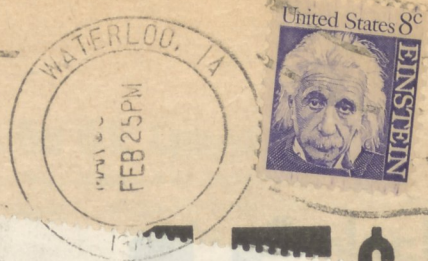


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FEBRUARY 22, 1974

## Concert Will Honor Richard Hunt

"I think that (Richard) Hunt is one of the most gifted and assured artists working in the direct-metal, open-form medium -- and I mean not only in his own country and generation, but anywhere in the world. What may not be so immediately apparent is the speed and the aesthetic ease with which he has achieved so remarkable a position."

This remarkably talented man, a native of Chicago, received his education there and has remained to make Chicago his home. At the age of twelve he was enrolled in the Junior School of the Art Institute of Chicago. Here he received his initial instruction in sculpture and did his first series of lithographs. As a high school student, he created his own studio in the basement of his father's barbershop, and worked parttime in the zoological experimental laboratory of the University of Chicago.

In 1953, he entered the School of the Art Institute of Chicago on a scholarship from the Chicago Public School Art Society. Four years later, the Museum of Modern Art, N.Y. purchased a welded steel sculpture and included it in the Museum's exhibition "Recent American Acquisitions." In addition, that year, he received the James Nelson Raymond Foreign Travel Fellowship, and following his graduation from the Art Institute with a Bachelors of Art Education, he studied and traveled in England, France, Spain, and Italy. While in Florence he did a series of cast bronze sculptures.

At the age of 23, his work had been purchased by the Whitney Museum of American Art, N.Y. and the Chicago Art Institute for their collections. From this time on Mr. Hunt's career as an artist has developed rapidly, and each year the

list of exhibitions he has participated in and the museums that include his work in their Collection has grown. Today his sculpture is included in the collection of nearly every major museum of the United States.

He received a Guggenheim Fellowship in 1962, and in 1965, he received a grant from the Ford Foundation to work at the Tamarind Lithography Workshop. The entire lithographic production during this fellowship was given to the Museum of Modern Art, N.Y. by Kleinger, Bell and Company. In addition, the President of the United States appointed him to the National Council on the Arts in 1968. Two years ago he was given a retrospective exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art, N.Y. and at the Art Institute of Chicago.

Currently Mr. Hunt maintains two sculpture studios. The first and oldest is used primarily for creating welded sculpture, and the second is a former power generating station which he has adapted and equipped for the production of cast metal sculpture. Although Mr. Hunt occasionally takes time out to lecture or teach, he is a full time sculptor whose work is in great demand, and the two studios are in constant use to meet the demands for his work and to fulfill his numerous commissions.

The African Palace Chorus (Soul Ensemble) will give a special benefit concert in the Hope Martin Theatre at the Waterloo Recreation and Arts Center at 3 p.m. on Sunday, March 3. The sixty-five young singers, who are under the direction of Ray Richardson, are performing at the Center to help raise funds

(continued on page 2)



RICHARD HUNT

## Legal Services Corporation Wins Senate Approval

WASHINGTON -- (NBNS) -- The Senate has approved legislation to establish an independent nonprofit corporation to provide legal services to the poor.

Breaking a filibuster that began nearly two months ago, the Senators sent the measure back to the House where a much more restricted bill had been given approval earlier.

The Senate measure does not include the long series of prohibitions added to the House bill in a prolonged floor debate. The House, for example, has prohibited the legal services attorneys from helping poor women from obtaining abortion services.

The Senate version, nevertheless, prohibits the proposed legal services corporation from financing legal fights on behalf of the poor as a class, as opposed to legal aid for the needy individual.

Legal service attorneys, who stirred up controversy across the nation by attacking class injustices inflicted on the poor, will be restricted to providing help to poor individuals with problems with individual landlords, with divorces, with welfare rights, child custody, and similar personal matters.

The Senate rejected, however, a

last minute effort by conservatives to funnel federal funds through state government or local bar associations and to give state governors vetoes over legal service programs in their states.

It authorized up to \$71.5 million this year, \$90 million next year, and \$100 million for fiscal 1976, to be allocated by 11 trustees nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

-NBNS-

## Rejected Black Officer In Key Role Now

WASHINGTON -- (NBNS) -- The black military officer who was blocked from taking a post in Chile because of his race late last year has been named to head the office that helps select military advisers.

Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger has let the word out that any officers found discriminating racially will be denied promotions. Schlesinger has been rather upset that a report on the affair involving Col. Travis M. Gafford's appointment as a military adviser in Chile has not been completed by the Pentagon yet.

He recently told one officer responsible for the delay angrily,

## Sammy's Not Pleased With Nixon Now

LOS ANGELES -- (NBNS) -- Sammy Davis Jr., who took a lot of abuse several years ago when he endorsed President Nixon's reelection bid, says he is now quite disappointed with the President's social-oriented programs.

The object of severe criticism from blacks and liberals for endorsing the President, Davis was photographed in 1972 hugging the President at the 1972 Republican National Convention in Miami Beach.

He said he was endorsing the President because he felt he had done a good job for blacks and had earned their support. Most blacks disagreed with him, however, as the overwhelming number pulled the lever on election day for Mr. Nixon's Democratic opponent Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota.

In commenting about what's hap-

pened since then, Davis told reporters:

"Everybody jumped on my back and I had to deal with it alone. Only my wife and a few close friends know what happened. It was like open heart surgery with no novocaine or anesthesia of any kind," he said from Reno, where he is appearing in a night club.

"I'm not disappointed that I endorsed him," he said, "but I'm sorry there haven't been more things done for the poor whites, the blacks and the disenfranchised."

"I thought if I could be there to give advice I could be of some assistance in terms of keeping him informed."

"It's not that he didn't have good people, but I thought that they were giving one point of view."

"Perhaps programs like Headstart have just gotten waylaid, but I hope the President will get about regrouping and get those programs back even if they're under another name," he concluded.

-NBNS-

## Black Caucus Asks Time For Television Reply

WASHINGTON -- (NBNS) -- The Congressional Black Caucus has asked the national television networks for equal time to reply to President Nixon's State of the Union address.

Rep. Charles Rangel (D-N.Y.), newly elected chairman of the Caucus, said:

"The President seemed to have gone out of his way to exclude the rights of minorities and the status of minorities in his address."

Rangel said the response of Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield on behalf of the Democratic Party was not adequate for minority Americans.

"The Caucus is not bound by party label," he said, "and when we are talking about the status of people in this country, we believe we should have some equal time if it is not fairly reported by those representing the leadership of this country."

-NBNS-

Rangel said the 16 members of the Caucus, all Democrats, "certainly believe Mr. Nixon's idea of a minimum wage would be meaningless until we got more details." In his State of the Union message, the President called for a minimum income for welfare recipients, emphasizing cash assistance.

Former Caucus chairman, Rep. Louis Stokes (D-Ohio), said the nation that Nixon described "has no fuel shortage, no racism, no unemployment, no Watergate, no depreciated dollar, no missing prisoners of war, no inflation, and no lack of toilet paper."

In other comment on the President's speech, Mayor Richard Hatcher of Gary, Ind., a co-chairman of the National Black Political Convention, said the President demonstrated "distain and insensitivity" to the concerns of black people.

-NBNS-

# Black Business Leader At Chamber History Observance

Middletown, Ohio (February 15, 1974) . . . "No people ever got upon its feet and obtained the respect and confidence of the world -- who did not lay their foundations in successful business enterprise" Dr. Berkeley G. Burrell, 10th President of the National Business League, America's oldest national trade, business, and professional organization, asserted as he addressed hundreds gathered last night by the Middletown Area Chamber of Commerce in commemoration of Black History Week.

The nationally known Black businessman chronicled the development of Black business and vocational education through the contributions of the founder and first President of the National Business League, Dr. Booker T. Washington of whom he said "Booker T. Washington was a man of convictions . . . ones which made him different . . . ones which opened many doors but closed many others. This man was saying as early as 1900 that the development of skills enables one to compete in a segregated society and forges the route to empowerment. If he were alive today he would not have changed his message which

would be to all people, the Black in the inner-city and the white in Appalachia, that you must develop a marketable skill."

In further expanding the notion of empowerment, Dr. Burrell said, "The Black minority's emancipation 111 years ago did not solve his economic problems and now he is intensifying his search to find a release from the paternal care of the system. He is demanding freedom of opportunity to succeed or fail. Today we must understand that business and government cannot build repressive and protective devices to control or punish the desperate minorities seeking equality without at the same time plunging our free enterprise system into a death struggling gutter.

"Black History Week", Dr. Burrell commented, "grew out of the commitment of Dr. Carter G. Woodson who in 1926 advanced the proposition that the Black man's past was important to and intrinsically a part of America's history and should be documented. I feel that the country should salute and commend this community for its cooperative spirit in observance of Black History Week and your recognition of the valuable contributions Black Americans have made in building this great nation".

## New Ambassadors to Be Nominated

WASHINGTON -- (NBNS) -- President Nixon is expected to nominate three Americans to diplomatic posts in Africa. Nancy Rawls will be ambassador to the Republic of Togo, Thomas W. McElhiney will be envoy to Ethiopia and L. Douglas Heck was named ambassador to Niger.

(Mr. Harris, an official of the Pioneer Western Corporation, discusses the world of money and finances weekly in this column prepared exclusively for the National Black News Service.)

Supposedly, only a women's hair-dresser knows for sure if silver threads exist.

However, a growing number of ladies are well aware they are growing older -- gracefully, of course, but growing older nevertheless.

The old days of viewing approaching age with a defeatist attitude are going -- if not indeed, gone.

Women today are developing an increasingly keen interest in proper planning for later years -- physically, mentally and financially. They no longer intend relying upon their husbands, children and relatives to see to their welfare when ad-

# The World Of Money

vancing age looms on the scene. One might say they are in training for the event.

They are painstakingly making a featherbed for the future -- not building a rockbed of insecurity. They seek a guarantee for themselves that when old age sets in -- "rigor remorse" does not come along as well.

Financial counseling and education is a path many are taking. At the propitious time -- the height of their earning and working ability -- they are taking firm steps toward insuring the future: Wise investments, savings, real estate, insurance -- the whole gamut of "nest eggs."

One of the biggest innovations in recent years has been the entrance of continuing education courses offered by many leading col-

leges and universities.

These high level classes have been created to provide the means and environment in which mature individuals may pursue knowledge which will benefit them in later years.

Workshops, institutes, seminars and lectures on every conceivable subject -- from financial planning to politics, arts, religion, languages and psychology -- are now being offered.

Colleges realize that the older person today needs to be armed with continuing education when preparing for a full life as a senior citizen.

And women -- the most avid of the species when it comes to thinking about the future -- are naturals for these educational series.

They may address themselves as Miss -- or Mrs. -- or Ms. -- but it does not alter the fact that they are all women -- spelled w-o-m-e-n. And they have no intention of accepting their on-coming years with other than an optimistic outlook.

For today's woman -- growing old gracefully is more than a slogan -- it is a viable way of life.

RICHARD HUNT

(continued from page 1)

towards the purchase of a sculpture for the city's permanent collection by internationally recognized Black artist, Richard Hunt.

Richard Hunt is one of the most gifted artists working in direct-metal open form sculpture today, and certainly a major Black artist. A graduate of the Chicago Art Institute, his work has been recognized by major exhibits at the Museum of Modern Art, the Chicago Art Institute, The Whitney Museum and many others. He has been the recipient of a Guggenheim Fellowship, a Ford Foundation Fellowship and the James Nelson Raymond Foreign Travel Fellowship. Following his recent exhibit at the Municipal Galleries in Waterloo, citizens under the leadership of Miss Betty Jean Furgerson, Mrs. Robert Harvey, Mrs. Tom Norman, Mrs. Henry Parker, Mrs. Braden Stevenson, Mrs. Oswald Thorson and Mrs. Charles Uban started to contribute towards a fund for the purchase of a Hunt Sculpture for the community. This community action for community enrichment will be significantly encouraged by the receipt of all proceeds from the African Palace Choral Concert.

Adult tickets (\$2.50 in advance or \$3 at the door) and student tickets (\$1 in advance or \$1.50 at the door) can be purchased at the Center, Ultra Sights and Sounds, Frazier's Barber and Beauty Shop, Berg's Drugstore on College Hill, John Page at the Art Department of the University of Northern Iowa or at the High Schools.

The African Palace Choral Concert at the Waterloo Recreation and Arts Center on Sunday afternoon, March 3, represents community artists contributing toward the location of a significant art work in the community. Support this endeavor with your attendance.

# U.S. Defends Elimination Of School Lunches

WASHINGTON -- (NBNS) -- A top Administration official has defended his recommendation that the bulk food purchasing program for the school lunch program be eliminated, claiming without documentation or projections that it would save taxpayers money.

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Clayton Yeutter, in a letter to Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz, suggested "a gradual phase down (and hopefully phase out)" of the agency's food purchase programs by the end of fiscal year 1975.

He said the government "can provide an equivalent amount of assistance with a cash program that is now provided with a commodity program. And we should be able to

provide it with considerably less money."

Along with the school lunch program, the bulk food purchasing program includes food for distribution by charitable organizations like the Red Cross, food for foreign shipments like aid to the drought victims in Africa and food for non-profit institutions like old age homes.

Yeutter's memo to Butz, released by Sen. George McGovern, said no decision had been made yet as to the fate of the program. His proposals, however, would probably need the endorsement of the Congress since it would change a major Congressionally approved program.

A McGovern aide on the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs doubted that any actual savings would result from the shift on school lunches unless the federal government decided not to give states any assistance in administering the program.

McGovern said clearly that the federal government could buy more food centrally and therefore it would be more economically than states or individual institutions could if they just received the equivalent in cash.

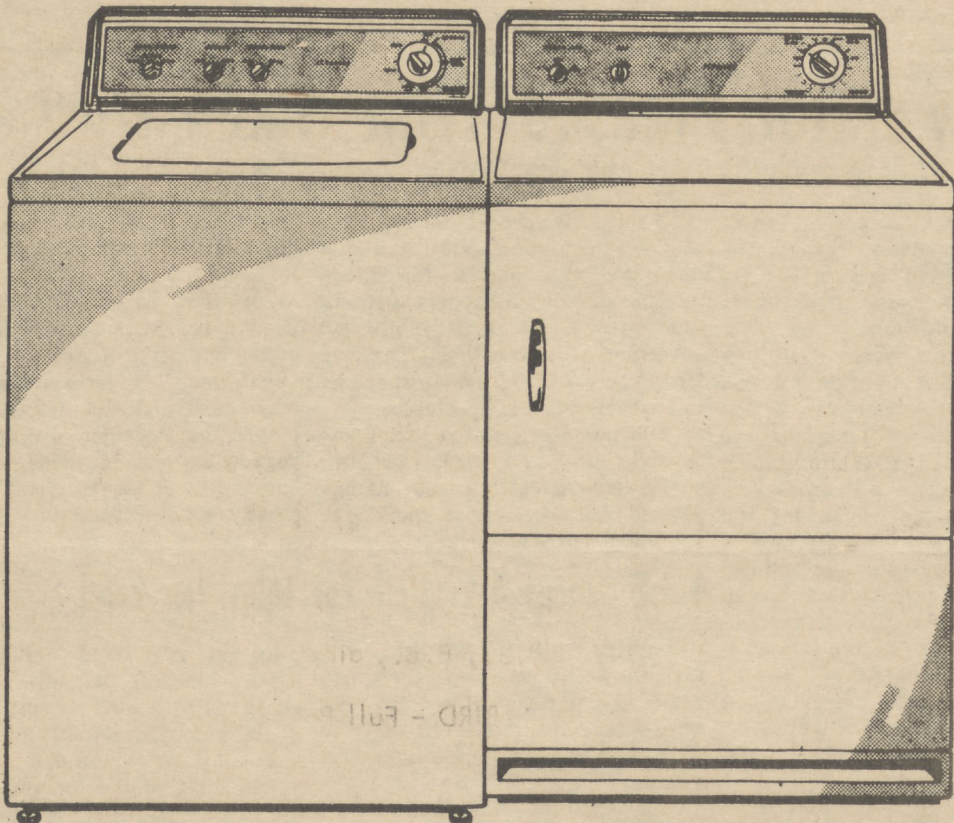
But Yeutter maintained that elimination of the storage, transportation and administration costs would be the savings to the taxpayer.

## Tanzania Kuwait Establish Ties

KUWAIT -- (NBNS) -- Tanzania and Kuwait have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at the embassy level. They also agreed to continue economic talks when a Kuwaiti delegation goes to Tanzania late this month.

Tanzanian Foreign Minister John Malecela, representing the Organization of African Unity and his own country, talked with the emir of Kuwait and other top Kuwaitis.

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## Seale Wants Replacement Of Top Two US Jobs

WASHINGTON -- (NBNS) -- Black Panther co-founder Bobby Seale, during a visit to the capitol area, outlined his suggestion that the offices of President and Vice President be replaced.

Under Seale's plan, the two top U. S. political jobs in the U. S. would be replaced with "a group of experts" elected or appointed by Congress.

"President Nixon has usurped the historical Constitution tradition of checks and balances behind the phrase executive privilege," Seale said.

"I think he should be impeached but further I feel the two offices should be eliminated and a group of experts, people with individual specialties, like the Cabinet, should be the Executive Office."

Often during his trip, Seale was asked if he had joined "the system," and he retorted: "The system is the universe. . . there's not one person in the universe not in the system. If there's exploi-

tation, there has to be someone exploited and we are working to help the exploited."

Saying he has no plans to run for another office "right now," he said he felt his campaign was successful although he lost in his bid to unseat incumbent Oakland Mayor John Reading. He said one result of the battle was a substantial increase in voter registration among blacks and Chicanos and "the proof that a revolutionary could run."

He also defended the role of the Panthers in political organizations.

"One of the goals of the party -- and Huey Newton and I stated this in 1966 -- was that we would be involved in elective politics, support candidates and run for office. But the press overlooked this. I ran for state assembly in 1968, and Huey's name has appeared on the California ballot," he continued.

Calling the "change in image" by the Party a shift in "approach" which was the result of "internal

growth," Seale denied that it was an admission of failure within the party.

He was also critical of the press for maintaining many of its outmoded views of him and the politics of the Panthers.

## \$100 Billion Proposed For Income Security

WASHINGTON -- (NBNS) -- The Federal Government expects to spend \$15 billion more for income security programs in fiscal 1975, but expects to be spending \$14 million less for what most people call welfare.

Out of \$100 billion included in President Nixon's new budget for income security programs, only \$3.9 billion is to be spent on aid to families with dependent children. This is \$14 million less than the government expects to spend in the

## Genocide Pact Fails To Get U.S. Approval

WASHINGTON -- (NBNS) -- The anti-genocide pact, which would have declared it an international crime to try to wipe out whole racial, religious or national groups, has failed for the second time this year to win U. S. Senate approval -- thus killing the measure for this

session of Congress.

Although supporters of the measure declared they would attempt to drum up support for the agreement, which was ratified by the United Nations 25 years ago and is awaiting U. S. approval, it appeared highly unlikely such a move would be successful since the Senate for two occasions failed to stop debate on the discussion.

Conservatives, led by Sens. James Allen of Alabama and Sam Ervin of North Carolina, declared they were fearful that the bill could be used to force the U. S. to extradite its citizens for trial in courts that would not provide the same court guarantees as in this country. As an example they cited the possibility of charges of committing genocide through domestic racial policies or through some military action, such as that in Vietnam.

But the pact, which also calls for the creation of machinery to try offenders before an international court or a court in the country where the alleged crime was committed, clearly -- through formal understandings -- made it clear that the U. S. would never extradite an American citizen for trial abroad.

The pact, proponents of the pact said, would merely be a declaration of conscience against genocide. They also maintained that a formal international court has never been created and there are no extradition agreements now in existence anyway.

Four years ago President Nixon asked the Senate to approve the genocide treaty, since 78 countries, including the Soviet Union, have already signed it.

Conservative organizations like the American Bar Association, the Liberty Lobby and the John Birch Society waged vigorous phone campaigns against adoption of the measure.

The fight for adoption of the bill was led by Senators Frank Church of Idaho, Jacob Javits of New York and William Proxmire of Wisconsin.

## African-Arab Friction Grows Over Oil

WASHINGTON -- (NBNS) -- Excluded from the first oil conference of the rich consuming nations, the black nations of Africa are finding the rich Arab producing nations very reluctant to come up with special deals for their African friends.

Arab producers continue to reject Black African pleas for oil supplies at reduced prices, which would enable them to continue their own economic development despite soaring world oil prices.

The Arabs offer instead a plentiful supply of oil at the new high prices, a \$200 million fund to provide African nations with loans at one percent interest, and the promise that the capital of the Arab Bank for Industrial and Agricultural Development in Africa may be increased from \$195 million to \$500 million in the future.

The Organization of African Unity, most of whose members have broken relations with Israel to please the Arabs, has set up a

special seven nation committee to discuss the oil problem further with the Arab producers. Only Malawi, Lesotho and Swaziland, in southern Africa, still have diplomatic ties with Israel. Two of these -- Lesotho and Swaziland -- are suffering from the Arab boycott of South Africa, through which they have access to the sea, and Botswana has a similar problem since the only other access is from Zambia over a road which will not take the weight of oil trucks. U. S. State Department officials say it is unlikely that the U. S. will add \$10 million, as Rotswana is requesting, to the \$16 million the U. S. is now providing so the gravel road still under construction can be given a hard surface.

It is estimated that the black African nations -- other than Nigeria and Gabon which produce their own oil -- will have to pay \$1.2 billion more to buy the same amount of oil they have been receiving in the past.

The Arab producers have been resisting a two-price system for oil, partly on the grounds that the Western oil companies that control the refining and distribution in the black African nations would not cooperate and might resell the lower-priced oil for higher prices on the world market.

Sudan's Foreign Minister Mansour Khalid, president of the committee set up by the OAS to negotiate with the Arab producers, has proposed, however, that an African oil company be created. Such a company, he said, would progressively displace the Western oil companies and serve all independent black African states.

## Mistrial Declared In Chesimard Murder Case

MORRISTOWN, N. J. -- (NBNS) -- A mistrial has been declared in the murder trial of Mrs. Joanne D. Chesimard pending delivery of the child she has conceived while in custody.

Middlesex County Judge John E. Bachman granted the prosecution motion that her case be severed from that of co-defendant Clark E. Squire because of the possibility that she might suffer a miscarriage.

"Should we continue and there is a miscarriage, the court or the prosecution could be named as the cause of death of this child," said Judson Hamlin, the first assistant county prosecutor.

Attorneys for the two defendants, who are alleged to be members of the Black Liberation Army, argued against the separation of the cases. Mrs. Chesimard's attorney asked that her case be continued instead until she could be examined again on Feb. 11.

Squire's attorney, Charles McKinney, said separating the cases would impair the common defense for both defendants.

"It's an unfortunate situation (the pregnancy), but my client has not contributed to it and separate trials could be prejudicial to his case," McKinney said.

Judge Bachman said he would be willing to instruct the jurors for the Squire trial that Squire was not the father.

It was not stated in court who the father of the unborn child may be, but the judge said the pregnancy "occurred in custody."

Mrs. Chesimard is charged with murdering State Trooper Werner Foerster during a gun battle on the New Jersey Turnpike last May 2. The shooting occurred following a bank robbery in New York in which she was also charged. She was acquitted on Federal bank-robbery charges Dec. 28.

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# Government Tightens Sterilization Rules

WASHINGTON -- (NBNS) -- The Federal Government has announced new restrictions on federally financed sterilizations of low-income minors and legally incompetent persons.

## Ruby McCollom Freed

TALLAHASSEE -- (NBNS) -- Ruby McCollom, "The Woman in the Suwanee County Jail," has been released from a state mental hospital more than 20 years after her original imprisonment for killing a white doctor and politician who was allegedly the father of one of her children.

Her imprisonment in 1952 was the subject of the book by William Bradford Huie. Frank Cannon, the white country lawyer who worked without pay to save her from the electric chair, obtained her release from the mental institution into the custody of her daughter. After she had served two years in prison the Florida Supreme Court ordered a new trial. Instead, she was judged insane in 1954 and was sent to the mental hospital.

The new rules provide, according to Health, Education and Labor Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, that "in no case may sterilization be performed unless the procedure is initiated on the basis of a voluntary request by the patient or his or her representative."

The new safeguards include a requirement that all proposed sterilizations of persons legally incompetent or under 18 must be reviewed in court for a determination that the proposed sterilization would be in the patient's best interest.

The rules also provide that at least 72 hours must elapse between the signing of a consent statement by a legally competent person and the sterilization proposed for such person.

The Ralph Nader-associated Health Research Group immediately criticized this aspect of the new rules. It said it permits "physicians to convince women to have what are actually non-therapeutic sterilizations merely by writing

specious medical reasons in a patient's records."

The new HEW rules result from exposure of involuntary sterilization in Alabama and South Carolina. In one case two young girls were sterilized without apparently realizing what was being done. In the other, welfare mothers were required to accept sterilization in order to remain on the welfare rolls or to receive other treatment under medicare.

A suit seeking \$25 million in damages has been filed on behalf of the two young Alabama girls. -NBNS-

# 'Quiet Revolution' Takes Over In South

ATLANTA -- (NBNS) -- A "quiet revolution" that has witnessed the victory of 363 blacks in the South to political offices during last year's off-year elections was very much in evidence, according to the nonpartisan Voter Education Project, bases here in Atlanta.

The project, which has just completed a survey, said the largest number of black victories -- 253 winners -- were in contests for city and town councils and commissions. Another 63 blacks gained school board victories in 1973.

In addition, there were 19 new black mayors, 14 election commissioners, four municipal clerks, two state representatives, two police chiefs, and one vice mayor, town marshal, county quarterly court squire, county court criminal district clerk and fire marshal.

"The election," said director John Lewis, "of many officials may not have attracted a great deal of attention outside the communities in which they occurred, but such is the nature of the quiet revolution now building in the region."

"Of course," he added, "there are still many obstacles and barriers which must be removed before minorities can have a major voice in the political, economic and social affairs of the South."

Interesting, blacks won four of the seven city council seats in Petersburg, Va., the scene of the Civil War siege that started the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee at Appomattox.

And blacks were elected to city councils and commissions for the first time in a number of diverse cities and towns including Fort Lauderdale, Fla., Commerce, Ga., Orlando, Fla., Darlington, S.C., Fort Walton Beach, Fla., Aiken, S.C., Summerville, Ga.; and St. Augustine, Fla.

-NBNS-

# Black Woman Rejected For Appeals Court Seat

WASHINGTON -- (NBNS) -- Jewel Lafontant, one of the favorites of President Nixon, has been rejected by the powerful and conservative American Bar Association committee as the first black woman on a federal court of appeals.

Calling her unqualified for the vacancy on the Seventh U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, the ABA committee on the federal judiciary refused to endorse Ms. Lafontant, now serving as a deputy solicitor general in the Justice Department.

A former assistant U.S. attorney in Chicago and graduate of Oberlin College and the University of Chicago Law School, Ms. Lafontant's proposed appointment could present a problem to the President now since he agreed during his first four years to refuse to appoint anyone rejected by the ABA committee.

But a spokesman for the Justice Department said the ABA committee no longer has "veto power" over a Presidential appointment to the bench. It poses a personal problem to the President who said following his re-election.

"You'll see more of this girl. She's an old friend of mine," he continued. During the Johnson and Nixon administrations, disapproval by the bar group has been responsible for the rejection of many Presidential candidates.

The ABA committee has been sharply criticized since it is all-male and all-white and generally has a conservative viewpoint, but a liberal bar group, the Chicago Council of Lawyers has also opposed Ms. Lafontant's appointment.

The council, which is seeking to get more judicial appointments for minorities and women, opposed her three years ago as a member of the Illinois Court of Appeals, a court just below the state supreme court.

Visiting her 15 year old son, Mrs. Lafontant said she didn't even know she was even being considered for the judicial post.

During her 14 months in her post with the Justice Department, Ms. Lafontant has handled three oral arguments in the U.S. Supreme

Court. Two earlier female appointees by the President were rejected by the ABA committee. Mildred Little of Los Angeles and another woman were rejected by the panel. Because of its rejections of them, the ABA contends the President was forced to nominate "two highly qualified lawyers to the high Court," William H. Rehnquist and Lewis Powell Jr.

The White House had no comment on the rejection of the nomination by the group.

-NBNS-

# Legislative Report

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Del Van Horn, director of the Iowa Development Commission, told a Congressional subcommittee Tuesday he thinks there are at least 28 corporations with some degree of foreign ownership operating in Iowa.

Van Horn did not identify the 28 corporations, but he added that disclosure requirements are so inadequate that it is possible there are many more than 28 such firms.

Testifying on foreign investment in Iowa before a House subcommittee chaired by U.S. Rep. John Culver (Dem., Iowa), Van Horn acknowledged that his office "does not have a real good handle on this information."

Van Horn said he had been spurred to look into the situation by the Culver hearings, and he said he hoped "a good seed has been planted."

Van Horn told a Culver staffer that the U.S. Department of Commerce had informed him that there were only two foreign corporations operating in Iowa. But Van Horn said he and his own staff in Des Moines had come up with some very different indications.

Culver said he had encountered similar difficulties in trying to get accurate information from the Com-

merce Department.

"Their statistics may understate the amount of foreign investment in manufacturing and petroleum enterprises by as much as 400 per cent," Culver said.

"And," Culver added, "the figures for foreign investment in land and agriculture are virtually non-existent."

The day's chief witness, Presidential aide Peter Flanagan, defended the Administration's decision to leave foreign investment essentially unsupervised for the time being.

Culver questioned the existence of any solid factual foundation for this conclusion, and suggested it showed "insensitivity to real community concerns."

Said Culver: "It seems essential that we develop and publicize reliable data on current foreign investment trends, so that we can formulate sound judgments and not let vague fears and rumors dictate possibly short-sighted nationalistic reactions."

Also testifying before the Culver subcommittee was U.S. Senator Dick Clark (Dem., Iowa), who said that unsubstantiated stories about foreign investment were causing "great concern" in Iowa.

"Rumors are plentiful, but facts are in short supply," Clark said. "It's time to increase that supply of facts."

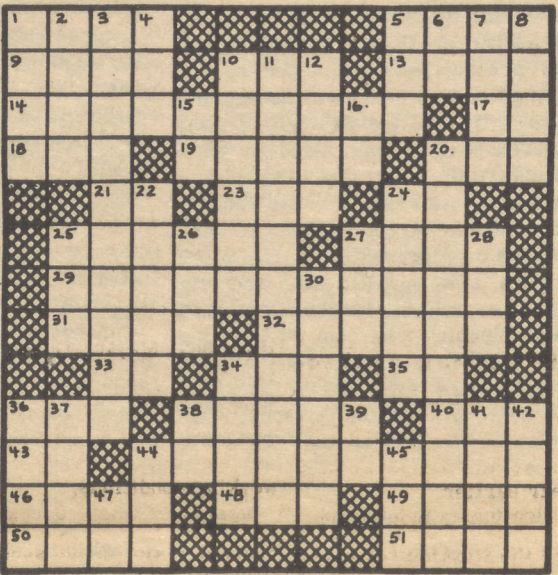
"If there is one point of consensus that has emerged it is the inadequacy of existing information on foreign investment in this country and the need to obtain reliable data before a responsive national policy can be formulated."

Culver said his subcommittee will pursue its investigations further in weeks to come.

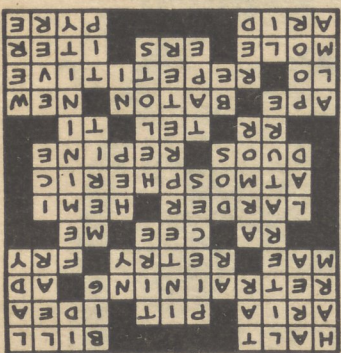
# Crossword Puzzle

## ACROSS

1. Stop
5. Beak
9. Opera solo
10. Large hole
13. Concept
14. Reeducating
17. Public notice
18. Girl's name
19. Attempt again
20. Cook in oil
21. Sun god
23. Letter
24. Myself
25. Pantry
27. Prefix: half
29. Pertaining to air
31. Duets
32. Complain
33. Railroad: abbr.
34. .... Aviv
35. Palmlike plant
36. Mimic
38. Stick
40. Modern



## Answer to Puzzle



## DOWN

1. Hurt
2. Open space
3. Writings
4. Distillation of wood
5. Large
6. Ego
7. Shakespearian king
8. Woman
10. Fragments
11. Translator
12. Fatigue
15. Argon: chem.
16. State: abbr.
20. Womanliness
22. Battle dress
24. Deserve
25. Young boy
26. Two; Span.
27. In the know: slang
28. Frozen water
30. Serfs
34. Ribbon
36. .... Mater
37. Impoverished
38. Exist
39. Nickel: chem.
41. Always
42. Had been
44. Color
45. End part
47. Chinese measure

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# Preserve Jobs For White Males, Church Magazine Says

NEW YORK -- (NBNS) -- The Christian Century, a long-time advocate of minority involvement in church and secular activities, has suggested that "quotas" within the Protestant Church could lead to "an entire generation" of young

white males absent from policy-making roles. In an editorial, the magazine commended the trend that was responsible for putting blacks and women in great numbers on regional and national boards, saying it has

brought "a vigor that scatters complacency and promises change." But at the same time, the magazine warned that "something must be done for the preservation of the white male, ages 30 to 45, in the ruling order of the Protestant

church." "We dare not reverse the few advances we have made," the magazine said, but there "is a hidden danger in the quota system which could cut off participation by younger white males."

"White males . . . are being systematically excluded from legislation and policymaking duties in church bodies."

# Vorster Calls Early South Africa Election

PRETORIA -- (NBNS) -- Prime Minister John Vorster has called an early general election designed to give his racist regime another five-year lease on life while his opponents are weakened by internal party struggles.

He set the election for April 24 -- 18 months before the present mandate of his Nationalist Party runs out.

The major opposition party, the United Party, is in considerable disarray as a result of bitter infighting between its reformist and reactionary wings. The United Party now has 47 seats in the lower house of the National Assembly to the 116 of the Nationalists. There is one independent.

Prime Minister Vorster also seems to be taking advantage of the fact that the world energy crisis has affected South Africa less than many other parts of the world and the rapid rate of inflation throughout the world has enhanced the value of South Africa's gold.

Nevertheless, his regime has cause to worry about storm clouds on the horizon. The industrial progress of the nation is making his apartheid policies less and less rational in economic terms.

Despite laws reserving the best jobs for whites, a white manpower shortage has forced employers to seek more black workers for skilled positions. Major strikes have also impressed upon white workers the need for more contact with black workers if they are together to achieve higher wages and better working conditions.

Against this background of change, major cities such as Cape-town, Johannesburg and Durban have moved to abolish such apartheid practices as separate eating places and toilet facilities in areas under the jurisdiction of local municipal governments.

# Michigan, Ohio Lead In Equality Survey

ANN ARBOR, Mich. -- (NBNS) -- A study released by a Bradley University researcher shows that blacks and whites are closer in equality in Michigan and Ohio than in five other midwestern states.

Robert A. Elgie, assistant professor of geography, rated 28 moderately-sized midwestern communities on their levels of equality. The four areas he compared were educational levels, occupational opportunities, income and residential integration -- based on the 1970 Census and information.

He averaged the findings in order to rank the different communities. Those with the highest rankings were the ones with the least disparity between blacks and whites.

Elgie said he thought his study was significant because it measured the relative equality of blacks and whites in their own communities, rather than comparing them to an absolute standard for the entire society.

"If we feel deprived when we think in terms of our position in our society; we feel relatively deprived -- that is, deprived in comparison with others in our immediate community," he added.

The states used in Elgie's study were Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Iowa, Wisconsin and Nebraska. Illinois and Indiana were ranked as the next best after Michigan and Ohio. But Elgie said that within the same state he found big

differences between the communities studied.

The equality levels in each of the areas studied also varied greatly within the individual communities. In Flint, Mich., for example, equal occupational opportunities was high, yet the community scored last in residential integration.

According to Elgie, finding such wide differences within the communities disputes theories that education, residential integration, income and occupational opportunities are all related in solving racial inequality.

Elgie also found that the more easterly communities studied seemed to have less disparity than the westerly communities in the midwest.

Elgie is now gathering similar data on all major metropolitan areas in the United States.

He believes that the results will be of value to the politicians and administrators of each area so that they can estimate the racial progress of their cities.

The 28 cities in order of their ranking are:

Springfield, Ohio; Lansing, Michigan; Lorain, Ohio; Ann Arbor, Michigan; Flint, Michigan; Kalamazoo, Michigan; Mansfield, Ohio; Huntington, W. Virginia; Ashland, Ohio; Hamilton-Middleton, Ohio; Muskegon, Michigan; South Bend, Indiana; Des Moines, Iowa; Canton, Ohio; Champaign-Urbana, Illinois; Jackson, Michigan; Davenport, Iowa; Moline-Rock Island, Illinois; Decatur, Illinois; Racine, Wisconsin; Lima, Ohio; Springfield, Illinois; Evansville, Indiana; Youngstown, Ohio; Grand Rapids, Michigan; Omaha, Nebraska; Council Bluffs, Iowa; Rockford, Illinois; Saginaw, Michigan; Peoria, Illinois and Fort Wayne, Indiana.

# Economic Report Cites Income Rise For Black Families

WASHINGTON -- (NBNS) -- The President's Council of Economic Advisers reports that median income for black families, where both husband and wife are present, has increased significantly since 1959, when compared with median income for white families.

In 1959, black husband-wife families earned 57 percent as much as comparable white families. In 1972, median income for black families had risen to 76 percent of white median income.

Outside the South, black families earned 86 percent as much as their white counterparts. In the South they earned only 69 percent.

In the annual economic report to the Congress, the Council cited significant differences between the earnings of men and women.

"Although the earnings differential between black and white females has become quite small, the differential that still exists be-

tween the earnings of black and white males is substantial," the report said.

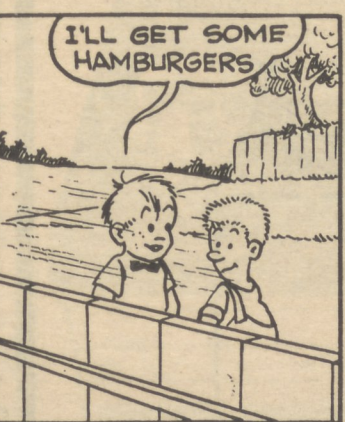
Citing figures for 1969, it said black men earned 60 percent of white income, when men with all levels of schooling were considered. Women earned 80 percent.

Black men who were high school graduates earned 68 percent of what white men earned, while black women earned 93 percent of the earnings of white female high school graduates.

College graduates earned 71 percent of the white college male's figure. Black women graduates earned more than white women college graduates -- 104 percent.

The report said educated black women tend to earn more because they spend more years of their lives working than white women and therefore tend to have more experience and training.

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## House Unit Rejects Busing Curbs

WASHINGTON -- (NBNS) -- The first major effort this year to impose strict anti-busing provisions on the nation has been rejected soundly, but by one of the more liberal committees in the House of Representatives.

The Education and Labor Committee, stacked with liberals on both the Democratic and Republican side, refused to approve an amendment offered by the four members from Michigan that sit on the panel. That amendment would have made student transportation as a limited, last resort remedy in school desegregation. Michigan is still highly volatile over a proposed desegregation order.

One section of the amendment would have re-opened dozens of old desegregation cases in an effort to reduce busing requirements in them, while a second would bar busing from one school district to another.

A third section would stop busing of students in all grades beyond the "next closest" school.

Although the House approved similar legislation in August 1972, 282 to 102, the measure died a few months later in a Senate filibuster.

A real test of the antibusing sentiment in the House may very well come when the school aid bill reaches the House floor shortly. And the committee -- breaking a months' long impasse -- is likely to finish work on the pending school aid bill. A compromise formula for distributing funds to educate disadvantaged children was approved by the committee, breaking the deadlock.

Under a proposal recommended by Rep. John Brademas, Democrat of Indiana, the differences among states in the sums they receive for each disadvantaged child would be trimmed, and a more realistic index in determining which children are disadvantaged would be used.

As an example, Virginia would receive an additional million dollars, while the District of Columbia would be reduced by several million dollars.

-NBNS-

## ABA Disclaims Report On Judgeship

HOUSTON -- (NBNS) -- The American Bar Association has vehemently denied press reports that one of its committees had given Jewel Lafontant, deputy solicitor general in the Justice Department, an unfavorable report for a Chicago judgeship.

The chairman of the bar's Judiciary Committee, which reportedly gave Mrs. Lafontant an unqualified rating for a vacancy on the Seventh U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, neither confirmed nor denied that she was under consideration for the post. Should she be nominated by President Nixon, who considers her one of his favorite people in the Administration, and then confirmed by the Senate she would become the first black woman to hold as high a judicial post. But John A. Sutro of San Fran-

## Black Business Students Challenge Black Business-Community

Washington, D.C. (February 15, 1974) . . . For the first time in history, Black students and faculty representing programs of business from colleges and universities across the country came together, February 7 and 8 in the nation's capital to discuss the future of free enterprise and their role in developing a strong organizational relationship for their constituencies. The occasion was the National Business League's "Conference for Black Students of Business" co-sponsored by the Howard University School of Business and Public Administration and the Booker T. Washington Foundation and was held at the Cramton Auditorium on the Howard campus.

Braving a sudden winter snow storm for the two-day sessions were approximately 200 students and staff from 21 colleges joined by representatives from the Black business community and organizations in the field of education.

Representing, NBL President Dr. Berkeley G. Burrell, Waymon Wright, Executive Assistant said, "This event today may lack any historic precedent, but its significance and timing are without equals in reference to strategies for this decade. It is my personal hope and that of the National Business League and its affiliates that today marks the beginning for the creation of an essential dimension for a new unity. One that opens yet another . . . . . cisco, the committee chairman, said the press report on the situation "was based on entirely incorrect information."

He said the committee "has made no report, formal or informal, direct or indirect, to the office of the Attorney General of the United States or to anyone else concerning the qualifications of Mrs. Lafontant" for the court vacancy.

The unfavorable report, which sources say has been transmitted to the Justice Department orally, followed a request for the bar's view on Mrs. Lafontant's qualifications for the bench.

sphere of communications for the total area of economic development and economic freedom for Blacks in America."

Student delegations came from both predominately black and predominately white graduate and undergraduate institutions, and in the opening session presented formal position statements on issues as they reflected conditions and perspectives from the vantage points of each of those collegiate environments. Following group and panel discussions the conference delegation issued the following points of consensus, that:

A national association of Black business students be established under the sponsorship of the National Business League which would affiliate with the National Black MBA Association (Organization of MBA graduates now employed in industry and the corporate and private sectors).

A strong and close communications link be developed between the schools and the business community facilitated by NBL.

Blacks, and particularly Black MBA's think seriously toward professional commitments to Black corporations.

Black business leaders should play a greater role, politically, for the benefit of the Black community and should develop a system of accountability which would filter through all levels of the Black community.

The new organization should meet in conjunction with the NBL 74th Annual Convention to be held in Atlanta, October 23-26.

The national organization would act as a clearing-house for information with NBL acting as information source and dissemination point for business-oriented news.

Student programs at each institution be tailored so that Black business students upon graduation can perform efficiently in both Black and majority business firms.

Representing the student views from the Black college campus, Archie Glaspy of Hampton Institute said, "To make the connection between the Black colleges in America and Black business associations more meaningful, it is important that Black businessmen serve as a liaison between these two forces and assume the role of primary leader." Speaking from the perspective of a Black undergraduate on the predominately white college campus, Lawrence Jones of the University of Illinois said, "The trend today, reflects an ever increasing awareness on the part of Black business students in respect to why they must take their stand in the over-expanding, challenging and increasingly complex world. They know that Black entrepreneur efforts will instill a sense of racial pride -- such a pride is a very necessary psychological ingredient in any struggle for Black liberation."

## Further Baltimore Desegregation Ordered

WASHINGTON -- (NBNS) -- Baltimore's school system has been ordered to desegregate further by next September or face court action or a federal funds cut-off.

Peter Holmes, director of the Office of Civil Rights in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, charged in a letter to Supt. Roland N. Peterson that most of the schools still operating which were segregated before the 1954 U. S. Supreme Court decision are still racially segregated.

He gave the school administration, already hard hit by a teachers strike, 30 days in which to come up with a new desegregation plan to be effective when the new school year starts in September.

HEW reports that the Baltimore schools, whose student body is 70 percent black and 30 percent white, is even more segregated in the current academic year than it was a year ago.

Since the ratio of blacks to whites in the entire system has not changed, the increased segregation seems to result from school administrative actions. HEW contends the present school re-organization plan dividing the city into districts seems to have been drawn to isolate whites from blacks, since, HEW says, "a simple shifting of some of the lines could have resulted in greater desegregation."

## LOCALS

Operation Threshold is now taking applications for the position of planner for Manpower programs. This position will become available on or shortly after March 1, 1974, and the salary will be up to \$7,000, depending upon qualifications, for the six-month period of the planning grant, with a strong possibility for employment after Sept. 1, 1974.

Preferably, this individual should have experience or education background in planning, writing of planning documents, and manpower programs.

All interested persons should make application at Operation Threshold 604 Mulberry Street, Waterloo, or contact Mr. Gordon Mallet, director, by Monday, Feb. 25.

Movies for children will be shown at the East Public Library on Saturday, Feb. 23.

The main feature will be a Dr. Seuss story called "A Cat In The Hat". There will also be two short films which teach children how to make playthings from discarded materials.

The movies will be shown at 10:30 a.m., 2 and 3:30 p.m. in the Youth Services Department.

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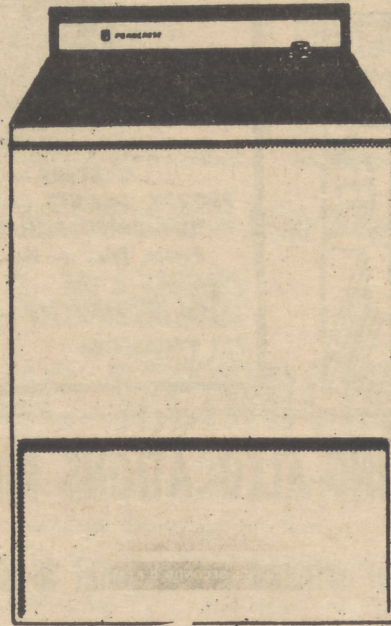
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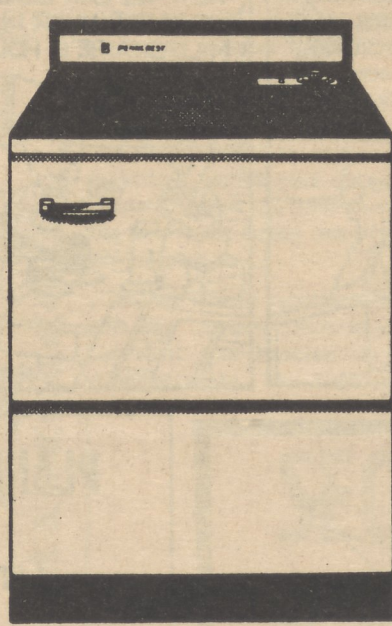
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# Race Relations Conference At Drake

"Race Relations in the Seventies: Toward the Year 2000," a two-day conference sponsored by the Black American Law Student Association (BALSA) and the Drake University Law School.

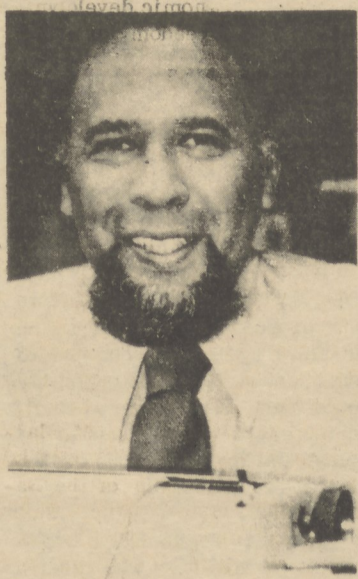
The conference was held Friday and Saturday, Feb. 15-16, at sites on the Drake campus and throughout Des Moines. Its purpose was to reflect on the civil rights gains of the 1960s and to plan goals and strategies for minorities in the future. Among the participants were:

Rev. Hosea Williams, National Program Director for the South Christian Leadership Conference; Florynce R. Kennedy, attorney, author, feminist, co-founder of the National Organization for Women (NOW) and founder of the Feminist Party;

Howard Moore, Jr., attorney for Angela Davis and general counsel for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee;

Tony Brown, Executive Producer of "Black Journal," the only nationally televised black affairs program, and

John A. Morsell, Assistant Executive Director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.



Howard Moore



Tony Brown



Florynce Kennedy



John A. Morsell



Rev. Hosea Williams

## Black Named Chief Judge In Detroit

DETROIT -- (NBNS) -- George W. Crockett has been elected the presiding judge for Detroit's Recorder's Court.

Crockett, 63, is a well known black judge, and received more votes than any other candidate in his election to Recorder's Court for his second term during the last election. He is considered to be the best constitutional law expert on the bench.

As presiding judge, Crockett will supervise the courts' day to day activities. He will also act as the official spokesman for the 20 judges at Recorder's Court, eight of whom are black.

Crockett gained national fame in 1949 while defending an alleged communist charged with teaching the overthrow of the government. During the trial, Crockett was cited for contempt of court and served four months in jail.

In March of 1969, Crockett was criticized by the Wayne County police, and praised by the black community, following the shooting of two white Detroit policemen, outside a black church where a meeting was taking place.

(continued on page 8)

## House Committee Breaks Education Bill Deadlock

WASHINGTON -- (NBNS) -- The House Education and Labor Committee has reported out a revised Elementary and Secondary Education Act which is said to be acceptable to the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, even though it ignores most of the educational reforms being pressed by President Nixon.

In particular, the new bill continues virtually unchanged the impact aid program to school districts with large concentrations of federal employees, which the President has wanted to reduce immediately by one half and eventually to eliminate altogether.

The bill also rejects the President's previous insistence on the special revenue sharing concept which would consolidate some 30 different Federal education assistance programs into lump sum grants which the states and local communities could use as they might see fit.

Instead, the committee proposed only to consolidate about eight of the existing programs and to leave the others as direct grant programs administered by the U. S. Office of Education.

The new bill, approved 31 to 4 in the committee, would change the formula for allocating Title I funds intended to provide extra educational benefits for the children of low income families.

Instead of the present fixed figure of \$2,000 family income used to allocate Title I funds to the school districts, the bill would substitute a poverty index which takes into account family size and place

of residence and would count only two thirds of the children of welfare families in the allocation of such funds.

## Nixon Adds 100,000 Housing Units To 1975 Budget

WASHINGTON -- (NBNS) -- President Nixon decided at the last minute to add 100,000 additional units of subsidized rental housing to the 200,000 units proposed in the printed version of his fiscal 1975 budget.

According to Secretary James T. Lynn of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the extra units were added after the budget documents went to the printer because of the "still-unmet needs" of the nation's low-income families.

The action was unusual, but it also was symbolic of the "sweetened" budget which a Watergate-embattled President has submitted to the Congress this year.

Last year, immediately following his landslide reelection victory, President Nixon was impounding huge sums of housing money and promising to eliminate subsidized housing programs entirely.

In his 1975 budget, he still speaks of his intention eventually to abolish housing subsidies and to replace them with some form of "cash assistance" to help the poor rent better quarters. Nevertheless, he now asks 300,000 additional commitments to provide rent subsidies to low-income families.

Local housing authorities would

be authorized to utilize up to 75,000 existing apartments, which they would rent at regular rates and then re-rent to low-income families at lower rates. The Federal government would make up the difference with a rent subsidy.

The other 225,000 subsidized units would be new construction.

## Algerian President Raps Nixon Proposal

TOKYO -- (NBNS) -- Algeria's President Houari Boumediene has charged that President Nixon's call for a conference of oil-consuming nations could create an alliance of those nations under U. S. controls.

In an interview with a Kyodo news agency correspondent, Boumediene said the conference was an American "intrigue" to prevent direct deals between oil-producing and oil-consuming countries.

He accused the U. S. of trying to worsen the situation by preventing the flow of crude oil to Europe, which was an obvious reference to European nations joining the U.S. in dealing with the oil crisis which might mean the same total embargo the Arab nations have imposed on the U.S. because of its Israeli support.

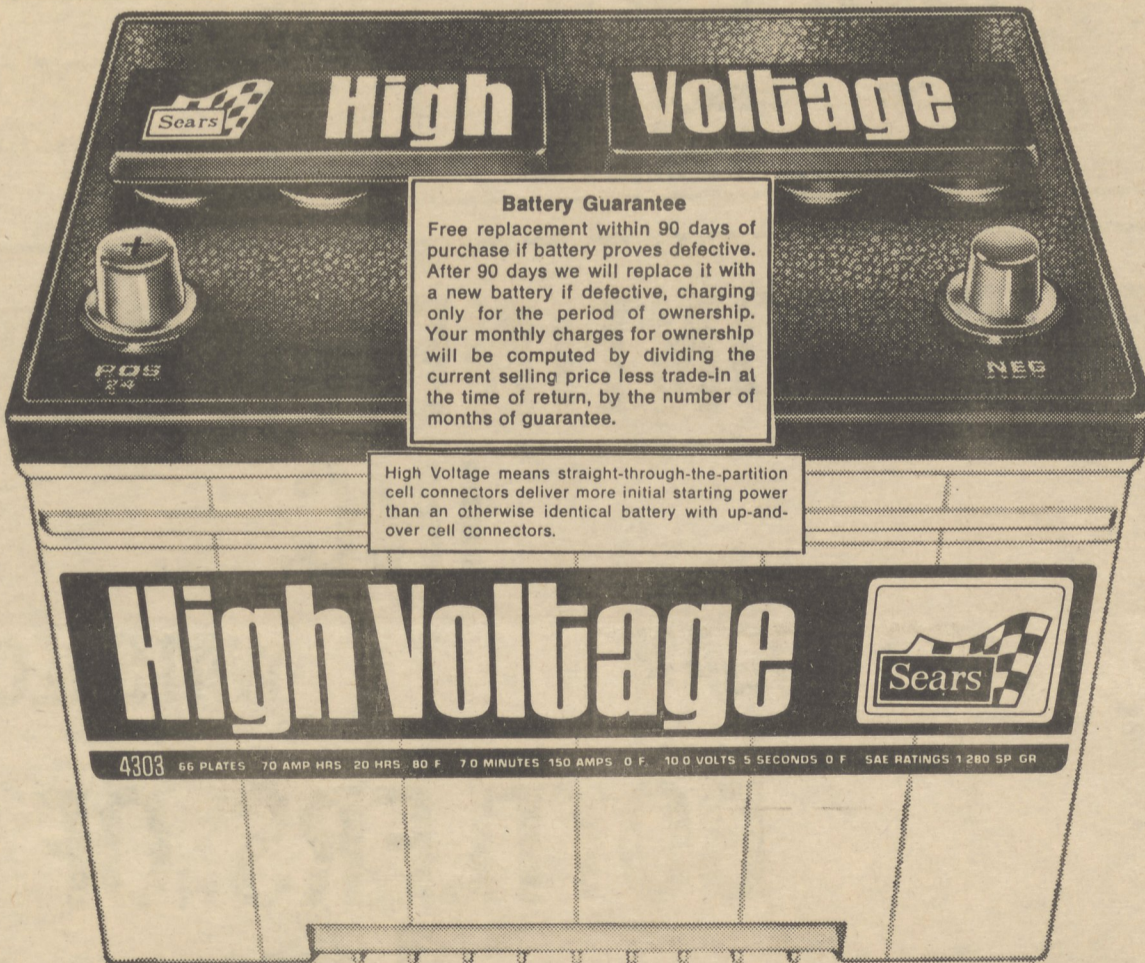
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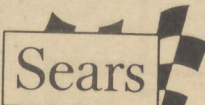
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## Cash Assistance Welfare Plan Promised

WASHINGTON -- (NBNS) -- President Nixon has promised to submit to Congress a welfare reform plan based upon "cash assistance" to needy American families.

He gave no details of what he has in mind, but he promised in his State of the Union address that he would submit within the next few weeks a "major new effort" to reform the present much-criticized welfare system.

Administration officials have been working for months on a plan to guarantee every American family or individual a minimum annual income. The current guessing is that

the guaranteed figure will be about \$3,200 a year for a family of four persons.

This would be an increase of \$800 over the \$2,400 figure proposed by the President at the beginning of his first term, discounted as a meaningful increase by the rampant inflation since that time.

In his State of the Union message, the President said:

"Cash assistance is what low-income people need most from the federal government. The people themselves, not the federal government, know their own needs best." Officials within the Administra-

tion have argued that an income guarantee, payable in cash, is preferable to the proliferating and expensive welfare and service programs already being financed. They are particularly hostile to the food stamp program, which allows poor families to use what little money they have to buy more food than they otherwise could purchase at current supermarket prices.

Congress has continued to expand the food stamp program to more and more needy families and the cost could rise to \$6 or \$8 billion in the next few years. No cost figures have been given for the new "cash assistance" proposal but \$3 billion was the price tag placed on the Family Assistance Plan proposal which was dropped in 1972.

## President Tolbert Shakes Up Liberia

MONROVIA, Liberia -- (NBNS) -- After two years in office President William Tolbert, Jr., has made it clear that he does not intend to leave Africa's first black republic as it was when he succeeded Liberia's colorful and autocratic President William Tubman.

President Tolbert is continuing the policy of bringing more tribesmen into the government which Tub-

man established before the end of his 27 year reign. But he is making other changes that are surprising the 1.6 million people of Liberia who are accustomed for the country to be run primarily by the wealthy descendants of former American slaves who established the country in the early 1800's.

Tolbert has been attacking corruption in the government and has promised to bridge the gap between the rich few and the poor majority of the country.

The 60 year old former vice president has fired two leading officials of the internal security police, released a top political prisoner charged with treason and revamped the Cabinet to bring in new blood.

He has lowered the voting age to 18 and is seeking to bring the restless youth of the country into the political process. For them, as well as the "tribal people," he is seeking to open up the relatively closed society dominated since the country's founding by the America-Liberians.

## Publicity Release

The Sixth Pan African Congress, which will be June 3-13, 1974 in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania has opened its Temporary Secretariat in this East Africa capital city. According to Courtland Cox, Congress Secretary-General, the Dar es Salaam office's major purpose is to coordinate all preparations for the convening of the June meeting, to which several hundred delegates from Africa, the Caribbean and South America, North America and the Pacific Islands will be invited.

This preparation includes logistics, publicity, credentialing procedure for delegates, press and observers, fund raising, and soliciting of major papers. The Temporary Secretariat is working closely with representatives from Tanzania's political party, TANU, which is the official Congress host. Tanzania's Foreign Ministry is also assisting with some of the preparations.

While the Temporary Secretariat is responsible for pre-Congress preparations, the Congress delegates will decide in June on permanent headquarters, staff and future objectives.

The address for the Temporary Secretariat is:  
Sixth Pan African Congress  
P. O. Box 9351  
Dar Es Salaam  
TANZANIA  
Persons in North America may also contact:  
Dr. Sylvia Hill  
North American Region Secretary-General  
P.O. Box 30082  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55175

## Welfare Checks May Be Earmarked For Heating Oil

WASHINGTON -- (NBNS) -- A welfare recipient may be able to assure a heating oil dealer that he will have a government check waiting, under a new proposal of HEW's Social and Rehabilitation Service.

Administrator James S. Dwight, Jr., has asked for public comments on a proposed regulation which would allow a welfare recipient to ask that part of the regular monthly check be made available in a separate check made payable both to the recipient and to the fuel oil dealer who regularly serves the recipient's home.

The proposed regulation is broad enough to permit those who receive public assistance to have separate

checks for other utility bills and for the rent.

Dwight said: "There are indications that in some areas the home heating oil business will be on a cash basis this winter rather than credit as a result of the shortage of fuel. Unless public assistance recipients can guarantee payment to their suppliers, they may not receive any fuel."

He emphasized that the joint payee system would be used only at the option of the recipient of public assistance and the states could not make a recipient's consent to such an arrangement a condition for receiving financial assistance.

-NBNS-

## Black Workers Win \$2.1 Million Back Pay In Georgia

WASHINGTON -- (NBNS) -- The Georgia Power Company has been ordered to pay its black workers \$2.1 million in back pay -- the third largest back-pay award in the prosecution of major American companies.

U.S. District Court Judge Sidney O. Smith ordered the back pay in a suit filed by the Justice Department in 1969.

Attorney General William B. Saxbe said he believes the judgment is the largest amount ever awarded in a contested civil rights case.

Larger sums were involved in cases against the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. and the Detroit Edison Co. but settlements in these cases were reached through consent decrees.

AT&T settled a job bias suit by agreeing to pay \$12 to \$15 million in one-time awards and \$23 million a year in raises to blacks and women. The settlement benefited about 51,000 of the companies 778,000 employees.

Detroit Edison also settled through a consent decree calling for \$4 million in punitive damages against the company and up to \$4 million more in back pay, but also in pension rights, goals and timetables, and tests used to fill jobs.

The Georgia Power award will mean back pay averaging \$3,000 to \$4,000 per person, far more than

the individual awards of \$100 to \$400 in the AT&T case. The company has 8,278 employees, of whom 775 or 9.3 percent are black.

-NBNS-

## Zulu Language Course in U. S.

URBANA -- (NBNS) -- Three Zulu students from the University of Zululand are assisting a University of Witwatersrand lecturer in Zulu in teaching a course in Ise-Zulu to African Studies students here. The three South African Zulu students are working on their masters' degrees during a one-year stay in the United States.

## Court Rejects Va. School Plea

WASHINGTON -- (NBNS) -- The Supreme Court has refused to hear the argument of the Danville, Va., school board that the city's school system has achieved racial unity and need not consider busing students across the Dan River which divides the city.

The decision left standing a ruling of the Fourth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals on the cross-river busing issue.

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