

Death Penalty May Be Unstoppable

RALEIGH (CCNS)
Opponents of the four proposals to put to death defendants who are convicted of first degree murder and rape will have a difficult time stopping the proposals' enactment. Legislative proponents of the measures are overwhelmingly in the majority in calling for the reinstatement of the Central Prison gas chamber, unused for years. For many North Carolinians the debate that will begin with the hearing in the House of Representatives will mean life or death.

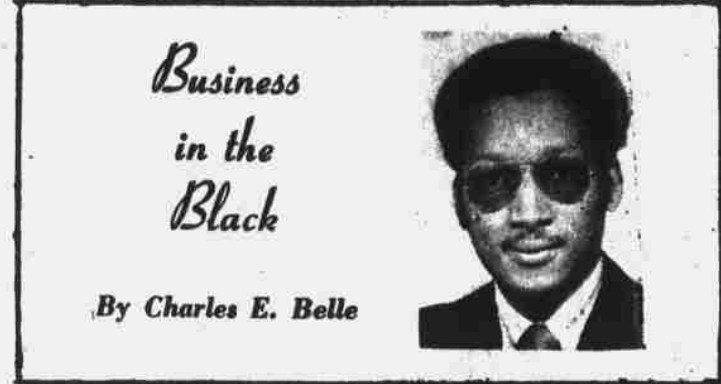
Rep. John E. Davenport, Democrat of Nash County, introduced the fourth proposal into the House of Representatives, January 24. The bill is sponsored by the North Carolina Judicial Council which represents the fourth level of courts in the North Carolina Judiciary. The differences in the Davenport Bill and earlier bills, according to Davenport are technicalities. One of the technicalities is a proposal introduced by Rep. Jones to eliminate rape from its coverage. Questioned about the inclusion of rape in the Judicial Council-backed bill, Davenport responded, "The council made the decision that they would adopt those crimes which were capital punishment under the action of the 1973 General Assembly, and they as a matter of policy make any changes in the crimes but they would set it up in the framework of the Supreme Court (U. S. Supreme Court)

of procedural safeguards for defendants accused of capital crimes. Considerations are the experience that lawyers representing defendants in capital cases have, the use of discovery in capital cases, and the resources available to attorneys to investigate and prepare defenses.

A day before the Judicial Council had its capital punishment bill introduced, the Judiciary II Committee of the House of Representatives set February 9 and 10 for public hearings on the death penalty. Several groups in the Charlotte area have petitioned Rep. Davenport to hold public hearings on the death penalty bill in that area.

Representative George Miller of Durham County passed out literature produced by the Southern Coalition of Jails and Prisons that analyzed the Florida death penalty statute which is nearly identical to the proposals introduced into the North Carolina General Assembly. The Supreme Court upheld Florida's statute which gives juries considerations of mitigating and aggravating circumstances that are considered before a recommendation of death. The recommendation of death would automatically be reviewed by the State Supreme Court.

The North Carolina Association of Black Lawyers at its last meeting discussed the lack



Business in the Black

By Charles E. Belle

DELAYED DEVELOPMENT FOR DEPRESSION

There is too much slack still remaining in the economy to worry about inflation. President James Earl Carter's proposed economic package will give a delayed development stimulus to depression hit areas.

The economic stimulus package provides less than five per cent of the total money to be spent to increase public service employment. In fact, only about half of the entire assumed \$30 billion budget boost is to be used during the coming year. The fiscal year 1977, for which President Carter is concerned about starts on July 1, 1977.

There are 13 civilian federal employees for every 1,000 Americans. The lowest ratio since President Johnson was in office. President Carter's current problem is former President Ford's budget.

Ford's budget is in effect now and will be until July unless President Carter can call a halt to it with help from Congress. The Ford budget is big with weapons expenditures. The defense budget of \$110.1 billion is big on battleships

There are at least 7,560,000 people unemployed in this country. President Carter and his advisers adhere to the dream that the private sector will have to create the bulk of the jobs in the long run, but for black folks and the other unemployed, direct job creation is the key in the short run. (NNPA).

Applications For Journalists Being Accepted

The Summer Program for Minority Journalists at the University of California, Berkeley, is now accepting requests for applications to its 1977 session.

The Program, which began in 1969 is a full fellowship designed to provide candidates with a "real life experience in reporting, writing and editing in a newsroom setting." An intensive 11 week training session, which leads directly to jobs on daily newspapers, will begin its second year June 19 - September 2 at Berkeley's School of Journalism.

All inquiries should be addressed to: Summer Program for Minority Journalists, School of Journalism, University of California, Berkeley, 607 Evans Hall, Berkeley, California 94720.

There will be a rigorous admission process to fill the Program's 15 openings. Applicants are not required to have a college education but must be U. S. citizens or resident aliens with permanent visas, preferably between the ages of 21 and 35.

Three other requirements will help guide admissions selection: (1) demonstration of a marked potential for journalistic reporting and writing (2) demonstration of a firm commitment to a print journalism career. (3) a basic knowledge of syntax, grammar and writing, and typing speed of at least 35 words a minute.

In addition to guaranteed jobs, students will receive tuition, room and board on the Berkeley campus as well as a small weekly stipend during the program.

COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

by KENYON C. BURKE

A NEW BEGINNING

What can we expect from the Presidential Administration of Jimmy Carter? Will this change in the White House tenance make a difference? How will it effect the lives of the disadvantaged, minorities, the poor and women who have been systematically denied an equal share in the goodies of our rich and bountiful country? And what ever happened to the "Urban Crisis" that was so vividly articulated in the 1968 report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorder?

These questions continue to emerge and hopefully nag at the conscience of members of the new Administration charged with determining social policy, designing legislation and implementing change that will improve the quality of life for all citizens alike.

Discussions in Washington, D. C. with Health, Education, and Welfare transition team members, legislators, professional politicians and lobbyists reflected most clearly that

there is change in the air. One gets the feeling that spring is just around the corner for all those interested in improving the human conditions of all Americans via a new federal initiative.

It's not surprising that this feeling of hope and anticipation of a new day abound considering the fact that the Nixon Administration in 1969 removed civil rights, poverty and welfare reform off the national agenda, a policy that was continued under President Gerald Ford.

Seven years later these social ills identified in the 1960's continue to fester and poison our society. In fact the problems are in some ways even more difficult today not simply because they have been simmering during a long period of inattention but also many of the quickie, instant

success and underfunded programs of the 1960's failed to produce radical change.

Our addiction to quick fix programs not only misled us but provided the enemies of social reforms with endless ammunition. Granted, the Administration of President Lyndon B. Johnson launched the most ambitious set of federal programs designed to uplift folks out of misery and disadvantaged status in the history of the United States.

However, when one looks at the amount of money spent and the limited time allotted these program efforts, it becomes quite clear that what really happened...In retrospect many of us who were caught up in the rhetoric of a "War on Poverty" feel that it would have been more accurate to describe that uplift effort as at best, a skirmish.

The word coming out of Washington, these days indicates that more money will be available for human services in the area of mental health, services to the handicapped, family planning, along with programs designed to produce more jobs for disadvantaged unemployed young people. Indeed this is good news,

but we cannot afford to be taken in again romantically by impressive titles of programs that go nowhere and the pitfalls of putting just enough money in a program and limiting its life span to insure it will fail.

Unfortunately, we have seen the effects of "benign neglect" and what it has done to our cities, our youth, the disadvantaged and the poor. We can look to President Carter's team of "competent managers" to approach the problems of social pathology with a realism that there are no simple solutions to complex problems.

Considering the fact that we just lost seven crucial years via "benign neglect" brings to mind the folk wisdom of professional gamblers that says, "Catch up and win is a hard game to play."

We hope that this new Administration will afford us an opportunity to catch-up and win in our fight against racism, bigotry and inequality in the richest and strongest country in the world (NNPA).

Women veterans total 577,000 or 1.9 per cent of the nation's veteran population, the Veterans Administration reported.

Geo. Wood Named Cancer Chairman



WOOD AND LANDERS
RALEIGH — Senator was named as 1977 Crusade Chairman for the American Cancer Society.

Cancer Society, North Carolina Division, Inc., by President J. E. McDowell. Senator Wood is shown above with Ann Landers, National Crusade Chairperson, at the National Volunteers Educational Crusade Meeting in Atlanta. Mrs. B. Everett Jordan, widow of the late U. S. Senator, was tapped to serve again as Honorary Crusade Chairperson for 1977.

Senator Wood, farmer, former legislator, and contender in the 1976 Governor's race holds many nationwide honors and awards in the fields of agriculture, education, and life sciences.

Wood said, "It is a privilege to work with the 60,000 volunteer crusaders and the thousands of year-round volunteers in North Carolina to meet the challenge of licking cancer in my lifetime."

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CONDITION Mechanics & Farmers Bank

of Durham, Raleigh, Charlotte in the State of North Carolina and Domestic Subsidiaries
at the close of business on December 31, 1976

ASSETS	
Cash and due from banks	\$ 5,747,000.00
U. S. Treasury securities	5,697,000.00
Obligations of other U. S. Government agencies and corporations	5,217,000.00
Obligations of States and political subdivisions	5,870,000.00
Other bonds, notes, and debentures	14,000.00
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell	775,000.00
Loans, Total (excluding unearned income)	16,725,000.00
Less. Reserve for possible loan losses	254,000.00
Loans, Net	16,471,000.00
Bank premises, furniture and fixtures, and other assets representing bank premises	977,000.00
Real estate owned other than bank premises	54,000.00
Other assets	583,000.00
TOTAL ASSETS	41,405,000.00

LIABILITIES	
Demand deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations	14,190,000.00
Time and savings deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations	18,681,000.00
Deposits of United States Government	278,000.00
Deposits of States and political subdivisions	3,646,000.00
Certified and officers' checks	586,000.00
TOTAL DEPOSITS	37,381,000.00
(a) Total demand deposits	15,942,000.00
(b) Total time and savings deposits	21,439,000.00
Mortgage indebtedness	162,000.00
Other liabilities	177,000.00
TOTAL LIABILITIES	37,720,000.00
Subordinated notes and debentures	640,000.00

EQUITY CAPITAL	
Common stock	
a. No. shares authorized	200,000
b. No. shares outstanding	141,349
Surplus	707,000.00
Undivided profits	1,355,000.00
Reserve for contingencies and other capital reserves	783,000.00
TOTAL EQUITY CAPITAL	3,045,000.00
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY CAPITAL	41,405,000.00

MEMORANDA	
Average for 15 or 30 calendar days ending with call date:	
a. Cash and due from banks	2,987,000.00
b. Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell	727,000.00
c. Total loans	16,955,000.00
d. Time deposits of \$100,000 or more	3,190,000.00
e. Total deposits	35,154,000.00
Time deposits of \$100,000 or more:	
Time certificates of deposit in denominations of \$100,000 or more	4,212,000.00
Total deposit of the State of North Carolina or any official thereof	927,284.26

I, J. B. Anglin, Jr., Comptroller, of the above-named bank, do solemnly affirm that this report of condition is true and correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. B. Anglin, Jr.
Correct-Attest: W. J. Kennedy, Jr.
J. H. Wheeler
C. C. Spaulding, Jr.
Directors

State of North Carolina, County of Durham, ss:
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of January, 1977, and I hereby certify that I am not an officer or director of this bank.

Josephine S. Strayhorne, Notary Public
My commission expires December 10, 1979.

CHRISTIAN-HARWARD

February SALE



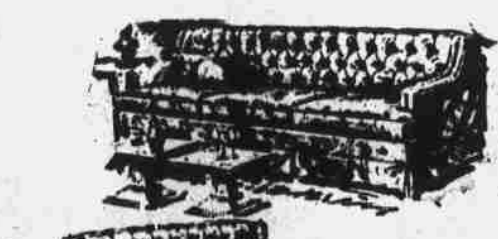
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