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the U.S. Information Agency. Immediately prior to coming to HUD in 1971, Britton was president of the American Baptist Management Corp. of New York City which managed more than 20 non-profit sponsored housing developments as well as hospitals, nursing homes, retirement homes and other social programs.

Born in North Augusta, S.C., he has lived most of his life in New York, graduating from New York University, School of Commerce in 1952, with a B.S. Degree in Banking and Finance. He also attended the College of the City of New York and N.Y.U. Graduate School of Business.

King

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strategy for renewal of the Act in 1975.

January 14: Student Activities in Colleges and Public and Private Schools.

January 15: An Ecumenical Service at Ebenezer Baptist Church, followed by formal dedication of Dr. King's restored Birth Home. Groundbreaking Ceremonies for the First Phase of The King Center physical site, and, that night, the Fourth Annual Martin Luther King, Jr. Benefit Concert. Proceeds of the Concert go to The Center.

NATION-WIDE OBSERVANCES—This is the seventh year, in which people across the nation will celebrate "Martin Luther King Day" in honor of the leader who was assassinated April 4, 1968. Many cities, states, school systems, businesses and labor unions observe January 15 as an official holiday. Thousands of churches, community organizations and schools have special events on the birthday, and many groups conduct programs for carrying on the nonviolent movement, such as voter registration, political organizing, economic development, and nonviolent action.

The mass media contribute to the holiday, with editorials, articles, public-service broadcasts and other presentations on the movement and Dr. King.

Among the documentary materials are two films, one film strip and speeches and sermons by Dr. King on cassettes. One film, "KING: A F I L M E D RECORD," MONTGOMERY TO MEMPHIS," the authentic account of Dr. King's career and the movement he led. The other is "LEGACY OF A DREAM," which places the movement in historical perspective, showing the ongoing work of the nonviolent movement and focusing on challenges in the future. The filmstrip, especially prepared for elementary schools, is entitled "THE MAN AND HIS MEANING." Information on the availability of the films can be obtained from The Martin Luther King Foundation, 309 East 90th Street, New York City 10028 or from the temporary offices of The King Center, 671 Beckwith Street, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30314.

The King Center is the organization entrusted with building a permanent, living memorial to Dr. King and helping people to understand his teachings and continue his work.

Duke

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\$25,317 per bus, five in 1968 and 10 in 1973 at a cost of about \$35,000 each. Five were added this year at a cost of about \$40,000 each. All are 45-passenger models.

All of the older buses have been fitted with equipment to reduce emissions at a cost of about \$88,000.

The Durham, operation has

"Waste neither time nor money, but make the best use of both."

Billboard

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recorded 6,197,503 route miles in the past five years, and in so doing also has established an exceptional safety record. The Duke buses have had one of the better accident prevention records among transit systems reporting to the American Transit Association.

Shoaf also said that Duke Power's transit system officials are continually studying population changes, both in urban and city areas, and using these findings to test new routes to better serve the needs of its riders.



PERRY

Eagle

(Continued from Front Page) Members of the club will be proven supporters of the school's athletic program. Categories of membership ranging from Eagle to Golden Eagle will be based on the level of financial contribution made annually to the program.

Wayne Perry, vice president and general counsel of North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co., will serve as interim executive secretary of the club, which is currently seeking incorporation as a non-profit corporation. Perry is an alumnus of the university.

Athletic programs at N.C. Central are currently supported almost exclusively by student athletic fees and ticket revenues.

Coaches and other athletic officials hold faculty appointments and are assigned teaching duties.

Dr. James W. Younge, athletic director of the university, holds an appointment as professor of physical education. (Only the acting track coach, Maj. George Wall, is in another academic department than physical education. Wall is a Marine officer and a member of the Naval Science faculty.)

Most of the other coaches hold appointments as assistant professor and instructors.

The necessity for faculty appointment has traditionally limited North Carolina Central's searches for athletic coaches to men holding the master's degree or a higher degree.

The only full-time employee of the athletic program is a secretary in the office of the athletic director.

Travel funds for athletic programs are severely limited. The tennis and track teams, for example, which have had superior records for many years, have had to bypass several championship events and major tournaments in recent years.

The teaching assignments given to the coaches limit their opportunities to seek superior athletes out of the state of North Carolina, as do budgetary restrictions.

Legislators

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Mississippi and Virginia. Other states with black legislators which held no legislative elections were Kentucky and New Jersey.

Thirty-four per cent of all black legislators now come from these 11 states of the South, compared to 24 per cent previously.

Blacks now hold 10 per cent or more of the seats in legislative chambers in four states: the Alabama House, the Georgia House (11.6 percent), the South Carolina House (10.5 percent), and both the House and Senate in Michigan (10 and 10.5 per cent respectively.)

In all but a few states, however, blacks' share of legislative seats is less than their share of the total population. For example, in the states listed above, blacks made up 26 per cent of the total population in Alabama in the 1970 census, 25.8 percent in Georgia, 30.4 percent in South Carolina, and 11.2 percent in Michigan.

Only three states come close to matching black

representation in at least one legislative chamber with the black share of total population in the 1970 census. They are California, with 7 per cent of the population and 7.5 percent of the House, Colorado, with 3 percent in both population and the House, and Ohio, with 9.1 percent of the population and 9 percent of the House.

Rangel

(Continued from Front Page) the Congressional Black Caucus and displayed a sharp legal wit during his astute questioning of witnesses during the House Judiciary Committee's impeachment hearings. He also has been one of the leading Congressional opponents of this country's relationship with Turkey, fearing the possibility of renewed heroin traffic between the two countries.

Mr. Rangel was reelected to a third term in November with the endorsements of the Democratic, Republican and Liberal Parties.

A high school drop-out, Mr. Rangel was born in Harlem in 1930. He entered the Army and fought in Korea, winning a Bronze Star after leading more than 40 men from behind enemy lines. After his discharge from the military, he completed his high school education and earned a college degree from New York University's School of Commerce and later, a law degree from St. John's University.

He was admitted to the bar in 1960, was appointed an assistant United States Attorney General in 1961, and served in the New York State General Assembly.

"I am pleased," Rangel said, "at my selection to serve on the Ways and Means Committee. This important Committee, although its jurisdiction has been reduced by the Committee Reform Amendments of 1974, maintains its jurisdiction over legislative areas vital to the interests of my constituency in New York and the larger constituency of the poor, minorities and other disadvantaged groups throughout the nation which we in the Congressional Black Caucus attempt to represent," He said.

"Vital issues such as national health insurance, social security, unemployment compensation, public assistance, tariffs and trade, transportation trust funds, and tax reform will be before the Committee in the 94th Congress, and I am glad that I will be able to have a voice on the Committee in the formulation of this important legislation," Rangel said.

Rangel, who will have to leave his present Committee assignments on the Judiciary and District of Columbia Committees to serve on Ways and Means, expressed regret at having to leave these committees but indicated that he felt that the Ways and Means assignment would give him the opportunity for greater input on "bread and butter" issues affecting the poor.

Funds

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constituent institutions including the vitally needed new law building at North Carolina Central University, a major classroom building at North Carolina State at Raleigh and the University of North Carolina at Charlotte.

Efforts to reshape the Higher Education portion of the budget now shifts to the legislature of North Carolina.

Downtown

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which he plans to convert to a restaurant.

Grover Burthey, owner and manager of Burthey Clothiers, declined to comment on any future plans he may have for the store because the plans (for the project) are not definite yet," he said.

Ray Lipscomb, owner and manager of Tonita's Weigh, a retail clothing store in the five points area, says that his store will not be affected by the project. He said the downtown parking problem was one of the major obstacles to the success of the project. "These are the kinds of things they'll have problems with he said. "Otherwise the proposal sounds good."

Lipscomb also noted the flexibility of the proposal which he feels may be one of its major advantages. "Anything could go into the shops and that may be an advantage in the end."

Democrats

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of proving a state party violated the affirmative action provisions. The fight to remove this section from the charter provided most of the spark and debate in Kansas City.

"It's no question we came out in better shape than we went in," Dr. E. Lavonia Allison of Durham said last week. "But it remains to be seen if the state's will implement effective affirmative action plans. Right now they're dragging their feet. Affirmative action was supposed to be implemented for the mini-convention, but it wasn't."

Dr. Allison was a member of the Mikulski Committee which drafted the minority representation rules for the mini-convention.

"I think though, that the states will show good faith and implement strong plans. The black vote has been important to the Democratic Party, and now, particularly in the South, the Republican Party is making inroads in the black vote," she said.

"In the major cities there is a large black vote and few governors can even think of winning without the metropolitan vote. I think they recognized out potential," she said referring to the support the black delegates received from some governors in overturning the objectionable section.

Dr. Allison said one of the main ways the state parties can show this good faith is by giving blacks an opportunity to help develop the affirmative action plans.

"Our first chance to see if they're for real will come when the committees are appointed to draw up the plans, and the only way effective plans can be formulated is if there are people on the committees who are supportive of affirmative action," she said.

The North Carolina plan is ineffective, Dr. Allison added. At present the state Democratic Party has no compliance review committee or any provision by which the state party can be monitored to insure adequate minority participation in all party affairs.

Any member of a national party committee can be a member of their state's affirmative action committee and Dr. Allison said she planned to be a member of that committee. "We have to be aware of who is on these committees and be sure that there are people who articulate our concerns. We have to pick our own leaders," she said.

Dr. Allison said she was in favor of quotas, although there were a number of black delegates in Kansas City who opposed the reestablishment of the quota system. "But why fight it," she said, "when we'll eventually have to come back to it anyway."

"Besides, the charter still provides for quotas for women," she said. "They seem to be saying that it's O.K. to have quotas as long as it's not for blacks." She was referring to section 7 of Article 10, the charter's affirmative action article, which says that equal distribution between men and women on state delegations and state committees would not violate the section of the charter which bans mandatory quotas.

Dr. Allison said she hoped party leaders were not trying to drive a wedge between women and blacks and to guard against this, she and the blacks decided to support the inclusion of section 7.

Nevertheless, the liberal element of the party seems divided over which group, blacks, or women, should have priority regarding the matter of increased representation in party affairs. Although many of the Women's leaders of Kansas City supported the black caucus in its fight to have the burden of proof section removed from the Charter, they stopped short of supporting a walk-out in case the section was voted in by the convention. In addition, many persons identified with the party's liberal wing fought to keep the section in.

George Meany and his labor operatives in Kansas City are more than a little peeved about the deletion of the burden of proof section, as are many party workers and officials. Their displeasure may be understandable - many of them viewed the action in Miami Beach in 1972 on their home TV sets.

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