

WIVES LEARN
(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

of four), the organization said. NWRO also demands an end to restrictions in the use of food stamps and the rights of food stamp recipients be respected. NWRO also announced that twenty thousand demonstrators participated in protests in over 12 state capitols to demand a Guaranteed Adequate Income. The actions were part of NWRO's June 30th "birthday in the streets" celebration of its third anniversary.

The actions focused on the failure of state government to implement Section 402 (a) 23 of the 1967 Social Security Amendments which requires that states raise their assistance levels to conform with the raise in cost of living.

Some of the actions included a protest rally by 10,000 people in Boston Commons, a meeting in the governor of the state of Louisiana and 250 demonstrators, and the removal of WRO protestors from the Georgia State Capitol under orders of Governor Lester Maddox in spite of the fact that they had been invited into the office of the Assistant Attorney General, Frank Blankenship.

On June 30th, the National Welfare Rights Organization was three years old. It has been three years of dynamic growth and vigorous activity. In that time the movement has evolved

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the formal structure of NWRO which is now in its second year of operation. NWRO is the only grass-roots poor organization in this country. It has a membership of 30,000 families organized in 250 affiliated groups in 45 states. NWRO, founded in August 1967 and for poor people has grown geometrically in its 2-year history, doubling its membership every six months since its founding convention.

'LET'S STOP'
(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

comprehensive program in communication skills for black people. (This agency has already piloted two communication workshops, one in New York and another in St. Louis, Mo.)

In response to the "reform or die" stance of black and white ministers, the General Synod urged its Executive Council "to take the initiative in mobilizing the Christian people of this nation, through their respective communions and through the National Council of Churches, in an all-out effort to persuade the U. S. government to undertake a massive program ("Domestic Marshall Plan) directed toward the elimination of the crisis in the nation."

The subject of racism as a national and an international moral blight came under analysis. While some white delegates objected to being "manipulated" or "hit over the head," others called for an end to mere words and a beginning of effective action. The General Synod finally recommended that "all investments and funds be withdrawn from financial institutions doing business with South Africa."

It was noted that The United Methodist Church and the Episcopal Church have withdrawn \$10-million and \$2-million, respectively, from banks which participate in a revolving loan arrangement with the apartheid (racist) government of South Africa. The United Church of Christ has investments of more than \$150-million.

While some of the approximately 36 blacks attending the biennial meeting (eight times as many as attended the 1967 meeting in Cincinnati) expressed the feeling of "what did you expect from the church which hasn't implemented the gospel in 2000 years?" Others echoed the attack by the Rev. Albert B. Cleage, Jr., of Detroit's United Church "Shrine of

the Black Madonna" -- "We struck a blow for Jesus but the Devil was very much in the room."

The Rev. Dr. Robert V. Moss, Jr., president of Lancaster Theological Seminary, Lancaster, Pa., was elected president of the two-million-member church. Reflecting how whites are up-tight at this point on the Black Manifesto and James Forman, Dr. Moss declared:

SAY NIXON
(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

replace the act with a voting-right law that applies nationwide.

The administration also wants all literacy tests abolished, but Mitchell has charged that this is just "a purely political attempt to kill the existing Voting Rights act."

"The administration's intention is to try to secure this beachhead they have in the South for the Republican party," Mitchell said. Meanwhile, the Nixon administration's school-desegregation decision was attacked by Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive director, who said, "It's almost enough to make you vomit."

Wilkins, who is not known for making caustic statements, changed his tune somewhat, as he accused President Nixon of sanctioning "the breaking of the law."

"It is not too little, but nothing, and much too late," Wilkins said of the decision. "It has been 15 years since a school district was put on notice to be desegregated."

Joining in the attack on the administration's school-desegregation decision was Charles Evers, Mississippi NAACP field director and recently elected mayor of Fayette, Miss. Calling the decision "almost unbelievable," Evers said he wondered what Nixon would answer when "young Black militants say to Roy Wilkins and Charles Evers: 'We told you it wouldn't work. We told you they didn't give a damn about you, but you kept saying the system would work.'"

One person who, not surprisingly, was happy with the decision was Sen. Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.), who said the new policy was "an improvement... but it does not go as far toward a true freedom-of-choice plan as I would like."

Thurmond had promised, while campaigning for President Nixon in the South last fall, that Nixon would relax the "guidelines of the Johnson administration."

While Thurmond was hailing the decision, Wilkins had another bone to pick with the Nixon administration.

Wilkins suggested that the administration was trying to get Southern support for extension of the federal surtax by adopting a softer line on school desegregation.

"It begins to look like some kind of deal," said Wilkins, who noted that the administration is admittedly "in trouble on the surtax extension."

PROSECUTOR
(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

William Clark. Mrs. Allen, who grew up in the British West Indies, received her undergraduate degree at Chestnut Hill College, Philadelphia, Pa.

In 1942, she moved to Fayetteville with her husband, Dr. C. Westley Allen. They are the parents of eight children. Mrs. Allen received her law degree in 1962 at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. She served a brief internship with Attorney Ereta Alexander of Greensboro, now a judge in the district court system there. Mrs. Allen has set up a private practice here.

MAN SHOT
(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

However, he has also been arrested for inadequate support. This occurred on September 25, 1963 and was resolved in Domestic Relations Court.

When on March 20, 1964, he was picked up on a drunk driving rap, he received a sentence of six months on the roads.

According to files of the City - County Identification Bureau, he has had at least two encounters with agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

On February 19, 1966, he

not only was charged with public drunkenness, but also faced a rap of carrying a concealed weapon.

Malory's final arrest prior to the current one was April 24, 1967, when he was charged with failure to comply with a court order.

This case is expected to be tried in Wake District Court as soon as Avery is apprehended.

BROWN BLASTS
(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

support broadscale affirmative action in employment of minority groups. Brown said that "The very companies who should be the leaders in achieving true equality of employment opportunity have lived up to neither their illusory public promises nor their fundamental public responsibilities. This is the real power in society—the power to improve the lives of the people, and at the same time, unfortunately, to withhold from the people the means through which to improve their situations themselves... It is safe to say that every one of these corporations advertises itself prominently as 'an equal opportunity employer,' yet the number of black people on their payrolls does little to uphold the claim."

Brown described the task of EEOC—to eliminate discrimination in employment on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin—as "formidable, for the system has long and smoothly functioned to the disadvantage of minorities and of women."

In spite of the statutory limitations under which EEOC operates, he said, "there has been a general improvement over the three years (of its existence) in the response of the Commission to the people it was created to serve. In fiscal year 1968, more people than ever before were beneficiaries of the Commission's authority to investigate alleged discriminatory practices and to conciliate violations of Title VII. Over the course of the year, there was more than a doubling of completed investigations and a tripling of successful conciliations above the 1967 levels."

"At the same time, however," he continued, "our experience in achieving compliance through individual charges serves only to confirm the Commission's belief that a broader effort is necessary to get at the roots of employment discrimination." To do this, EEOC intends, among other things, to work for greater inter-agency cooperation within the Government and to hold private conferences with leaders of national industries.

FR. GROUPI
(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

9th and 10th "to make sure the new council does not get into the same rut that you have gotten this one in."

Mayor Thompson "kept his cool" and thanked the group and Groppi for coming and expressed appreciation for living in a land where citizens could speak their minds; and that he felt the visitors were sincere in what they said. Earlier, he reportedly told Groppi he was not going to allow him to tear up Jackson as he had done in Milwaukee.

Charles Evers was inaugurated as the Negro mayor of Fayette, Miss., July 7 with much fanfare since many of his admirers had come from afar that day.

Evers had been overworked and had to be hospitalized just as the NAACP convention was coming to town. He was released Wednesday and appeared on a television interview where he sounded off much to the displeasure of many NAACP visitors. Evers charged the delegates with taking it too easy and of "Lying around when they should have been out exposing Mississippi." He added, "We've been here since Sunday and all we've done is praise the police; the convention came here at our request, to expose Mississippi, not praise it," as he complained of the lack of employment of Negroes in highway, welfare, justice department and draft board offices. Evers demanded that the delegates go back home and write letters to their congressmen and senators - after seeing Negro conditions here first-hand and demand improvement.



REP. FRYE VISITS TUSKEGEE—Guidance and counseling services for the non-college bound student were discussed recently during a three-day conference sponsored by Tuskegee Institute's School of Education in cooperation with the International Paper Company Foundation. Henry Frye (center), North Carolina's first Negro state legislator, urged the conferees to "acquaint students with the nature of change and how change takes place in the social order." Frye pursues a point here with (left to right): Richard Millett, a vice president of Education; Dr. Fannie R. Cooley, associate professor in the School of Education at Tuskegee, and Guy Crawford, principal of Nichols Junior High in Tuskegee, Alabama.



RADIATION HAZARDS DISCUSSED - High school science teachers, studying at Saint Augustine's College, discuss radiation hazards with lecturer. Left to right: Mrs. Joyce P. Huey of Annapolis, Md.; L. T. Coruthers, speaker, from N. C. State University, and Bill Lawson of Raleigh. Coruthers spoke on July 2, in the Penick Hall of Science amphitheater at Saint Augustine's College.

Tobacco Growers Alerted To Increase In Hornworms

Tar Heel tobacco growers may want to keep their crop checked extra close this year for hornworms.

R. L. Robertson, extension entomologist at North Carolina State University, said that more early season hornworms have been noticed this year than have been seen of the last several years.

"We don't expect a serious infestation of hornworms, but we are seeing some increase," Robertson commented. Hornworms were once a major problem for tobacco growers. The problem began

BEHIND YOUR HEALTH

H. E. Kingman, Jr., D.V.M. A statement which reads "before the drug was approved for use in man, experimental tests in rabbits, rats and dogs showed that the compound... appears in similar form in the text of nearly all scientific articles describing the development of new pharmacological products for the treatment of disease in man."

The public is vaguely aware of the need to test new drugs but probably does not appreciate the vast importance of animal experimentation in testing or the wide variety of tests needed.

For example: a new product that shows considerable promise for the treatment of arthritis was tested in rabbits, rats and dogs to determine if it had any teratogenic effects—the ability to cause defects in developing embryos.

In addition the drug was given for long periods of time at high dosage levels to rats and dogs to see if gastrointestinal or other abnormalities would develop indicating toxicity.

Since anti-arthritis compounds are expected to relieve pain and reduce inflammation, their relative effectiveness must be measured, and this testing is usually performed on rats, comparing the new drug with standard results known to be produced by another drug such as aspirin.

Tests on animals are time consuming and expensive since large numbers and several species must be used, and the tests are conducted over periods of time lasting as long as two or three years. But animal tests are essential before clinical tests can be tried on humans—even in arthritic patients, many of whom would gladly take substantial risks in the hope of gaining some relief.

One thing that is causing hornworms to build up again is the slowness with which farmers have destroyed their old tobacco stalks for the past two seasons, Robertson said. Farmers are doing a fairly good job of destroying their old stalks, but they are not getting the stalks destroyed soon enough after harvest. Thus, the hornworms are able to feed and reproduce for a longer period.

"One of the best ways to stop this build up of hornworms is for a farmer to destroy his tobacco stalks as soon as harvest is complete," Robertson emphasized.

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HOUSEKEEPING A-Z
By Joan Warden

It's Camp To Camp
High camp or low camp, you have to keep house even on the road. To keep your camping more than cleaning, here are a few suggestions: furnishings and equipment should be kept to a minimum. Use nesties—props wherever possible—drawing bags for toiletries, net bags for laundry, plastic bags for just about everything, and hang these up for order and safety's sake. For cleaning gear use a foldable soft-drink carton and keep the contents as simple and general as possible: sponges, lots of paper towels, a scrub brush and a triple-duty pine oil cleaner-disinfectant to clean, disinfect and deodorize all at once. So whether you take the high road or the low road, don't let house-keeping keep you from camping.

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