

DETECTIVES (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1) is Willie "Pig" Smith, 30, 405 Dakar Street. Others facing these charges include Miss Sylvia Ann Young, 21, 306 Pugh Street; Miss Barbara Jean Knight, 28, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Alphonso Shermall Boling, 23, Richmond, Va.; Junius Richard Brown, 19, Richmond; Miss Brenda Brown, 23, 206 Pugh Street; and Miss Barbara Ann Edwards, 26, New York City.

The arrests were made by Raleigh Detectives B. E. Tucker, J. L. Barbour, C. J. Williams and Patrolman D. W. Dalmas.

Bond for each of the seven was set at \$200 by Magistrate Charles Poole, pending a hearing soon on the charges in Wake District Court.

BUY HOME

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1) yor of Fayette.

The 17-year-old Green was killed by a bullet fired by State Police while leaving a local bus on his way home from work during the disorders at Jackson State. He was more than 100 yards from the scene of the disorders at the time he was shot.

Green was one of the main sources of support of his mother and eight brothers and sisters. Two weeks prior to James Green's death, the home in which his family resided burned to the ground accidentally. The home was insured for only \$150.

The twin tragedies which fell upon the Green family prompted the Board of Directors of the Medgar Evers Fund to appropriate funds to purchase the new home for the Green family.

In announcing purchase of the home and transfer of the deed to the mother of James, Mayor Evers said: "We wanted both to demonstrate to the innocent victims of the Jackson State College disaster that Americans of both races deplore the indiscriminate use of force against unarmed black college students and to do this in a manner consistent with Medgar's non-violent approach to life. Clearly, the Green family needed a decent home more than anything else so we chose this way to demonstrate our concern," he added.

MORE BANKS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1) but in response to the banking needs of communities where these banks are located.

"With rare exception, Black banks are typically located in the nation's ghettos," Dr. Irons observed. "If one accepts the premise that the general population needs a commercial bank that is convenient and empathetic to its financial and economic needs, should the Black population aspire to any less?" Dr. Irons said he agreed that the major banks could better meet the needs of the ghetto community, but he asked, "Have they done it?"

"Perhaps to some degree, they have," he answered, "but the preponderance of evidence suggests that the major banks, by nature or by policy, devote a relatively small amount to their loan portfolios to small business, irrespective of race."

Dr. Irons emphasized a series of fundamental actions which, he said, must be taken to improve the strength and viability of Black banks.

"In the first place, public policy must never revert to the pre-1963 period when Blacks were systematically discouraged from seeking banking charters. Secondly, the fundamental economic unit of the Black community, i. e., the family, must ultimately be given the opportunity to earn on a parity with its white counterpart, thereby eliminating the 40 percent gap between these two groups."

"Thirdly, the federal, state and local governments must begin to utilize Black banks as depositories in the same manner as other banks are used. Fourthly, the major corporations, who, through the sale of their products in the minority community drain resources from these communities, should consider using minority banks as depositories. This would serve as a counterforce to the continual wealth out-flow from these areas, a phenomenon which I term a chronic balance of payment drain."

EXPO PLANS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1) and throughout the country with black ownership or those concerns throughout the country interested in making a positive contribution to the Black market. Also scheduled for showing at the B-3 Expo is the Funn Collection of Afro-American History, an exhibition of history and culture that covers 14 years of compiling by Carlton Funn, for the purpose of Cultural Awareness and Understanding. Several participants in the 1970 Expo have reserved space to display their wares in the 1971 Expo, included among them are: Gulf Oil Company, Safari Limited, RC/PR, and Metropolitan Coach Company. The Black Entrepreneurship Seminar will present panelists from private enterprise, the Federal and State Governmental

agencies and the general public to answer questions and solve problems. Another highlight of the Expo will be the opportunity for black manufacturers to show the wares and make business deals and contacts. For further information, write The Director B-3 Expo, P. O., Box 1139, Danville, Va., 24541.

FEARS FIRST

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1) World War II draft legislation. Since that time, Negro officers have served as Directors in the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands, which also have Headquarters similar to those in the 50 States. However, these appointments were not subject to nomination by an elected Governor.

Governor Holton's action is the first such nomination. Mr. Fears will serve in the Selective Service post for an indefinite period. He will be on a leave of absence for three years from Norfolk State College, where, currently, he is Director of Athletics and an Assistant Professor. He has worked at the faculty at the Norfolk school since 1962.

From 1962 until 1965, he served as that school's head basketball coach, during which time his teams won 152 games and lost 31. For his coaching achievements at Norfolk State, Mr. Fears has received many honors, including being named CIAA (Central Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association) Coach of the Year in 1964.

Mr. Fears is a graduate of Florida A&M and has a Master's Degree from Ohio State University. At Florida A&M, he captained the basketball team for three years and played on three conference championship teams.

After service in the Army, in Europe, he taught high school in Florida, later moved to Southern University A&M in Baton Rouge, Louisiana as an Instructor and basketball coach, and in 1960, joined the faculty of Florida A&M as an Assistant Professor and assistant basketball coach. He left that school in 1962 when he accepted a position at Norfolk State.

Fears is married to the former Evelyn Frances Lawlah, whose father, Dr. John W. Lawlah, is a former Dean of the Medical School at Howard University. The Fears' have two sons, age 13 and 10.

Mr. Fears is one of four newly appointed State Directors. The others are: John J. Womack (Montana), Melvin N. Glantz (Texas), and Dean O. Sweet (Illinois).

Sweet, 49, of Springfield, Ill. will assume the duties of Illinois State Director on Jan. 1, 1971. Mr. Sweet, who served in the Army during World War II, and was recalled for service in Korea, has been Director of the Township Officials Association of Illinois since 1965. He is married to the former Patricia Ann Harnett. They have three children. His son, Roger served in the Marine Corps in Vietnam.

Colonel Glantz, 54, has been named State Director of Selective Service for the State of Texas, effective Jan. 1, 1971. Colonel Glantz has served since Oct., 1962 as National Selective Service headquarters representative for Texas and the Southwest. Married, and the father of four children, Colonel Glantz is a native of Norman, Oklahoma.

Lt. Colonel Womack, 50, was appointed State Director of Selective Service for the State of Montana on Dec. 3, 1970. Colonel Womack has been National Headquarters representative for the West Coast region since Feb., 1969. A native of Ennis, Montana, he was, at one time, Superintendent of Schools in Dillon, Montana. Married and the father of four children, Colonel Womack, who served in both the Officer and Enlisted ranks in World War II, is, in addition to his duties as State Director of Selective Service, the Adjutant General for the State of Montana.

ECONOMICS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1) en the community." Doss explains in pointing out the difference between ICBF's philosophy and that of Black capitalism. "Those guys who want to make it as individual entrepreneurs some times run smack up against this philosophy of ours and we run smack up against them and we have a real tug of war," he says. "But if we're going to stay in there with them, if we're going to be part of what they're doing, they're going to be working to really develop the Black community and not just do their own thing."

ICBF attributes its founding to "a \$100,000 misunderstanding." Following the civil disorders of 1967, a coalition group called the New Detroit Committee was formed to help the Black community. Another group, composed of some of Detroit's Black leaders was offered \$100,000 by the Committee to build Black businesses. The group turned down the offer, charging that there were strings attached. Some of those who had refused the money organized ICBF, which will receive its funds from the city's power structure but makes all decisions on how the money is to be spent.

Financing of Renmuth, Inc., a large-scale metal stamping plant and of Global Gourmet, Inc., a meat processing company, was arranged by ICBF; they are the type of large-scale businesses which ICBF feels will have a real impact on the economy.

Global Gourmet plans to set up free franchises for Blacks who want to go into business for themselves. Manisee Boswell, the company's president, says the franchisees will allow a Black man "to go back into his own community, become his own manager, to become his own boss, and setting himself up in business with the help of Global Gourmet, and becoming a profit-making entity."

OFFICIALS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1) myself. We discussed the matter at length with some very conflicting information from Mr. Huggins."

To the best of my knowledge, the only thing that I was able to determine was that Officer Rountree had stated that whatever force and action that he had to use and did employ at the time to carry out the arrest involving Mr. Huggins on the day in question was absolutely necessary. I was unable to gather anything of any strength to contradict what Officer Rountree has stated. Due to the strongly conflicting stories that Mr. Huggins has told, I feel that this matter definitely should be heard in court and as soon as possible.

"I was unable to make any definite determinations where Officer Rountree was guilty of any misconduct in carrying out this arrest.

"This officer was at this location in answer to a call when this encounter occurred, and we have talked to other disinterested parties about the incident and were unable to substantiate any of Mr. Huggins' accusations.

HUGGINS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1) driver's hand, and the car hit the curve, then went down the yard between the house and a tree there."

Mr. Huggins said he then went to the house and knocked on the lady's door to use her phone and to tell her what had happened. He called Acme Cab for a wrecker. Officer Floyd Lee Rountree arrived around the same time at the scene. Huggins had 3 German Shepherds and a Siberian Husky dog in his car.

After Huggins told Rountree what had happened, the cop told him that he was placing him under arrest, but not what the arrest was for. Huggins said "okay." He then let the cop search him, then handcuffed him from behind. Then Wesley "Boobie" Clark came up with the Acme wrecker. Huggins said he then told Rountree that he had to take the dogs home because they might harm someone. The cop told him that he could not do this.

Huggins said, "I got the dogs out of the car, 3 on a leash and one free. Then I turned and started to walk away—handcuffed. He said 'You can't take the dogs home.' We never scuffled. When I walked away, Rountree said, 'I will kill you and the dogs.' As I was walking on down Fowle Street, he fired twice. At first, I didn't know I was shot and I kept walking. Wesley Clark tried to hold me to keep me from going any further."

"I got free of him and took the dogs on home. I gave them to a young boy who knows the dogs and he carried them in to the house. At this time, a white police sergeant came up. He took me back to Manly Street, where Rountree's car was and transferred me from his car to the cop's car, at which time Rountree hit me with a night stick (on the back of Huggins' head) and sprayed Mace into my face, transferred me into Rountree's car."

"From there, I was taken to Wake Memorial and refused treatment. From the hospital, I refused to go back to police headquarters (magistrate's office) with Rountree. Captain James M. Stel was at hospital when I arrived. When I finally came back to the magistrate's office, I was handed three warrants—resisting arrest, assault on an officer and driving under the influence. I was then taken upstairs without being given a chance to make a telephone call. I was kept in jail from 9:30 p.m. Christmas night until 2 a.m. the next day where I was served a P. I. warrant by my bondsman."

A Newsmen saw blood on Huggins' blue trousers and two holes in his black leather coat where a bullet entered and emerged. Seat of his trousers were ruined. "I had been drinking," Huggins told a CAROLINIAN newsmen, "but I was not even high. I was struck on the back of my head and shoulders and upper part of my body with that black-jack. I was also dragged and skinned by knees, back and a tonneau was torn off. Man, I couldn't even sleep last night" (Tuesday). Mr. Huggins had been shot in the right side of

his back and the upper right thigh. Officer Rountree was using the gun of another officer as his had been stolen a few hours earlier.

E. PALMER

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1) teaching profession. For this endeavor \$4.9 million has been appropriated under the Education Professions Development Act. For those persons who desire to enter other fields, a new \$200,000 training program is being developed under the Manpower Development Act.

"In my personal opinion, it is mighty 'generous' of the Nixon Administration to afford so much money to perpetuate discrimination. The very fact that this offer is being made to black educators with no reference to preventive action against this practice of unfair, unethical, and discriminatory dismissal of black educators, in itself supports and perpetuates the dismissal of blacks. No evidence has been produced which lays the basis for the conclusion, 'that black educators dismissed are incompetent; therefore, need retraining.' To the contrary, the courts have ruled in many cases in North Carolina that the dismissal of blacks was racially discriminatory and either ordered re-instatement or back pay and damages.

"The real cause of the elimination of black educators in the South is due to attitudes, attitudes based on myths of black inferiority and white supremacy. Many whites fear the idea of black teachers having access to white minds and black administrators having supervision over white teachers and white children. The act of dismissing black educators then becomes one of pure discrimination under the excuse of guise of incompetence.

"The Federal Government is often accused of wasting much of the taxpayers dollars, but never, in my estimation, has a bigger waste of public funds been publicly acclaimed. If the current administration wants to help this society, then it had best get on with the problem of implementing the established law of the land and desegregate the schools. These millions of dollars can best be spent aiding in attitudinal changes of boards of education, administrators, and communities where desegregation has to occur.

"The black teachers in North Carolina and throughout the South view this program as negative and resent its implications. The institutions of our State, the State Department of Public Instruction and the State Board of Education should be equally embarrassed and humiliated. The program advanced by the Nixon Administration says, in essence, that our teacher training institutions graduate illiterate teachers and the certification standards set up permit unqualified teachers to enter the profession. I have always felt that our teacher training programs and certification standards were ahead of most States in many respects. This does not include the present use of the NTE, however.

"After the black educator is retrained, then what? He or she will still have to face the same two problems: 1. the attitude of racial discrimination, and 2. the quota system (the maximum number of blacks to be hired in a given situation). It behooves the black educators to continue to fight for their rightful place in the current educational arena. They are already qualified to teach children black and white. After all, it was the black teachers' parents or grandparents who took care of the white children from infancy and therefore are better qualified to teach both races.

"The present administration is not fooling anyone. It is not fulfilling its commitment to the South to slow down or stop school desegregation, because the courts will not allow it, and neither is it implementing the Civil Rights Act of 1964."

AWARENESS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1) the world can repair the damage to Black children which results if their parents neglect the task of teaching them how to handle the prejudice of others, declared Drs. Alvin F. Pous-saint of Harvard and James P. Comer of Yale in the January issue of Redbook magazine, released recently.

"Black parents are in the delicate position of having to define for themselves appropriate responses to the racism in society. . . (and) many of us who wish to protect our children from the trauma of being Black in America have developed certain 'compensatory responses' (to prejudice)," the psychiatrists contended.

"For example, recent campaigns initiated in a number of Black Communities have involved the enrollment of preschoolers in programs designed to promote feelings of racial pride. Most of these programs are good because they present our heritage effectively in a well-rounded curriculum. However, those who teach by rote the slogans of Black dignity—'I am Afro-American,' 'Black is beautiful'—may be too ex-

treme in their approach. It is possible that drilling Black pride into a child's head is a stereotyped and isolated manner may actually have the reverse effect."

The psychiatrists urged middle-class parents in particular to beware of giving their children "exaggerated" rewards. "Sometimes we try to relieve our own sense of guilt for the burdens imposed on our children by being overgenerous and permissive. . . . But material gifts alone cannot give a child a sense of worth; in fact, they may give him a false sense of power."

Mrs. Poussaint and Comer contended that the Black child is more likely to develop a sound sense of his own worth in a family where the dignity of all people is respected.

DR. COBB

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1) ogists, American Association for the History of Medicine, and the Anatomical Society of Great Britain and Ireland. He also has served six terms as president of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of the District of Columbia—the subject of one of his books, The First Negro Medical Society.

GETS 100GS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1) In Mississippi, who was assassinated in 1963. Its first program commitment is to aid the social and economic development of Fayette, where a Negro, Charles Everts, was elected Mayor in 1969—the first in Mississippi since Reconstruction.

Mrs. Myrtle Everts, in announcing the grant, noted that most of the funds covering the grant were received from thousands of small donations across the country. Since its advent, more than 15,000 individuals have contributed to the Fund.

The Fund has been supporting a community health center in Fayette since last June, when volunteer doctors from Flint and Grand Rapids, Michigan, began serving two-week stints in three-man teams to provide free medical care to the county's indigents and low-cost to those who could afford it, regardless of race.

When the new community center is completed in mid-1971, the community health center will move its services there from its present temporary quarters.

Overall, the multi-purpose center will cover about 24,000

square feet, of which about one fourth will house the health services.

The following are some of the services to be provided in the new building: -Head Star Nursery School for children of Jefferson and neighboring Adams County, with youngsters receiving medical care, inoculations and examinations from the community health service as well;

-Job counselling and training services under the auspices of the Neighborhood Youth Corps, the State Employment Service and the bi-county improvement Corporation; -Remedial education for high school dropouts, continuing education for adults, home economics classes, agricultural information programs and training sessions in consumer education and cooperative dental treatment.

SIMPLE GAMES ARE BEST

Have you ever seen children sitting around trying to decipher rules for a game? Not for long, you haven't. If they can't grasp the idea quickly, they will almost surely lose interest.

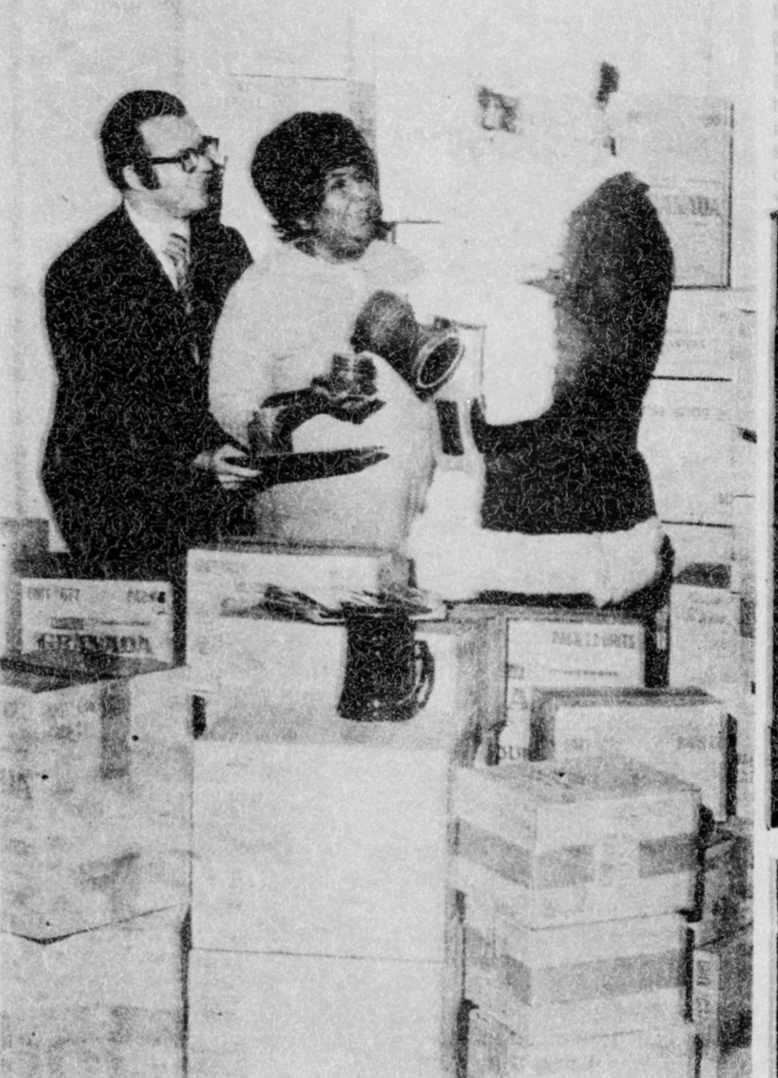
The guideline to remember in selecting a game for your children is—make sure it provides instant involvement. Many parents have learned the hard way. They search for the biggest, most complex game with the greatest number of pieces. When they bring it home they are treated to the unhappy sight of watching their puzzled children spend two minutes trying to determine what it takes to win—then giving up. Rather

than lose by default, mom or dad may be tempted to spend time supervising play until the rules are understood. That's not a good idea. It would be better to allow the children to make up their own rules. The game will be just as enjoyable. Better still—get a game that is easily understood, provides for at least two to four players, and can be completed in a few minutes.

Ideal Toys this year has introduced a series of games that fit all these criteria. Buckaroo, a weight balancing game with exciting action, Sure Shot basketball, baseball and hockey games, which even a sport novice can enjoy, and Wrestle Around are part of the broad line that can be found in almost any toy department. These games can be played and enjoyed by children in a wide age range. Which brings up another parental pitfall.

Many manufacturers put recommended age ranges on their products. Remember, that's a guide, not a rule. Parents are the best judges of their child's mental age and play interest. Buy accordingly.

Join Ideal's new S.T.A.R. TEAM Club and get official membership card, ring, jacket patch, space map and map case, by sending \$1 to S.T.A.R. TEAM Command, P.O. Box 612, Rosemont, Minn. 55068.



LIKE MANNA FROM HEAVEN—\$5,000 worth of new dinnerware was delivered by Santa Claus to Detroit's famous Mother Waddles, just as she was planning to set up a dining room at her Perpetual Mission, 3700 Gratiot. The 2259 pieces of heavy-duty earthenware were a gift from Wrigley and Allied Supermarkets, Inc., a Detroit-based chain of 364 supermarkets in 24 states. Patrick Hayden, (left) director of advertising for Wrigley Supermarkets, Inc., commented that Santa could take a few pointers from Mother Waddles, who has planned a dining room which would cater meals to help support her many charitable projects, and also would serve to train people in food service operation.

SWEEPSTAKES

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1) The Sweepstakes Spotlight this week is on Terry's Furniture Company, 214 E. Martin Street. For the best in good, economical furniture, see Mr. Edward M. Terry today.

It is important that the persons who have these lucky tickets understand that he or she SHOULD NOT go to the businesses involved but first present them to The CAROLINIAN for verification. Deadline for submitting any winning house number to this office is Monday, Jan. 4 at 5 p.m. If no one claims the merchandise the week that it is offered, then when that particular merchant's number is drawn again in the revised Sweepstakes feature, amounts indicated will be added to it.

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