



**VOLUNTEERS ADVISE FARMER**—VISTA volunteer Bradford Brown (r) and Mrs. Alfreda G. La Board, a program director for the Sea Island Farmers Cooperative in Ravenel, S. C., advise Mike Deas on weed control on his farm on Young's Island. Brown, 20, also from Young's Island, and Mrs. La Board, 38, a former VISTA volunteer from John's Island, counsel low-income farmers on agricultural techniques and recruit members for the South Carolina co-op. Formed in 1970, the Sea Island cooperative is a member of the Federation of Southern Cooperatives, a non-profit technical assistance and advocacy organization for 120 co-ops and credit unions involving some 30,000 low-income families in rural communities in 14 mostly southern States. About 100 VISTA volunteers are assigned by ACTION, the federal volunteer service agency, to Federation co-ops and credit union throughout the South and in Texas and Missouri.

**BWARE**

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pioneer—charities have been regulated in this state for almost 40 years and the Tar Heel State has served as a model for other states.

There are several things citizens can do to prevent "being taken" by so-called charitable organizations:

- 1) Know the charity before giving. Find out where the sponsoring organization is located and the street address; and what percent of the donation the charity will receive.
- 2) Who is the salesman and does he or she have proper identification? Do not be fooled by an identification card with the salesman's name printed in magic marker.
- 3) Beware of the telephone solicitation. A high percentage of the donation may go for noncharitable purposes such as commissions or telephone expenses.
- 4) Whenever possible, give by check and get a receipt for your records. In order to gain a tax deduction for the gift, the organization must be ruled tax exempt by the Internal Revenue

Service Gifts to individuals do not qualify as a tax deduction. 5) Don't feel obligated to give if trinkets are mailed with the request for a donation.

Citizens suspecting that a solicitation is not legitimate, should contact the local Better Business Bureau or the Solicitation Licensing Branch at 919-733-4510.

**ELECTED**

(Continued from page 13) enforcement officials, and 51 percent of all black education officials.

North Central states account for 20 percent of the total black population and about 21 percent (966) of all black elected officials. The Northeast, with 18 percent of the black population, has 12 percent (529) of the black elected officials. The West, with 9 percent of the black population, has 6 percent (275) of the black elected officials.

The 1978 "Rooster" shows that Louisiana has overtaken Mississippi to become the state with the most black elected officials, with 333, an increase of 57 over last year's total. Louisiana's surge in black elected officials was the result of reapportionment and a

change from at-large to ward or district elections at the county and municipal levels.

Mississippi now ranks second in the number of black elected officials, with 303, while Illinois ranks third, with 279. Michigan and the District of Columbia follow with 256 and 255, respectively. Other states with large numbers of black elected officials are: North Carolina, 237; South Carolina, 229; Georgia, 228; Arkansas, 223; and California, 213. There are no black elected officials in Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont and Wyoming.

Black elected officials continue to be most numerous at the municipal level of government. Forty-eight percent of all black elected officials hold municipal offices. Elected school board members form the second largest group of black officeholders (25.3 percent).

Accounting for almost half of all black elected officials, the municipal category for 1978 (excluding mayors) shows 1,989 black officeholders, an increase of 68 compared to a year ago. There are 170 black mayors, eight more than a year ago.

**\$8 BILLION**

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- service employment, under Title VI previously);
- \$381,480,617—Title IV (Youth Employment and Training Program, under Title III previously);
- \$81,909,567—Title IV (Youth Community Conservation and Improvement Projects, under Title III previously);
- \$290,581,100—Special Grants to Governors under Title II and Subpart 3 of Title IV (under Titles I and III previously); and
- \$207,331,925—Grants to Indians under Titles II, III, IV, and VI.

Total allocated—\$8,215,302,474. Allocations for other programs authorized by the revised CETA will be announced later.

The 460 CETA prime sponsors generally have until March 31, 1979, to make the transition from operating under the original CETA legislation to operating under the CETA Amendments of 1978. However, new provisions

related to eligibility, limitations on PSE wages, and the prevention of fraud and abuse take effect earlier. The new law focuses CETA resources more sharply on those most in need, increases emphasis on training and private sector involvement, and strengthens prevention of fraud and abuse.

**SCLC**

(Continued from page 13) morning public session. Pfc. Mann said that he complained to superiors about being treated abusively during a narcotics check of his room. Though no drugs were found, he was relieved from duty and given such assignments as sweeping the sidewalks.

"Before Mann, there had never been a black in MPI (military police investigation) at Hunter," said Thornton. "They don't want us in 'elite' sections like that."

The general consensus was that the Army particularly harassed blacks who aggressively pursued their rights. Such service people are "flagged" they said, and can usually expect to be accused of gambling, drinking, using drugs, or disorderly conduct.

"Racism is the reason I left," said a former army officer, during one of the sessions closed to the press and public. A 12-year veteran who had served in Vietnam, he said he thought his opportunities would be better in the National Guard, but was frustrated there, too.

A former captain said that black officers usually felt insecure, did not receive information critical to their advancement, and were expected "not to be assertive." She stated that, as a dentist, she had gained valuable experience in the Army, but left finally because of discriminatory treatment.

**Go To Church**

**JTI Staff In R.N. Program**

SMITHFIELD—Johnston Technical Institute is planning a new two-year program to educate students as Registered Nurses. The State Board of Education approved the Nursing Education Options program for Johnston Tech in its November meeting.

According to Mrs. Donnye B. Rooks, nursing education director, final approval by the North Carolina Board of Nursing is still pending. Mrs. Rooks emphasized that action by the Board of Nursing should be in early 1979, with an enrollment of the fall class in September, 1979.

Those successfully completing the two-year program are eligible to take the N. C. Board of Nursing Examination to become a Registered Nurse. Nursing Option allows the student to complete one year of the program and be eligible to take the Nursing Examination to become a Licensed Practical Nurse.

Nursing and general education classes will meet on the campus of Johnston Technical Institute in Smithfield. Clinical experience will be at Johnston Memorial Hospital, Wayne Memorial, and other area health facilities.

Application for admission to the Fall 1979 class should be made early and will be processed subject to the program's approval by the N.C. Board of Nursing. A High School diploma is required and applicants should have acceptable grades in high school biology and mathematics.

For further information, contact the Admissions Office at Johnston Technical Institute, in Smithfield, N. C., telephone 934-3051.



**JOB AND ENVIRONMENT** are being discussed by Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson of Newark, second from right, with three of the 25 northeast minority press representatives and two of the officials of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) who attended a recent regional conference in New York City on "The Environmental Impact of Pollution on Minorities." Mayor Gibson was the featured speaker. During this fiscal year, EPA is expected to award \$320 million in treatment plant construction contracts to minorities. Thousands of other minorities will have increased job opportunities as a result of these and other EPA grant-assisted projects. Seated, left to right, with the Mayor are: Ms. Shirley T. Thomas, editor, National Black News Service; Arthur M. Carter, publisher, Washington Afro-American and James Marshall, EPA N.Y. official. Standing are Ms. Gloria Chun, editor, Boston Sampan; Paul H. Wyche, Jr., constituent coordinator for EPA's Office of Public Awareness. The conference was sponsored by the National Newspaper Publishers Association under an EPA grant. A similar conference for minority press representatives of the South will be held in Atlanta, Dec. 1-2.

**Carter Committed To Black Colleges**

National Black News Service WASHINGTON, D.C.—Mary Berry, assistant secretary of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) told a conference of black college presidents that President Carter is "personally committed" to the growth and strengthening of black colleges.

In her keynote address, Berry listed the Carter administration's efforts to improve the quality of higher education for blacks. Among the administration's accomplishments, Berry told the group of more than 150 administrators recently gathered here at the Capital

Hilton, was the successful desegregation of a number of "historical" all-white colleges and universities.

"We do not believe that the future of black colleges is threatened by desegregation," Berry said in an interview before her speech. "We believe that black institutions must be strengthened, not weakened, in the desegregation process."

In an earlier speech, Frederick Humphries, president of Tennessee State University, said that black college presidents "are no longer powerless" in their

ability to acquire resources to operate their institutions.

"We have come to this meeting to find out more about federal government programs," said Humphries. "But we're not begging. We are entitled to participate in those federal funding programs."

The three-day conference was sponsored by the National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education and HEW. It grew out of a meeting last summer among President Carter and black college presidents.

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