

E. CARSON (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)
ell were four incumbents and a former mayor of the city, Incumbent Alton Strickland led the balloting in Tuesday's election with 8,939 votes. Other incumbents chosen to serve on the city council were Tom Bradshaw with 8,909, Jesse Sanderson with 8,563 votes, Robert Shoffner with 8,179 votes and William Enloe, former mayor of Raleigh with 7,886 votes.

Chairman W. Casper Holroyd led the vote-getting for the three school board seats. He polled 8,439 votes. Also winning seats on the school board were Gilliam Nicholson with 7,833 votes and Mrs. Betsy Runkle with 6,835 votes.

A total of 15,682 voters turned out for Tuesday's election after a small turnout for the primaries two weeks ago. Only 9,363 turned out for the primary election.

Lightner and Carson ran one-two in the six predominantly black precincts but Lightner garnered better than 500 more votes in these six polling places. Lightner collected a total of 2,649 votes in precincts 20, 22, 25, 26, 34 and 35 while Carson totaled 2,127 votes in these same precincts.

Lightner, who made the strongest showing ever by a black council candidate, expressed his happiness of being re-elected by saying, "What else is there for me to say other than I'm happy I got elected. Lightner's total of 8,613 votes topped his 1969 total of 8,586 votes.

The new council will take office in July. The council, at this time, will elect new mayor, Mayor Seby Jones did not seek re-election to the council this time. His name was placed on the ballot but he withdrew from the race officially after the primary.

U. S. ARMY (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1) and bars which discriminate against blacks, "off-limits" to all servicemen. Encouraging was the fact that most blacks were content to abide by the democratic processes in correcting these evils; whereas, a sizeable minority was growing increasingly impatient displaying a lack of faith in the administration's ability and will to correct the inequities named.

NAACP pointed out that similar fact-finding junkets had been made following the Korean War, World War II and World War I to expose and seek correction of discriminatory practices heaped upon Negroes; and always with marked improvement resulting. Former chief counsel Thurgood Marshall made the Korean trip. The late Walter White did the World War II survey; and the renowned W. E. B. DuBois, (founder of the NAACP CRISIS Magazine) "unearthed the scandalous, officially-sponsored discrimination against Negro servicemen" during the World War I period.

Wilkins sent a hot wire to Senator Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., demanding an apology for an alleged statement (amendment) charging that liberal northerners were financing much of NAACP's freedom fighting which NAACP did not wish to attribute. Wilkins pointed out that NAACP's rank and file membership contributes more than a million dollars annually to promote its legislative programs, not denying that NAACP and the Legal Defense and Educational Fund heartily welcomes all contributions to promote justice and equality for all Americans.

WIFE SAYS (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1) Miller answered the call. Mrs. Covington informed the cop that on the previous night, around 10 o'clock, in reference to an assault case, that her husband, Charlie Covington, same address, had assaulted her by striking her about the head with his hands.

The woman further declared that her husband pulled her "hair out by the handfuls". Covington, who was arrested on the previous day for disorderly conduct, in a different case, was arrested for assault on a female after his wife signed a warrant.

The woman suffered bruises on both cheeks and the ravages of having her hair pulled from her head. A witness in the case was listed as Lawrence Covington, believed to be the son of Mr. and Mrs. Covington.

Covington will have his day in court (Wake County District) on Friday, May 7, at 2 p.m., on the assault on a female rap. The other charge, disorderly conduct, will allegedly be tried later date.

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GALIFIANAKIS (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1) Law as a visiting professor. He served on active duty with the United States Air Force Judge Advocate General's Department, during which he earned the National Defense Service Medal, Vietnam Campaign Medal and the Bronze Star.

During his military service, Michaux attained the rank of Captain, a rank he currently holds in the United States Air Force Reserve. Michaux is the son of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Michaux of 408 Formosa Street in Durham, and is married to the former Della Ann Dafford of Dunn.

The Michauxes are members of St. Joseph's AME Church, where he serves as a steward. STATE VOTE (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1) incorporated in 1969 and has a predominantly black population, held its first election Tuesday. Only one white candidate filed in the election. James Boone polled 81 votes to win the race for mayor of Cofield defeating Jimmy Hoggard who had 16 votes. Hoggard was the one white candidate on the ticket. Elected to the all-black town council were Mrs. Nellie C. Melton, Vernell Pugh, James C. Smith, Issac James and James Williams.

The Rev. G. D. McNeil polled 821 votes to become the first black ever elected to the Dunn city council. L. R. Morgan became the first black elected since the Reconstruction period in New Bern.

Willie B. Nixon led the ticket for the two council seats in Burgaw to become the first black councilman in this town. Melvin Gordo, a teacher, became the first Negro to be elected in "Dunn" as he won a seat on the town council and James Barbour finished second in the voting for a town council seat by polling 729 votes in Smithfield.

John Taylor and Clarence Gray won seats on the six-member city council in Greenville while Tarboro increased its Negro representation from one to two members. Dr. M.A. Ray was re-elected unopposed while Johnny Smith gained a position by winning the sixth Ward seat on the eight-man town board.

For the first time in the last ten years, Kinston has a black man on the governing board. W. C. Dortch gained a spot on the city council in this city.

Elsewhere in North Carolina elections, incumbent Marlon George polled 100 more votes than any other candidate as he led the balloting in Fayetteville. He received 4,259 votes in the city council race.

Re-elected to terms were Dr. J. C. Owens in Roxboro, George Rawson in Columbia, Earl Whitted, Jr. in Goldsboro, Henry Marsh in Apsokke, Jacob Ruffin in Murfreesboro, Emanuel Douglas in Southern Pines, C. E. Wilkins in Roper and Samuel E. Buford, principal of the Wingate Anderson High School, won a post in High Point.

In Greensboro, two black members, Jimmy Barber and Vance Chavis, finished fifth and sixth respectively to regain their seats on the seven-man city council in that city.

EX-LOCAL (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1) at the age of 59 last week. A graduate of Cheyney College in Pennsylvania with a B. S. degree, Mrs. Jones taught nutrition at Shaw University before going over to St. Augustine's to teach courses in nutrition. During this time, she also found time to do some work at Tuttle Community College.

Mrs. Jones, who received her master's degree from Columbia University, also taught home economics courses at Tuskegee Institute before joining the New York Bureau of Public Welfare 17 years ago. She served in the capacity as nutrition consultant for the Welfare Bureau.

She was a life-long member of the YWCA serving and working with the program where-

ever she went. Mrs. Jones was a member of the Union Baptist Church in Montclair and belonged to the Cheyney Alumnae Association and Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority. Survivors include her husband; one son, William Henry Jr. of New York and her mother, Mrs. Nellie Tate of Montclair.

RURAL POOR (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1) Other points the report makes:

--The amount set aside for FmHA rural housing loans is insufficient, even if it were distributed where it should be. --"Traditional racism" in the FmHA and its parent organization, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, deters many blacks from applying for loans.

--Local three-member committees of the FmHA, which must approve housing loans, still have disproportionate numbers of white members.

Between 60 and 70 per cent of the nation's substandard housing is in rural America - more than four million units - and a large percentage of it is in the South, the report notes. It says this housing blight continues to exist in large part because the FmHA "is super-conscious of the desires of Congress, and super-sensitive to the charge that it is giving money away in a 'socialistic' fashion."

It adds: "As a whole, of course, the U. S. Department of Agriculture is extremely conservative branch of the government which has been firmly in control of the less visionary members of Congress since shortly after World War II. The USDA has not empowered the FmHA to liberalize its regulations because Congress -- especially its powerful Southern and Midwestern members -- did not want it to."

The report says FmHA's administrators have made "significant progress in equalizing its racial composition" in the past several years but Black representation remains too small.

As of December, 1970, in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, there were 76 non-whites among 776 FmHA professional personnel; 231 non-white committees among 993; and 112 non-white committee chairmen among 327. (See state-by-state breakdowns).

These figures, as well as figures on the number of loans made to blacks and whites, indicate are "encouraging signs" of change in FmHA, for obtaining the loans themselves guarantee that those most in need of them will be left out.

"Less than six per cent of the FmHA total loans made in 1970 went to families with an income of less than \$3,000," it says. "Many simply don't possess the knowhow and experience necessary to cope with the forms and letters and affidavits required of an applicant. Many white FmHA officials realize the tremendous gap still left between the black and the white farmer, and make every effort to contact and help the blacks, but the effort often ends in frustration and confusion on both sides. Of course, blacks' experience with the FmHA in the past taught them that it would do them no good to even attempt to apply for a loan."

Under present regulations, FmHA's housing loans are not made in towns of more than 10,000 population. The SRC report recommends that this size limitation be raised to 25,000 population.

Other recommendations include proposals that steps be taken to reinstate direct grants to individuals for housing repair and improvement under the 504 program and that the FmHA re-examine its internal structure and attempt to substitute professional judgment for the now largely amateur opinions of the three-man local committees.

The report was prepared by William Winn for the Housing and Urban Planning Project of the Southern Regional Council, a privately-funded agency dealing with problems of race and poverty.

FSU FEATURES (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1) if not all, remained in the profession and rendered creditable service. The members expected to be present are Mrs. Irene Hill, Clinton; Mrs. Estella McNeil, Fayetteville; Mrs. Mary Watson, Raleigh; Alexander Barnes, Durham; Mrs. Della Jones, Smithfield; Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Saunders, Southern Pines and Mr. and Mrs. C. Nathaniel Caple, Morven.

Persons close to Negro education remember that there were on by three accredited Negro high schools in the state at that time, supported by the state, Fayetteville State Normal, Elizabeth City State Normal and Winston-Salem State Normal. Elementary B. teacher certificates were issued, that had a starting salary of \$55.00 per month. There were only two brick buildings on the campus, one used for administration and class rooms and the other was the dining room in the basement. There was no tuition, in lieu of the promise to teach. The cost of board and lodging was \$6.00 per year.

A member of the class related how boys received vocational trade training by first learning the name and types of tools and then began sanding lumber to make book racks and book cases. Perhaps the first on-the-job experience these promising craftsmen received was the building of a garage for the first car bought by the president, Dr. E. E. Smith, in 1918. The members allege that real on-the-job agricultural training was available practically throughout the eight months of the scholastic year. The boys learned, or at least implemented their back-home farm training, by working on adjacent farms from harvesting in the fall, clearing away hedge rows, in the winter and preparing the soil for planting in the spring. One of the few living members of the faculty, Prof. J. E. Copping, who doubled as the math teacher and athletic coach, along with teaching manual training, will be the guest of the class.

The hands of the girls were, also kept busy. Domestic science and domestic art were high on the curriculum sheet. All of them had to take turns in preparing and serving food in the dining room. The curriculum spelled out, in very definite ways, how to cook, wash and sew. There was also the matter of learning how to can foods and vegetables.

The main fuel was wood and another item on the boys' work list was the cutting of wood, both green and dry, to supply the two brick buildings, the president's home and the cottages, in which they lived. The only heating appliance in the girls' dormitory, with the girls' building were small laundry heaters and the wood could only be 6" long. Discipline was the order of the day and any infraction, by a boy, was to spend more hours cutting wood. A girl's punishment was scrubbing the floors of the dormitory, on her knees. This also was one of the courses offered in domestic science.

These and many other happenings of yesteryear will be rehearsed, discussed and even some reenacted by those who attend the 50th anniversary. Registration will begin at Holiday Inn, May 14. Those who come early will attend a get-together Friday night. The class will have breakfast at 9:30 a.m., May 15 and then go to the campus for a day of fun activity. They will be featured in a "This is Your Life" presentation. A brief memorial service will be held for those who have passed on. The public program will be climaxed with an address by the Honorable Hilliard E. Moore, Class of '57, Mayor of Lawnside, N. J. He is expected to contrast the education of the twenties, which offered only high school diplomas, with limited possibilities, with that of now, where complimenting degrees are given and the world is a big parish. The class and all alumni, along with former students, relatives and friends, will be the guests of a dinner, following the close of the public session.

NBA HEAD (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1) ing the cause and solution of this problem." He added, "What is lacking is the will to do what needs to be done. It seems clear to me that until individual and institutional racism is eradicated in this country, no amount of programming, no matter how sophisticated or sound, will be of consequence." He emphasized that only incisive action by the President of the United States can effect the change needed to improve conditions of Black Americans. Dr. Irons said the executive branch of the Federal Government must eliminate job discrimination within its own ranks as a first priority. Further, he said, the government must use its massive purchasing power, which ranges from 75 to \$100 billion annually, to eradicate job discrimination in the private sector. He also recommended: \*That a comprehensive program be initiated to facilitate sound economic enterprises by Black and other minorities as a means of bringing them into the free enterprise system for the first time. \*That Urban Development Banks be created in much the same format as the agriculture credit banks of 1916. The purpose of the Urban Development Banks, according to Dr. Irons, is "to provide both short and long term capital to the urban centers, and also to provide management and technical assistance in a comprehensive program similar to the Marshall Plan which the United States developed to rehabilitate Europe after World War II. These banks would facilitate the development of existing minority banks and foster the creation of others. Dr. Irons formerly served as the chairman of the Department of Business at Howard University. He has been Executive Director of the National Bankers Association for the past three years.

NEEDS OF (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1) jority, he called upon this im-



MAY DAY AT SAINT AUGUSTINE'S COLLEGE - In the center is Miss Marjorie Louise Taylor, May Day Queen at Saint Augustine's College, who reigned over the festivities on Saturday, May 1. Escorts and attendants are

left to right: Ollie M. Dunston, Jr., Miss Yvonne Carballo, Kenneth Hall, Miss Constance Sands, Master Ivan Holloway, Little Miss Brenda Bradley, Miss Queen Thompson, William J. LeCount, Miss Deidre Anthony and Sherman Arrington.

SWEEPSTAKES (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1) important population segment of America to revolt against: 1) Racism - that state of mind which through decades and centuries of practice has become embedded in the psyche and emotions to the point that it has become a motor reflex. Thus, America has been placed in the untenable position of projecting before the world a democratic image while operating in the reality context of institutional racism. This has resulted in a nation of SCHIZOPHRENICS.

2) The descending attitudes of whites coming into Black communities on a white agenda. 3) American institutions which breed and perpetuate racism and retard our national development.

4) Legislative bodies which in times of economic stress, snatch survival dollars from the poor so that the abundant wealth and comfort of a few remain relatively undisturbed. 5) A system which plows millions of tons of food into the ground while millions of Americans starve and are malnourished because of insufficient food.

6) A system of criminal justice which denies opportunity to 1/4 of its citizens to gain the income necessary to live, then base their freedom from the criminal process on the possession of money for counsel or bail. Dope peddlers don't spend 24 months in jail, but for inability to raise bail, a man who steals ten dollars can and often does. Freedom like diamonds is a precious commodity for sale. 7) A system which projects the wealth of a nation before 95% of its population (T.V.) then tells them that there is no bread for them to eat nor is there a house for them to live in. It is tantamount to telling a man its dark when he is blinded by the light - that the sun is shining when he is soaking from the rain or that it is hot when he is freezing from the cold.

The address was delivered at a banquet held in the Fort Wayne Chamber of Commerce Ballroom, and sponsored by the Martin Luther King Living Memorial Organization and the Fort Wayne Urban League.

INCREASES (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1) year were in the top municipal positions--mayor, vice mayor, councilman, and/or alderman.

A previous study, made by the Metropolitan Applied Research Center (MARC) in February, 1970, listed a total of 1,469 Blacks holding elective offices in the United States. According to the JCPS survey, there are presently 1,860 Black Elected Officials, an increase of 22 per cent since the 1970 survey.

JCPS functions as a research, informational, and service program designed to provide technical assistance to Black Elected Officials. Dr. Frank D. Reeves, Executive Director of JCPS, interpreted the new data and roster of Black Elected Officials as "evidence that Blacks are gaining clout more and more in the nation's electoral system." Dr. Reeves, who also serves as a professor of law at Howard University, noted that in spite of recent gains, Black office-holders represent only 3/10ths of 1 (one) per cent of the total of 522,000 elected officials in this country.

"The increases in Blacks elected to public office represent an encouraging and significant trend," Dr. Reeves said, "but Blacks still have a long way to go before they realize their full representation in Government." Since the first survey, the number of Black mayors and vice mayors have increased 48 to 81. Of these 81, 38 are located in ten southern states. There are 69 Black mayors and 12 vice mayors.

In the 11 states of the old Confederate South, the broadening scope of Black political involvement is reflected in the increasing number of Blacks elected to public office in these

states. The February, 1970, Survey listed 563 Black officeholders in the South. The current figure of 711 is an increase of 26 per cent.

South Carolina, during the past year, registered the largest and most dramatic increase of any southern state. The South Carolina total increased from 38 Black officeholders in February of 1970, to 61 by the latest compilation; a rise of 60 per cent. Included in the South Carolina increase was the election of three Blacks to the State Legislature for the first time since Reconstruction.

Alabama has the largest number of Black officeholders of the southern states--105--an increase of 19, or 22 per cent over a year ago - including the first two Black state legisla-

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