

THE WATERLOO

THE WATERLOO

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H. Ceaser, owner
and publisher

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Defender

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

Friday, September 15, 1967

Midtown Variety Show

DON'T MISS THE MIDTOWN VARIETY SHOW, Sept. 23 at the Midtown Center, 628 Walnut St. The Mothers for Adequate Welfare will sponsor an evening of original entertainment, featuring many well known local performers. No matter what your preference, we are sure you will find a favorite among the varied acts. There is to be original interpretive dance, original comedy, and instrumental and vocal music, just to name a few.

Be among the merry-makers Sat. evening, Sept. 23, for the First Midtown Variety Show. Tickets are 25¢ for children, 50¢ for adults, and are available at Jesse Cosby, Midtown, or call 233-0979.

Visit "THE LITTLE GOODIE BAR" downstairs, during intermission.

Tailoring Course Is Planned For Minority Groups

In an effort to reach the hard core disadvantaged, an alteration tailoring course was initiated in Waterloo under a program developed by the Iowa Employment Security Commission thru the Manpower Development & Training Act. The Commission said today that 30 trainees are being selected from the ghetto area for the program, and training will begin as soon as the equipment can be purchased and installed.

The training program which will last 26 weeks is unique in several ways, the Commission said. First of all, the program was requested by spokesmen of the Negro Community including the Rev. Joseph Parker and Charles McMillan who are instrumental in bringing the desire of the program to the attention of the state officials. The program was also instructed to permit instruction by Community Leader Ernest Merriweather. Furthermore, the Commission stated the program is unique in that it is designed to be conducted within the heart of the ghetto area. The Commission added that this is a part of the continuing and concerted effort to reach members of the minority groups. Survey of the immediate Waterloo area has indicated that there is sufficient employment potential for trainees who are well motivated and can successfully complete the course of instruction. Wages after training should range from \$1.50 to \$2.75 an hour. Cost for the program including allowance payments to the trainees will total \$75,603.

One Goal: Negroes In Local Government

Very soon now we will vote in another election; for Mayor and City Council. North Waterloo can easily elect 2 Negroes to the City Council. We could elect one from 4th Ward, one one from East Side at Large. Very soon the East Side Citizens Committee will have an open meeting to count the straw ballots sent out some time ago, and we can all settle down and really work on getting behind two

Negroes and getting them elected. This will be a time when personal animosities must be forgotten, and we use the positive force of Black Power. All emotion is charged with energy; energy that each person can use to build or destroy. We can use the emotions of disappointment, frustration, and downright hatred to generate enough energy to win seats on the City Council.

Ready High Court Seat For Negro

WASHINGTON -- The nation's Capital City was alive this week with preparations for the swearing in ceremony of Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall, the first Negro to sit on the bench of the highest tribunal in the United States in history.

If tradition is followed the first swearing-in ceremony for Justice Marshall should take place on Monday, Oct. 2, the first Monday in October when the United States Supreme Court regularly returns from its summer recess to start a new session.

The swearing-in ceremony should mark the greatest gathering of Negro leaders in this city, mingled with the "top establishment" of this nation's leaders from other races, since Senator Brooke of Massachusetts was sworn in at the opening of the last session of Congress.

Not only will the occasion be a great one for Negroes who come to Washington, D. C., but celebrations marking the American Negro's coming to top maturity in the Judicial Branch of the government of the United States are being planned in communities all over the nation.

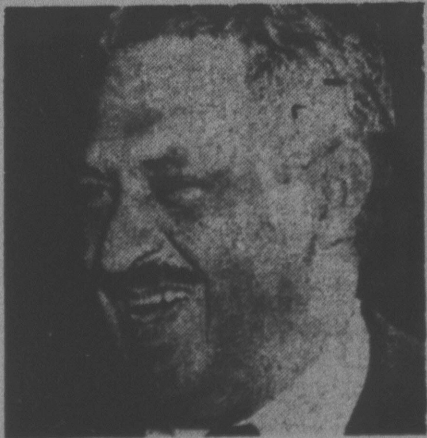
Washington and the Negro in American already know Justice Marshall as "Mr. Civil Right," the fluent, convincing lawyer and later jurist with the convincing, non-pompous, neighborly approach who respect all men and has a way of quietly demanding respect from them.

Washington and the American Negro and the nation in general know and respect the soon-to-be Justice Marshall as the attorney of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Legal Defense and Educational Fund, who won more decisions in the field of civil rights from the United States Supreme Court than any other lawyer.

They know Justice-Elect Marshall as the present Solicitor-General of the United States who served his country brilliantly in this city. Some say Justice Marshall is more of an authority on constitutional civil rights than any other individual in the nation. They know that even the U.S. Supreme Court bench once asked his advice on how freedom for students in America schools might be achieved.

Once they knew Justice Marshall when he was a student at Howard University Law School after he had graduated from Lincoln University in Pennsylvania. Justice Marshall is at home here in Washington. He has spent so much of his life here.

U. S. Solicitor-General Marshall's appointment to the U. S. Supreme Court was announced by President Lyndon Johnson in June, the day



THURGOOD MARSHALL

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Page

Blames Local Citizens For School Defeat

The School Board election has come and gone. Do we hide our head in the sand, or take the crashing defeat of the only Negro candidate and use that defeat positively? Many of us fussed and fumed as election day neared, but few really got on the ball and did much about it. This is apparent in numbers 548 votes for Rev. Williams, with Gordon Spry getting 1,272 votes, Stewart Seidler 1246, and Mrs. Rehder 1202.

It is clear as day that the thing that defeated Rev. Williams, and his defeat is ours, make no mistake about it, was lack of organization and effort on our part. True, the Rev. had to be away, at the church conference, but this was a well known fact when he filed. No matter, if he had had the backing of a few dedicated workers, he could have won hands down. There is no reason why anyone but Rev. Williams would have been voted for at one or two of the schools.

All the many questions of why wasn't this or that thing done, all boil down to simply lack of organized effort to the achievement of a Negro on the Waterloo School board. But if we are all responsible for this defeat, then we are all responsible for seeing that this does not happen again.

This is much more than defeat of a single man. It was the defeat of an idea, a dream, that of one black man sitting in judgement with

all those white men, sitting in judgement of our school system, where all our children are taught. Now the white man can say, "Well, you had your chance, and didn't elect one of your own. Now don't bother us any more."

Notes From Around Town

Ran into Marlys Anderson, Asst. Director of Jess Cosby Center, the other day, in , of all places, the Old Mill in Independence. She was on her way home from a vacation in Kentucky. Welcome back, Marlys. Only sorry to hear you had car trouble so far from home.

Happy Birthday next week to Margaret Reese, Pres. of MAW and a real sweet gal. She has heard life begins at 40, and says she expects a lot from now on.

What is this we hear? About a certain young man, and how he got knocked flat, at his own home, by another young man because the first young man's wife kept talking, and talking, and talking? Also hear there may be a repeat performance.

See you all where the elite meet to eat -- "THE LITTLE GOODIE BAR," at the Midtown Variety Show, Sat. evening, Sept. 23, at the Center 628 Walnut.

Uncovering The "Uncle Toms"

"DEFENDER" readers, I promised to expose one of many Uncle Toms of the North End of Waterloo, and this is just what I'm going to do in this red hot article.

This man that I'm exposing came to Waterloo several years ago with nothing but the clothes on his back. He was without a place to eat and sleep. Many of Waterloo Soul Brothers slept and fed this man for a very long period. Lately this man has maneuvered his way into a position where he thinks he doesn't need any of the Soul Brothers that helped him when he was up against a rough grind. I've even heard that he said that he doesn't need anyone, excluding no one.

Anytime a Negro feels this way about people, and making himself better than the Good Soul Sisters and Brothers that reached out and gave him a helping hand in time of need, then he needs one thing, and this is to keep on living and time will over come him.

This man is trying to play both

ends against the middle. When I say this I mean he is a phony. During the day when he is downtown he doesn't know us, but when night falls and he has to go home, his carriage turns back into a pumpkin, and his castle is no better than any one else's. He then tries to be a Soul Brother. This kind of man we do not need as a leader because you can't put any faith in him. If you ever had any doubts about trusting him, just think how far would you trust a rattle snake. This is the amount of trust that you should put in your beloved, Russell Lowe.

This article was written by H. Ceaser, a Soul Brother. I wrote an article last year about Mr. Lowe, and he said that he would have the Defender burned. Maybe he can. If it takes Uncle Tomming to do it, he will get the job done, because he is a professor in this field.

This article will be followed up in the next issue.

H. Ceaser.

MY VIEW

Sun Shows Through In Miss.

By BENJAMIN E. MAYES

Years ago, an eloquent Negro preacher in Virginia preached a famous sermon on the subject "The Sun Do Move and the Earth Am Square." John Jasper was refuting the argument that the earth revolves around the sun. He was defending the popular view that the sun rises in the morning and sets in the evening. He was one of the most eloquent preachers of his day. Now that things are happening in Mississippi, we can say the "sun do move."

No one can deny that Mississippi has been and is now a very backward state. It stands perhaps at the bottom of the states in economic strength, educational development, political astuteness, and in human relations. It took more to desegregate the University of Mississippi than in any other Southern state. Negroes were slower in getting the ballot than in most Southern states, and more Negroes and civil rights workers have died for the cause in Mississippi than in any other state. And yet, the sun is beginning to move in Mississippi.

In 1963, only 20,000 Negroes were registered in Mississippi. According to the latest report, 200,000 Negroes are registered in that state in 1967. In a recent election in Mississippi, August 8, Ross Barnett, who became infamous when the University of Mississippi was being desegregated by James Meredith, was soundly beaten in an effort to return to the governorship.



Oddly enough, James Meredith is reported to have endorsed Ross Barnett. How strange! How unbelievable! How could James Meredith bring himself to the position that he could endorse Barnett? It is clear that his endorsement did not help Barnett. Fortunately is the fact that Byron Beckwith, under indictment for the murder of Medgar Evers, was eliminated as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

The really good news is the fact that (according to a release from the NAACP) sixteen Negroes won county jobs in the August 8 primary. Besides, the NAACP reports, an additional twenty-one Negroes have an opportunity to win in the run-off elections. Negroes were elected to such jobs as justice of the peace, constable, county supervisor, chancery county clerk, and county coroner. Previously, a Negro was elected to membership on a county board of education. Thus seventeen Negroes will hold office in Mississippi, the first in the State since Reconstruction.

In run-off elections on August 29, Negroes will be running for Sheriff, Superintendent of Education, Circuit Clerk, and State Representative. A few years ago, this would have been unthinkable. If Negroes can do this with only 200,000 registered voters, what will they do when a half-million Negroes register?

One fact is clear: where Negroes vote, things are better. The white man loves and respects money and power. If things are fairly good in Atlanta, it is due in part to the fact that Negroes have been voting in large numbers since 1946, when the white primary was declared unconstitutional in Georgia.

Let us salute the Negroes in Mississippi for their recent victories!

Marshall

(Continued From Page 1)

after former Justice Tom Clark's of Texas retirement became effective at the close of the last session of the High Court. As U. S. Circuit Judge Marshall, he had served brilliantly and written many fine decisions.

He will be the 96th American to be named by a President to the High Court and the first Negro. President Johnson's appointment of a Negro to the highest bench will most surely increase his stature among Negro voters throughout the nation which had been said to be rapidly falling due to failure of the President to get much of his 1967 program passed by the 90th Congress to date, despite riots and despair in the nation by many Negro leaders, particularly youth.

Justice-Elect Thurgood Marshall was confirmed by the U.S. Senate on Wednesday of last week by a 69-to-11, with 37 Democrats and 32 Republicans voting for him only 11 Senators all from the Deep South voting against him. All of the Republicans present, except Senator Strom Thurmond from South Carolina, voted for Justice-Elect Marshall. Sixteen Senators were absent and did not vote.

During Justice-Elect Marshall's questioning for three days in July by the members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, the biggest objection any Senator (only those from the South) could voice against him was the fear that he might join the Supreme Court bench as a "judicial activist."

These are the same charges which Senator Sam Ervin of North Carolina made on Wednesday of last week when he delivered a one-hour and 20-minute speech against Marshall. There were several other speeches for and against him, but after six hours of discourse, the Senate voted to seat him on the bench.

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try. It's equally dressy — sophisticated, correct for in-town wear. You'll like the special tailoring action of twill that produces a great suit. The hardy fabric takes to shape. The classic weave looks right in natural shoulder circle. It's a new, wide world of fashion, in twill.

Youth who meet the income criteria of the Neighborhood Youth Corps will be placed on jobs of various types by Mr. Reese, Director of the project.

Applications Being Taken For Youths Interested in Work

Applications are now being taken at the Iowa State Employment Service office in Waterloo on youth interested in working for the Neighborhood Youth Corps. According to Loren McEnany, Manager, this recruitment of qualified youth will be only for those who are out of school. Youth who are presently attending school and are interested in this program should contact the school personnel handling this in their school.

Versatile Twill Coordinates New

A rumor turned into a roar. Twill. Beefy, pronounced... Fashion prognosticators predict twill is the single biggest fashion fabric for fall. It's sporty and made for the coun-



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May Have Answer to Problem

What is the solution to the white and black man's problem. The summer riots and subsequent killings, lootings, and lawlessness and bitter hatred have set back a general improvement for the lot of the Negro these past several years. There has been no greater disappointment than the failure of responsible Negro citizens to emerge as leaders and spokesmen for their people.

The riots have become vehicles to prominence for so-called Negro leaders who rise up in wrath and criticize their white brethren. We cannot believe their shouts of hatred and derision are echos of what every Negro is thinking. Whatever the color of a man's skin, he must learn that a democracy to become effective must have equal ingredients of equality and responsibility.

Recently Archie Moore of San Diego, Calif., took pen in hand to write a letter to the San Diego Union newspaper. The former lightweight boxing champion had these comments

The devil is at work in America, and it is up to us to drive him out. Snipers and looters, white or black, deserve no mercy. Those who would profit from their brother's misfortune deserve no mercy, and those who would set fellow Americans upon each other deserve no mercy.

I'll fight the man who calls me an "Uncle Tom." I have broken bread with heads of state, chatted with presidents and traveled all over the world. I was born in a ghetto, but I refused to stay there. I am a Negro and proud to be one. I am also an American, and I'm proud of that.

The young people of today think they have a hard lot. They should have been around in the '30's when I was coming up in St. Louis. We had no way to go, but a lot of us made it. I became light heavy champion of the world. A neighbor kid down the block, Clark Terry, became one of the most famous jazz musicians in the world. There were doctors, lawyers and chiefs who came out of that ghetto. One of the top policemen in St. Louis came from our neighborhood.

We made it because we had a goal, and we were willing to work for it. Don't talk to me of your "guaranteed national income." Any fool knows that this is insanity. Do we bring those who worked to get ahead down to the level of those who never gave a damn? The world owes NOBODY - black or white - a living. God helps the man who helps himself!

Now then, don't get the idea that I didn't grow up hating the injustices of this world. I am a staunch advocate of the Negro revolution for the good of mankind. I've seen almost unbelievable progress made in the last handful of years. Do we want to become wild beasts bent

only on revenge, looting and killing and laying America bare? Hate is bait, bait for the simple-minded.

Sure, I despised the whites who cheated me, but I used that feeling to make me push on. If you listen to the professional rabble-rousers, adhere to this idea of giving up everything you've gained in order to revenge yourself for the wrongs that were done to you in the past - then you'd better watch your neighbor, because he'll be looting your house next. Law and order is the only edge we have. No man is an island.

Granted, the Negro still has a long way to go to gain a fair shake with the white man in this country. But believe this: if we resort to lawlessness, the only thing we can hope for is civil war, untold bloodshed, and the end of our dreams.

We have to have a meeting of qualified men of both races. Mind you, I said qualified men, not some punk kid, ranting the catch phrases put in his mouth by some paid hate-monger. There are forces in the world today, forces bent upon the destruction of America, your America and mine. And while we're on the subject, do you doubt for a minute that communism, world communism isn't waiting with bated breath for the black and white Americans to turn on each other full force? Do you want a chance for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness in the land of your birth, or do you want no chance at all under the Red heel?

There are members of the black community who call for a separate nation within America. Well, I do not intend to give up one square inch of America. I'm not going to be told I must live in a restricted area. Isn't that what we've all been fighting to overcome? And then there is the element that calls for a return to Africa.

For my part, Africa is a great place to visit, but I wouldn't want to live there. If the Irishmen want to go back to the Emerald Isle, let them. If the Slavs want to return to the Iron Curtain area, OK by me. But I'm not going to go to any part of Africa to live. I'm proud of ancestry, and of the country that spawned my forefathers, but I'm not giving up my country. I fought all my life to give my children what I'm able to give them today; a chance for development as citizens in the greatest country in the world.

I do not for a moment think that any truly responsible Negro wants anarchy. I don't think you'll find intelligent - no, let's rephrase that - mature Negroes running wild in the streets or sniping at total strangers. God made the white man as well as the black. True, we haven't acted as brothers in the past, but we are brothers. If we're to be so many Cains and Abels, that's our choice. We can't blame God for it.

Something must be done to reach the Negroes and the whites in the ghettos of this country, and I propose to do something.

As a matter of plain fact, I have been doing something for the past several years. I have been running a program which I call the ABC - Any Boy Can. By teaching our youth, black, white, yellow and red what dignity is, what self respect is, what honor is, I have been able to obliterate juvenile delinquency in several areas.

I would now expand my program, change scope. If any boy can, surely any man can. I want to take teams

of qualified people, top men in their fields, to the troubled areas of our cities. I know that the people who participated in the recent riots, who are participating and who will participate, are misguided rather than mad.

If some bigot can misguide, then I can guide. I've spent too much of my life building what I've got to put it to torch just to satisfy some ancient hatred of a man who beat my grandfather. Those men are long dead. Do we have to choke what could be a beautiful garden with weeds of hate? I say NO! And I stand ready to start "Operation Gardener." I invite the respected Negro leaders of our country to join me.

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Illustration of a basket of fruit and a can of cottage cheese.

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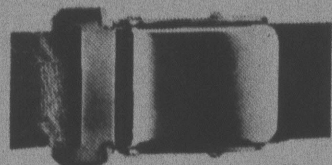


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Dr. Cohen Discusses Subject Of School Segregation

The following is the second part of a talk given by Dr. David Cohen before a group of Waterloo citizens recently. In his speech, which was open to the public, Dr. Cohen discussed the problem of racial imbalance in our school systems.

With respect to the social class and racial composition of schools, here we have a couple of factors that are heavy on the educational process that are independent of the influence of teachers, these things worked for kids though they had good teachers or bad teachers. They worked for kids where the schools spend a lot of money or a little bit of money. Here are things that are independent of the objective characteristics of schools and independent of the objective backgrounds of students. So when the little lady stands up waving her hands and says why can't you just improve the schools, the answer is that obviously we should improve the schools, and one should particularly improve schools for disadvantaged children because they are in need of Head Starts and things of that sort. But improving the schools the schools for Negro kids, improving the schools for poor white kids means that those children attend school with the majority of other children who are white and advantaged. You simply cannot talk about providing equal opportunity in education as long as you talk simply about improving school programs. You also have to talk about providing a healthy environment for education, providing classrooms in which teachers can function effectively, providing classrooms where a teacher can walk in and say here are kids I can do something.

It's often said that the major need is to improve education. I would like to relate to you a story which derives from Syracuse, New York, a community larger than Waterloo, with a Negro population two or three times as large as Waterloo's--in 1961 or 1962 Syracuse, also a community that is poorer than Waterloo, one of the best compensatory programs that I think the country has seen, the Madison area project -- it was founded by state and federal and local sources and by the Ford Foundation and it was designed to improve achievement at the racially isolated predominantly Negro schools. According to the superintendent and the members of the board and so on and so forth, and the people who ran the program, it was good. The school system has learned a great deal from it; it has helped them to improve their instructional program in a whole variety of ways. But after the program had been working in those schools for two years, they decided to evaluate to see what it was doing. And no one's achievement had improved. The Negro kids in the racially isolated schools were continuing to show the pattern of increasing deficiency as they moved through the grades, of increasing underachievement. And so, with kind of an experimental attitude, a relatively small number of Negro students were absorbed in a couple of formerly all-white schools. Some at the junior high level, some at the elementary level. And after a while, their performance was evaluated, and compared to the performance of Negro kids in all other respects similarly situated, except that they were at all-Negro schools receiving this extensive compensatory program. And in one of the studies done

over the force of 8 months of a school year, while the kids in the compensatory program in the racially isolated schools in Syracuse gained 4 months in reading, that is to say, they gained half as much as they should have over an 8 month period. Negro kids, in all other respects the same, who began at the previous grade with the same kind of achievement level, who were at all-white schools with no compensatory programs in their eight months of school they gained 9 1/2 months in reading achievement. That is to say, they exceeded the expected gain. We talked with the president of the board of education there -- I think he is a remarkable gentleman -- in 1962 he ran for the governorship of New York state on the conservative party ticket, a genuine conservative. He was opposed to desegregation, he was in favor of neighborhood schools, he didn't understand any of this business about bussing and so on and so forth. He was really a vigorous and determined opponent of school desegregation until he saw that research report. It raised in his mind (he's a business man) (a fairly successful one) the question of what in heaven's name all that money was doing. It was about \$200 a year per student in addition to what they already spent on education. And he said he wanted to know why that program hadn't succeeded, and so the school authorities interviewed about thirty of the kids who had been transferred from the Negro to a white junior high school.

And the kids were asked the questions that back here when we were spending so much time to get you going and so on and so forth, giving you all sorts of attention -- small classes, after school, before school, in the summer time -- you didn't do any better, but when we sent you over to this other school, -- you're doing real well--Why? And the kids gave all essentially the same response. That when they were at the predominantly Negro junior high school, Madison, they said if they studied and did what their teachers told them to that everyone else in the school thought they were a kook, whereas at the predominantly white junior high school if they didn't study, if they didn't do what their teachers told them to, they were a kook. The peer pressure was exactly the reverse. Jacques has said, he said at our hearing and he said many other times that this is what did it for him. This is what determined him that dollar for dollar if you want to invest in educational success, if you want to invest in cutting the cost of welfare and dependency in the next generation, if you want to invest in better jobs and better housing for people in the next generation, then you'd better desegregate schools. Because spending \$200, or \$150 or \$175 extra a year in Syracuse was not doing the job. Now, that story is being repeated in city after city around this country, it has been repeated in Philadelphia, in Evanston, in Portland, in Seattle, in cities large and small, east and west, north and south. I think it's a very impelling and important story because it tells us in dollar and cents terms what the Commission's report on racial isolation tells you in terms of school achievement and so on and so forth. It tells you where to invest your resources if you want to produce education success, if you want to produce educational improvement.

There is a second misconception, however, which assuming that the little lady who asked that question has been pacified, there is a second misconception or the second question, which I think is of nearly equal importance and certainly it comes up with equal frequency. Someone will raise their hand in a meeting such as this and say well, I'm not opposed to integrated schools, I went to integrated schools when I was a kid or something like that, so I just understand why the schools have to assume the burden of solving the problem that they didn't cause. Why don't you go out and work for integrated housing. I'd love to have Negro's kids in my school, but let's do it the natural way, the right way -- let's get people living next to each other in neighborhoods. Well, it seems like a sensible question, and certainly it's a very widespread question. There are two or three kinds of facts that I would bring to bear on it. First of all, it is true, and the question suggests it is not true, that in many communities and in many states over the course of decades and generations, local school authorities, state school authorities are statute by the permissive or obligatory overtly-poverty, consciously or unconsciously, deliberately or not, have contributed to making changes in attendance areas which have hardened, compounded and created segregation of the schools. That's not to say that's the only source of segregation in the north and the west -- it's not, but it certainly historically is a very important one. Many states have statutes which allow schools to run segregated schools for Negroes. And some have statutes that compel them to do that -- New Jersey is such a state-way into the twentieth century, up to the second world war there were scores of communities in New Jersey that had rigidly segregated schools that had been created by school authorities, where integrated schools had been destroyed and new segregated schools were being created because of a permissive state statute and some rules by the commission of education. So, in the first place, it's not true in general that schools are without some direct causal responsibility for segregation. But that may not be true in Waterloo, and certainly is not true in all schools in every community and this is not the kind of thing that happens on a real widespread basis today. It has mostly a historical significance. So, you have to get into a different level of the answer. The real basic problem with this question is it assumes a kind of naive attitude about the relationship between education and employment and housing and so on and so forth. Why is it that housing is segregated? In most parts because white people want to keep it that way. But there are a few other reasons -- one reason is in the cities of this country there is only a relatively small proportion of Negroes who have the income to have the economic securing, which includes both income and the ability to get another job if you happen to lose the one you have, to be pioneers for housing integration. Most Negroes do not have the economic security to pioneer in that fashion. And why don't they? Well, part of the reason is because of discriminatory treatment. But increasingly it is not necessary for people to discriminate against Negroes to avoid hiring them. All they have to do is to advertise for qualified people.

Most of the Negro kids who get out of school in this country are critically unqualified. The typical Negro kid who is in the 12th grade in the midwestern part of this country in 1965 was achieving at about the 9th grade level in reading. Now you can tell that that's a child who just can't make it unless he has some sort of extraordinary experience. So that schools do contribute to the lack of housing integration. They are a critical element in deciphering of underachievement, poor job or no jobs, and ghetto wise inferior housing. And then there's a further level. And that is that schools teach more than reading and writing. And they damage Negro and white children in more ways than simply impairing the objective educational or economical achievement of Negroes. One of the most interesting and I think important aspects of the research that we did in preparing this report for the President, was to examine the experience of Negro and white adults in terms of the racial composition of the schools they attended as children. If you look at Negro and white adults who are similar in terms of their parent's income, who were similar in terms of the sort of neighborhoods they lived in, the kind of people they played with and so on and so forth, if you match Negro and white adults on all characteristics except the racial compositions of the schools and distinguish them by integrated and segregated, then you see some really astonishing differences. Negro and white adults who attended segregated schools when compared to Negro and white adults who attended desegregated schools, the former group are much more likely to express open hostility toward members of the other race. They are much more likely to live in segregated white or Negro neighborhoods, to have their children in white or Negro segregated schools, to express the view that they want to continue living in such neighborhoods, and they expect their children to remain in such schools, they don't want them to go to desegregated schools. If they're whites they are likely to oppose measures designed to provide equal opportunity for Negroes, and if they're Negro they're likely to express the view, they'd like to get even with white people, and there's a great deal of that happening in some of the cities around this country now. Whereas the desegregated whites and Negroes are a different kind of animal. These are people who are much more likely than the former group to live in integrated neighborhoods, to have their children at integrated schools, to express the view that they would pioneer to promote housing or school desegregation. If they are whites, they are much more likely to be in favor of measures designed to provide equal opportunity for Negroes, and if they are Negroes they are very unlikely to express the view they want to get even with whites. So, here you see laid out very quickly a pattern of attitudes and

associations which tells you that white and Negro adults similar in all other respects except the racial composition of schools are very different people in terms of their own racial attitudes and associations today. That tells you that the schools, apart from everything else about those people, the schools were a critical influence in determining the ways the adults were going to contribute to racial isolation or racial desegregation in the course of their lives. Quite apart from everything else, the schools have made a very substantial to creating, compounding and hardening racial isolation in housing and employment, and of course in schools for the next generation of Negro children. So that the gentleman who stood up and asked that question is simply incorrect factually. The schools have and do and will continue to cause and compound isolation in the school room housing. This is not a problem which is caused by housing segregation -- it is a problem caused by a pervasive pattern of segregation and the schools contribute very heavily to it.

Third misconception -- is that desegregation can't work. This is something that is unfortunately a very common notion. I always wonder why it is that people say this. It is particularly common in the press. I recognize it, it's not as though school officials have made a mad rush to desegregate their schools in the last couple of years, but there are a number of school systems differently situated in terms of size and the number of Negroes there and their location in the country and so on which have desegregated successfully. And there are a few generalizations that you can draw from that. In the first place, most of the school systems that have tried to do it have succeeded. The ones that have not succeeded, the ones where there is community conflict that remains, where there is bitterness and so on and so forth, those communities are communities where the school officials will drag into it kicking and screaming, drag their heels, who were forced to do it by a court and said right down to the end that they didn't want to do it, that they were opposed to desegregation, they were in favor of neighborhood schools and I think everyone would recognize kind of as a first principal of government, whether it's the government schools or any other entity. When the people who administer whatever the entity is are opposed to a program, they can kill it, in a variety of ways. They can kill it openly or covertly. So if school officials are opposed to school desegregation, it's not going to work. But, in communities -- I'm sorry -- I'll modify that -- where they are opposed to desegregation, it's much more difficult for achievement. In some cases, it even works in the face of opposition. But where school officials have taken the attitude that this is something that is an educational problem; it's a problem for the entire community; that



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there should be a community; that it's something for white as well as Negro kids—where they have said now this is what we are going to do; they've formulated a plan; they've discussed it with the community, but this is something like curriculum revision or a bond issue or anything else, this is an educational matter and we are educators, and we are going to do what we as educators think ought to be done. We're doing it because it's right educationally.

All board members in Syracuse recognize that some of them will be knocked off on desegregation just as some of them were knocked off on a bond issue of few years ago. And, as far as they are concerned, that's the price of leadership. And I think he's right. But by and large, however, board members are not knocked off. They are sustained. In most elections on this issue once the community has had a year or two to digest it, the people accept it. There's a wonderful quote of Mark Twain's that I think the superintendent there shared with me once. After the schools were desegregated for a year or two, a very conservative gentleman was elected to the board. He was very devious about this whole thing, but then of course it was already in effect. After he had a chance to observe the schools in operation for a year or two this conservative board member said at a board meeting when they were receiving some complaints from parents and so on and so forth, it was his feeling that this was not something that the schools had done for Negro kids, but it was something that was just as important for white children because he felt that the white children that went through the White Plains' schools on a desegregated basis would not be raising the same complaints and concerns and anxieties that people who were questioning him were raising. And I think that that's true

that the main obstacle in Waterloo or any other community has to face in this issue is the anxiety and concern in the white community. From the experience of other school districts all I could tell you is that if the concern and anxiety is met with facts (and there are plenty of facts) the fact is, for example, that people think about bussing as if it were bad. Well, over 43% of all the children who attended public schools in America (?) over 43% of all the public school children in this country ride busses to and from school every single day. And no one has ever raised a question about it and the reason is very simple. Those parents recognize that a better education lies at the end of that bus ride. They recognize that their children are being hurt. People say that white children in desegregated schools will suffer. They don't suffer. There is ample data from National Achievement Tests, from the experience of local school districts like Syracuse and White Plains, from the teachers and principals in those schools, kids do very well. They do just as well as they did before. Sometimes they do better because they sense that this is something new to them. People talk about neighborhood schools as if it were something sacred. But I just told you that over 40% of the kids in this country are bussed to school. By definition they don't attend neighborhood schools and no one ever raised a question about that. And in cities the neighborhood school is a relatively recent thing. If you go back a half a century or so, you'll see that the attendance areas used to be much much bigger and the neighborhood of a school was something determined by the density of its population not by any mysterious criteria that says that children have to live near a school to do well. There isn't even a single study on that subject. Who would ever think that a child's achieve-

ment is affected by whether he walks to school or rides a bus. When you think of it, when you look at it in the face, it's the most ludicrous idea you could imagine. But there are people who have those --- Well, there are facts a plenty and the school district that meets the anxiety and concern of parents with such facts consistently at meeting after meeting, that prepares that develops a solid plan, a plan that does not place unequal responsibility on Negroes or whites, but shares it for the whole community. School administration that speaks openly and squarely on the issue and says that we're doing it because it's right educationally. The chances are very very great that that's the school administration that's going to successfully desegregate its schools and vastly improve educational opportunity for Negro and white children as well.

END OF SPEECH

Training Courses To Begin Soon

October 2 is the starting date for several courses in vocational training under the Manpower Development and Training Act. A total of five classes are scheduled to start in the State, 3 of them here in Waterloo, according to Loren McNaney, Manager of the Iowa State Employment Service office here.

The Waterloo training consists of a 24 week course in combination welding; a 48 week course in automobile mechanic; and a 48 week course in drafting. All three courses will be taught at Hawkeye Institute of Technology. Also starting are courses in combination welding, and radio and television repair in Sioux City.

Interested applicants for these courses should contact the Iowa State Employment Service as soon as possible. The training is open to unemployed persons and there is no charge. Preference is given to heads of families, however, youth may also apply and will be accepted for training if space is available.

FOREIGN SERVICE

Charles J. Pitman, son of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Pitman, Leon, was sworn in as a foreign service officer of the U.S. Department of State in Washington. Pitman is a graduate of Central community high school, Dartmouth college and Vanderbilt university. He will soon be assigned to a diplomatic post overseas.

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\$-MILLION 'MEND' — Seen chatting with a team physician, Richie Allen of the Philadelphia Phillies manages a smile — even though a five-hour operation was needed, last week, to save the usefulness of his right hand. Paid \$75,000 a year, highest paid four-year man in history, loss of the needed articulation in the member would cost the powerful young great at least a million dollars in gross earnings, the next ten years.

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just as strong as when they captured the young market — as the accessory to top the long leg look.

The era of romance and dramatics. This fall, millinery is soft and feminine, giving elegance to all the ladies. A tip of the hat to Miss Garbo!

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BEAUTIFUL SURROUNDINGS "McHale's Navy" star, Bob Hastings found himself surrounded with beauty recently when the eleven contestants for the Miss Watts Beauty Pageant visited him during a tour of Universal Studios. The shapely ladies were at the studio prior to the recently held Watts Summer Festival.

Paralyzed Public Schools

A New York University research team has just issued a 300-page report on the New York City school system. It decries the fact that the system appears "paralyzed" by its problems and has failed to stem "a precipitous downhill trend."

The report charges that the school administration has made no meaningful change in curriculum, administrative structure, general organization and teacher recruitment, appointment and training for at least three decades.

The Study, which was made under the auspices of a University Research Foundation, with support from the Cooperative Research Project of the United States Office of Education, did not confine its inquiry exclusively to New York. It broadened its investigation to include, for comparative purposes, five other large city school systems — Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, Baltimore and Philadelphia.

The authors of the report assert that "Detroit and Philadelphia were the two cities which seemed to show greater flexibility and receptivity to change. St. Louis and Chicago were the most static systems, while Baltimore and New York City fell somewhere in-between but closer to the static model.

These big city school systems are so large and cumbersome that they defy effective administrative control. In truth, they are, in most instances, unmanageable. But for

reasons that have never been made intelligible to the general public, the boards which supervise these large systems cling to the static and centralized governing concept.

It has long been apparent that decentralization is the only sensible solution to this rising tower of Babel. A regional city school system with an autonomous school board for each geographical subdivision would resolve in no time some of the basic issues whose irresolution is a painful deterrence to physical growth and educational progress.

The suggested changes in curriculum and administrative structure in particular are resisted and argued down at time with more heat than light. The difficulty lies primarily with those school boards which are often composed of stuffy old men in various stages of senility and who understand only the educational diet on which they were fed decades ago. They are the obstructionists who wield enough political clout to force conformity with their ante-bellum views.

Chicago, as the study points out, suffers with multiple ailments and not all unlike those with which New York and St. Louis are afflicted. We believe, however, the new school Superintendent, Dr. Redmond is capable and willing to give new orientation to the general organization of the educational system here were he not a captive of a monolithic school board which is mired in inertia.

Hibachi Hors D'Oeuvres

Since there are a few more warm days ahead of us a novel cookout idea is still welcome.

Hibachi Hors d'Oeuvres certainly are a pleasant departure from the ordinary party nibble or cookout offering.

The secret to the good flavor of these tasty tidbits is Open Pit Barbecue Sauce — Hickory Smoke Flavor. Prepared steak cubes, shrimp, pineapple tidbits, luncheon meat cubes, and other snacks placed on a skewer are brushed with the sauce before heating on the hibachi.

Plan to prepare the various tidbits before party time; then let the man of the house take over. He'll be delighted to show off his "cooking" skills as guests gather 'round for more.

Be sure that there's plenty of the barbecue sauce on hand because many of the guests will want to add more of the spicy sauce to their hors d'oeuvres after heating them.

Hibachi Hors D'Oeuvres Recipe

Charcoal briquets
1/4 cup barbecue sauce with hickory smoke flavor
2 tablespoons pineapple juice
1/2 teaspoon soy sauce
Steak 1/2 inch thick
Cocktail frankfurters, cut in bite-size pieces
Vienna sausages, cut in bite-size pieces
Drained pineapple tidbits
Luncheon meat, cut in 1/2 inch cubes
Drained canned mushroom caps
Cooked shrimp

To heat charcoal quickly, place in a preheated broiler about 15 minutes, turning after 7 minutes. Place charcoal in a hibachi when it appears almost white.

Meanwhile, combine barbecue sauce, pineapple juice, and soy sauce, mixing well. Sear steak; then cut into 1/2 inch cubes. Place frankfurters, sausages, pineapple, luncheon meat, and mushroom caps in a skillet over high heat until golden brown.

To serve, arrange shrimp, steak cubes, other snacks, and barbecue sauce in individual bowls or on a platter. Place snacks on skewers, brush with sauce, and heat on hibachi about 1 minute. OPEN PIT BARBECUE SAUCE — HICKORY SMOKE FLAVOR.

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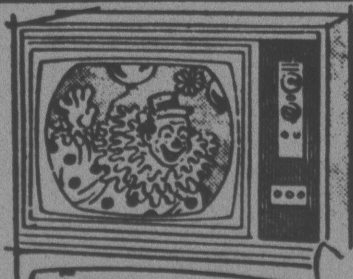
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Dixie School Integration

There is a quiet new crisis shaping up in the school integration issue in the South these days.

The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights is accusing the Department of Health, Education and Welfare of vacillating on enforcement policies of school integration, but recent reports of civil rights organizations indicate no strong push to achieve this end. In addition, there seems to be developing a reluctance on the part of the Southern Negro parents and children to take full advantage of the federal guidelines. These guidelines empower the HEW to curtail federal funds where desegregation is not achieved.

A member of the American Friends Service Committee declares that its group is not encouraging Negro children to enroll in previously all white schools "when the federal government will not back them up." Southern liberals and Negroes see no real support for integration in the "freedom-of-choice" program of the government. This system permits children to choose the school they want which places the burden of proof on the Negro youngster exposing him to the actions and pressures of the racists.

Another facet of the Southern integration question is in the government released figures, which experts on the scene contend are not completely accurate. For example, the government lists as "integrated" any previously all-white school which has an influx of Negroes. Such listings are maintained even though in many instances, whites have fled the facility leaving on token numbers behind.

HEW predicts, on the other hand, that 219,200 Negroes will go to integrated schools in its Dixie division. This includes Mississippi,

Alabama, Tennessee, Florida, South Carolina and Georgia, and would constitute an increase of 18 per cent. The Wall Street Journal reports that in Talliaferro County, Ga., the school superintendent reports that they have gotten rid of its dual school system. Yet the Journal found not one Negro who has yet to sit in a classroom with a white child. The WSJ notes that Talliaferro county is considered a desegregated system.

There is increasing confusion and conflict over this issue even in the North. When Pittsburgh constructed a new school in a ghetto area and dubbed it a middle school which would achieve maximum integration, a group of neighborhood parents, most of them mothers of elementary aged school children, were contending that their youngsters should be permitted to attend school within walking distances of their homes. The rise of nationalism among Negroes had added another dimension. Many Negroes, both young and old, are more concerned with obtaining a strong cultural tie than sharing classroom experiences with whites. Still others feel that whites should be brought into the Negro schools or as one parent told reporters last week she didn't care if her children went to school with whites or not just as long as it was a good school.

What is transpiring here, is no doubt the normal chaos and confusion which accompanies social transition. Groups, "experts" and others will continue to grope and search for the better way. The changes and shifts in patterns and attitudes will require a like change and shift in methods and approaches. Until the crisis has passed, the resulting adjustments will be all the more painful.

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LOVELY PIERCED EAR FASHIONS

Love may be what makes the world go 'round, but change is what keeps the circuit exciting. And change is the very heart of the merry-go-round world of fashion.

Fall fashions accent detail. It's not enough to buy a smashing new outfit. Accessories are essential, and some of the hottest offerings are in earrings. If you have pierced ears, the news is even better.

Ear piercing has reached the rage stage. For about two years, it's been coming in slowly. This season, the most glorious earrings, in colored plastics, burnished silver and antique gold, are made for pierced ears.

What's the starting place for this new fashion fancy? The telephone! Call your doctor and inquire about ear piercing. He may do it himself, or he may recommend a reputable jeweler for the task. Either way, the process is simple, and so painless you'll still be waiting for something to happen when your new earrings are already in place. It takes less than five minutes, from beginning to end.

Your doctor or the jeweler will first sterilize the skin with antiseptic. Then he'll measure and mark the middle of the lobes, where the holes should go. Don't be astonished to find that your ears aren't identical — nobody else's are, either.

Once the ears are pierced, earrings must be inserted immediately to keep the skin from growing back together again. These first earrings, whose stems will be sterilized before use, are called "buttons" or "posts." They should be made of real gold, at least 14-karat in quality. Other metals and cheaper gold won't work as well; by oxidizing, they can cause minor irritation of the earlobes.

Wear those first earrings for a month to six weeks. If you remove them too soon, the skin will not be accustomed to its new shape, and re-inserting the earrings will be needlessly difficult. During that time, cleanse the lobes twice daily with hydrogen peroxide to keep them clean and sterile, and turn the earrings in a gentle half-circle each time you cleanse.

Even after the month has passed, don't leave the earrings out for any length of time. Since stem sizes vary, you may have trouble inserting some earrings. Never force them. Trying to jab the stems through will only irritate your lobes. Instead, apply a dab of "Vaseline" petroleum jelly to the stems or wires. The mild emollient will permit the earrings to glide in smoothly. And, if you keep a jar of petroleum jelly on your dressing table and a portable tube in your handbag, you'll have no trouble remembering to use it when you make an earring change.

Once you're ready to try various costume-complementing earrings, you will easily find the types you like. If you're addicted to mad mod fashions, pick a pair of glowing jeweled cubes or a button that reflects the color of your dress. The attic look, a preference of chic young Londoners, calls for small buttons or hoops in old gold with garnet or tiny emerald insets. Modern mystics or stargazers can make a personal statement by wearing the prettiest birthstone earrings ever made.

Pierced ears are a pleasant way to hop aboard that fashion merry-go-round. And the earrings they have inspired make any dress or suit seem customized for you.

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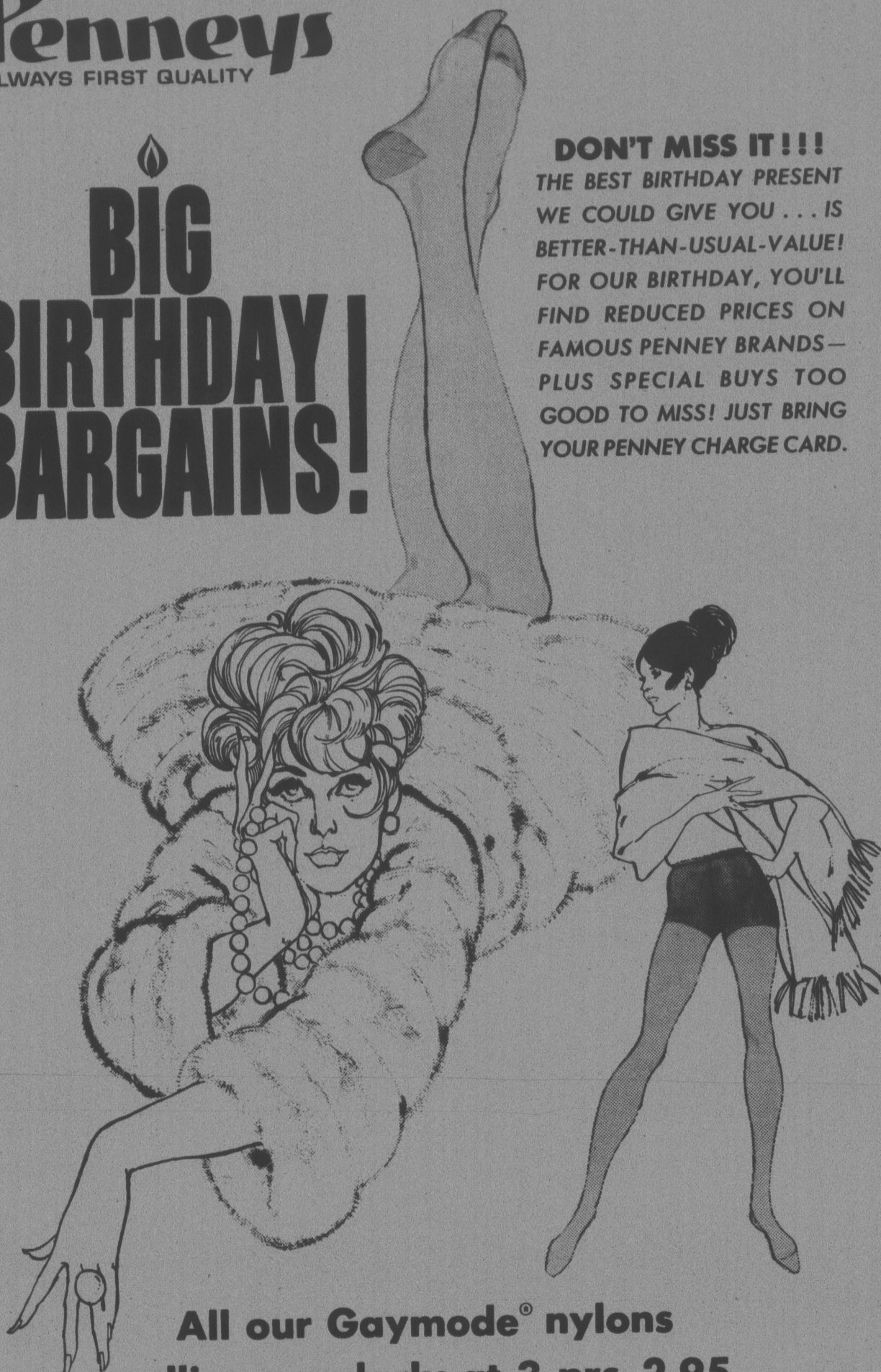
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