

THE WATERLOO

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FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1972

THE STRAW THAT BROKE THE CAMEL'S BACK



RHETTA HUGHES

Sister of Former Waterloo Resident in Broadway Play

Rhetta Hughes made her Broadway debut in Melvin Van Peebles new play, "Don't Play Us Cheap," at the Ethel Barrymore Theater in New York on Tuesday, May 16. Miss Hughes was formerly a member of the musical group - Rhetta

Hughes and the Tennyson Stevens Trio. The group performed in Waterloo numerous times. Her brother, Mr. Stevens, was a Waterloo resident for a short time. During her many stays in Waterloo Miss Hughes made numerous friends in the black community.

Condolences

The Defender would like to take this time and space to pay tribute to Mrs. Gwynette Reed for supporting our cause in our fight for equal rights. Mrs. Reed spent her last evening on our picket line, asking for a better community for us all. Our condolences go with Mrs. Reed's family.

Concerned Blacks Issue Press Release

"We, the Black community of Waterloo, have in the past, and are still trying all avenues possible to bring about racial equality and equal opportunities for Black people, and more especially within the educational institutions. To date, we have not been able to get the job done, nor have we been able to make "reasonable progress" towards this end. The only thing we have been able to determine is that the "vicious circle" is real, and indisputable.

"Since we, the Black community, seemingly cannot bring about equal opportunities, we are now concentrating our efforts to gain support from the white business community, particularly those white businesses who are getting "fat" from the resources of the Black community. We will no longer support white businesses who will not in turn endorse and

support our struggle for freedom and human dignity.

"The present picketing at the Logan Avenue Plaza (which came not only on the heels of derogatory literature used in a speech class at West Jr. High School) but also because Mr. Doyle allowed a white Pause Rally) is only the first step in either gaining support from white businesses, or running them out of our community.

"Contrary to biased reporting on radio, television and newspapers, the picketing has been orderly, peaceful and well-organized, as far as black participation is concerned. However, our peaceful demonstration has not been met with mutual respect from white customers and the Waterloo Police Department.

"The picketers have been harassed by whites not only verbally,

but physically, such as cars literally "running down" the picketers. Many of the harassers were not even shopping - they did not even go into the stores, and we know that some of them do not even live in the Logan Avenue Plaza area. As the customers attempt to cross the picket line, we have not tried to stop them physically, only verbally. But the store managers, especially Ben Franklin's, are telling them to go to the police station and file charges anyway.

The picketers' lives are in danger because of the lack of police protection. Several people have been "allowed" to physically assault the picketers with their fists, and even with their cars, while the police watch and condone their assault.

"Because the whole episode originally stems from a school-community relationship, we had hoped to keep it that way, and not advance into a Black Community-Police confrontation. However in view of the latest development where two children were hit by a car driven by Mrs. Margaret

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EDITORIAL

For the past 20 years or more individuals and groups from the black community have met with individual teachers and school administrators regarding racial incidents in our schools. We have made numerous presentations to the school board regarding the incidents our children were experiencing in the schools. Not a month has passed this academic year of 1971-72 that some racial incident has not risen in one school or another to the detriment of black students. The "Little Brown Koko" story was the straw that broke the camel's back.

We have been criticized for sitting-in at the School Administration building -- for not doing things in a "nice way." We would like to know how many years of talks, presentations, and petitions are needed to bring about change when this has failed to date. (It seems to us that as blacks we

have been overly patient and overly nice.) Note that the demand by whites to reinstate Mrs. Alice Margaret Hayes was met immediately by the school board in an emergency meeting. Since the school board listens to whites, it appears we need whites to support our demands.

A large percentage of blacks shop at Logan Plaza stores. At least 30% of the volume of trade at Logan Plaza is from black people. It seems logical to us that businesses that thrive on our money should be interested in the education of our children who will be their future customers and employees. Picketing is the only nice method open to us. If these stores lose enough business, the store managers - as well as their district and head offices - will also demand the needed changes in the Waterloo schools so that we can all survive.

continued from page 1--

Bruns of 913 Cutler St. and literally carried on the hood of the car before others were able to stop it (while the police watched and did nothing) the peaceful atmosphere of the demonstration, by necessity, must now be focused on self-protection by whatever means necessary. The police have quite obviously shown that their interest and concern lies only with the well-being of the white customer, regardless of criminal assault inflicted upon the picketers.

"On May 30th, Mrs. Margaret Bruns, deliberately drove her car into the line of picketers, hitting two children and carrying them on the hood of her car some several yards, before one of the picketers could reach into the car and shift the gears. In the process of stopping the car, Mrs. Bruns' arm was slightly scratched and when the police (Officer Hoffman was in charge) came over, they verbally voiced their concern over Mrs. Bruns' scratch, and did nothing as far as trying to see if the two children hit by the car were seriously injured. The police did not take the girls to the hospital for treatment, some of the picketers carried them in their arms, while the police were only concerned about Mrs. Bruns and her scratch. Though feelings ran high, and frustration and potential violence thick, neither the police, nor some of the picketers, would allow anyone to physically assault Mrs. Bruns. Every effort was made (and successfully) to keep the demonstration peaceful, so that violence would not erupt. This was done by the picketers themselves, even though the police were unreasonably hostile and antagonistic to the Blacks.

"When the children got to the hospital, the police on duty there, stated that the police officers from the scene should have brought the two girls to the hospital, and further stressed his anger toward the other officers' handling of the incident.

"When this incident was reported to the police headquarters (while Mrs. Bruns sat in one of the offices with the police drink-

ing coffee and being "catered" to and calmed down by police officers) the parents of the two children were told by Lt. Finch, in essence, that nothing would or could be done to Mrs. Bruns, but they could make a statement if they insisted. The police officers made it very clear that they were upset about the scratch on Mrs. Bruns' arm, and not really interested in hearing the "crap" from the picketers.

"Even before the Bruns incident, Black parents had talked to the police department about protection of their children. They were told that the picketers were out there "at their own risk" by Sgt. Mosher.

"We strongly object to the harassment by the police at the homes of several of the picketers. They have gone to the picketers homes with vague excuses as to why they were there.

"Two officers, (Erbes and Bee-ner, Jr.) came in the Williams' home (several other officers remained outside in their cars) and badgered Mrs. Williams concerning the Bruns incident, while Rev. Williams was attending a church service. When Rev. Williams arrived, and attempted to intervene, one officer told him to "shut-up" and "stop butting in."

"This incident has created even more support within the Black community. Even those who were not particularly interested in the picketing are reacting to the double standard by law enforcement officials. The entire community is now aware of the fact that the Black community suffers from the lack of police protection.

"Where we go from here can only be determined by the action on the part of the police department and the county attorney's office relative to Mrs. Bruns.

"At this point, we know that we must protect ourselves from deliberate, criminal assault by using any methods necessary to stay alive. We will continue to picket white businesses who are drawing from the resources of the Black community. We will continue to demonstrate peacefully and orderly -- but we will not stand by idly and watch our children be killed!!!

White Parents Concern Re-School Issue

Waterloo, Iowa
May 30, 1972

Mr. Joe Doyle
West Jr. High School
1115 West 5th St.
Waterloo, Iowa

Mr. Joe Doyle,

I am coming with my daughter today because she wants to continue school and I believe in education. I want to make it clear today that I deplore the way the established school system of Waterloo is using our children at this time. This is not only a black and white issue, it is also a protest against prejudice in any form.

You, Mr. Doyle are not helping the situation in West Jr. by your patronizing attitude. You are guilty of playing the black children against the white children. You have given privileges to the black children and then refused it to the others. You cannot as a responsible man believe this is right. You must decide in your own mind that when you administer any form of discipline it is the child you must look at not his or her color or economic status.

I believe that all individuals should be able to have access to the best education that is available to them, but I also believe they should have the right to their own culture and individualism.

The school board and the staff of the Waterloo schools have known for quite some time about the run down schools and the conditions that some of the students have to contend with. You cannot eliminate the wrongs by working from the top down. As long as our community only listens to the discontentment but does not act we will continue to have this protest.

I have five children that have gone through these schools of Waterloo. Four daughters have graduated from high school. Debbie will be the fifth. As a mother I will say they learned well in the three R's but for what they have

learned about the persecution of minority groups they learned very little. They will live well in the middle class society but they will not understand the heartaches of the blacks and the poor. I cannot in all fairness say it is entirely the school's fault. I must also take part of the blame because I also believed only in the material things of life not the human aspects.

Debbie is not experiencing her own inequities of youth. But depending on our maturity, we adults will play a great role in the kind of a person Debbie will grow to be.

I realize that as her mother, I can only offer her advice and love. I also realize the school means

a great deal to her. I can only pray that she will continue to be honest with herself. She will learn to obey, but I hope she never stops questioning the whys of our laws and systems.

We can all learn a valuable lesson from this protest. I never once heard the word love mentioned from either side. Is that word so hard to say and practice. Accept a person for what they are not for what their color or status in the community is.

Lincoln fought for FREEDOM and EQUALITY, Let us continue.

Thank You,
Luella Morelock
Only one concerned Mother

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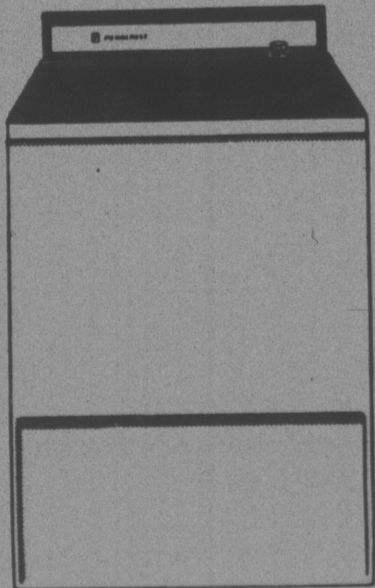
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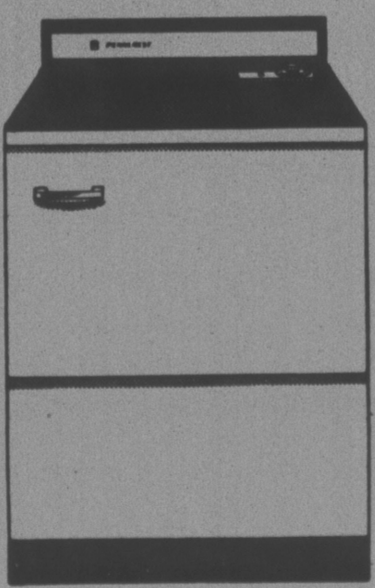
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Mrs. Lily Furgerson--one of Waterloo's most respected citizens -- Although her health and age didn't allow her to picket, Mrs. Furgerson came out to Logan Plaza to give moral support to the movement.



How You Can Support The Movement

1. Do not shop at Logan Plaza while picketing is in progress.
2. Encourage your family and friends not to shop at Logan Plaza.
3. Support our black-owned businesses by spending your money at these establishments.
4. Contribute money to the movement for legal fees by contacting the finance committee.
5. Contribute food and beverages for the picketers.
6. Walk on the picket line.

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THE TRUE STORY

On Nov. 17th Blacks walked out of West Jr. High after being beat, spat upon, cursed and made to feel unwelcome by everyone. When the Black students complained to Joseph Doyle, principal, they were told, "You must have the pioneer spirit."

The West Jr. parents called upon the community to help them in their struggle. This was done. A list of demands were presented to the Principal and School Board to help the situation.

As usual we were given a crumb. A Home-School Worker who has no authority, who is sent in and out of the building and whom the administration has rendered powerless.

One of the most important demands presented on Nov. 22nd was that any teacher caught using racially insulting materials was to be transferred or fired. . . Of course, this demand was denied.

The minute our children walked out of West Jr., the doors were locked. The police literally chased them with their squad cars. The children who were roughed up by the police and nearly frightened to death, ran in the cold until they reached our side of town. At no time did Mr. Doyle, Mr. Diestelmeier or any other member of the School Administration call any of the parents, or see that our children got safely home.

Since that time not many school days have passed that some Black parents have not had to spend the day at West Jr. to try and protect their children.

May 19th - Mrs. Alice Hayes the speech teacher at West Jr. presented "Little Brown Koko and the Preacher's Watermelon" to her class. They were to digest it and act it out a few days later.

One student complained to the Home-School Worker who immediately went to the class and asked to see the story because the Black students felt it was very insulting. Mrs. Hayes said she thought the story was "cute" because she had been raised by a "Black Mammy." The Home-School Worker reported the incident to the Human Relations Co-ordinator.

May 22nd -- Five parents went to West Jr. High to talk with the Principal concerning the "story incident." He discussed the weather, the color of the sun, etc. before we could finally get him to say the story was in poor taste. We said what will be done about the teacher. He said she will apologize.

The West Jr. Parents came to the Black Coalition and asked for community help.

May 23rd -- about 30 parents went to West Jr. High and sat in Mrs. Hayes' speech class. Mr. Doyle came immediately and sent the children from the room. He began talking about the weather, etc. Finally he asked what he could do for us. We said, "Fire Mrs. Hayes."

The Human Relations Co-ordinator was summoned. When he arrived, we told him what we felt should be done.

At 1:00 p.m. the letter from the School Superintendent was read to our group. We said because the school administration was trying to work towards having the teacher fired at the June 12th Board meeting. Mr. Doyle reluctantly assured us that it would be safe for our children to attend the next day (May 24th).

May 24th -- We sent our children to school in good faith. Before they could attend two classes, the white students had broken from the class rooms with white power signs, swastikas, signs degrading to Blacks, and chanting terrible things.

The Black parents were sent for but before we could arrive the white students had been allowed to have a White Power Rally. Our

children were called to the auditorium to listen to these insults.

White parents were allowed into the building and Black parents were kept out until we cursed and screamed to be let in.

All of this time, the white students who had walked out were allowed to come in and out of the school building. Our students were insulted by Mr. Doyle; then Mr. Doyle gave the microphone to white students who continued to degrade our children in every way. They were spat upon and thrown at. Absolutely no action was taken against the students doing these things.

Mr. Diestelmeier, the school Superintendent arrived at West Jr. High School. The Black parents asked Mr. Diestelmeier to talk to them. He said "I don't have time to talk with you, I must see that all the students, (white), who are outside of school get home safely." (Remember Nov. 17th). At 2:00 a group of concerned citizens went to Mr. Diestelmeier with demands that we think are important.

We pledged to sit in his office until the school board honored our demands. (We know from past experience that only through raising the issue can we be heard.)

DAMAGE CHARGES:

1. The holes in the wall were put there by police trying to get into the room.
2. The door damage done by police saws.
3. The plant was destroyed by Dean Frein of KWVL when he was trying to get pictures.
4. Paper, etc., was knocked on floor when trying to escape mace fumes.
5. Not one window was broken throughout the building though it is 90% windows.

OUTSIDE THE BUILDING:

At least 250 whites gathered and called names, shot guns, and threatened Blacks with large dogs. The police were asked to do something about this. After many requests they strolled over to the white group and looked.

Although everyone heard the gunshots, not one person was so much as searched to say nothing about being arrested.

THE OVERALL PROBLEM:

This is just the West Jr. High Story. If we had space to tell the Hoover Jr. High Story, the West High Story, the Kittrell Story, the Bunker Jr. High Story, the facts would remain the same, only the names would be changed. The entire Waterloo School System is a

system which programs Blacks for failure in life.

At one time we had a recreation center and the School Administration on the East side, now they are on the West side. Where can we go?

As we write this, the school board has again shown their contempt for Black people by out-voting and by reinstating Mrs. Alice Hayes to West Jr. on Tuesday, May 30th, so that our children can again hear stories like Little Brown Koko And The Preacher's Watermelon.

BLACK PEOPLE!
OLD PEOPLE!

POOR PEOPLE!
YOUNG PEOPLE!

ALL PEOPLE who identify with our needs - can you not see that there is no justice for Black people in America?

When will it all end?
You are either a part of the solution or you are part of the problem!

Which one will you be?
JOIN OUR STRUGGLE ! ! ! !

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Little Brown Koko and the PREACHER'S WATERMELON

The story that was read in Mrs. Hayes' Speech class at West Jr. High.

"One hot, sunny day, Little Brown Koko's nice, good, ole, Big fat, black Mammy sent him to town for some soap, and told him to hurry right straight back home with it.

"Well, Little Brown Koko got the soap, and he did hurry down the hot dusty road toward home just as fast as his little, short, fat, brown legs could carry him -- until he came to the fence by his Mammy's watermelon patch. Then he stopped and let the soap fall to the ground pulled off his little straw hat with the two holes in the top, scratched his little, woolly head, and thought, and thought, and thought!

"Then Little Brown Koko walked over to the barbed-wire fence and looked over into the watermelon patch. He just stood there and rolled his big, round eyes this way, and then he rolled his big, round eyes that way, and then he rolled his big, round eyes this way. And every single place Little Brown Koko looked there was a watermelon. Oh, My! What a lot of watermelons there were! There were big watermelons and little watermelons. There were round, fat watermelons and long, skinny watermelons.

"The more Little Brown Koko looked at the watermelons, the more he wanted to go home through the watermelon patch. Of course, it wouldn't be as near hot. Anyway, it didn't look so hot!

"So Little Brown Koko skinned through the barbed-wire fence, and snagged a hole in the seat of his little, red rompers, but he didn't mind that. Then he stepped around on the watermelon vines just as easy as he could with his little, fat, brown feet. All the time he had his little, red lips all puckered up, just whistling away for dear life!

"Pretty soon, little Brown Koko stopped by a great, big, fat, long, ole watermelon. It was the very biggest one in the whole patch. His Mammy had said so just the day before when she covered it with weeds to keep the crows from picking it. She was saving it 'til Sunday 'cause the preacher was going to eat dinner with them. She had told Little Brown Koko to not even dare touch that watermelon.

"Well, she didn't need to be scared about her ole watermelon. He wouldn't hurt it a single speck! He'd just take the weeds off and thump it a little bit to see if it sounded any riper that it had the day before.

"Little Brown Koko thumped the watermelon once. Then he thumped it again. It went plunk-plunk! Little Brown Koko, just rolled his big, round eyes, and sighed a great big sigh. His little, red mouth just watered and watered!

"Just then a great, big idea popped into Little Brown Koko's black woolly head. What do you think he did? Why, he took a knife out of his pocket -- the one Grandpap had given him for Christmas and it would really and truly cut things too.

"But little Brown Koko wasn't going to cut the big, ole watermelon. Oh, my, no! He was just going to scratch two or three little marks on it, so Mammy would be sure to find it Sunday.

"Little Brown Koko opened up his knife and started to scratch a mark on the watermelon. Just then something terrible happened! The knife slipped, and - no, it didn't cut Little Koko's finger - it cut a place in the poor ole watermelon and the juice began to run out.

"Little Brown Koko's big, round eyes just bugged 'way out! He licked the juice off the watermelon, and rolled his big, round eyes, and said, "Yum, yum!"

"Oh, my! How Little Brown Koko wished he could see the inside of that big, ole watermelon for just one little minute! It would be all red and sweet, and oh, so juicy, with little black seeds around in it.

"Poor Little Brown Koko's little, red mouth just watered and watered until he simply couldn't stand it any longer. He forgot all about Mammy and the switch, and cut a great big round hole in the watermelon. Little Brown Koko gobbled that up in one bite. Then he cut that big, ole, fat watermelon wide open!

"Oh, what a wonderful watermelon it was! It was the most beautiful, the reddest, the sweetest, and the juiciest looking watermelon Little Brown Koko had ever seen.

"He just plunked down on his little, fat, brown knees, dived right in with both little, fat, brown hands, opened his little, red mouth up from ear to ear, and began to gobble watermelon for dear life. He ate, and ate, and ate, and ate. He ate until the watermelon juice was all over his little fat, brown face, and black seeds were up in his woolly hair. He squashed the good, ole, sweet, red watermelon up in both arms and off at his elbows. He ate until half of the melon was gone and there wasn't anything left of it but the rind.

"But, land sakes! You don't need to think for a single minute that Little Brown Koko stopped eating watermelon then. No sir! He just dived right into it with both little, fat, brown hands, opened his little, red mouth up from ear to ear, and began to gobble watermelon for dear life. He ate, and ate, and ate, and ate. He ate until the watermelon juice was all over his little fat, brown face, and black seeds were up in his woolly hair. He squashed the good, ole,

sweet, red watermelon up in both arms and off at his elbows. He ate until half of the melon was gone and there wasn't anything left of it but the rind.

"But, land sakes! You don't need to think for a single minute that Little Brown Koko stopped eating watermelon then. No sir! He just dived right into the other big piece head first, and began to gobble it up, too. The juice ran down his little, fat, brown face and dripped off his round little chin. But Little Brown Koko just kept right on eating watermelon, and rolling his big, round eyes, and saying, "yum, yum!" every once in a while. And all the time his little round tummy kept pooching out, and pooching out until all at once one of the buttons just popped right off his little red rompers.

"Little Brown Koko opened his big, round eyes, looked up, and saw his Mammy coming toward him with the great, big, long, sting-y willow switch. And there poor

Little Brown Koko sat with watermelon juice all down the front of his little red rompers. Land sakes! - It was even up in his ears, too!

"Well, Little Brown Koko knew what was going to happen to him! Yes, sir! He knew exactly what was going to happen! Oh, why had he every come over into the watermelon patch, anyway! Why hadn't he gone on home around the road. Then this wouldn't ever have happened.

"Little Brown Koko's Mammy just stood there looking at him with the long willow switch in her hand. Poor, little, naughty, greedy, short, fat Brown Koko blinked his big, round eyes, sighed a little ole sigh, and gobbled up that last big, red, sweet, juicy bite of watermelon. Then he puckered up his little, red mouth and said in a tiny, little voice, "Aw, I don't think the preacher wanted this ole watermelon, nohow! I 'spects he'd lots ruther have a nice, long, skinny one, doesn't you, Mammy?"

Suffer the Little Children

"To some extent, to some degree it penalizes the children."

These words spoken by Malcolm Lovell, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Labor for Manpower, in explaining the tough, new welfare regulations due to take effect this July 1.

Under rule changes passed last year by Congress, approximately 1.5 million welfare recipients will be required to register for work and to take jobs assigned to them-- whether or not they want the job or believe the salary to be adequate for the work expended.

In the form of servitude these regulations portend, to refuse the job offered will mean to be taken off welfare assistance reducing the total amount that is currently provided for families with children.

These new "reform" rules have an all-too-familiar ring to them. They are fashioned by those great American myth-makers who find "welfare chiselers in every household" and "lazy loafers on every street corner" regardless of the facts which have refuted such

characterizations time and time again.

No matter that the truth is that the vast majority of assistance payments are made to single heads of households with dependent children.

No matter that the truth is that there are simply not enough jobs to go around and that there are 5 million or more Americans looking for jobs that do not exist.

What the Congress, what the White House, what the new regulations are really saying is that the government after all these years has failed to understand why people turn to welfare when all else fails and that despite all the rosy talk and forecasts, the country's economic policies are in a crisis.

And now have we come so far as to pass on these failings "to some extent, to some degree" to any greater extent to our children?

BOARD

Three Iowans have been named to a newly formed 18 member national agricultural communications board at Washington, D. C. They are Fred Stines, publisher of Successful Farming; Del Van Horn, director of the agriculture division of the State Development commission, and John W. Megown, Cedar Rapids businessman who is chairman of the Iowa Agriculture Promotion board.

The new board was formed as the result of recommendations by the Curtis-Mahon congressional study committee on agricultural communications. The board will act in an advisory capacity to the National Agricultural Institute, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, as well as other state and national agricultural organizations.

LYNCH

James Lynch, Redfield Democrat, has announced that he is "reluctantly" withdrawing as a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination. In making his decision Lynch said he had carefully weighed the primary issue facing all Democrats which, he said, "is to elect Democrats." Lynch said the reality of achieving this goal is greatly diminished by having three candidates seeking the Democratic gubernatorial nomination and therefore he is withdrawing from the race.

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From The White House To Us

Office of Congressman Louis Stokes

Rep. Stokes Replies To "Issues And Answers" Program Cancellation

On May 21, 1972, Congressman Louis Stokes (D-21, Ohio), the Chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus, and Mayor Richard G. Hatcher of Gary, Indiana, were scheduled to appear on ABC-TV's national program, "Issues and Answers". Both Congressman Stokes and Mayor Hatcher, prior to that date, informed ABC that they would not appear unless one of the panelists interviewing them was black. ABC refused this request and cancelled their appearance.

STATEMENT

During the first week in March, the Congressional Black Caucus held extensive hearings on discrimination in the mass media--from the hiring of minority personnel to the reporting of black news. We thoroughly documented the existence and pervasiveness of discriminatory practices and attitudes. For example, in the newspaper industry, which has the poorest record of all the media, only 1.5 percent of the professionals, including reporters, are black. For periodicals, the percentage of minority professionals is 2.5 percent. Public television's employment of minorities dropped from 12 to 8 percent between 1970 and 1971. Black people have long been aware that the media present a distorted interpretation of events in the black community. As the Congressional Black Caucus

stated, in its report on the mass media hearings, the communications media "have not communicated to the majority of their audience, which is white, a sense of the degradation, misery, and hopelessness of living in the ghetto. They have not communicated to whites a feeling for the difficulties and frustrations of being black in a racist society."

Unless pressure is brought to bear upon the media, these practices and attitudes will continue to prevail.

Black men and women in positions of responsibility are obviously in a unique position to bring this much-needed pressure on the media. Our constituents cannot exert the pressure that we can, acting in their behalf.

Had we appeared on "Issues and Answers" to be questioned by an all-white cast of interviewers, in spite of the findings of the Congressional Black Caucus, we would have been a party to the racism we are trying to eradicate.

Mrs. Peggy Whedon, the show's producer, said that she would have set an unfortunate precedent in permitting a black interviewer to join the panel. This is the type of "unfortunate precedent" that the Caucus is laboring diligently to eliminate. Mrs. Whedon's denial of our request was an affirmation of the findings of the Con-

gressional Black Caucus.

Not only do I believe that a black reporter should be present to interview black public figures, but also to interview white public figures. It is only in this manner that a black perspective can be given to such news-worthy programs.

News Around The State

REYNOLDS

A Dubuque lawyer, James H. Reynolds, has decided to seek the Democratic nomination for attorney general. While attending the Democratic state presidential convention at Des Moines, Reynolds learned that Des Moines attorney Dan Johnston had decided not to run. So the 33-year-old Reynolds started circulating nomination papers for the post. "I might have to run from my doorstep," he said, "but I think Iowans should have a choice for the office of attorney general."

OWEN

Kenneth Owen, Appanoose county farmer, has announced his candidacy for Iowa secretary of agriculture. Owen, who served as Iowa secretary of agriculture in 1965-66, said he believes it is time the nation took a long term look at the future of agriculture. He thinks the Iowa secretary can provide leadership in achieving fair prices for the farmer based on production costs.

HIGHWAYS

Joseph R. Coupal, Jr., Iowa director of highways, says he has been informed Iowa will receive \$17 million less in federal aid than had been anticipated. Coupal said he had received a memorandum from the Federal Highway administration saying Iowa could expect to receive \$49.1 million for state roads, a cut of \$32.1 million from the amount that had been expected. In addition, the state apportionment for secondary roads, originally figured at \$9.2 million, has been reduced to \$7.2 million, according to the memorandum.

Coupal said the 25 percent cutback applies to all states. Coupal charged that the cutback was "purely an administrative decision" by U. S. Secretary of Transportation John Volpe and was not the intent of Congress.

"HELP"

Motorists faced with an emergency on any Iowa highway will soon be able to request assistance through a new highway emergency long distance telephone system. Labeled HELP, the program will enable the traveler to obtain emergency services such as automotive repair, ambulance, fire department, medical, etc., with a minimum of difficulty and time.

The new program will be a cooperative effort by the state Highway commission and the state safety department. The proposed system would utilize a single telephone number which may be called toll free from anywhere in the state. The number, 800-362-2200, will be answered by the highway Patrol in Des Moines and the person answering will then contact the appropriate state police radio dispatcher or emergency services.

The new HELP program will operate initially for two years on a trial basis beginning sometime this summer.

DELEGATION

The Iowa Democratic delegation will be headed by Senator Harold Hughes who will be attending his third presidential convention as a delegate. In 1964 he seconded the nomination of President Lyndon Johnson and four years later he nominated Eugene McCarthy for the presidency. This time he favors Muskie for the nomination.

The important credentials committee spots went to Kathy Neyland a 27-year-old Elkader Attorney who favors Muskie and Jimmie Porter, a black from Waterloo who is in the McGovern camp.

MILLER

Sen. Jack Miller has officially announced he is a candidate for re-election to a third term in the United States Senate. Iowa's senior U. S. senator made the announcement at the office of the Iowa secretary of state in Des Moines where he formally filed for re-election. He submitted nominating petitions containing some 30,000 signatures.

The Sioux City lawyer is the ranking Republican on the Senate Agriculture committee and third-ranking on the Senate Finance Committee.

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Black Woman Headed for Congress From California's Watts District

By PAUL H. WYCHE, JR., National Black News Service LOS ANGELES -- (NBNS) -- Black California Assemblywoman Yvonne Braithwaite watched the rioting in Watts seven years ago and decided to run for public office to change the system. She's been running ever since -- and winning.

Now, Ms. Braithwaite is seeking a seat in Congress this month to represent the newly-carved out 37th Congressional District and she's favored to become the third black woman in Congress in recent years.

Rep. Shirley Chisholm, D.N.Y., is already in Congress and Texas State Sen. Barbara Jordan is expected to defeat her Republican opponent in Houston next November.

She has a deep-rooted commitment to the cause of all disenfranchised people including women, the poor, blacks, and other minorities, and she thinks they can be helped through the system of politics.

"Politics are basic," she said in an interview from California. "What is right for the people is right for the system and if the system must be changed to uphold the rights of the people, then so be it."

She believes her district, which includes part of Watts, and a white middle class section and part of the southeast of the city, is an

"ideal district."

"I'll be representing affluent people in my district as well as people who are very poor. It's really a district to represent," she laughingly said.

Wouldn't representing a poor and a middle-income district create some problems, since they would appear to have conflicting interests at times?

"You know I think that it may conflict, but more often they are very similar," she said in discounting the notion. "We tend to find among blacks that the black professional usually services the poor black area, and there are many teachers in the area."

"So those teachers, many of whom feel the schools in that area have the greatest need, think it's only natural for them to be in the poor black community helping. You have to get everyone to join in and help each other, you know."

She believes part of the answer is to convince all citizens the distribution of wealth has to be altered. "That is, it is in the interests of everyone that we have the best possible schools in the ghetto to make sure that everyone is employed."

"The only way that we can even talk about dealing with our problems would be to raise the quality of life of all of our people," she declared.

But, unfortunately, Ms. Braith-

waite says she observes people all over the country "turning against each other." "It's not healthy for the district, and it's not healthy for the country and it must be changed -- part of that change can come through politics."

First elected to the California legislature six years ago, Ms. Braithwaite admits running for public office has been a drain on her law practice, but she says she really doesn't mind.

The entrance, Ms. Braithwaite maintains, into the arena of politics is long over due. "You find very few young black women involved in the political process, and maybe it was not necessarily a great encouragement for black women to go into politics, but I feel we are going to just have a vacuum until we have more of them involved."

She crosses "hopefully" her first major hurdle on June 6th in the California primary. Most observers agree she should have little trouble winning the Democratic nomination against token opposition.

And in a heavily-Democratic district, which happens to be 52 percent black as well, she stands an excellent chance of joining Ms. Chisholm and Ms. Jordan in the U. S. House of Representatives next January.

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U.S. Calls for Embargo On Trade With Rhodesia

By MICHAEL D. PETIT
National Black News Service
WASHINGTON, D.C. -- (NBNS) -- Smarting from international and domestic condemnations, the Department of State has come forth with "several compelling reasons" for breaking off all trade this year with the white racist government of Rhodesia.

In a letter signed by Under-Secretary of State John S. Irwin II to Senator Gale W. McGee (D-Wyo.), who is rallying Senate forces in an effort to once again ban shipments of chrome to the United States, Irwin asked for the repeal of legislation passed last year.

"As we pointed out prior to passage, the measure adopted last year has put the United States in violation of its international legal obligations: a most serious step which the Administration then maintained and still believes was not warranted by circumstances.

"Repeal now would serve to make us less vulnerable to unfavorable international reaction," Irwin stated in reference to the (Sen. Harry F.) Byrd Amendment of last November which permitted trade in "strategic materials" with Rhodesia in violation of United Nations sanctions.

"As a result of the legislation now in force," penned Irwin, "our international interests have suffered in other respects.

"In Africa, where our position on Rhodesia has heretofore been seen as a test of our commitment to self-determination and racial equality, our credibility has suffered. The depth of African concern has been particularly strong in some nations where our interests far outweigh those in

Rhodesia. "In the United Nations, we will face, with each shipment of chrome or other commodity, an increasing erosion of our position."

Irwin also noted that chrome, rather than being in short supply, is stockpiled to such an extent that the Senate has already voted this year to release 1.3 million tons for domestic sale.

"This amount alone would meet our total chrome needs for about 18 months, and defense requirements amount to only about 10 percent of total needs," Irwin said.

Ironically it was the Senate Armed Services Committee, the same group which was swayed last November to accept the "strategic merits" for doing business with Rhodesia, which this March okayed the release of the 1.3 million tons of chrome for sale in the U. S.

Joining in the growing chorus to ban trade again and carry out U. N. sanctions against the government of Rhodesia was Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.), who wrote black Rhodesian Methodist Bishop Abel T. Muzorewa that continued trade "would be a clear indication that the United States officially ignores the just and sensitive demands of black citizens in America and Africa."

Through its external affairs minister, Mitchell Sharp, Canada announced that it will continue its economic sanctions against Rhodesia and has no plans to recognize the "illegal regime" governing the nation.

Sen. McGee, Chairman of the Senate African Affairs Subcommittee, added Section 503 to the annual State Department Authori-

TEXAS SENDING BLACK WOMEN TO CONGRESS

By MICHAEL D. PETIT
National Black News Service
HOUSTON, TEXAS -- (NBNS) -- Texas State Senator Barbara Jordan is the overwhelming favorite to swamp her Republican opponent this November 7 and join Shirley Chisholm in Washington's most exclusive of clubs -- black women members in Congress.

Ms. Jordan, 36, who has achieved a series of "Firsts" in Texas politics is about to claim another as the first black as well as the first black woman to ever represent Texas in the United States House of Representatives.

Ms. Jordan's legislative and educational background is as impressive as the votes that the electorate in Houston's new 18th Congressional District gave her earlier this month when she clobbered four male Democrats by accruing 80.4 percent of the vote.

The certainty of her victory this fall is evidenced by the fact that 60,000 Democrats voted in the Democratic primary while the Republican contest in the new district drew a scant 2,000 votes.

The new Congresswoman will zation Bill, S. 3526, which in effect appeals last year's Byrd Amendment.

Senator Byrd, miffed by efforts to repeal the legislation, attempted once already to strike Section 503 out of the authorization bill but was blocked by parliamentary objections. A major attempt is not expected until the Senate completes debate on several "end-the-war" amendments under debate and the vote is expected to be very close.

bring the causes she championed in the Texas State Senate to the floor of the House of Representatives with equal fervor, Ms. Jordan told the National Black News Service in an exclusive interview just after her triumph at the polls.

Those issues are adequate health care, high-quality and equal educational opportunities, improvement of working conditions for men and women, human rights legislation and programs to improve the equality of life in America's cities.

"The new 18th Congressional District is the urban core carved out of the heart of Houston. All of the ills of the city are telegraphed in this district," Ms. Jordan said.

"There is a high percentage of poor and black unemployment is 10 percent for the Houston area.

"Health care is a very crucial issue in the district and I would like to do some work in that area to achieve national health insurance and neighborhood health care centers.

"I am very much in favor of a national day care program and count welfare reform on the list of reforms," said the woman named in the January, 1971, issue of Harpers Bazaar Magazine as one of the "100 Women in Touch With Our Time."

A Magna Cum Laude graduate of Texas Southern University in

1956 and the Boston University School of Law in 1959, Ms. Jordan is a practicing attorney. Her political career began in the Texas Senate in 1966 where she became the first black woman Senator in Texas, the first black since 1883 to serve in the Texas Senate, the first black to preside over the Texas Senate and the first black to preside over a State Senate in the United States.

Named by former President Johnson to the Commission on Income Maintenance Programs, Ms. Jordan sees income maintenance "as a way out of poverty."

"The government has the resources to do what it wants to do if it wants to do it, including providing an adequate standard of living. I don't buy the argument that to do so would bankrupt the government," she said.

"Tax reform certainly is one way to free more federal funds for social welfare programs," Ms. Jordan said in criticizing the proposed \$2,400 a year minimum guaranteed income measure pending in Congress which she said was a measure "designed to hold people in poverty."

In case anyone has any doubts, Ms. Jordan plans to become an active member of the Congressional Black Caucus which seems assured to grow at least one member when the votes are counted this November.



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African Palace

Expo of soul was a weekend to be remembered by all who participated. Friday night the activities began with a dance with music provided by "Sly Slick and the Wicked" a dynamic group that really did their thing at the prom on Saturday. The late nighters enjoyed the soul-full, linguistics of those tremendous disc jockeys from Wartburg college. Saturday afternoon a truck load of hay and fun filled youngsters brought new life to Blackhawk Park.

Mr. Blair Jones and Miss Faith Duff were respectively selected King and Queen of the prom.

Sunday evening at the Sunday Revival Professor Henry Parler, and Pastor Glen Nelson from Sedalia, Mo., who gave very inspiring messages. The program was integrated with the reviving voices of the African Palace Soul Ensemble. The program was climaxed with the youth awarding some individuals who've been working with them. Refreshments were served following the program.

The entire weekend activities were planned and carried out by

the members of the African Palace Youth Senate.

Black Business and Professional Organization

The Black Business and Professional Organization met Sunday, May 21 at 6:00 p.m. in the Jesse Cosby Center.

Purpose of the meeting was to elect officers. Officers elected are as follows:

President -- Clarence Frazier, (Frazier's House of Beauty).

Vice president, Joseph Williams, (White Rose Cleaners).

Secretary, Thomas Norman, (affiliated with the Cabaret).

Treasurer -- Mary Powers (Plaza Tailor Shop).

The meeting adjourned at 7:00 p.m.

Union Baptist Church

June 3, 1972, 7:30 p.m.

Pastor L. J. Jordan's 17 anniversary will continue with a program featuring the Father and Son chorus of Union Baptist. The sermon will be delivered by The Rev. C. I. Jordan and The Rev.

J. W. Anderson.

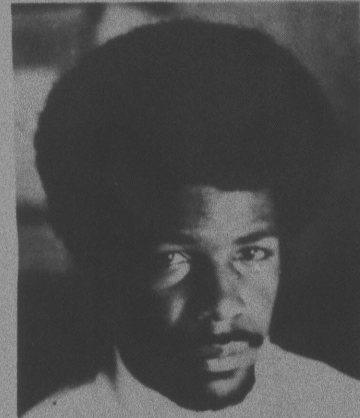
June 4, 1972, 3:30 p.m.

The Maple Street Baptist church will be guests in honor of the anniversary. The Jordan heirs will be featured and the Rev. G. H. Parrish, President Iowa Missionary and Educational Baptist St. Convention will deliver the sermon.

Waterloo Women's Civic Club

Craig Lee, son of Mrs. Charlie Givhan Lee of Saginaw, Mich., and James Lee, Sr. of Waterloo, was the 1972 Civic Club Scholarship recipient. Mrs. Whittier Bryant made the presentation to Mr. Lee at the Civic Club's Scholarship Tea on Sunday afternoon, May 21, at Antioch Baptist Church. Mrs. June Franklin, State Representative from Polk county, was the program speaker. Mrs. Jesse L. Wright emceed the event.

Mr. Lee graduated from University High School in Cedar Falls on May 24. He has been accepted as a student at Michigan State University in East Lansing, Mich.



CRAIG LEE

Mount Carmel Baptist Church

9:30 a.m. - Sunday school.
11 a.m. - Morning worship.
4:30 p.m. - Afternoon service.
All groups are asked to meet on their regular time.

Everyone is invited.
Sick list; Mrs. Rosie M. Roby, McKinley Beck.
The Rev. R. S. Ruckett, pastor.

31,000 Black Teachers Lose Jobs Since 1954

By PAUL H. WYCHE, JR. National Black News Service WASHINGTON -- (NBNS) --

Southern and border states have eliminated more than 31,000 actual and projected black teaching jobs at a cost to the black community of some \$240 million during the last 18 years since the historic Supreme Court decision on school desegregation.

In a report, based on a study of pupil and teacher statistics supplied to the federal government for 1954, 1968 and 1970, the National Education Association says black educators have suffered most under the desegregation process in the South.

Samuel B. Ethridge, director of teacher rights for the NEA, said discrimination in hiring practices in the 17 Southern and border states has cost the black community \$240 million. He also said the closing of black schools and the discriminatory hiring practices contributed to the sharp drop in black teachers.

The NEA study used average pupil-teacher ratios and black student enrollment in each state to project the number of black teachers who would have been employed if school systems had continued to hire black teachers at a rate that reflected the number of black students in the system.

Based on those figures and the actual numbers of black teachers employed in 1970, Ethridge and his colleague Donald R. Shire found 31,584 black teachers displaced by discriminatory hirings and firings.

In the 17-state region, the black student population grew from 23 percent in 1954 to 24 percent in 1970. By contrast, the study shows, the black teaching population declined from 21 percent of the total teaching force to 19 percent.

Since the number of teachers who have been dismissed is estimated at about 6,000, it is apparent that the additional 25,584 displacement comes from failure to hire, or a slowdown in hiring black teachers, Ethridge said.

Many districts no longer employ black teachers. In one state, 25 counties that hired one or more black teachers in 1954 had no such teachers employed in 1970.

Earlier this month, the NEA reported that thousands of black

students were being pushed out of school, suspended, harassed, arrested, and, in a few instances, killed or maimed.

Incomplete data from 238 districts in 11 Southern states indicated that 19,441 students have been involved in school walkouts. Another 11,146 have been suspended and sometimes expelled, and more than 2,000 arrested.

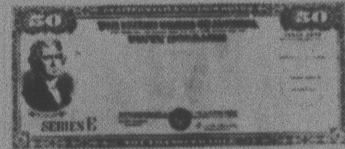
Among states, in the teacher portion of the survey, the NEA found Kentucky leading with a 47 percent displacement rate. That means, nearly half of the projected black teachers for that state have been displaced.

Missouri follows with 37 percent; Delaware, 30 percent; Oklahoma, 29 percent; Arkansas, 27 percent; Texas, 26 percent; and Virginia, 24 percent.

Also North Carolina, 21 percent; West Virginia, 21 percent; Tennessee, 21 percent; Mississippi, 19 percent; South Carolina, 19 percent; Florida, 18 percent; Maryland, 17 percent; Georgia, 16 percent; Louisiana, 14 percent and Alabama, 12 percent.

Alabama's low displacement rate is undoubtedly caused by the careful scrutiny of 99 state school systems by the federal courts under the Lee V. Macon statewide desegregation ruling.

The study reveals the 31,584 black teachers displaced were in the following states: Alabama - 1,292; Arkansas - 1,168; Delaware - 345; Florida - 2,496; Georgia - 2,359; Kentucky - 1,172; Louisiana - 2,040; Maryland - 1,555; Mississippi - 2,168; Missouri - 2,230; North Carolina - 3,051; Tennessee - 1,536; Texas - 4,640; Virginia - 2,732 and West Virginia - 173.



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Tough New Welfare Regulations Effect 1.5 Million on July 1

By MICHAEL D. PETIT
National Black News Service
WASHINGTON, D.C. -- (NBNS)

-- On July 1 new welfare regulations will take effect requiring 1.5 million recipients to register for work and to take jobs assigned to them or face the prospect of being removed from federal and state assistance rolls.

Drafted by conservatives in Congress caught up in the rhetoric to "crack down on welfare chislers," the new regulations -- if fully implemented -- could end up costing the government millions more than it now expends and give its authors nightmares.

On the surface, the new regulations appear to groups such as the National Welfare Rights Organization (NWRO) and assorted civil rights groups as the most repressive series of rules to come out of Congress in quite some time.

It requires, for example, that all "able-bodied" welfare recipients -- most of whom are single heads of households with dependent children -- to mandatorily sign a declaration to seek and accept what program administrators decide is a job to match his or her skills.

If the recipient refuses to sign the declaration or says "thanks but no thanks" to the job that is offered, he or she stands to be taken off the assistance roll.

This would mean that in a family of four -- one head of household and three children -- the amount of welfare assistance could be cut as much as 25 percent or one-quarter of the total sum.

What may not have been totally perceived by the authors of the so-called Talmadge Amendments -- named after the Southern conservative Senator Herman Talmadge of Georgia -- is that only about 100,000 of the 1.5 million expected to be effected by the regulations are "able-bodied" males. The vast majority are wo-

men heads of households who are raising children six years old and older.

In a wide-ranging interview with the National Black News Service, those entrusted with carrying out the new regulations explained guidelines that will have to be followed before a recipient can be forced to take a job offered or lose his or her benefits.

There are some 2.5 million families receiving some form of welfare assistance in the United States but, according to Malcolm Lovell, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Labor for Manpower, only 1.5 million individuals will be required to register for work. The exceptions are:

- 1) Children, obviously.
- 2) A head of household receiving welfare benefits who has a child or children under the age of six. (It should be noted that another conservative Southerner, Senator Russell Long of Louisiana, is about to send to the Senate floor this year's version of an anti-welfare recipient bill which would require this group to send their children off to day care centers and take a job).
- 3) Those physically unable to work due to illness or infirmities.
- 4) Those who are required to stay at home to care for an ill or infirmed person.

Of the 1.5 million who by the end of 1972 will be required to sign up for work, many of whom will then be officially added to a nationally unemployment rate of nearly 6 percent, the following services or combination of services will have to be extended by federal and state agencies before exhausting all avenues for finding them jobs:

ADEQUATE child care services, including transportation costs, will have to be borne by the government.

MEDICAL examinations will have to be provided free to those

who claim physical disabilities which preclude them from holding a job.

FREE legal service through the federal Office of Legal Services must be provided those challenging the decisions of the local agency requiring a recipient to take a job.

MANPOWER training or re-training services will have to be expanded to create skills for these new additions to an already tight job market.

AT LEAST 4,000 new placement officers must be hired nationwide to explore the job market and find job openings.

LEGAL services designed to ensure that employers who advertise for work positions do not discriminate against minority groups or, for that matter, against women with family responsibilities.

TAX credits will be given to businessmen who hire bona fide welfare recipients.

ADDITIONAL funds to constantly check the welfare rolls to ensure that all "able-bodied" individuals sign up for the work-requirement provisions of the new regulations.

EVENTUAL funds to establish computer centers to keep track of available jobs and individuals with skills to match the work an employer is seeking to obtain.

All of these new or expanded procedures will carry a price-tag, possibly one far greater than a simple assistance check for subsistence income under the welfare regulations currently in effect.

Manpower Secretary Lovell, who believes in the Protestant ethic that a man (or woman) should earn what he or she gets believes in the program:

"Society is responsible to provide jobs for those who want to work. I don't know how many (of those on welfare) are lazy loafers. The vast majority like to work and find jobs that they can do."

On the subject of the high rate of unemployment, Lovell maintains:

"We have gone through many periods historically in which unemployment has been higher than 6 percent. There is a greater dissatisfaction today with a 6 percent unemployment rate. But you must remember that the nature of the work force has changed -- there are now more women in the work corps."

Lovell believes that there is room in the "competitive society of America to absorb not only many of the 5 million jobless Americans but also the new jobless that the new welfare regulations will add to that figure without resorting to the philosophy of making the government the employer of last resort.

"The answer is not to hire millions of people on public jobs," he said. "There is a great deal of evidence that public jobs pull people from other lines of work."

Lovell asserts that the new regulations will give the "very poor and those on welfare or the back of the line" a better crack at available jobs. "The average welfare recipient is not familiar with the job market. Some are frightened. Some do not know child care is available. Some would rather loaf."

"The purpose of the program will be to match available jobs with the available individual," Lovell concedes, however, that if a welfare recipient doesn't like the job or the pay it offers and turns it down, he or she will be taken off the roll, and "to some extent, to some degree it penalizes the children."

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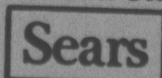
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