

Station At Charlotte "Top-Pop"

CHARLOTTE (NPI) - Pointing out that "more and more the Negro is getting away from identification with Negro radio stations," switch from Negro-oriented to "top pop" programming to attract a wider audience.

"We plan to appeal to both Negro and white audiences," Leath added.

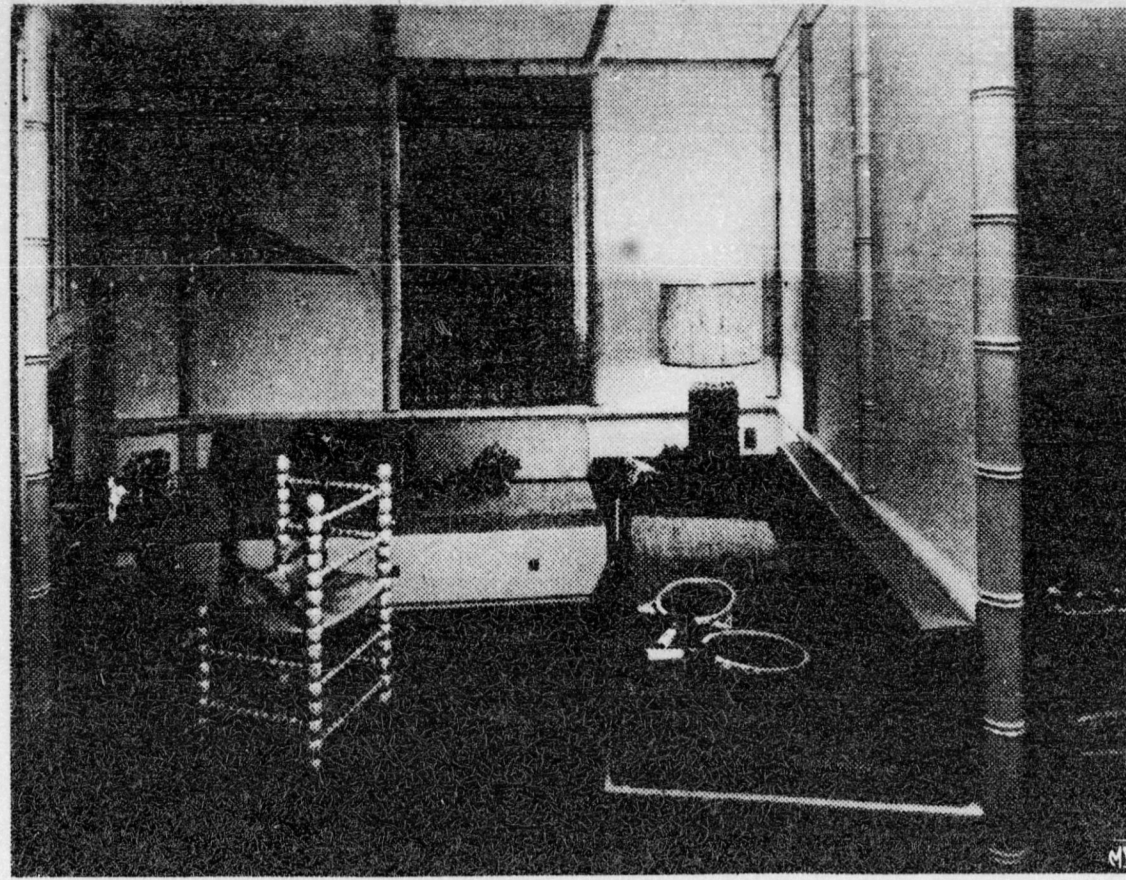
At the same time, Leath revealed, WRPL has replaced its two Negro announcers with white ones. A third announcer,

write will continue with the station.

The station, in operation for 15 months, has relied heavily on spirituals and rhythm and blues. Emphasis will be placed on current best-selling records.

Negro community affairs still will be broadcast in addition to general community affairs, Leath said. The change will leave WGIV as the city's only station catering primarily to a Negro audience.

NEW IDEAS FOR CHILDREN'S ROOMS AT N. Y. WORLD'S FAIR



A highly practical, but imaginative, group of children's rooms is being exhibited by U. S. Rubber in the Pavilion of American Interiors at the 1965 New York World's Fair. Interior designer Everett Brown, F.A.I.D., was commissioned to design rooms that would solve the most common problems which plague homemakers. These rooms have charm and color. They have lots of built-in storage space and the materials used are durable and washable!

Mr. Brown, who has teenaged children of his own, declared: "Kids today, like their parents, appreciate color and are more discerning in their selection of furniture and decoration. They deserve more than hand-me-down furnishings. These rooms were designed to be eminently practical, but also include uses of color and textures which appeal to today's youngsters."

Fair visitors to the U. S. Rubber exhibit will see Brown's interpretation of the ideal boys' room, designed for two brothers about seven and nine years old. Bold colors — gold, black and green — bamboo trim and custom-designed drop shades combine to make the room the envy of any young gentlemen. The arrangement of furniture allows for comfortable living as well as sleeping. Bolsters on the bunk beds create studio couches for daytime use. A shelf-style desk, covered in washable Naugahyde, gives an uncluttered look. Built-in bookshelves above the desk are attractively lined with the same material.

Visitors to the U. S. Rubber exhibit at the Fair will be able to see, in one location, advanced decorating ideas, from one of America's top interior designers, come alive with the newest styles and colors of modern materials.

Comment from the Capital —

"THE RIGHT TO WORK"

by Vant Neff



Must you join a union to hold a job. It all depends on where you live. In some 31 states, if the company where you start work has a union, you either join or you're out. In 19 others, the choice is still yours — join or not — you can still get and keep a job.

How long this choice will last is up to Congress. President Johnson has just asked our lawmakers to take away that freedom.

When the Taft-Hartley Labor Act was passed by Congress in 1947, the decision was left to the states as to whether their citizens would be compelled to join unions as a condition of employment. Now 19 states have "right-to-work" laws, giving each worker the freedom to join a union or remain a non-member.

labor" leaders have kept up the fight to knock out the "right-to-work" section of Taft-Hartley, Section 14 (B). Last Fall, President Johnson promised to do this if elected. Now he has sent a message to Congress asking for repeal of 14 (B).

Many Washington insiders believe the President is paying off a debt for labor's help in his election campaign. Others say he doesn't really care whether the repeal comes through or not. It is a fact that when he was a Senator, he voted in favor of preserving this right to work. However, the bill to repeal was sponsored by Rep. Frank Thompson (D., N. J.) and hearings are being held by a House labor subcommittee.

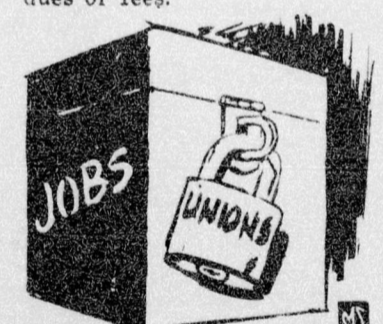
Whatever the President's reasons, a man who carried 44 out of 50 states and beat his opponent by 16,000,000 popular

votes hardly owes his election to the labor vote.

The co-sponsor of Taft-Hartley, former Rep. Fred A. Hartley, termed the President's recommendations "a ridiculous move."

He pointed out that "Bureau of Labor Statistics figures show there have been less man-hours lost and fewer strikes in right-to-work states than in non-right-to-work states."

Union leaders have spent millions of dollars fighting to repeal state "right-to-work" laws and millions more to keep states from putting them on the books. A single campaign in California in 1953 was said to have cost \$2 million. Naturally, leaders want to get these funds back into union treasuries. If 14 (B) is wiped out, dues and fees from workers forced to join up would recoup these losses. Union leaders feel that non-members get a "free-ride" from unions in the 19 states. Whatever the union gets in the way of benefits for members in a shop, non-members get too — without paying union dues or fees.



This argument is weak. Many veterans benefit from the activities of the American Legion's campaign for housing, medical care, job opportunities and the like. Yet they are not Legion members. Businessmen profit from the activities of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, but needn't join the Chamber. Many Americans benefit from the services of the American Red Cross but no one would argue that all citizens should be compelled to join, whether they want to or not.

Labor leaders also assert that the right to work has kept back economic progress in these states. This just isn't true. In ten years, 1953-63, non-farm employment increased 26% in "right-to-work" states but only 10% in others. Individual income increased 43% against 35% for the rest of the country. Real wealth produced — 60% in "right-to-work" states — 36% in other states.

Industry seems to be attracted to "right-to-work" states. As Republican Senator Paul Fannin of Arizona has said: "We are convinced that it (Right to Work) has been an aid to us in our industrial development activities."

Behind the reasons unions give for the repeal of 14 (B), one fact stands out. 1956 was the peak year for union membership — 17.5 million members. In 1962, the latest figures put union members at 16.6 million. This is almost a million members down the drain in six short years at a time when 3 million new workers were entering labor's ranks.

Has the Federal Government the right to tell any worker to join or starve? Most Americans don't think so. A recent national public opinion poll showed 67% of all people queried, approved of "right-to-work" laws. How most of us feel was summarized by a Miami attorney, Bernard B. Weksler, before the U. S. Supreme Court. "This right to work is a large ingredient in the civil liberty of the citizen. The right to work is equivalent to the right to eat; and . . . to make one's bread depend on church or union membership or forced payment

of money to a union as a condition of employment would be the worst species of anti-Americanism."

Labor leaders have gone too far in this latest attempt to extend their monopoly powers. Witnesses before the subcommittee say they will press for secret ballot elections for union membership drives, national "right-to-work" laws, as well as amendments to do away with most of the special privileges unions now enjoy.

As one of America's great weekly magazines wrote: "Let the federal government face up honestly to the fact that 'free collective bargaining' is impossible when one party comes to the table with monopoly powers. Labor union membership should be voluntary — not compulsory." But the pressures on the Congress are tremendous, including threats to kill their chances of re-election unless they serve Big Labor's ambitions. If you believe in freedom of choice instead of compulsion, you would do well to let your Senators and Congressmen know it.

Overweight accompanied by high blood pressure or diabetes raises a man's risk of developing heart disease, says the North Carolina Heart Association.



SORORITY SOCIAL - During the recent Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority convention in New York, several members visited the famous Small's Paradise Club and enjoyed a social evening. Chatting during the evening were (left to right) Mrs. Annie Neville, Grand Basillus, of Rocky Mount, N. C.; Mr. William Jackson, representative of Schenley Imports Co.; Mrs. A. O. Davis, First Grand Anti-Basillus, of Baton Rouge, La. and Mrs. Lucille B. Sheppard, Grand Epistolistus of New York.

DRIVE SAFELY!

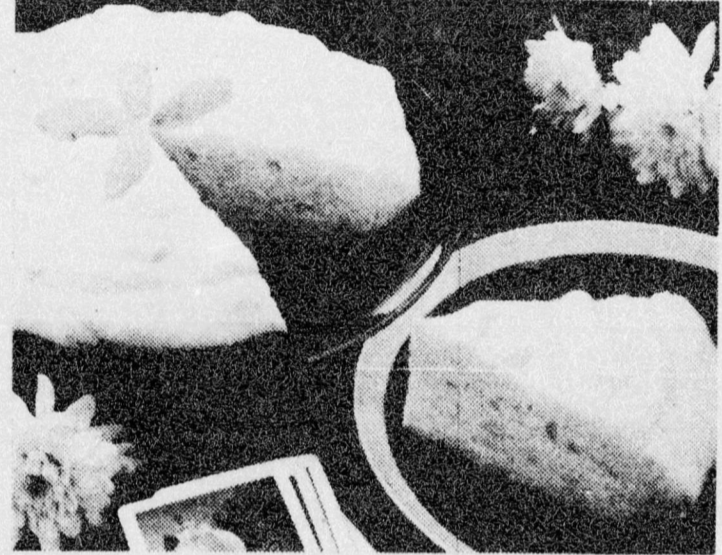
CARNATION COOKING HINTS

by Mary Blake

HOME SERVICE DIRECTOR AND HER STAFF



Serve something special — such as Applesauce Chiffon Pie. It's perfect for your Fall card parties and luncheons. The light-as-a-cloud texture comes from whipped Carnation Evaporated Milk. Now Carnation is Velvized to make your desserts even tastier. Get some soon — and use it often!

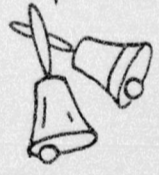


APPLESAUCE CHIFFON PIE
(Makes 9-inch pie)

- CRUST:**
1 1/2 cups gingersnap cookie crumbs
1/4 cup melted butter
- FILLING:**
2 tablespoons (2 envelopes) unflavored gelatine
1/2 cup water
2/3 cup sugar
- 2 cups (1-pound can) applesauce
1/4 teaspoon vanilla
1/4 teaspoon salt
2/3 cup (small can) undiluted CARNATION EVAPORATED MILK
1 tablespoon lemon juice

Combine gingersnap crumbs and butter. Line sides and bottom of 9-inch pie plate. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) 7 minutes. Cool. Soften gelatine in water in top of double boiler. Add sugar and applesauce. Heat over boiling water until gelatine and sugar dissolve. Remove from heat. Pour into bowl. Chill until mixture mounds from spoon. Stir in vanilla and salt. Chill Carnation in refrigerator tray until soft ice crystals form around edges of tray (10-15 minutes). Whip until stiff (about 1 minute). Add lemon juice and continue whipping until very stiff (about 1 minute longer). Fold whipped Carnation into applesauce-gelatine mixture. Spoon into pie shell. Chill 1 1/2 to 2 hours before serving. Garnish with additional 1/2 cup of gingersnap crumbs, if desired.

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