court and has been thus employed many years.

The No. 1 post in the Court of Common Pleas was vacated when the first elected clerk, Paul Chester, was found guilty of malfeasance in office.

CIG with Irvin Conway, chairman, released a statement Jan. 27 which says:

Mr. Allen has distinguished himself, as a longtime civic worker, without recognition — working in the black community for the past 10 years.

He has exemplified, a noteworthy record for the past 12 years, as a senior deputy clerk in the Criminal Court.

Mr. Allen has no political ties to any established political organizations; therefore, if appointed Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, he would serve that office, as an independent representative of the Court and the Baltimore Community.

For this reason, we are urging you to eliminate the shadow of politics out of the courthouse by appointing a "courthou insider," such as William Allen and his record of experience to be accountable only to the Supreme Bench and not to the political bosses.

The appointment of William Allen, the next clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, would be a great tribute to the grass root people of Baltimore City, who will see someone from the bottom of the ranks be moved up to the top through the system.

We again urge you to give every consideration to William Allen, who is presently working within the court system as the most qualified for the appointment of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas.

Mitchell asks ban on evictions, gas, light cut-offs

By Elizabeth M. Oliver

Cong. Parren J. Mitchell (D-7th) and legal aid lawyers are moving to prevent the city's poor families from being evicted or going without gas, electricity and fuel in the nation's worst winter.

Mitchell on Thursday sent letters urging the mayor, City Council president and other city officials to take whatever actions are necessary to effect a ban on any gas and electric service interruptions or evictions for at least the next 60 days.

On Tuesday Legal Aid bureau director Charles H. Dorsey had asked the Public Service Commission to see that the Baltimore Gas and Electric company halted cut-offs "until the weather lets up."

PSC responded by announcing that citizens be given a three-day warning by the gas and electric company.

"It is cruel and inhuman," the 7th District congressman said.

Dorsey explained that the public did not anticipate the problems of the unprecedented weather and the demands that would be made on their budgets. Some persons have spent money for oil and have no money to pay electric bills to fire the oil furnaces up, he said.

Dorsey also said some 1,100 homes are without heat or electricity due to cut-offs in January alone.

NO EVICTIONS

Cong. Mitchell not only asked city officials for no gas and electric cut-offs but that no citizens be evicted from their homes for 60 days.

He urged, "Added to the chronic unemployment which wracks the black community, is the crushing burden of additional unemployment caused by the weather and energy crisis.

"Frankly, I don't know how much longer the poor and working poor can endure evictions, unemployment, no heat. My God, where does it end?"

FULL LETTER

The full text of the congressman's letter to all the city officials is:

"The purpose of this letter is two fold.

"No. 1 — I urge that you call on the Baltimore Gas and Electric Co. to

(Continued on Page 2)

NEXT GOVERNOR? ANNAPOLIS IS HUMMING (SEE INSIDE)

Baltimore Afro-American

EDMONDSON COALITION FORMED (SEE INSIDE)

85th Year No. 50 | Copyright 1977 by the AFRO-AMERICAN Co. for all material previously printed in the current National Edition | BALTIMORE, MD., FEBRUARY 5, 1977 | LATE CITY EDITION 25 CENTS | ONE YEAR $12.00

Charles Burman is one of 12 linked to narcotics 'Godfather'

Dope ring mastermind has turned on his pals

At first glance, Charles Robert Burman Sr., is a soft spoken, well-mannered suburban businessman.

Hardly the type to find himself once again on trial charged with narcotics violations, this time Burman is in a courtroom indicted along with the black "godfather" Edward James Robinson confessed mastermind of a national dope ring that netted millions of dollars yearly.

This is not the first trial for Burman but he has never been convicted on drug charges.

Burman is one of 12 codefendants charged with conspiracy to manufacture, distribute and possession with intent to manufacture and distribute heroin.

Also on trial with Burman are Mr. and Mrs. Joseph (Julia) Walker, Miami, Florida. Guilty pleas were entered by the "Godfather," who is serving a five-year sentence in California for distribution of heroin.

A Mexican, Alphonse Padilla Sanchez pleaded guilty Jan. 28 before Judge Herbert F. Murray, who is now presiding at the jury trial of the three defendants.

Mr. and Mrs. Leroy (Rene) Doughty Tiller Jr., of Harford County pleaded guilty to narcotics violations Jan. 31 and James Kinner Conway, a former Baltimore policeman also pleaded guilty Jan. 21.

Others who have entered guilty pleas are John Mayo of Philadelphia, James Boyd, New Jersey and Guillermo Flores-Calvillo of Mexico. Flores-Calvillo is now serving a nine-year sentence in Arizona for possession with intent to distribute heroin.

The Godfather, who is also called "Eddie" has testified against Mr. and Mrs. Walker, whom he called his best customers and Felix Miker, an unindicted co-conspirator known as the Godfather's lieutenant.

Prosecutors handling the case are Assistant U.S. Attorneys Andrew Radding and Neal Janey.

The indictment charges that since January 1973 until Dec. 2, 1976 Burman "conspired with a large-scale heroin dealer in Baltimore City and Baltimore County."

The indictment states that Burman had repeatedly obtained large quantities of heroin from Conway and that Tiller, who had received their heroin from the Godfather.

Burman, who is on $150,000 bail was arrested from his Burmont Ave. home Dec. 2, 1976 by Special Agent Calvin McFarland of the Drug Enforcement Administration.

When arrested, Burman is quoted as saying he was a "roofer" for the CWG Roofing Company, 430 Chapelgate Rd. and owned Burman Records.

However, Special Agent McFarland checked the corporate records of the State of Maryland and verified that there is no CWG Roofing Company, inc., nor has there ever been one.

The Godfather testified that he always kept his dope buyers away from his suppliers and he did extensive travelling by plane under fictitious names to handle his business.

Most of the buyers would purchase their heroin from him for $12,000 a pound. The Godfather admitted he had earned at least $1 million from drugs and had never reported it to the Internal Revenue Service.

While the Godfather testified, Mr. and Mrs. Walker seemed to constantly stare at him.

• • •

However, the neatly dressed Burman often seemed to be uninterested in the proceedings while defense attorneys Joel Hirschhorn and James J. Gitomer cross-examined Robinson.

The Godfather, dressed in brown pants, white shirt and plaid sport coat is the father of three children, who told the jury his wife once made a deal in 1975 for 40 ounces of heroin.

He was arrested in 1975

(Continued on Page 2)

FROM WHITE HOUSE FIRESIDE

Carter promises job aid, tax relief in first chat

WASHINGTON — President Jimmy Carter's first "fireside chat" promised action on employment, tax reform and relief and continued "concern about violations of human right" abroad, including southern Africa.

For the most part, the Chief Executive's first nationally televised address since the inauguration was a pep talk that reiterated the campaign statements that got him elected last November.

Except for the announcement that he would zero in on the energy situation, with moves that included asking Congress for an energy department, Carter unveiled nothing radical or new.

He did, however, reiterate his administration's commitment to peaceful and fair changeover to

(Continued on Page 2)

AFRO readers bat healthy .625 in music superstar poll

By Ida Peters

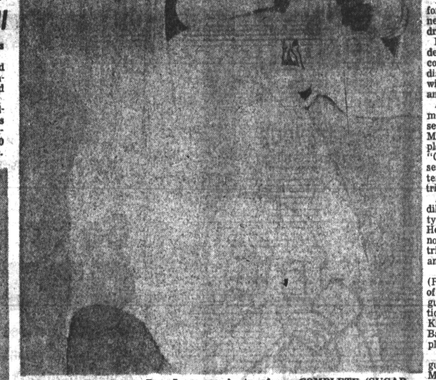
AFRO readers picked nine and one-half out of 15 winners in the "American Music Awards" broadcast live from Santa Monica Auditorium Monday.

They chose Stevie Wonder who won two awards, favorite soul male vocalist and favorite soul album, "Songs In The Key of Life."

Aretha Franklin was voted favorite soul female vocalist over Natalie Cole and Diana Ross.

The object of AFRO readers voting for their choices was to see how they stacked up against the 10,000 persons voting nation-wide.

QUEEN COMES BACK—One of the few performers who fooled AFRO poll players was Aretha Franklin who upset Natalie Cole in female vocalist contest. (See story above)



HE'S READY — Sugar Ray Leonard's first professional fight is just hours away. Handlers report he's in top form. COMPLETE 'SUGAR RAY' SUPPLEMENT IN THIS ISSUE.

Coppin team on 1-yr. probation

The National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics, a national governing body for small college athletics, has placed the Coppin State College athletic program on probation for one year.

This action, among other penalties, comes after an exhaustive NAIA investigation into alleged academic and athletic misrepresentations at the West Baltimore school.

NAIA action, however, will not affect Coppin's 1976 national basketball championship among small colleges, college officials said.

Besides the one-year probation period, other penalties include:

Denial of statistical and rating services from

(Continued on Page 2)

DID ITS CONTENTS COST HIM HIS LIFE?

Sam Boyd's bag still a mystery

Did Samuel Lafayette Boyd lead a double life?

Mystery and conflicting testimony surround the last days of "Sammy's" life. He called himself the manager of a soul group called Impact.

However, spokesman for Impact emphatically denies that Boyd was manager for the group. Miss Lei Lott director of artists' relations and publicity for WMOT records in Philadelphia, told the AFRO, "Samuel Boyd was in no way connected professionally with the group Impact in any capacity."

Miss Lott added, "Samuel often went with the group to let them know of his security but he was never hired because he did not have the qualifications and the group was looking for a professional person who had been in the business and knew the ropes."

Boyd, 23, of Dennylin Rd., was gunned down on the sidewalk in front of his home Jan. 25, when an unknown gunman fired one shot hitting the right car door window and the second shot hitting Boyd in the chest, killing him instantly.

Police report that Radcliffe Epps, a friend, said he went to Boyd's home and asked him to ride with him to Columbia.

Police quote Boyd's friend Epps said when they attempted to get in the car, the gunman approached Boyd and asked for a match.

Inside the victim's home at the time of the near midnight shooting were a member of the Maryland House of Delegates and his brother.

According to police, Boyd told the gunman he did not have a match and the gunman shouted, "This is a holdup." The gunman then grabbed the victim's brown leather brief case which police said contained "personal papers and suspected drugs," and ran toward Wabash Ave.

All witnesses including the member of the House of Delegates and his brother, were taken to homicide headquarters and questioned, police reports show.

Police state they received conflicting accounts from the various witnesses.

Several days after the shooting police reveal they recovered the briefcase from the car Boyd was about to enter when shot.

Police are still investigating and refuse to divulge any other information about the case.

'Roots' crushes 'Gone With The Wind'

By Jean Hanauer
UPI Television Writer

NEW YORK — The final episode of "Roots" has replaced the first half of "Gone With The Wind" as the most watched television program of all time, according to statistics released Tuesday by the A.C. Nielsen Co.

The triumph of a black family from its roots in Africa through slavery to freedom not only has pushed the "Gone With The Wind" version of the Civil War out of first place, but it also has kicked all but this year's Superbowl Game out of the all-time top ten most watched television shows.

The 12-hour "Roots" chapter broadcast by ABC Jan. 30, 9-11 P.M., Eastern Time, was the episode that down-graded "GWTW" Part I to second place, and it also was the most watched show on network television for the week ending Jan. 30, according to the Nielsen ratings.

It was followed in the Nielsen's by the six other episodes in the televised version of Alex Haley's best-seller that were broadcast during the week.

The opening episode of "Roots" had captured first place the preceding week.

ABC research estimated that 130 million persons watched all or part of "Roots" during its 8 of 12 hours of broadcast time. That means that 85 per cent of all homes owning television sets tuned in to at least part of the program.

The closing chapter of the "Roots" story received a 51.1 rating and a 71 per

(Continued on Page 8)

Will there be a 'Son of Roots?'

David Wolper, producer of "Roots," announced in Hollywood last week that a sequel may be in the works.

However when asked on "A. M. America" about a sequel on Thursday Wolper said in effect that one "Roots" was enough.

In his earlier Hollywood announcement, he said that there is enough material unused from the Alex Haley book to make a possible sequel.

Wolper said he has acquired Haley's latest work now in progress, "My Search For Roots" and that would be the last chapter in a new series. "Roots" ended with the Civil War.

If a sequel develops it will be done in cooperation with Wagner Brothers to which Wolper has just sold his production company.

• • •

Warner Brothers has acquired syndication rights for "Roots" to be sold in Canada, Australia and British Broadcasting company (BBC).

So be prepared there just may be a "Roots-Part