

SENIOR

(Continued From Front Page) more than 6,000 high schools. After a series of preliminary and semi-final aptitude tests, over 1,000 students were selected for the test finals. The 384 winners were chosen by a committee composed of high school administrators and college admission officers.

The corporation-sponsored scholarship awarded Miss Marvin and 128 other students, is one of two types awarded by the National Achievement program. The other type awarded to 260 students is based on a series of regional competition among students. It is a one year award.

The corporation scholarships are usually awarded to residents of communities where sponsors are located, to children of company employees, or to students planning particular careers. Miss Marvin, who says she plans to study business administration, has not decided where she will attend college.

At Hillside High School, she has been a member of the National Honor Society, the yearbook staff Committee, the Afro-American Society, the Human Relations, captain of the track team, and president of the French Club. She attended the 1973 session of the North Carolina Governor's School, and received an Achievement Award in Writing from the National Council of Teachers of English.

Hillside High School principal, John Lucas, called Miss Marvin one of the finest young ladies he's had the opportunity to work with.

"She is a wonderful person, an outstanding scholar and unusually gifted. Hillside High School is fortunate to have among its constituency one of Lynne's caliber." Other North Carolina students named winner of National Achievement Scholarships include Ronald H. Lipcomb, 108 Castlerock Dr., Durham, a senior at Woodberry Forest School in Virginia, and Bridget R. McNulty, Asheville, Barbara Butler and Deborah Rivers of Greensboro, Cheryl Holmes, Polkton, Georgette Dent, Raleigh, Ladonna Washington of Reidsville, Marguerite Hester of Roxboro, Cathy Gilchrist, Wagram, Alvina Williams of Wilson, Rayonette Davis, Winston-Salem, and Terry Hall of Winton.

MAYORS

(Continued From Front Page) second-highest post in their cities' governments. Lightner had been Mayor Pro Tem of Raleigh, from 1971 to 1973, and Jackson had been chosen as Vice Mayor of Atlanta in 1969.

Lightner is president and general manager of Lightner Funeral Home, Lightner Insurance Agency, and Hillcrest Cemetery in Raleigh. He had served on the Raleigh City Council for three terms before his election as mayor, and had been the chairman of the city's Law and Finance Committee for two terms.

The Raleigh mayor is a past president of the National Funeral Directors and Morticians Association. He serves on the boards of the North Carolina Funeral Directors, and Morticians Association, the North Carolina Voter Education Project, the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce, the National League of Cities, the North Carolina League of Municipalities, and the Raleigh Heart Association.

He is also a member of the Board of Trustees of St. Augustine's College, and the Wake County Board of Health. He is an elder of Davis Street United Presbyterian Church in Raleigh, a member of the Raleigh Human Relations Committee, and serves on the Steering Committee for Public Safety of the National League of Cities.

Lightner holds an honorary doctorate of Law from Shaw University in Raleigh.

Jackson 35, is the youngest mayor ever of Atlanta. He launched his political career in 1968 with a campaign against U. S. Senator Herman Talmadge, losing the race but carrying Atlanta by 6,000 votes.

In his race for Vice Mayor, Jackson outpolled every other candidate in the 1969 citywide election in Atlanta.

He was born in Dallas, Texas, and moved to Atlanta with his parents when he was seven. His late father, the Rev. Maynard H. Jackson, was pastor of Atlanta's Friendship Baptist Church his mother, Dr. Irene Dobbs Jackson, is chairman of the Department of Modern Foreign Languages at North Carolina Central.

Jackson was a Ford Foundation Early Admissions Scholar, entering Atlanta's Morehouse College at 14. He graduated at 18 in 1956.

The Atlanta mayor was an honors graduate of North Carolina Central University School of Law. He is the founder and a former partner of Jackson, Patterson, Parks, and Franklin, the first black law firm in Georgia.

BREWER

(Continued From Front Page) His numerous scholarly essays appeared in several books and in the following scholarly journals: North Carolina Historical Review, Journal of Southern History, William and Mary Quarterly, Negro History Bulletin and Journal of the Association of Social Science Teachers. In January, 1968 North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company issued his Negro Progress Calendar. In 1969 Duke University Press published his book, The Confederate Negro, Virginia's Craftsmen and Military Laborers, 1861-1865, and this volume won the distinguished Mayflower Award, December 1970 as the best book to appear in prose in North Carolina during the preceding year.

Dr. Brewer was a member of the following scholarly organizations: North Carolina Historical Society, Organization of American Historians, and the Association of Social Science Teachers.

He married the former Zadye Carter and to this union was born two daughters, Janyce Brewer Marshall of Washington, D.C. and Brenda Brewer Bailey of Durham, and one son, James Nimrod of the home, all of whom are his survivors, along with one granddaughter, Keena Renee, two sisters Anna B. Brice and Isabelle B. Roberts and his brothers, John and Henry all of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, thirteen nieces and nephews, and other relatives and friends.

Services were held at B.N. Duke Auditorium of the North Carolina Central University, Tuesday March 12, 2:00 p.m., with Dr. Samuel Proctor and Reverend Phillip Cousin officiating.

HEARING

(Continued From Front Page) should (1) consult the Branch Legal Redress Chairman or a responsible local lawyer, (2) advise the lawyer to examine pertinent state laws and court decisions on the subject, (3) direct that the proposal and the opinion of the lawyer be referred to the NAACP General Counsel.

"A favorite device is the coalition, consisting of several organizations, most of which have good goals, but no assets. Usually, the NAACP Branch or Youth group is the only organization of standing, with a national organization and a national treasury to back it up.

"Our local Branches and Youth groups shall not become part of coalitions.

BOMBER

(Continued From Front Page) motion at the jury, before walking out the court room and making some sort of offensive remarks to Chief Deputy Jesse M. Blanton of the sheriff's department. Upon talking to Harris in Judge Tillery's chambers. The man was released.

White spectators, mostly said to be members of the Rights of White People (ROWP) organization of which Little claims to be propaganda minister, were divided in their reactions.

The ROWP group seemed upset and dazed, with Leroy Gibson, head of the ROWP, nervously walking around the courtroom. Other whites

stated that the jury did its duty, and that they were glad "That justice was done."

T.C. Jerry, editor and publisher of the JOURNAL, and owner of the building, said he left the building at six o'clock after a day's work on the night of the bombing. He said that a little after 11 p.m. Mrs. Warren called him at home by phone to tell him what had happened. He said he and his wife immediately made an "indirect" route return to the office. After an objection by Newton, the "indirect" part of the statement was stricken from the record. He described his building as being in "chaotic" condition. The editor was not allowed to state the amount of damage done to the building.

Newton object, and Judge Tillery sustained the objection. (Shortly after the bombing, Jerry estimated the damage to the building, the equipment in the front office, and the truck parked in front of the building as about \$21,000. Upon cross examination by Newton, Jerry said that he was not acquainted with the ex-marine Little before the bombing. Jerry also told of the excessive damage done to residents and to St. Luke Church in his block.

POLICIES

(Continued From Front Page) implementing the expanded special free milk program enacted by the Congress last fall, discouraging participation by schools in school lunch programs for near-poor families,

a school lunch budget which merely covers inflation costs and, as far as actual program increase is concerned, amounts to virtually nothing,

a school lunch equipment assistance budget that would reduce available funding by nearly 20 percent, when the need has been estimated at \$40 million annually,

a proposal to phase out totally the agricultural commodity purchasing program.

Humphrey stated that any move to phase out agricultural commodity purchasing by the Federal Government, as proposed by Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Clayton Yeutter, for the school lunch program. The Senator expressed doubt that there could be an adequate replacement.

"The ultimate goal is to scrap the commodity program and push the school lunch and supplemental feeding programs over to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare," he said.

Vigorously opposing such a transfer, Humphrey maintained it would result in "automatically lumping school lunch among HEW programs for the poor."

"Adequate nutrition for the children of lower-income families does remain a primary need to be met in school food programs," he noted. "But it is an essential beginning point, not a final limitation for these programs."

SOUL CITY

(Continued From Front Page) developing entity, is comprised of Floyd B. McKisick Enterprises, Inc., National Corporation for Housing Partnerships, and Madison International.

The issuance of the Soul City bonds is a first in many aspects. It is the first free standing new community to be developed by HUD and it is the first predominantly black company to receive a HUD guarantee. It is also the largest black venture ever attempted.

McKisick stated today, "The fight for integration goes on. We have commenced cracking the economic barrier. The Protest Movement of the '60's may be dead but Soul City is, in fact, the Civil Rights Movement of the '70's."

In 1968, I left the position of National Director of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) to start a program which would put politics and economics to work for the civil rights movement. The vehicle I chose to realize this program

was the free-standing new town concept. My associates and I named this program. Soul City.

"Today marks another of the important steps in that strategy to achieve political and economic equality. Today we signed the indentures which provide The Soul City Company the finances to initiate the development of the new town, Soul City.

"We are concluding one era, we are starting another and in doing so we achieve some measure of our overall goal. This day in the Soul City chronology comes as a result of the efforts of a lot of people.

"For all their untiring efforts, I here want to thank those members of my staff who stuck even when times were thin, Madison-Madison International, National Corporation for Housing Partnerships, The University of North Carolina, Chase Manhattan Bank, North Carolina National Bank, People Bank & Trust Company, and the many others who helped to make this dream a reality.

"Soul City as a free-standing community must develop an economic base to support its citizens and those institutions within a community which add and strength that intangible element called the quality of life. To reach the objective represented today, by the borrowing of capital to begin the implementation of Soul City, has required a tremendous effort of all of us involved in Soul City.

The achievement of the next objective, the establishment of industry that will produce jobs and industrial growth, is going to take equally the time and effort it has taken to reach this plateau. The initial effort of attracting and building new plants here is crucial to our program.

"Today however, has its own special significance for it represents opportunity, it represents cooperation, it represents concern it represents success, and, above all, it represents the development of a black economy that is white America's only option in saving our republic.

"We of Soul City are savoring the sweet taste of this success and it whets our appetite for more successes. Each success brings into reality Soul City and our program."

JOURNALISTS

(Continued From Front Page) the group. The young editors, who will spend three days at Columbia, are from 35 states, Puerto Rico and Canada. They will choose from among 250 lectures and discussions devoted to all phases of production of school publications.

Awards will be made to school papers for typography, writing skills, cartoons and literary achievement. This year more than 1,500 newspapers and magazines from elementary, high schools and colleges were placed in competition.

The Columbia Scholastic Press Association, sponsored by Columbia University, was established in 1925. In that year 179 newspapers and magazines were entered in the first contest and 308 persons attended the convention. In 1935 a yearbook contest was added, and a two day October Yearbook Conference was started in 1940.

Judging in the contest is done by school advisors across the nation, recruited on a volunteer basis. Judges are selected for outstanding work with a student paper in their own school for a period of ten years. Results of the judging will be announced at the convention Friday March 15. National press associations also release this information on that date.

So says the VA... EMILY by Walter Berrudi

For information, contact the nearest VA office (open Mon-Fri 9-5) or write: Veterans Administration, 1115 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20501

YES, WE ALL TALK

By MARCUS H. BOULWARE, Ph.D.

When we say public speaking, so many of us call to mind, "Ladies and Ladies. Public speaking is nerve-racking to the beginning speakers. Permit to call attention to some fundamental principles.

1. Stand at least 12 inches from the microphone and aim the voice over the top or to the side. The speaker can establish visual directness by looking to the right and then to the left of the instrument. Never turn your face from it when talking.

2. Try and eliminate distracting mannerisms, for example, fiddling with eyeglasses, twirling key chain or charm bracelets. Sometimes certain platform postures need eradicating.

3. Develop a friendly conversational voice, but it will have to be raised to its highest power to carry in large auditoriums. Don't be afraid of pauses, since they will give the speaker a chance of pace.

4. Don't slouch, pull at a shirt collar or pat your hair. Never apologize for the speech it insults the listeners. Just do the best you can.

READERS: For pamphlet on stage fright, send two stamps and a long, self-addressed business envelope to M.H. Boulware, Florida A&M University, Box 193, Tallahassee, Florida, 32307.

VETERANS NEWS

A new psychological test for differentiating between brain damage and psychiatric conditions has been developed by Dr. Gerald Goldstein, research psychologist, and his associates at the Topeka, Kans., Veterans Administration hospital.

The patient is given the task of locating the position of two black squares in mixed blocks of alternating black and white squares. Dr. Goldstein said this test has proved 94 percent

accurate in differentiating between brain-damaged and normal persons and 79 percent accurate in differentiating between brain damage and psychiatric illness.

The test is based on the fact that effective and rapid search of the visual field for an object requires close integration between visual and motor brain mechanisms, he explained.

Dr. Goldstein and his colleagues, Drs. Philip M. Rimmick, Robert B. Welch, and Carolyn H. Shelly, report their findings in an article appearing in the December 1973 issue of the Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology.

Chatter is a very expressive word when applied to some conversations.

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