

THE WATERLOO

Published by
The Waterloo Defender, Inc.
P. O. Box 1089
1003 East 4th Street
Waterloo, Iowa 50704



15¢

Support Our
Advertisers

Defender

"We will inform the public ... without fear or favor!"

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1972

Interview With Mrs. Lily Furgerson

Mrs. Lily Furgerson was hired in 1952 to teach in the Waterloo school system. She was Waterloo's first black teacher. She taught at Grant school all those years until her retirement at the end of the 1970-1971 school year. She is the widow of the late Dr. Lee B. Furgerson, Sr. Mrs. Furgerson has five children - Mrs. Warren Nash and Betty Jean Furgerson of Waterloo, Mrs. Percy Harris of Cedar Rapids, Lee B. Furgerson, Jr. of Des Moines, and Mrs. Owen Sloan of St. Paul, Minnesota.

Q. Do you feel it's necessary to picket Logan Plaza if quality education for all children is the goal?

A. I think it is necessary that something be done. It seems as though other things have failed.

So they have taken this means to make their feelings known and get this across to the school officials. They have certainly tried to hold this picketing on a high level. They have tried to do it as peacefully as they can to show their determination in their efforts. Meetings have been tried. No one seemed to really do anything to help the situation. But the Negro has come to the place where he feels very determined about these things. He feels determined that he's going to improve his future and other things failing, the Negroes in Waterloo are taking this means to make their feelings known. Also, they have tried to keep it on a level where their determination can be known and sympathized with. The picketing

has been well supervised and well planned. They've tried to create a feeling for keeping it on this level so that it can be accepted and eventually do some good.

Q. I know all your children attended Waterloo schools. Did they encounter racial problems in the schools here?

A. Certainly. Any Negro who went to school here encountered racial problems. It was the thing of the times. It was no different for my children than it was for other Negroes except for the fact that the school teachers and principals knew my husband and I and knew when things came up that one of us would talk to them about it and try to improve things. They knew that either I or their father would talk to them about it. But

the feelings were there. You were fighting your way through all the time.

Q. Can you remember any of the feelings and incidents your children experienced?

A. Well, if my children wanted to participate in dramatics, there were no parts for them except for one time where a play called for a maid and a butler and one of my daughters and a Negro boy got the parts, that fitted in with the idea whites had of what a Negro would be doing. In the home-making classes Negro girls were all set at one table and weren't allowed to sit where they wanted to and to make friends with the other girls. When the Swing Show came along, there was one act that Negro kids put on - they weren't intermingled in the Swing Show. There were no cheerleaders who were Negroes. There were many things they couldn't participate in. Boys couldn't wrestle on the wrestling teams. The locker situation - it was suggested that Negro students take lockers all

on one floor.

Q. Your two youngest children attended Catholic elementary schools. Were racial problems less severe there?

A. Not really. I can remember having to take my youngest girl out of Catholic school because of the feelings that came up in class with one of the sisters there. There were two Negro girls in this class. The sister was always bringing up the differences - physical and so forth - between these girls and the other girls in the class - differences in hair and other differences. So much so that my daughter became very unhappy in this situation and got to the place where she didn't want to go to school. So, I had to take her out and put her in the public school even though things weren't too much better there. There were problems in the public school, also; but they didn't come quite as close to her as these problems did at St. Mary's where they were right in her class.

continued on back page

EDITORIAL

The picketing at Logan Plaza continues into its 22nd day despite an injunction served on Sunday, June 11, which made it illegal to picket on Logan Plaza grounds. The pickets moved to publically owned land where people can legally picket.

The criminal trespass law passed by the state legislature to be used to control student demonstrations made it possible for such an injunction to be served against this peaceful demonstration.

Many incidents have occurred during the picketing in which pickets have been verbally and physically assaulted by shoppers. None of these incidents have been reported in the white-owned news media. For example Harris Ceasar was booked for being bitten by a shopper. Mrs. Jim Porter was slapped in the face by a white male shopper. Harris Ceasar's station wagon was set on fire while parked in front of his house when Ceasar was taking a nap in the house. One of his neighbors had crossed the picket line earlier.

The building housing the VFW club on Idaho street was set on fire. It just so happens that Ceasar owns that building. Witnesses saw a white man in a white Chevrolet drive away from the fire. The same man and car had been at Logan Plaza the previous after-

noon.

The police have an interesting way of following up leads. According to police, a cigaret caused the fire in Ceasar's car and the police impounded a green Ford owned by Mr. King Porter because Mr. Porter set Ceasar's building on fire.

Two teen-age girls were hit by a car when they were picketing. It was nearly three weeks before the girls parents could file a complaint. It took pressure from the Iowa Attorney General's office and Iowa's Civil Rights Director to get the Black Hawk County Attorney's office to accept complaints from these girls' parents and the parents and any eyewitnesses.

It is interesting how the proponents of "law and order" mean for this to be followed only when it benefits them. They skirt the law and break the law if this is what is necessary for them to maintain power. Of course these are the same people who see that laws are changed or written to their advantage.

There are higher laws over which such men have no control. These are moral laws - God's laws. Such laws have a great deal to say about man's inhumanity to man. While men who break such laws ultimately pay the penalty, we can only hope the offenders pay sooner than later - preferably in our lifetime.



LILY FURGERSON

Black Congressmen Issue 'Bill Of Rights,' Make Demands Of Democrats

WASHINGTON -- (NBNS) -- The nation's 12 black Congressmen, who come from what they call "13 of the best Democratic districts in the country," warned the Democratic Party to meet its "minimum, non-negotiable" demands or face a black voting boycott resulting in the re-election of President Nixon. The Congressmen, all members of the Congressional Black Caucus, issued its "Black Declaration of Independence and Bill of Rights" at a press conference last week. They said the demands would be taken to the Democratic Party's Platform Committee later this month.

The Bill of Rights calls for bus- ing, full employment, black control of neighborhood schools with high Negro enrollment, rebuilding of America's central cities, a guaranteed income of \$6,500 for a family of four, free medical care for the poor and near poor, programs to encourage minority-owned businesses as well as a policy of giving 15 percent of all federal contracts to black owned businesses and a new Homestead Act which would utilize government lands for black housing.

The Black Bill of Rights is intended, the Caucus said to "create a society which is truly founded upon the principles of freedom, justice and full equality."

Among the other demands made by the Black Caucus were:

*An "immediate end to the war in Indochina," and called on the U.S. to "withdraw all support of colonialist or neo-colonialist forces on the continent of Africa."

*American aid be increased to black African nations from 8.5 percent of the foreign aid budget to 20 percent over the next five years.

It also called for an "immediate halt to the purchase of chromium ore from Southern Rhodesia," an immediate transfer of our sugar quota arrangement from the Republic of South Africa to a majority-ruled state in South Africa, and withdrawal of all support to Portugal and "all African countries that practice suppression and perpetuate inequality and apartheid."

*A proportionate share of positions for blacks in the administration, including the President's

600,000 New Jobs For Youths This Summer Approved By Nixon

President Nixon has reluctantly approved additional money for the federal summer program designed to give youth in the nation's central cities a job.

The Administration asked Congress for just enough money to give 609,000 youngsters a nine-week job this summer under the Neighborhood Youth Corps program, but the supplemental appropriation approved by Congress will give a record 1.2 million youths a job, according to federal officials.

With the high unemployment rate in the nation's poverty areas running above 34 percent for 16 to 19-year-old black youths during the last quarter of 1971, the Administration decided to support Congressional efforts to increase the program substantially.

An estimated 2.5 million high school and college students will be looking for summer jobs, leaving some 1.3 million without much hope of getting jobs this summer.

The Administration has maintained that the National Alliance

cabinet and all federal agencies. *Prison reforms that guarantee rehabilitation and prisoners' rights, while ending the practice of incarcerating individuals for their political beliefs."

*More federal assistance to education, especially for black institutions, coupled with more black control of black schools, and full compliance with "The Supreme Court's recent school desegregation decision that busing will be employed..."

*Elimination of the illegal sale and use of drugs, to achieve "drug-free lives and drug-free communities."

"We are not just asking for equal treatment," the Black Bill of Rights said, "but are demanding a full, honest and unequivocal commitment to equality - in words, deeds and most importantly, in results."

of Businessmen would take up much of the slack in providing jobs for the summer, but Congressional supporters of the summer program were especially critical of that effort.

Earlier, the National League of Cities had asked for enough money to employ 947,000 youngsters in the NYC program, but the President had balked at the additional money.

The NAB program had been asked by the Administration to place 175,000 youths and another 161,000 are expected by federal officials to be able to find work through regular employment services.

Congressman John Conyers, D-Mich., commended the President for his action in approving the supplemental budget for the NYC program.

Conyers has been one of the Administration's leading critics and had labelled the President's job program as "typical of the kind of ill-conceived economic policy he has which ignores totally

WATERLOO FRIENDLY TOWN 1972

WHAT IS "FRIENDLY TOWN"?

Friendly Town is a vacation for children from the city. The children spend two weeks (July 22 - August 5) on a farm or in a small town with a family which wants them to come. This year, the children from the rural areas in Iowa are coming to visit the children in the inner city. The Waterloo Friendly Town found it deem to have a reciprocal relationship. For there is no one-way street in any relationship, and not to mention a friendly relationship. At this point therefore host families from the Waterloo Community are requested to host children from the rural areas.

WHO CAN GO? Children between the ages of 7 and 14 years who otherwise would not have the chance for such an experience. These children must, of course, have the permission of their parents or guardians. HOW LONG CAN THE CHILD STAY?

If the child is from 7 - 8 years old, we recommend one week (unless the parents and the host family make other arrangements). Children 9 - 14 years old will stay for the entire two week period. HOW DOES THE CHILD GET TO THE HOST FAMILY?

On Saturday, July 22nd, all children taking part in Waterloo Friendly Town will be picked up at 2: p.m. by the host families. On Saturday, August 5th, the child-

ren will be returned to Waterloo by the host families. The children will be taken to their own homes.

WHAT SHOULD THE CHILD BRING?

Toothbrush and clean clothes. You do not need to buy new clothes for your child. The things he wears at home and school will be fine. WHAT DOES IT COST?

There is no cost for you or for your child. The host families will provide for the children when they are in their care.

WHAT IF MY CHILD SHOULD GET ILL?

Friendly Town takes out special insurance to cover all children visiting host families. This includes accidents and sicknesses. In most cases, the host families would simply see that the child was treated by their own doctor until the child returned to Waterloo.

WHO IS IN CHARGE OF "FRIENDLY TOWN" IN THE WATERLOO AREA?

The local committee is made up of the following persons: Rev. Stanley Kennedy, 1112 Vine Street - 234-1695; Rev. Luther Peterson, 124 Alta Vista - (Home) 232-3581, (Office) 234-6637; Rev. Leonard Williams, 1024 Mobile Street - (Home) 232-1381, (Office) 233-8189.

Peoples Bank

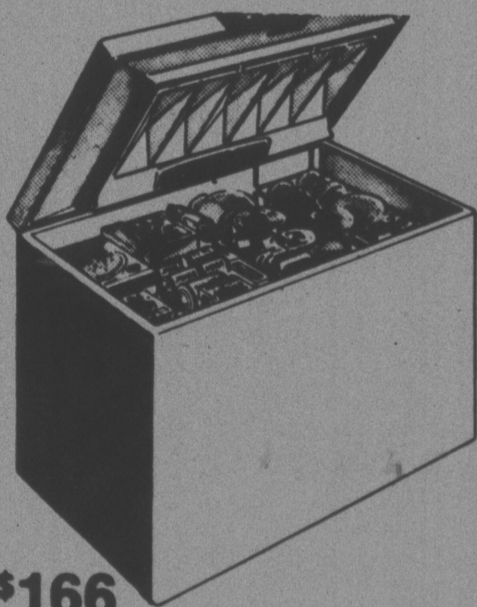
WHERE EVERYONE ENJOYS LOW COST PERSONAL CHECKING WITH

ThriftyCheck

- no minimum balance required
- no extra service charges

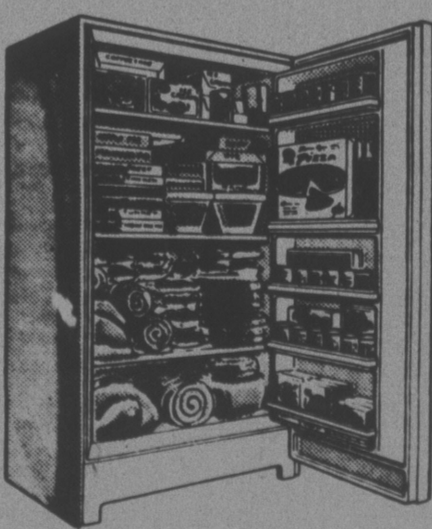


Compare our low appliance prices.



\$166

Penncrest® 15 cu. ft. chest freezer stores up to 540 pounds of food. All porcelain enamel finish, footed divider, movable basket, white acrylic enamel liner. Adjustable hinges. White only. UL listed.



\$166

Penncrest® upright freezer with 435 pound food storage capacity. Features 3 fixed shelves, 4 door shelves, white acrylic enamel liner. Die cast chrome handle. 4 sided magnetic door gasket for a perfect "cold seal." White only. UL listed.

JCPenney

The values are here every day.

OPEN NIGHTS: 9:30 A.M. TO 9:00 P.M. MONDAY THRU FRIDAY

SATURDAY 9:30 A.M. TO 6 P.M. SUNDAY NOON TO 5 P.M.

it's the real thing

Enjoy
Coca-Cola

WHAT'S GOING ON

Mount Carmel Baptist

The Mount Carmel MB church's regular order of worship:
 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.
 The Rev. R. S. Ruckett, pastor.

Summer Tutoring Program at UNI-CUE

UNI-CUE is accepting applications for students who would like to be tutored this summer. The tutoring will begin next Monday, June 19, at UNI-CUE Center, 119 Vine Street during the afternoon. Anyone interested in having students tutored in grades 2 - 12 should call the UNI-CUE office as soon as possible at 234-6819.

Jesse Cosby Neighborhood Center

Joseph Stoveall, acting chairman, announces that the regular meeting of the Jesse Cosby Center Board will be held Saturday, June 24, 1972 at 9 a.m. at the Jesse Cosby Center 1112 Mobile Street.

Board members are urged to attend as this is the last regularly scheduled board meeting until September.

Senate Finance Committee Reverses Stand On 'Welfare' Aspect

WASHINGTON -- (NBNS) -- The Senate Finance Committee, who had earlier decided to deny any welfare aid to the children of mothers who refuse to work under its "workfare" welfare program, has modified its position.

In drafting the massive welfare overhaul of the President's guaranteed income program, the Senate committee decided to refer such children to local child welfare agencies for support instead.

The committee had decided before to require that all mothers on welfare with no children under the age of 6 must take jobs -- many of them paying as little as \$48 a week -- or receive nothing from the federal government for their support and that of their children.

However, under the new plan, the Senate committee will ask that a local welfare agency take care of the mother's children, if she refuses to take the job offered her by a government jobs agency. She, however, would be paid for one month during the time the agency would care for her children.

The local agency might pay the family's rent directly to the landlord and provide for the children's needs directly rather than giving the money to the mother, under the plan.

The committee also decided to overturn, if possible, a Supreme Court decision which overturned laws denying welfare to any family which included a man in the house,

even if the man is not the children's natural father.

The committee said that if there were a "continuing relationship" between the man and the child-

ren, he would be responsible for their support. They interpreted "continuing relationship" to mean if the man was a regular resident of the household.

My View

Moscow agreements in right direction



By DR. BENJAMIN E. MAYS

The China-Moscow visits by President Nixon are steps in the right directions. Whatever the motive, political or otherwise, the trips should have been made and it is right that China is in the United Nations. As for the Russian trip, it has to do far more good than harm. Even those of us who dislike many things that the President has done must applaud any efforts on the part of the President to bring about better relations between the United States and Russia. The following agreements are praiseworthy as summarized by The New York Times, Sunday, May 28, 1972.

Nuclear Arms -- The two countries will limit their defensive-missile systems to two relatively ABM sites apiece. They also agree on a five-year freeze of their offensive-missile arsenals at their present levels.

Environment -- A joint commission will study problems of air, water and soil pollution and measures to control man's impact on the environment.

Incidents At Sea -- Rules have been agreed on for insuring the safety of naval vessels and planes operating in close proximity and for avoiding collisions.

Medicine -- A joint commission will coordinate research on heart disease, cancer and public health generally.

Space -- A joint docking of manned spacecraft and flight of the linked craft will be carried out in 1975. There will also be cooperation in space meteorology, space medicine, remote sensing of earth resources and exploration of the moon and planets.

Technology -- A joint commission will recommend exchange and combined

research in science and technology.

Trade -- A commission will resolve an entire range of trade problems, including most-favored-nation treatment, credits, trade promotion and the study of joint resources development projects. The first meeting of the commission is set for Moscow in July.

There are two interesting things about these agreements. They are all outside the United Nations which points out again that the United Nations is powerless when the world powers get ready to do something. The United Nations has no voice in Vietnam and had nothing to say about our going in.

The two countries talked about limiting their defensive weapons not abolishing them. Whether there is peace in the world depends almost wholly on what the United States and Russia say and do. This is all the more necessary that the United States and Russia reach accords on vital matters affecting the world.

It is interesting to note that nothing was said about disarmament. There is no intention of reducing arms to the point of a police force for the Nations. So they are agreeing to limit the production of certain arms and freezing others at the present level for five years.

The truth of the matter is, the nations do not trust each other to disarm to the minimum. The question must be raised, however, if we cannot trust nations to disarm, can we trust them to limit their arms? I doubt it. The President said to Congress last night that no Nation is as strong as the United States and none will be. So the arms race is still on!

Easier Sickle Cell Test Reported

BOSTON -- (NBNS) -- A new, inexpensive test for sickle cell anemia, which afflicts millions of blacks, has been reported by a team of researchers at Tufts University School of Medicine.

Officials at the university say the simple screening test can be conducted on a mass basis at a cost of only three to four cents each.

Senior scientist Dr. Mortimer S. Greenberg, associate clinical professor of medicine, said the screening test for sickle hemoglobin will enable hospitals to identify carriers of the trait. If two carriers marry, their children have a one-in-four chance of getting the disease.

Some two million blacks, more than 8.5 percent, carry the sickle cell trait. One in every 500 children born usually have the trait, and it is generally fatal before they reach the age of 21.

Dr. Greenberg, who said his test was so simple it has been taught to nurses, nurses' aides, laboratory assistants and others,

noted that of the three available screening tests, two require a microscope to interpret the test.

IF YOU ARE IN THE MKT. FOR A DEPENDABLE USED CAR STOP AND SEE THE SIMPSON'S BOYS 403 FRANKLIN WATERLOO, IA. DIAL 234-7546

QUIS JANITOR SUPPLIES

COMPLETE JANITOR SERVICE CARPET STEAM CLEANING

- FLOOR MAINTENANCE
- COMPLETE OFFICE CARE
- WINDOW CLEANING
- FLOOR SCRUBBING AND POLISHING CARPET AND RUG SHAMPOO
- REST ROOM SANITATION

IF NO ANSWER CALL 232-9729

CALL 234-0422

24 HOUR SERVICE

303 ALTA VISTA WATERLOO

MUETHER'S SUPER VALU
 WATERLOO - 710 BROADWAY
 OPEN 24 HOURS

LARRY LANGE FORD
 DEAL WITH THE LEADER
 THE NO. 1 AUTO DEALER IN EASTERN IOWA
 200 USED CARS IN STOCK
 250 NEW CARS IN STOCK
 INSTANT FINANCING
LARRY LANGE FORD
 Highway 218, Cedar Falls Phone 268-0451

McGovern and the South

Because of his liberal stand on major critical issues such as busing, defense spending, amnesty for draft evaders and his \$1,000-per-citizen income distribution plan, Southern Governors are hatching a plot to stop Sen. McGovern. They are sounding alarm bells over the prospect of "devastating" losses in their region if the Senator from South Dakota rolls on to win the party's Presidential nomination.

The story is being circulated that some Senators and a large number of Congressmen in the South would lose their seats should McGovern be at the head of the Democratic ticket.

Similar expressions of concern have been voiced by party leaders in such states as Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and the Carolinas. However most of them concede that stopping McGovern may be almost beyond reach, particularly after his smashing Tuesday victory in the California primary.

The idea of Southern Democrats complaining about the national party ticket is hardly novel. They have been doing that ever since 1948 when their leaders walked out of the Philadelphia convention over civil rights and formed their Dixiecrat party.

Any movement to attempt to deny Sen. McGovern the nomination, if it should succeed, would divide the party so seriously as to eliminate any possibility of electing a Democrat to the Presidency in November.

Despite their criticism some of the Southern Governors would want McGovern to choose a vice Presidential running mate who is a Southerner. Their opposition to the South Dakotan looks much like a concerted strategy to get the Senator to accept a Southerner as his running mate. They may win that point.

NAACP's Fighting Fund

The NAACP has been in the forefront of civil rights organizations fighting for freedom, equality and recognition. It has been engaged in this bitter struggle for full citizenship for American blacks for a great many years.

It has carried this burden unflinchingly, without giving quarters to those who would use their power to deny the legitimate aspirations of those of us who have been suppressed, pushed aside as unworthy of our claims.

If today, the black man in the United States enjoys a modicum of civil rights, it is because both the local branch and the national organization have never hesitated to contest invasions of our constitutional prerogatives.

The American people of both races owe much to the NAACP for in its endeavor to redress wrongs, it has never advocated or resorted to violence to achieve its legitimate goals. It uses legal means and moral injunctions to awaken the American masses to their obligations to black men and women who have done so much in the material development of this society.

The Chicago NAACP holds its annual Fighting Fund for Freedom Dinner tonight. Let's all help to make that important event a financial success. In so doing we would have fulfilled our moral obligation to an organization that spares neither time nor money when a black man's rights are in jeopardy.

The Schomburg Collection

The National Endowment for the Humanities has awarded a grant of \$50,000 in outright support and \$150,000 in matching fund-support jointly to the Schomburg collection of Black History, Literature and Art, and to the New York Public Library. The grant will support added staff to survey and organize research materials bearing on Afro-American Studies in the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature and History, a research branch of the New York Public Library.

...AN' WE GET THE SHAFT



The Schomburg Collection is an important national resource, documenting nearly every aspect of the Black experience. The Endowment's support should help insure the continued excellence of the Collection and its ability to keep pace with the demands upon it by a growing number of scholars and students.

The National Endowment's grant will enable the Schomburg Collection, under the direction of its curator, Mrs. Jean Blackwell Huston, to extend bibliographic control over both the book and manuscript holdings and to make those materials widely available to students of Black Studies. In addition, the Schomburg Collection will investigate the establishment of a coordinated national information network with other Black Studies resource centers. The Collection needed that financial support.

ELIGIBLE G.I. \$38.00 PER MONTH PLUS TAX & INSURANCE AT A TOTAL OF \$55.00 PER MONTH
Will purchase this 5-room bungalow that has been completely rewired, shag carpet throughout, new floor covering in kitchen and bath, painted inside and out.

PRICED NOW REDUCED TO SELL ESTATE.
CAN MOVE RIGHT IN.

**Smith & Miller
Realtor, Inc.**

516 RIEHL ST.

DIAL 234-7513

NATIONAL BANK OF WATERLOO • 110 EAST PARK AVE. & 315 E. 5TH. •



on the go for people on the go

**COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE
MEMBER F.D.I.C.**



providing dependable
electricity and natural
gas for better living

**IOWA PUBLIC
SERVICE CO.**

The Big Parade

**Mrs. Chisholm
educating
America**

By LOUIS MARTIN



You really have to be a male chauvinist pig not to admire Rep. Shirley Chisholm. There are some pigs around and they have been making snide remarks about her. Because she is the darling of the Women's Liberation movement, some of these pigs have said that the Brooklyn battler is playing "vaginal politics."

This is a silly political season and anything goes. Soon, however, some of the things that Mrs. Chisholm has been talking about will have to be taken seriously. She won her fight in California to get network time last week and her TV appeal to the nation was a masterful job.

For one thing, she cut the old Aunt Jemima image of black women into shreds. Intelligent, articulate, forceful and factual, Mrs. Chisholm demonstrated that she is, despite her low poll rating and her small number of delegates, a good match for any of the big wheels who are dreaming of that White House on Pennsylvania Avenue. At least she makes sense, which is not as common as it is thought to be.

Her emphasis on "truth in politics" was delightful. Many seem to feel that the quality of life in our society has gone to hell or at least it is on the way. She offers facts that support this view. If this sounds too cynical, just take a long, thoughtful look about you. You will understand the sad sentiment.

Mrs. Chisholm focuses on the basics, poverty, unemployment, racism, and war as well as the demeaning status of women. She knows also that blacks need allies to attain the power necessary to really change the so-called system. Last week in her national broadcast she laid it all out on top of the table in a manner that no rational citizen could misunderstand.

We all owe Mrs. Chisholm a great debt of gratitude for helping to educate the American public, no matter how far she falls short of her political goal.

As this is written Senator George McGovern has nailed down the California political coonskin and now has enough delegates to crank up a first class bandwagon movement. If his luck holds

he will have the nomination in his pocket before the Democrats arrive on Miami Beach. Should this happen all those power brokers who had expected to wheel and deal before a candidate was nominated will be left out on a long limb.

Some observers have explained the phenomenal rise of Senator McGovern on the grounds that the people are hungry for a new face. Others credit his smart aides and operators for the boom. Still others cite the Senator's liberal and progressive stand on domestic issues and his well recognized opposition to the Vietnam war.

Nobody, however, has fully explained why Governor George Wallace has gotten more primary votes than either McGovern or Humphrey. Since he has gotten more popular votes, is the position of Wallace more popular with the people? If it is, you can understand why so many feel that our society is sick.

Perhaps the most significant sign of black frustration came from the Congressional Black Caucus spokesmen who told the press that if their demands were not met by the Democrats, the Caucus might lead a voter boycott of the 1972 election. Such threats are too silly for comment.

The growing conviction that Richard Nixon is unbeatable is perhaps the central cause for much of the frustration. That is the climate that the GOP leadership has been praying for. Indeed no one has played upon the fears of the people more skillfully, especially on the issue of race, than Mr. Nixon. His international theatrical gamesmanship in Peking and Moscow has diverted the public mind from a sharper focus on gut issues at home. So far it looks like political magic.

Mrs. Chisholm has tried to wake up America. She knows the arithmetic of national politics. If all those who are hurting go to the polls in November there will be a new face in the White House. That is where we need a new face and a wiser head.

**GATES
COLLEGE**

209 West Park Ave.
Dial 234-4609

**Business
Courses**

Evening Classes Too

**Approved for
Veterans
Enroll Now**

YES: Start sending the
DEFENDER TO:

name

address

city state

PRICE----\$3.90 for
a whole year

Please mail to
Mail check or money
order to:

WATERLOO DEFENDER
P.O. BOX 1089
Waterloo, Iowa

YES: Start sending the
DEFENDER TO:

name

address

city state

PRICE----\$3.90 for
a whole year

Please mail to
Mail check or money
order to:

WATERLOO DEFENDER
P.O. BOX 1089
Waterloo, Iowa

You get nice surprises from Bill
Burton's Crossroads Ford in Waterloo
- Phone 232-6631



You haven't tried the best
til you've compared Crossroads
Ford Used Car Center! Long rows of
clean and mechanically inspected pre-
owned cars and trucks of all makes.

Whether you want economy, luxury,
sport or imports, we have 'em to show you!

Our lower prices are geared for turn over and our money-man Steve Elliott will make low payments a way of life!



So this is Washington

By ETHEL L. PAYNE

I knew I was back home when I spotted the first six-inch bush after landing at Kennedy Airport. For two weeks I've been looking at the most intricate hair styling in the world. The women of Zaire (formerly Congo Kinshasha) have developed beautiful patterns of braiding their hair tightly to the scalp or else in the spiral wrapped points that form a decorative crown.

As for the men, most of them wear the conventional, close-cropped cuts, but there are absolutely no bushes except on a few of the American children in Kinshasha. But away from hair. Let me give you a few reflections on my trip. I went to Kinshasha at the invitation of Mpanu-Mpanu Bibandi, president of the Press Association of Zaire, for the First Ordinary Congress of the Mouvement Populaire Revolution (Popular Revolution Movement).

It was an extraordinary show of what this country of 22 million people, once torn to pieces by bloody rebellions fomented by outside powers, has been able to do in seven years. It was black power in French and Lingala, sleek and lean and exotic. The nimbus of it all is President Mobutu Seke Sako, soldier, journalist and politician par excellence. At 41 years, he has learned to master power in a way that few leaders have.

What makes Mobutu different is his sense of timing. They used to say of Adam Powell that he had the ability to stay out front with the crowd. Mobutu leads with a finger on the pulse of the country. He started out with the nationalist movement that led to independence, but instead of grabbing for the reins of government, he lay back coolly for five years until the situation was such that the people called him by popular acclaim.

In that way, dissent was minimized and it still remains that way. Ask any Zairean whether he or she disagrees with some of his measures or not and he or she will end up saying that "Mobutu brought us peace. We don't want any more wars." The Popular Revolution Movement (MPR) was conceived by Mobutu in 1967 in order to give the people a method of becoming involved in political action for the job of nation building. It is participation, African style. Just last year, Mobutu added authenticity - a new word on its way to becoming a slogan like "Freedom."

He calls it bigger than Negritude because it is universal and he professes not to know what Black Power American style means, so that when he was asked for a comparison by a New York Times correspondent, he would say only that he could talk about authenticity. There are some who interpret this as indifference to the struggle of blacks in America and elsewhere. But Mobutu supports the liberation movements in

Africa and he flatly rejects the dialogue with the racist white South African government as fostered by Houphouet Boigny of the Ivory Coast.

President Mobutu, a former journalist, was invited to become an honorary member of the U.S. group. His formal acceptance is expected within a few days. The American Community in Zaire is relatively small, about 2,400. Blacks on the U.S. Embassy staff include James F. Myrick, second secretary who is in the Consular Section, and Hermon Davis, director of the Aid Mission. Clyde Briggs of Detroit resigned as Deputy Program Director for AID and went into business with his wife, the former Jackie Owens of Ann Arbor, Mich. He is president of ZIRDCO, a public relations firm in Kinshasha. Currently, he is in the states to negotiate the sale of a clothing firm in Kinshasha to Dr. Edward Brice, chairman of the National Bankers Associations and president of Warner and Warner.

Mrs. Briggs operates a boutique which features American made wigs and black manufactured cosmetics. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Robinson have been in Zaire for 12 years and are part owners of AFRAMEL, an electrical repair and air-conditioning service. A native of Washington, D. C., Charles left his job with the Bureau of Engraving when he found that blacks could not advance in the service.

He went back to school to learn electrical engineering and then because he had always had an infatuation for Africa, he joined with some adventure-some friends to travel on the continent. Despite the language barrier, he liked the Congo so well he settled here in what is now Zaire and learned to speak fluently in French. Two years later, he met and married his wife, a nurse from Eufala, Okla. who had come out to Kinshasha.

The Robinsons say they have no plans to re-settle in the U. S. but periodically, they come back on visits. Charles went home in 1968 for medical treatment. "Here, we feel that we're a part of a majority," they say. Elijah Barnes, a Presbyterian missionary and his family came out here four years ago from Brussels, Belgium where he was for three years a counselor to Congolese students there and learned to speak French. Barnes, a native of College, Miss., is a graduate of Tuskegee. He taught for 10 years in Houston, Texas. His wife, also, a graduate of Tuskegee, is a native of Guyana, South America. A striking black woman, she blends perfectly into the Zairean scene. In addition to speaking French, she also knows Lingala, the second language. The Barnes and their three teenage children like the Robinsons plan to stay on in Zaire. He plans to use his agricultural background to go into cattle raising. Currently, they are the only black missionary family in the country.

KENNEDY SEES RACIAL BACKSLIDING IN NORTH
LOUISVILLE, Ky. -- (NBNS) --
tewing with deep concern the outcries in Northern cities against school busing orders, Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., believes the North could slip behind many arts of the South in racial understanding.

"The real tragedy for the nation in the 70's would be for the North to repeat the racial agony of the South in the 50's and 60's," he told the annual convention of

the Kentucky Bar Association.

"I believe that, if we are honest with ourselves in the America of 1972, we must be filled with pessimism over some of the directions the North may take, and we must look South to see the really hopeful steps."

The Massachusetts Senator pointed out five Southern and border state Governors who, he said, have "sounded the call for a progressive attitude on race."

They are, he said, Governors Wendell H. Ford of Kentucky, Dale

Being Frank



It is not the distance... It is the 'Niggers'

By FRANK L. STANLEY

By FRANK L. STANLEY

The NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., has published a Comments.

The LDEF points out in the introduction:

"The politicizing of the busing issue during an election year is not a mark of leadership. It has polarized our people. It has diverted attention from the urgent need to eradicate racism.

"... It is not the school bus which is in trouble. What is at stake is our sanity as a people, the independence and integrity of our courts, the fulfillment of our commitment to equal justice."

Some of the study's most significant findings are: 43.4 per cent of the total public school enrollment of 18,975,939 pupils are transported to school daily, according to HEW statistics.

There has been a steady increase in pupil transportation, with annual increases in the last decade of from 5 per cent to 2.5 per cent. The decades with the largest percentage gains were: 11.4 per cent from 1939-40 to 1949-50 — 9.9 per cent from 1949-50 to 1959-60.

The bus had made it possible for urban school districts to relieve overcrowded conditions, to use space wherever it is available in the community, to prevent double sessions and to reduce class size.

Busing has made it possible for school districts to avoid expensive new school construction and not just because current available facilities can be used more efficiently.

There never has been a national source of data on pupil transportation by race. Nor are any statistics available nationally on the numbers of students bused or the number of miles school buses travel to further various educational objectives, i.e., more efficient use of facilities, vocational education, summer school, field trips and special educational programs.

The current discussion suffers from a lack of uniform, objective, factual information.

Our investigations do not support the conclusion that large numbers of children are being bused long distances to implement desegregation plans. There are individual instances of long rides, but we suspect that these are far fewer than when schools were segregated.

It is the lack of transportation which is often the hardship. Local and Federal officials who refuse to provide transportation to pupils who must travel long distances to school and archaic state laws which discriminate against cities in their transportation reimbursements are responsible for inconveniences to children.

We find no conclusive evidence that the aggregate amount of busing has increased nationally or regionally as a result of court-ordered integration. In the absence of data on pupil transportation by race which would reveal how many white and Black children are being bused to what kinds of schools, it is impossible to state accurately the number or race of pupils who are being bused to racially segregated or integrated schools. The cry of "massive busing" for "forced integration" is completely irresponsible.

HEW has estimated a 3 per cent increase in busing as a result of integration. This figure represents the increase in the Southeastern states in overall pupil transportation between 1967-70 from

52.5 per cent of 55.5 per cent. Our investigation leads us to the conclusion that this is no more than normal growth.

In answering President Nixon's claim of excessive costs the LDEF answers:

The cost argument against pupil transportation rests on the assumption that busing costs are so great that they seriously deplete funds for the regular educational program. But the facts do not support this assumption. The latest national figures available show that 3.7 per cent of all educational expenditures in the United States were spent on pupil transportation of all kinds. This percentage has declined slightly since the 1953-54 school year, as the attached table on busing costs 1953-54 through 1967-68 shows. The chart on pupil transportation costs for individual school districts reveals that even with increased costs, pupil transportation remains a small percentage of all educational expenditures.

The broad allegations of the cost burden must also be reviewed against the fact that each state reimburses local school districts for both capital and operating costs. There are wide variations in among states in their patterns of reimbursement, and there is no national average of state reimbursement of pupil transportation costs.

The president promises to "curb busing while expanding educational opportunity" which is unrealistic and actually means more separate but unequal schools, hence less educational opportunity for Blacks.

The LDEF however answers the president thusly:

School officials see busing and expanding educational opportunities as complementary and not contradictory objectives. Their views are directly contrary to those of the President who sees busing as a "symbol of social engineering on the basis of abstractions. School districts throughout the country use their transportation systems to promote a variety of educational and social goals including school consolidation, improved vocational education programs, broadened horizons for their children through field trips, and expanded summer programs and preschool education. No one, to our knowledge, has ever held out these objectives as "social engineering."

Educators have supported school busing to promote educational opportunity.

Transportation is still a relatively modest percentage of all educational expenditures.

Finally, in answer to the Nixon fallacy: "A remedy for the historic evil of racial discrimination has often created a new evil of disrupting communities and imposing hardships on children..." The Legal Defense Fund asks:

"Who has disrupted communities, imposed hardships, and torn us apart as a people?"

"It is not the Federal judges who have exercised judicial restraint. It is not black citizens who are still trying to secure equal educational opportunities for their children. It is not the school bus."

"It is the present Administration which has used the power and majesty and authority of the President's office to stir dissension, confusion, and uncertainty among us by politicizing the busing issue."

Obviously anyone, especially blacks, who is anti-busing is not only grossly misinformed, but has fallen victim to the Nixon ultraconservative philosophy.

FRESHEST IN TOWN

COTTAGE CHEESE - HOMOGENIZED MILK

Bumpers of Arkansas, Reubin Askew of Florida, Linwood Holton of Virginia and John C. West of South Carolina.

"In many parts of the Border region and the Southern states, you have actually reached a point where you are moving past the north on the passionate issue of race," he said.

He was hopeful, however, that Northerners would not repeat the mistakes of the South but would learn from the Southern experience.

"It would take a peculiar blindness of us in the North to stumble into the sort of obsession with race that the South seems now to be leaving behind," Kennedy said.

**SUPPORT THE MERCHANTS
THAT APPRECIATE YOUR \$\$\$\$**

A & P EAST - 415 EAST 7th STREET
HOURS: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Mon. to Thurs & Sat.
9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Friday

DUNN'S SURE SAVE - 1975 FRANKLIN ST.
WE NEVER CLOSE

1 Million Won't Get Food Stamps This Year, But There's Plenty Of Money

WASHINGTON -- (NBNS) -- More than 1 million poor people have not participated in the food stamp program for the needy because the Nixon Administration has failed to spend close to \$400 million of the \$2.3 billion appropriated this year.

Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., the ranking minority member on a special Senate committee looking at the problem, was especially critical of the unspent money for the food stamp program. He expressed astonishment at food stamp regulations that penalize the poor if they sign up for work-training programs.

Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., who is chairman of the committee was also critical. "It is a sad commentary on our national conscience that we cannot or will not meet the basic human needs of our society and people," he said.

Although 11 million persons are now participating in the food stamp program, more than 12.3 million were supposed to be helped in the effort, if all of the money had been spent.

John Kramer, executive director of the National Council of Malnutrition, charged the administration with "pickpocketing the poor" by not raising benefits and reaching more needy persons with the program.

Under new regulations governing the program, which will go into effect on July 1, benefits will be reduced for more than one-third of the recipients in New York, while others will be forced

out of the program altogether. Agriculture Department officials admitted that \$382 million in unspent funds would go back to the federal Treasury on July 1, the first day of the new fiscal year.

Richard Lyng, assistant secretary for agriculture, told the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition, that the department will spend less than the appropriated food stamp funds because of miscalculations in the program's growth, slowness by states in permitting new counties to enter the program and slowness in implementing new regulations.

"There have been no reductions or holding back of funds for the food stamp program," Lyng told the senators. "The administration has repeatedly demonstrated a strong sense of commitment to President Nixon's pledge three

years ago to eliminate hunger in this land."

As the food stamp program has expanded, we have not hesitated to request funding, from \$250 million when we arrived in 1969 to our budget request of \$2.34 billion for fiscal 1973, a ten-fold increase."

One welfare mother from Des Moines, 24-year-old Dorothy Cain told the committee of her efforts for self-improvement and work have resulted in lower food stamp benefits. Mrs. Cain, who has two children, said she paid \$30 monthly for \$84 worth of stamps but now must pay \$60 for \$84 worth of stamps.

Welfare recipients with less than a poverty-level income, based on \$4,000 for a family of four, are eligible for varying benefits according to their income. A family of four with no income may re-

Nixon's Jobs Program For Poor Sharply Rapped

WASHINGTON -- (NBNS) -- The Nixon Administration's prime job training project has been sharply criticized in a yet-to-be-released report by the Labor Department's evaluation unit.

The Job Opportunities in the Business Sector (JOBS) program contains numerous major deficiencies and its effectiveness has been seriously questioned. The Manpower Administration, which

administers the JOBS program for the federal government, also came under attack in the report.

Started as a part of President Johnson's "Great Society" program in 1966, the JOBS program has been endorsed and supported vigorously by the Nixon Administration as one of its "best."

The project reimburses private industry for providing training and jobs to disadvantaged persons in the nation's major cities.

The evaluation of the program, conducted by the audit section of the department, said provisions of the program were too broad and allowed for "excessive costs in those cases where an enrollee only required placement assistance."

Edward J. McVeigh, associate secretary for administration, also said the report found that:

"Information supplied to the department by businessmen 'was not always accurate and timely, nor was it verified.'"

"The Manpower Administration has not effectively monitored the program.

"Numerous supportive services, such as medical assistance, child care facilities and others, have not always been given the trainees.

As part of the JOBS program, a businessman is awarded a contract at a set cost to provide all services. The Nixon Administration has not permitted the Manpower Administration to re-evaluate the price in case the contractor fails to live up to his part of the contract.

However, Malcolm R. Lovell, Jr., manpower administrator for the Labor Department, said the Nixon administration was still pleased with the program, despite the negative evaluation from its own unit.

Complaint Filed

On Monday, June 12, at 4 p.m. at the Black Hawk County Attorney's office Pastor and Mrs. Leonard Williams filed a complaint on behalf of their daughter, Lenore, Lenore Williams and Belinda Creighton were hit by a car on Creighton were hit by a car on May 28 while they were picketing at Logan Plaza. Driver of the car was a white woman, Mrs. Victor Bruns, of 913 Cutler Street.

Miss Creighton was allowed to make her statement on the next day, Tuesday, June 13. Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Wortham, parents of Miss Creighton had tried several times to file a complaint after the receive \$108 worth of free food stamps monthly, while a family with \$200 monthly income can pay \$60 to receive \$108 worth of stamps.

accident. "I went once to the police station and once to the county attorney's office," said Mrs. Wortham. "So, I made three trips to get a complaint filed."

Mrs. Williams said they had "made three or four trips to the county attorney's office" and no one would take their complaint. "I had to call the Iowa Attorney General's office several times," said Mrs. Williams. "The Iowa Civil Rights Commission Director, Alvin Hayes, went with me to the County Attorney's office on Thursday, June 8. They told me I'd have to come back Monday - a day Dave Dutton was to be out of town."

Mrs. Williams said Jim Martin took statements from herself, Lenore, Pastor Williams and Reverend Clarence Terry who was also a witness to the incident. "It was lacking one day of being three weeks after the incident occurred," said Mrs. Williams.

If You Can't Come to Sears Let Sears Come to You!

Sears



Shop Sears catalogs the convenient telephone way

Ever had one of those days when you don't have time for the things you'd like to do? We know that there are days when you just can't come to Sears. So, we've made shopping easier. We "come" to you through our catalogs. Browse through our catalogs at your convenience, make your selections and order without leaving your home. Simply call:

Sears Telephone Shopping Service 235-6351

A friendly salesperson will process your order and send it speedily on its way. So, if you can't come to Sears, have Sears "come" to you. Shop Sears catalogs the convenient telephone way.

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Your Money Back
SHOP AT SEARS AND SAVE Crossroads Shopping Center
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

RUDEAN'S BEAUTY SALON
821 FRANKLIN

SPECIALIZING IN:

- ★ PROCESSES ★ PERMANENTS
- ★ MARCEL WAVING
- ★ HAIRCUTS

DIAL 234-6935

PAT PEARSON, a native of our city, a graduate from Crescent Beauty School, is now working with Rudean's Beauty Salon. Pat invites all of her friends to stop in and pay her a visit.

SHOP AT

OUR 72TH YEAR

Hurwich's
Waterloo's Oldest Furniture Store

500 506 LAFAYETTE ST.

WHERE THE CUSTOMARY LOOK IS AND WHERE THE CUSTOMARY SERVICE IS ALWAYS CUSTOMARY

MRS. FURGERSON--
continued

Q. Do you think it made a difference with her that there were more black students in the public school?

A. Yes, I think that had something to do with it. There were more black students for her to be with, so, it helped with her in that situation.

Q. You became the first black school teacher in the Waterloo school system in 1952. In the 18 years you taught in Waterloo you taught all those years at Grant school. During those years do you think things changed rapidly enough in racial areas to keep up with blacks' changing attitudes about themselves?

A. They didn't keep up at all. During those years Grant school became practically an all-Negro school with very few whites there. That didn't help whites and Negroes get acquainted at all.

I concerned myself with realizing what had to happen to Negro children and understanding what happens to Negroes. So, my attentions were turned to helping the children to feel their own self worth; to get them to achieve by whatever means I could; and to convince them that they could achieve and get somewhere as much as any other child if they only applied themselves to it. Their mental capacity was the same as any other child's. Some of their physical backgrounds and opportunities had not been the same always but they had the potential born in them that only needed to be awakened.

Q. What kinds of changes have happened in black people that whites don't seem to be able to reckon with or to be aware of today?

A. Black people in spite of the feeling on the part of many whites that blacks aren't able to achieve, that they aren't as intelligent, have achieved and have developed their abilities to the point that they know what they want; they know what they are trying to head for. They are meeting up with much resistance on the part of whites. I think the means by which they have conducted themselves in this demonstration out at Logan Plaza shows this very plainly. They feel very determined in this effort to gain some ground that will help them but yet they, also, are trying to do it on a level that will not create any more problems. They want to make themselves understood what they want and what they intend to have. They want to do it without any demonstrations of showing any trouble between the races. They just want to make themselves understood and I think they have conducted themselves in that manner with the determination to show what they want and what they intend to have.

Q. Do you think it's possible to offer poor education to one group of people in a community without the other people's becoming affected by poor education?

A. It's impossible. If people are going to live together and understand one another and live peacefully, they have to have the same education; they have to have the same attitudes about other people. All of them have to have attitudes about all other people that will promote this sort of living together.

Q. Do you feel that this is more a racial issue or more an issue of those who are powerless versus those who hold power?

A. I think it is more that those who are powerless are against those with power because those with power could do more about it if they really understood and really felt that they wanted to do something about it, they could.

Q. There are whites who are powerless. Are they also victims in this problem?

A. Certainly, they are. Anyone who is denied the chance to develop his potential is powerless in this

struggle and a victim.

Q. Then, you don't see this issue as a black-white one, but an issue of primarily black fighting for a good education for black and white children?

A. Certainly, it is. That's what it will amount to - that's what the end result will be. It will benefit both black and white children - both black and white people.

Q. What kinds of meaningful changes do you think are necessary in the schools that have not taken place to date?

A. People need to know one another. They need to grow up having feeling and respect for one another. Therefore, our schools need to be integrated. Since it will take a long time for people to be living in integrated neighborhoods to the extent that it will do much good, that's why busing is so important as a way of working out this problem. By busing you would get them beyond their neighborhood schools; you would get them mixed up so they would know one another and grow up with a feeling and liking for one another - developing a feeling of respect and understanding.

Q. If this picketing doesn't bring about any meaningful changes, do you see other peaceful alternatives that would force needed changes to come about?

A. Well, I don't know just what step would be taken next but I'm certain that the Negro is not going to give up. He's going to continue to work for a better education for his children and for all children so that all children can learn to know and respect one another. Then, in a generation or so you are bound to have a different type of man and woman.

Q. Do you see this as a sign that black people in Waterloo still see education as a hope for their children?

A. They definitely do. They see it more than the white man sees it - that's why they are fighting so hard for it. That's why they're trying to do something about it. They know that the only way is for people to do something about

WHAT'S WRONG WITH BEING INVOLVED?

This is a question you should ask yourself after you have heard what I have to say.

I look at your faces and I can see every slave that has ever lived, but I can find no just reason for this, because you are supposed to be free.

You say that you are tired of feeding rats, roaches, and every other bug or rodent, and not even having enough to feed your families. Yet you won't do anything but just talk.

it now so that in the future their children will be well-prepared to live in this world and be accepted.

Q. We've often heard it said that black parents don't care about the schools, don't care about the kind of education their children get. What is your response to this.

A. I think nothing could be farther from the truth. If anything the resistance to what black's are doing, makes me feel that there are not enough white parents who are so concerned about the future of their children.

Q. Is there anything else you would like to add?

A. I hope that the black people in Waterloo can continue their struggle until they have reached the goal that they are aiming for. I hope that they continue to keep it on the high level of participation that they have kept it on so far. There have been very few incidences of the undesirable things that sometimes result in picketing and this sort of thing. They have made a conscious effort to try to keep it this way.

I don't think Negroes are going to give up. It's too important to them. I would encourage blacks who haven't participated to join in the struggle - and to join it with this high level of motivation to keep it on a level where it can be acceptable and others will take notice of what they are doing and how they are doing it.

Letter To The Editor

Don't you want your children to have a better way of life? If you do, then you have to go and get out there and let those people know it. They don't care how your home is or if your children have a good education or not, as long as you are not bugging them or asking for anything.

I have lived in this town for twenty-two years and until the last two or three years I did just what you are doing now. I just sat at home and said the same things you are saying. But now I'm tired of the white man downtown in his air conditioned office telling me, "I'll see what I can do about it," or "We've done all we can do" or maybe "Everybody has the same problems and we have all got to live the best we can." Yet, he doesn't have to worry about one of his kids getting bit by a rat or finding a roach in one of their ears, or better yet having to throw away his last bag of flour, sugar, or meal because it's not fit to eat because of some nasty bug or rat.

Ninety percent of the houses on the east side are owned by some white man on the west side and he (the owner) wouldn't live in it if you were paying him because he knows it's unfit for any human being to live in - and YOU ARE HUMAN.

What I'm asking is for all black people to get out and get involved. You say you are tired - well, get out and prove it. Lay down your cards; give up a few hours of sleep; turn off the white man's T.V.; set your battle aside; give the dope back to the white man, because he only gave it to you to try and keep you down so that you won't give him any trouble.

As I look at our community I can't help but wonder what is happening to our ministers. They are suppose to be leading us. They are suppose to be helping us. We give them our support and respect. My book teaches me to give honor to who honor is due - but to who is it due?

This is why I'm asking for your

support. I believe that we as a united body of people - can make a change in Waterloo's way of life.

So stand up each and everyone of you black people and let them know you intend to have your rights too.

DEMAND YOUR RIGHT!!

Allie B. Anding
Concerned citizen of
the Black Community

Yvonne Wins
In California;
Newark Blacks
Divide Vote

LOS ANGELES -- (NBNS) -- Attorney Yvonne Brathwaite continued on her bid to become the first black woman from California to go to the United States Congress.

Ms. Brathwaite, who was a California assemblywoman, won her bid to take a seat in Congress, by defeating Los Angeles City Councilman Billy G. Mills for the Democratic nomination.

Since her district, which includes the Watts area, is largely Democratic, she is expected to easily take the seat in the November general election and become the third black woman in the Congress.

SUPPORT
DEFENDER
ADVERTISERS

SKYVUE DRIVE-IN THEATRE
3066 INDEPENDENCE AVE.

Now Showing! 1st Run!!

Somebody warn the West.
Nigger Charley ain't running no more.



Paramount Pictures Presents
A Larry G. Spangler Production

"The legend of
NIGGER CHARLEY"

Starring Fred Williamson D'Urville Martin Don Pedro Colley PG PARENTAL GUIDANCE SUGGESTED