

THE WATERLOO

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Defender

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

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1972

15¢

PASTOR WILLIAMS FIRST TO BE TRIED

A LETTER TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE STATE OF IOWA

To: ATTORNEY GENERAL
RICHARD TURNER

From: Mrs. Cuba E. Tredwell,
Senior

On Monday, December 11, 1972 I attended the trial of Reverend Leonard N. Williams, held in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. I am now fully convinced that a BLACK man cannot receive justice in Iowa, except at the pleasure of white people. I further realize that JUSTICE is not the goal sought by you, but Power, power to contain and to control.

To think that a portion of my tax dollar supports you and your kind who continue to discriminate against and brutalize our children is nauseous to me; therefore, I feel compelled to write this letter condemning your actions and to ask you to at least be neutral if you cannot be impartial.

I was SURPRISED to see two people from your office including the Assistant Attorney General, who proceeded to coach and hold the hand of Mr. Boveia to make sure the evidence that was presented was presented in such a way as to assure a conviction!

When we asked you for help, all we got was the usual run-around. We called your office many times during the month of June when this same Mr. Boveia and also the County Attorney, Mr. David Dutton denied us DUE PROCESS of law. At that time, two young people were deliberately run down and hit by a car driven by a white woman. Many attempts were made to file charges against the driver, but we were not given the opportunity to file charges, let alone to have a trial where the evidence could have been present.

WE ASKED YOU AT THAT TIME TO INTERVENE, WHY DIDN'T YOU?

I ask the question, however, I know the answer; It is because YOU are only interested in maintaining WHITE SUPREMACY?

There would have been no need for the SIT-IN or the picketing if you were doing your job.

The law states that it is illegal to discriminate because of race or color. Why, Mr. Turner, didn't you show this same concern that was exhibited in Cedar Rapids, when we called for help in June.

The results of your negligence requires someone to speak out for those citizens who must somehow survive under laws that protect whites if they break them and jail Blacks if they try to enforce them.

Could your intervening at this point also be for the purpose of intimidation? If so, then we should make it perfectly clear, that as long as you and your kind, armed with the law in one hand, and Racism in the other, determine to sit in judgment over what you call evil deed, we know we cannot win in the courts. We also know that the jails are filled with Black people whose only crime is in being black. This, Mr. Turner will NOT stop us from pointing out all inequalities and further, if we fail to get redress from our grievances we will follow the procedure set up by the system, and as usual, we will fail to receive justice. We then shall follow our own procedures.

WITH THIS IN MIND, I SUGGEST THAT A RECOMMENDATION BE SENT TO THE LEGISLATURE, NOT TO RAISE YOUR SALARY AS YOU HAVE RECOMMENDED, BUT TO BUILD MORE JAILS ! ! ! ! !

THANK YOU,
Mrs. Cuba Tredwell, Senior
1237 Beech Street
Waterloo, Iowa

(In the Waterloo Defender's coverage of the trial of Pastor Leonard N. Williams, we, the Defender, will attempt to fill you in on several of the highlights that will NOT be recorded by other newspapers, nor by any T. V. and radio newsmen)

The "sit-in" trials finally began on Monday, December 11, at 10:06 a.m. in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Many guards are stationed every place as the judge, Hon. Ray Hansell, calls the body to order.

The term TRIAL is a misnomer and will hereafter be called what it was "A FARCE,"!!!!

The names of the jurors began being called by the clerk of court. Names like Cyszanski, Smill, McGrew, etc.

Not only were there no Black People on the jury, there was not even a juror selected with Black Hair!

Justice is a foreign word as it relates to Blacks in the State of Iowa.

The judge is white, the clerk of court is white, the bailiffs are white, the assistant county attorney is white, the 2 assistants to the Attorney General are white, even the janitors are white!

In America one is guaranteed the right to trial by his peers, but there are none of Pastor Williams peers present at all.

Gary Boveia, the assistant county attorney speaks these words to the all-white jury "You don't have to be absolutely certain just reasonably certain is that clear?"

He states further "whether the legislation is good or bad doesn't concern you," "Your feelings of race is your business, I won't even question you about them."

One juror who was allowed to sit in judgment said her mother taught in Waterloo at St. Edwards, but they had never discussed the school problems in Waterloo.

Another prospective juror who was excused said what most of the jurors showed in their faces.

"I don't believe in making trouble and all that protesting, I don't think you should upset the schools

like they did at Hawthorne School in Waterloo.

Unfortunately she did not feel the need to express concern for all children.

On Tuesday bad weather postponed the trial in Cedar Rapids. No member of the court saw fit to notify Pastor Williams nor any of the other blacks who were involved.

Only after many near misses as the group traveled on the icy roads did the group return to Waterloo. After several attempts to reach the judge the group was told, no sessions today.

Wednesday saw a succession of witnesses who saw fit for reasons best known to themselves to tell several untruths.

Mrs. Aldrich, who serves as Mr. Diestelmeier's secretary, was perhaps the most blatant in her misquoting of facts. Perhaps her secretarial skills are much better than her memory.

The Defender contacted several of the persons who were present in the Superintendent's office on May 25, without exception, they all stated that at NO time did Mrs. Aldrich converse with Pastor Williams.

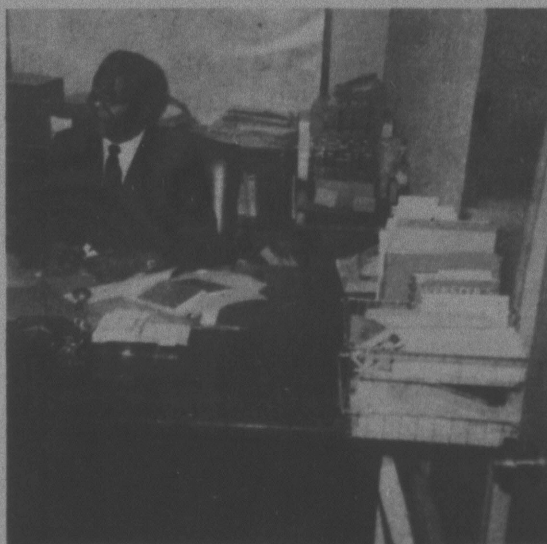
Pastor Williams also stated that at no time did Mrs. Aldrich speak to him about anything.

Not so, says Mrs. Aldrich, for she claims she told him of the comforts of the board room.

Mrs. Aldrich also testified that the morning after the sit-in the Superintendent's desk was empty "All his paper was removed," she said. On cross examination, after she had seen the States exhibit of the desk top, which still contained many papers, she amended her testimony to say, maybe the desk was not completely void of papers.

She testified that all of those copies she had made of the Criminal Trespass Law were destroyed. On cross examination she admitted that all those copies were about 20. She testified that she couldn't hear anything that Mr. Diestelmeier said to the group, but that

(continued on page 2)



PASTOR WILLIAMS

Pastor Williams (con't.)

she could hear Pastor Williams whisper to Jimmie Porter something about what plan next.

Mr. Diestelmeier was the biggest disappointment, for though many people didn't feel he was qualified to be Supt. of Schools, most thought him to be basically honest. What a letdown to hear even him lie. For when Mr. Diestelmeier testified that he felt no mace, he told an untruth, for on May 25 he said his eyes burned and he too wanted wet paper towels for his eyes and he sought refuge from the chemical near the windows.

For Mr. Diestelmeier to testify that someone deliberately broke a table, was crushing and so untrue!

For him to say he just wanted to get out of there, must mean he's forgotten his statements to the press on May 26 when he said, "I really wanted to go back and talk with them but the police thought it best that I not."

If Pastor Williams is half as bad a person as Gary Boveia depicted him to be, he is a very dangerous person indeed.

ASSISTANT COUNTY ATTORNEY MOST DISRESPECTFUL

The Defender notes with interest as did the other news media present, that Attorney Boveia steadfastly refused to address Pastor Williams by his duly earned title of Reverend or Pastor. He was the only person in the court room to refuse to call him by his title. Even Judge Hansell referred to him by his title, Pastor.

Attorney Patrick McCormick, at all times was a perfect gentleman, who even thanked the jury for their patience and for their attention. Unfortunately, this was not true of Attorney Boveia, whose manners had to be corrected several times by the presiding judge. County Attorney David Dutton would do well to send Attorney

Boveia through a crash course on "How to win friends" for he is a very rude young man.

Every newsman present remarked at one time or another on his gross inefficiency.

Attorney Patrick McCormick did not lose this case because he was unprepared; he lost it because in Iowa, as in most places in America "uppity niggas" must be dealt with to keep the mass in line.

Pastor Williams made an excellent witness, but only sealed his doom further with the jury by out-thinking Attorney Boveia on every question.

Had not the Attorney General of the State sent his 2 men to "get that nigga" Attorney Boveia would have folded by Monday noon.

Excerpts of Pastor Williams' Testimony Direct

Attorney McCormick -- Pastor Williams why did yo go to West Jr. High School on Thursday morning?

Pastor -- A group of parents

came to me and asked for my assistance.

Question -- Why did you participate?

Answer -- For several reasons: 1. The parents conveyed to me their anxiety and asked for my assistance. 2. I have 5 youngsters in the Waterloo School System and I want for them the equal educational opportunities that they have been promised. 3. I was taught that citizens have a right to carry their grievances to the seat of government.

On Cross Examination of Pastor Williams.

Attorney Boveia -- Isn't it true that you attempted to get actively involved at West Jr. High by going on the stage of the auditorium.

Answer -- No, it isn't true.

Attorney -- Isn't it true that you wanted Mrs. Hayes suspended?

Answer -- No.

Attorney -- Well didn't the group want her suspended?

Attorney McCormick -- Objection.

Judge -- Objection sustained - (Do not answer the question).

Attorney -- Well, Mr. Williams if you didn't want Mrs. Hayes suspended, isn't it just a question of semantics? What did you want?

Answer -- I wanted her fired.

Attorney -- Were you not trying to interrupt the work day of the Superintendent to try and make him do as you said?

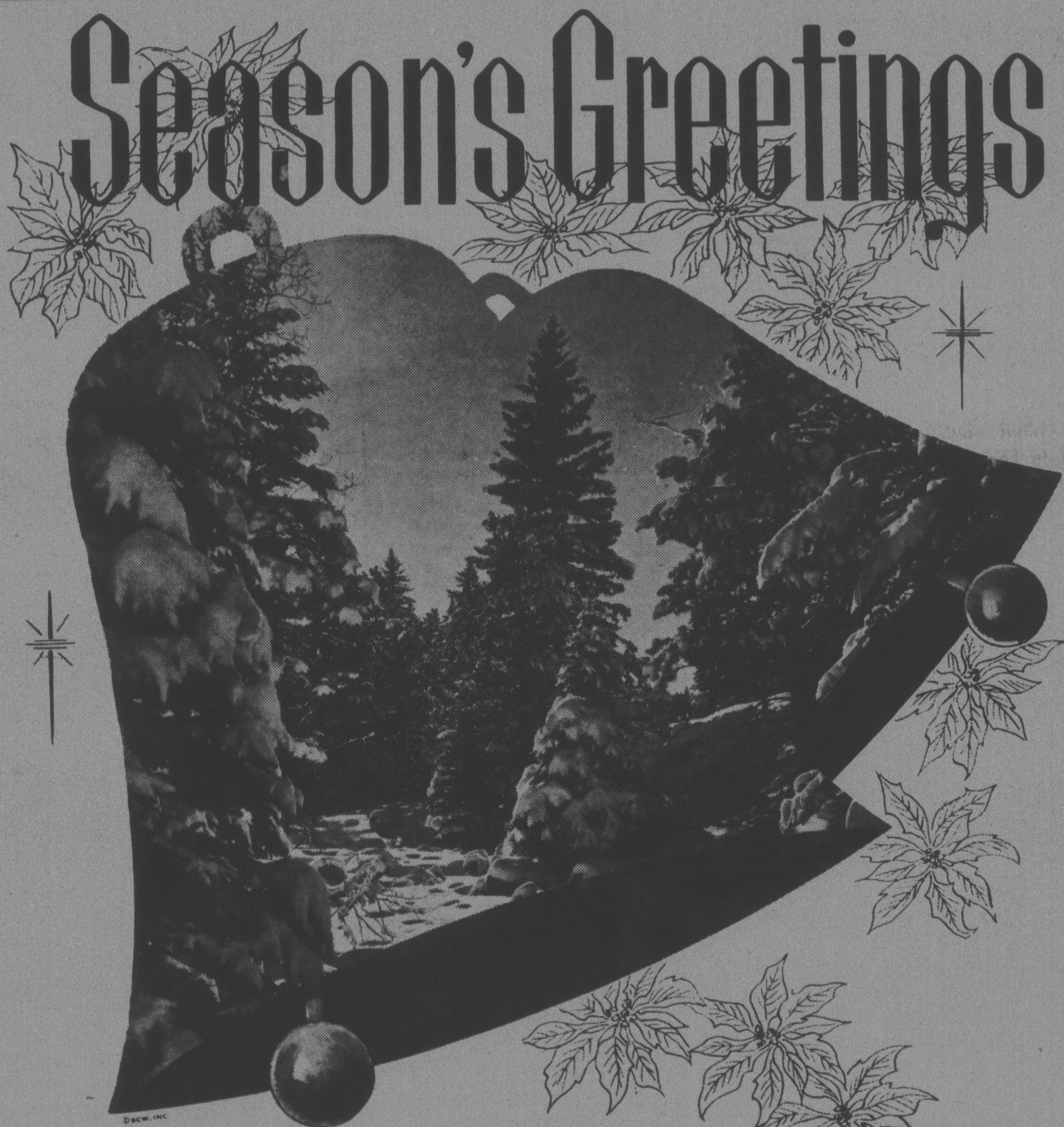
Answer -- We were trying to get him to keep the law.

Attorney -- You had gotten your way through the same course of action on yesterday so you thought it was the thing to do again, isn't this what you wanted.

Answer -- I wanted him to keep the law.

Pastor Williams as well as all of the defendants have NO fear of jails for many wonderful persons have served time in jails including the great Apostle Paul.

Pastor Williams says "Let justice roll down like water and righteousness like a mighty stream."



May the timeless beauty of the holiday season enrich
your life and bring peace into your heart. To you and all your
loved ones, we extend our very best wishes for a joyous and prosperous Christmas!

PEOPLES MUTUAL
West Third and Washington

WHAT'S GOING ON

Mt. Carmel Missionary Baptist Church

805 Adams - 233-9482
Rev. R. S. Ruckett, Pastor.
823 Adams - 234-3928
Sunday School - 9:30 a.m.
Worship Services:
Sunday - 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.
Wednesday - 7 p.m.

Corinthian Baptist Church

915 Willow Street
Rev. Arthur Mills, Pastor
607 Beech Street - 233-8132
Sunday School 9:30 a.m.
Worship Services - Sunday at
11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Wednesday
at 7 p.m.

Union Missionary Baptist Church

207 Shilliam - 235-1213
Rev. L. J. Jordan Pastor
215 Shilliam - 232-3968
Sunday School - 9:30 a.m.
Worship Services - Sunday at
11 a.m. and 4 and 7:30 p.m.,
Wednesday at 7:30 p.m.

Mt. Calvary Missionary Baptist Church

202 Sumner - 234-4927
Rev. Percy Burt, Pastor.
1015 Mobile - 234-7177
Sunday School - 9:45 a.m.
Morning Worship 11 a.m.

Cityview Temple Church of God In Christ

2024 Clearview
Rev. Ira Battle Pastor.
1624 Newell
During the Pastor's absence, in
charge is Evangelist L. Blalock at
234-4033.
Sunday School - 10 a.m.
Sunday Worship - 11:30 a.m.
and 7 p.m.
Weekday Service - Tuesday and
Friday at 7 p.m.

Antioch Baptist Church

426 Sumner - 233-2587
Rev. Eugene H. Williams, Pastor
2301 Idaho - 234-8152
Sunday School - 9:30 a.m.
Sunday Worship - 11 a.m. and
4:30 p.m.
A barrel of food will be among
the gifts given to the honoree.

Payne Memorial A.M.E. Church

Rev. Leonard N. Williams, Sr.
Pastor.
1024 Mobile - 232-1381
Sunday School - 9:30 a.m. Naomi
Sisk, Superintendent.
Sunday Worship 11 a.m.
Youth Hour - 6 p.m.
Mid week - Hour of Power Wed-
nesday at 7 p.m.
Monday-Friday - Headstart at 10
a.m. to 2 p.m.
Wednesday at 8 p.m. Senior Choir
rehearsal.
Friday at 7 p.m. Celestial Choir
rehearsal.
Saturday at 10 a.m. Operation
FREE
11 a.m. Children's Choir
Noon - Youth choir rehearsal Cat-
echism classes. Mrs. Harris
(Pearl) Ceaser, instructor.
Saturday at 4 p.m. Choral Choir
Rehearsal.
December 17, 1972 7 p.m. The
Christmas Cantata by the Com-
bined choirs of Payne.
New York trip - May 18-22
\$100 with \$10 down payment call
233-8189 if you have questions.

Pilgrim Rest Baptist Church

825 North Barclay
Rev. Elick Patterson, Pastor
Almond - 232-3572
Sunday School - 9:45 a.m.
Sunday Worship - 11 a.m.
Wednesday - Prayer service at
6 p.m.

Savior Baptist Church

Sunday School - 9:30 a.m.
Worship - 11:30 a.m.
Rev. Robert Burt Pastor
1220 Roosevelt.

Church Of God In Christ

Sunday School - 10:30 a.m.
Worship - 11 a.m.
Evening - 7:30 p.m.
Rev. Pearl Hayes Pastor
307 Shilliam Ave.

Church Of God In Christ Gospel Temple

Sunday School - 9:30 a.m.
Worship - 11:30 a.m.
Service Tuesday and Friday -
7:30 p.m.
Y.P.W. - 6:30 p.m.
Rev. Finzer Pastor
601 Douglas St.

The Greater Abyssinia Baptist Church

Sunday School - 9 a.m.
Worship - 11 a.m.
Evening Service - 7:30 p.m.
Rev. Clarence Terry Pastor
1811 East 4th Street

Rose Hill Church Of God In Christ

Sunday School - 10 a.m.
Morning worship - 12 a.m.
Evening Service 8 p.m.
Rev. R. McDonald
Assist Pastor Dave Robinson
800 Broadway St.

East Side Citizen's Committee, Inc.

Mr. Tommie Henderson, presi-

dent.

The Antioch Gospel Chorus Con-
cert Choir will be presented in
concert on Sunday, December 17,
1972 at 5:00 p.m.

The concert theme is "Go Tell
It". Price for admission will be
\$1.50 for adults, \$1.00 for stu-
dents and 50 cents for children
12 and under.

Senobir Smith is the choir di-
rector. Phillis Henderson is the
pianist and Druella Robinson is
the organist.

Mrs. Melladean Sisk will be
teaching the cooking classes with
the help of Mrs. Lounette Bla-
lack and Jeanne Moore. Ms.
Moore is from the County Exten-
sion Service. So far there are 8
enrolled in this class.

Sewing classes are held every
Wednesday afternoon from 4:00
p.m. to 5:00 p.m. Mrs. Frankie
Miles is the instructor. There are
16 young people in this class.
Staff members other than Mrs.
Keller are Dorothy Currington,
Marilyn King and Sandy Cole.

Housing Commission

Mr. Terrance Shane, Director,
phone 291-4448

The Housing Commission is now
involved in leasing properties for
low-rent housing.

The first family moved into their
home on December 1, 1972.

Anyone with questions may call
the commission.

N.A.A.C.P.

We are working very hard with
the school law suit. On December
18th a hearing will be held to
set the suit aside. The entire com-
munity needs to be present to show
support of the suit.

Roosevelt Taylor, 311 Iowa, has
been named the Membership Drive
Chairman. New members are be-
ing sought. The cost of member-
ship is \$4.00; however if anyone
would like to become a member
but cannot afford the member-
ship, there are sponsors avail-
able. Join up today by calling Mr.
Taylor at 232-5660. Sickle Cell
Anemia contributions are still
needed.

Frances Brown of Fraziers
House of Beauty will be raffling
off a wig soon with the proceeds
going to Sickle Cell Anemia.

Cityview Neighborhood Center

709 Anthony Street 234-2871
Evelyn Keller, Center Supervisor
The Cityview Neighborhood Cen-
ter will start Upholstry Classes
Wednesday afternoon from 5:00 to
7:00 p.m. Mrs. Annie L. Matlock
who teaches upholstry at Hawkeye
Tech will be the teacher for the
classes. Anyone interested in the
classes feel free to call the cen-
ter anytime between 8:30 a.m. to
5:00 p.m. There are 8 people al-
ready enrolled in the class.

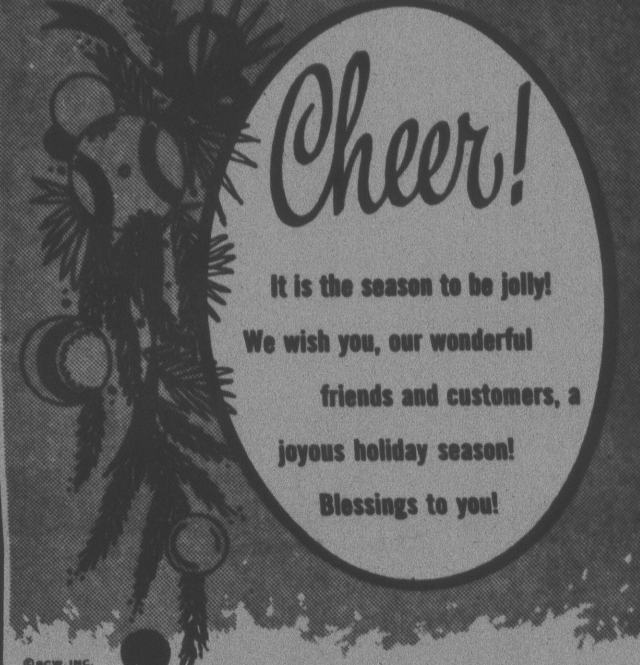
Cooking classes will begin Tues-
day, December 5, 1972 for kids of
all ages from 5:00 to 6:00 p.m.

Christmas Dinner

A coalition of community groups
is currently planning a second an-
nual Christmas Dinner for Low-
Income People. Last year's dinner
served over 1,100 people, and over
700 toys were distributed to the
children.

Some of the groups currently
involved in the planning are: Col-
umbus High school students, the
Urban Ministry, Catholic Char-
ities, Welfare Rights Organization,
the Waterloo Jaycee-ettes and the
Black Hawk County volunteer
bureau. In addition, it is planned
to involve many unions, church
groups, and businesses in the
event.

PLAN TO ATTEND ALL
CHRISTMAS SERVICES
OF THE CHURCH OF
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Cheer!

It is the season to be jolly!
We wish you, our wonderful
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DIET SEVEN-UP
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DIET RITE COLA

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CANADA DRY
DR. PEPPER
NEHI ORANGE

Operation Free

Operation Free continues to be in the forefront in fighting for racial equality for everyone.

The FREE meetings are held every Saturday at 10 a.m. at Payne Memorial Church at 1044 Mobile. Many people have been helped through this organization.

If you have a problem call FREE On Tuesday, Nov. 28, 1972, Rev. C. T. Vivian returned to this area to address the students at UNI.

He spoke to several groups. He said that in our thrust for equality, we sisters and brothers must gain independence.

He said we must remember a few important words like CONTROL - UNITY - IDENTITY - and ACCOUNTABILITY.

Operation FREE continues in the struggle to see that ALL citizens understand these words.

Convenient Bus Depot

The East Public Library building now serves two purposes. In addition to being a library, it has be-

come a convenient bus depot.

The area around East Library was designated as the bus stop for Waterloo buses when part of East Fourth Street, the usual bus stop, was converted into a parking lot.

Michael Phipps, library director, said "We think this arrangement is great. What more could we ask than to have all Waterloo buses pull right up to the library door? It's a big help for everyone who wants to come directly to the library bus and it's a convenience for people who have to wait for buses. They can come in the library where it is warm and comfortable instead of standing around out in the cold. We'd be glad to have this a permanent set-up."

UNI-CUE

The University of Northern Iowa Center for Urban Education (UNI-CUE) is offering a G.E.D. Class to prepare persons to get their high school equivalency diploma. The class is being held on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 5:00 to 7:00 p.m. All interested persons are asked to call the UNI-CUE office, 234-6819, and ask for Mary Anderson. It is time again to begin recruitment for UNI-Cue classes. Pre-registration officially started for the Spring "73" courses December 1. Classes begin January 30, 1973.

Classes to be offered this spring are:

Child Literature, 7-8:50 p.m. Monday evenings with Eakin as instructor.

Writing (Argument and Persuasion), 7-9:50 p.m. Wednesday evenings with Wood as instructor.

Afro-American Literature, 7-9:50 p.m. Tuesday evenings with Kalmar as instructor.

Humanities II, 7-8:15 p.m. Tuesday and Thursday evenings with Sunseri as instructor.

Mathematics for General Ed. 7-8:30 p.m. Tuesday and Thursday evenings with Hamilton as instructor.

Field Experience in Urban Ed. (Tutoring and Seminar), 3-5:00

p.m. on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday with Madsen as instructor.

Persons needing additional information pertaining to enrollment and financial aid contact UNI-CUE 234-6819.

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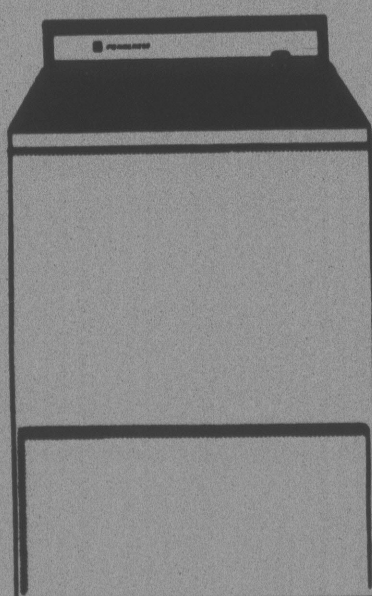
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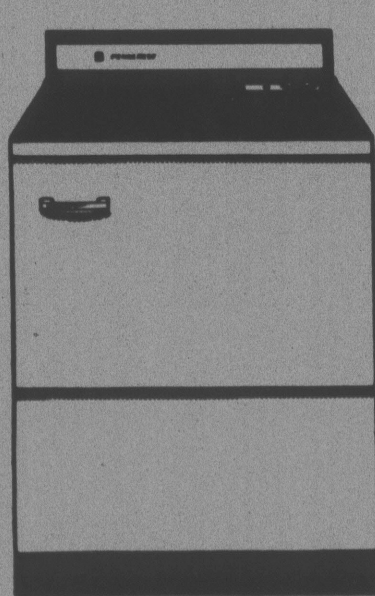
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MERRY CHRISTMAS

We take great joy at this time to express our sincere thanks to our many friends!

BURDETTE BUICK, INC.

2531 Falls Ave., Waterloo, Iowa

A Policy Statement

THE WATERLOODEFENDER is making every effort to become YOUR newspaper.

New features have been added to make ours an interesting paper.

Our staff size has increased to try and cover any and every event that would be of interest to you the reader.

We plan to continue with increased local news stories, the Cook's Corner, Teacher of the Week, School News, Helen Help Us, Spotlight on Business, Religious News including the Guest Sermon.

New methods of circulating are effective beginning with this issue.

Our main arteries of circulation will be through mail subscriptions and church and some business distribution.

The DEFENDER presently sells for 15 cents per issue or \$3.90 per year.

Any church club or organization interested in distributing the DE-

FENDER will be allowed to retain 2/3 of the price (10 cents) in their treasury.

We invite you the reader to send in any and all news items (P.O. Box 1089)

Our photographer is available to your "Happening" if you just

call 235-9632 or 232-6431.

Any comments or suggestions to improve the DEFENDER are welcome!

We look forward to your continued support.

We will continue to inform you, our readers, without fear or favor.



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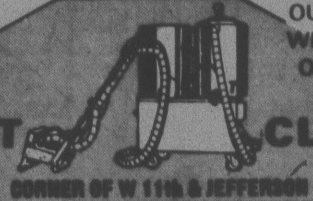
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IF NO ANSWER CALL 232-9729



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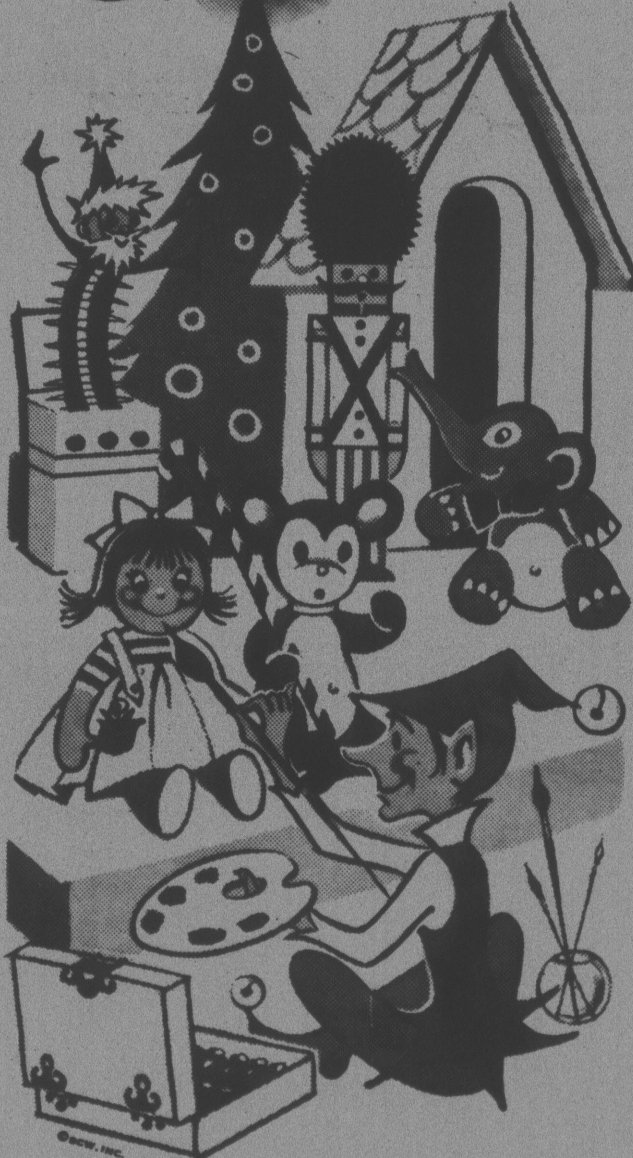
YOU DO IT

SAVE DOLLARS
RENT A MACHINE
DO IT YOURSELF

OUR EXPERIENCED STAFF
WILL SHOW YOU HOW TO
OPERATE THE MACHINE

WATERLOO

Merry
Christmas



All of Santa's helpers join in adding a note of good cheer for this holiday season. Merry Christmas, everyone! We appreciate your patronage.

**CEDAR FALLS TRUST
AND SAVINGS BANK**

222 Washington, Cedar Falls

Season's Best Wishes



MAY IT BE A
PROSPEROUS HOLIDAY FOR ALL!

Waterloo Savings Bank

Sickle Cell Foundation of Black Hawk County Need You!

Swingers Golf Club, Inc. Lend A Hand

The Swingers Golf Club Inc., is a small group of young black men in Waterloo whose primary interest is playing golf. They recognize that "no man is an island" unto himself so they also lend a helping hand.

The Swingers Club give several public dances each year to raise funds.

Annually at Christmas time, a contribution is given to some needy family, or some worthwhile group.

This year the Swingers Club chose to help the Sickle Cell Foundation of Black Hawk county by presenting a check to the foundation for \$100.

The officers of the Swingers Club include: Gracee Hart, President; Thomas Anderson, vice president; Bobby Robinson, secretary; James Montgomery, treasurer; Warren Jefferson as sergeant at arms.

Several times a year the group

entertains their wives at dinners.

In the coming year, the Swingers Club, which is a chartered non-profit organization, hopes to sponsor its very own Golf Tournament.

The group is open for new members who share common interest. THE SICKLE CELL FOUNDATION The Sickle Cell Foundation of Black Hawk County has been functioning now for several months.

Helen Brown, has served as its chairman and is now in the process of setting up a Board of Directors.

FINANCE IS THE NUMBER 1 PROBLEM Federal funds do not seem to be available for communities of this size. Several groups have promised funds and one group has made a donation, but with specific instructions as to what funds may be used for.

The foundation knows best the needs of the foundation. No outside group can possibly know better than the foundation as to the needs. Pharmaceutical supplies may be a need, but presently there are much greater needs.

REVENUE SHARING

In the National Revenue Sharing programs, health is listed as the #4 priority, yet in the local revenue sharing program, there seems to be no funds available for Sickle Cell Anemia and the fight that must be waged against it.

The Black Hawk County Sickle Cell foundation has worked long and hard to have the story of Sickle Cell told and to educate the community about it.

Currently, KWVL T.V. is doing a series to try and further educate the public about the disease and its effects.

WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW

WHAT IS SICKLE CELL ANEMIA

Sickle Cell Anemia is an inherited condition whereby the normally round red blood cells assume a crescent or sickle shape. These sickle cells occur because of abnormal hemoglobin. Hemoglobin is the red colored material within the blood cells which carried oxygen from the lungs to all parts of the body.

WHAT IS SICKLE CELL TRAIT

Sickle Cell Trait is a mild form of the disease. Many of the red blood cells are sickle shaped, but usually this form of the Sickle Cell disease is physically harmless. Those affected are known as "carriers."

WHO ARE THE VICTIMS?

The Sickle Cell disease occurs primarily in Black people. Sickle Cell Trait affects one out of every ten Blacks, while Sickle Cell Anemia affects one out of every 400 Blacks.

In Black Hawk county there are approximately 7,000 Black residents. If the formula is to hold, this means there are approximately 700 carriers of the trait, and another 18 have the severe form of the disease.

HOW IS DETECTED?

Sickle Cell Anemia can only be detected through a Blood test. CAN IT BE CURED?

No, it is incurable, but it can be treated. Those with the trait may live reasonably normal lives without ill effects except under rare circumstances. Certain infectious diseases which might have caused complications to those with the Sickle Cell Trait because of the reduced oxygenation of the blood now can be controlled by antibiotics.

SHOULD ALL BLACKS BE TESTED

The decision to be tested is a personal one. It is very impor-



Tom Anderson, Gracee Hart presenting check to Helen Brown for Sickle Cell.

tant for those who plan to have children to be tested for carriers of the trait can infect their offspring with the trait or worse with the disease.

WHERE IS HELP?

Black Hawk County Dept. of Social Welfare. If you are a welfare recipient, all children in the household under six years will be tested by July, 1973 (Under the Title 19 provisions.)

Head Start -- If your child is in head start and has not been tested he will be in the 1973 program.

March of Dimes -- Has donated some brochures for the public's information and has donated a film to the Sickle Cell Foundation of Black Hawk county.

Visiting Nurses Association -- Will assist Black Hawk county Medical society in any way possible including testing, home visits, counseling, etc.

The Sickle Cell Foundation of Black Hawk county seeks to provide information to residents about Sickle Cell Anemia; to provide free testing of all individuals who desire the testing; to provide genetic counseling for those who are found to have Sickle Cell Anemia and/or the trait; to provide a means whereby all Blacks can be routinely tested, if desired; also to provide a speakers bureau.

The B.H.C. Sickle Cell foundation would like to set up a board to include at least one person from each and every interested club or organization in the county of Black Hawk. Individuals who do not represent clubs or organizations are also welcome.

Mrs. Brown has worked many long hours to bring the Sickle Cell Foundation this far, the rest is now up to YOU -- the community!

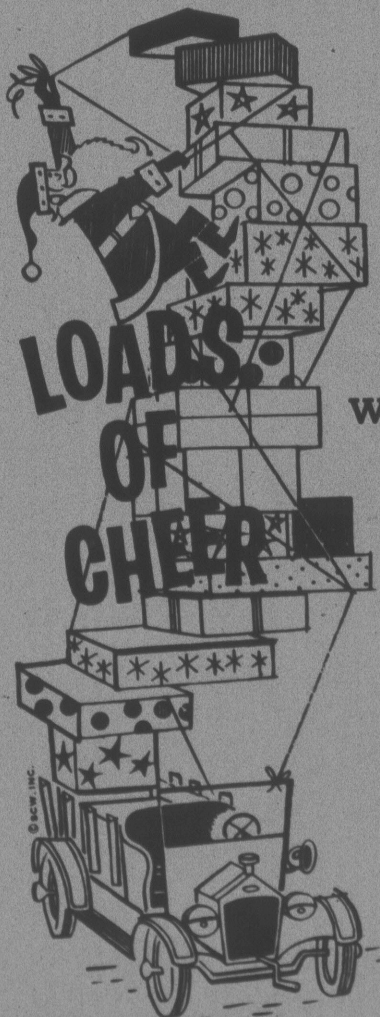
The Swingers is the first and

only Black organization to make a contribution. YOUR HELP IS NEEDED. Call 234-1090.



Blessings to You at Christmas
May the Holy Infant bless your family with love... may He grant you your most heart-felt wish.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF WATERLOO



Priebe Brothers & Son

1611 East Fourth

We're piling on wish after wish that the very best may be yours at Christmas and in days to come!



Wishing our good friends in the community the best!
Larry Lange
Ford
Cedar Falls



A Report On Civil Rights

THE WATERLOO JOURNAL is printing the University of Waterloo report in its entirety.

In the next issue, we sent an editorial inviting, in fact urging, readers to send you their comments.

Thank you - The Editors

This letter to the editor contains information that the State Committee on Civil Rights Children. The information received in an informal hearing by the Committee held on 22, 1971. The subject of the report was questions relating to education.

Let me state that due to a unique set of circumstances, the report is only now, almost a year, the basic data was inordinate delay to an overworked staff in Waterloo at the time of the State Committee staff support from regional office. A new Kansas City was set up with responsibility for some key members of the Committee moved. They had been in the process of the report. The pressure exerted by delay or suppression. Some of the findings and recommendations of the Waterloo's current laws and programs some important to the scene.

Obviously the delay has reduced the relevance and effectiveness of the report. It is not to say, however, that the report has not been fully reported on the touchstone again can be measured. The general tone is cooperative and confrontational; it is my hope that as a common meeting point and basis for action. To that end

"Walk Together Children"

A Report Of The Iowa State Committee to The U. S. Commission On Civil Rights On Housing And Education In Waterloo, Iowa

THE WATERLOO DEFENDER is printing the U. S. Commission's report in its entirety.

In the next issue, we will present an editorial comment. We also invite, in fact urge you, the readers to send your comments to us.

Thank you -
The Editors

This letter transmits for your information the report of the Iowa State Committee/U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Walk Together Children. The report is based on information received at a closed informal hearing of the Iowa State Committee held in Waterloo May 22, 1971. The subject matter treated in the report includes racial questions related to housing and education.

Let me state first of all that, due to a unique chain of circumstances, the report is appearing only now, almost 18 months after the basic data were gathered. The inordinate delay was due largely to an overworked report processing staff in Washington. Also at the time of the hearing, the Iowa State Committee was receiving staff support from the Chicago regional office. In the interim a new Kansas City regional office was set up which now has responsibility for Iowa. Additionally some key members of the Iowa Committee moved out of the state. They had been counted on to hasten the processing and delivery of the report. At no time was pressure exerted by anyone to delay or suppress the report.

Some of the findings and recommendations no longer apply to Waterloo's current situation. Some laws and programs have changed; some important officials have left the scene.

Obviously the year and a half delay has reduced the report's relevance and effectiveness. That is not to say, however, that it is without value. Some issues still have not been fully addressed. The report can both provide basic information on these and serve as a touchstone against which progress can be measured.

The general tenor of the report is cooperative rather than confrontational; its tone is moderate. It is my hope that it will serve as a commonly accepted starting point and base for further action. To that end the Committee

will soon establish a Waterloo subcommittee, comprised of local citizens whose task it will be to work for implementation of its recommendations. They will cooperate with and assist any effort to bring about remedies to the described problems.

Your interest and hope in maximizing the report's effectiveness are appreciated. Cities like Waterloo, where problems ought still be manageable, can benefit greatly from full, open communication among all segments of the community. This Committee will do all within its power to assist such communication.

David F. Halbach/vice chairman
PREFACE

The United States Commission on Civil Rights

The United States Commission on Civil Rights is an independent agency of the executive branch of the Federal Government created by the Civil Rights Act of 1957. By the terms of that act, as amended by the Civil Rights Acts of 1960 and 1964, the Commission is charged with the following duties: Investigation of individual discriminatory denials of the right to vote; study of legal developments with respect to denials of the equal protection of the law; appraisal of the laws and policies of the United States with respect to denials of equal protection of the law; maintenance of a national clearinghouse for information respecting denials of the equal protection of the law; and investigation of patterns or practices of fraud or discrimination in the conduct of Federal elections. The Commission is also required to submit reports to the President and the Congress at such times as the Commission, the Congress, or the President shall deem desirable.

The State Advisory Committees.

An Advisory Committee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights has been established in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia pursuant to Section 105 (c) of the Civil Rights Act of 1957 as amended. The Committees are made up of responsible persons who serve, without compensation, to advise the Commission upon matters of mutual concern in the preparation of Commission reports to the President and the Congress; receive reports,

suggestions, and recommendations from individuals, public and private organizations, and public officials upon pertinent inquiries the State Committees conduct in public or private sessions; initiate and forward advice and recommendations to the Commission on matters in which the Commission shall request the assistance of the State Committee; and attend, as observers, any open hearing or conference which the Commission may hold within the State.

This report was submitted to the United States Commission on Civil Rights by the Iowa State Committee. The conclusions and recommendations are based upon the State Committee's evaluation of information received at a closed informal hearing on May 22, 1971. This report has been received by the Commission and will be considered by it in making its reports and recommendations to the President and the Congress.

For further information a transcript of the hearing may be obtained from the Office of Community Programming, U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, Washington, D. C. 20425, or the Commission's Central States Regional Office.

INTRODUCTION

Equal education and open housing have become issues of an increasingly serious concern throughout the Nation. American communities are beset by the complexity of those interrelated problems that inexorably indicate inequality for minority citizens.

In response to this, the Iowa State Committee to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights held a closed meeting to investigate the problems of Waterloo, Iowa. It was felt that this investigation would clarify and perhaps present solutions not only for the serious situation in Waterloo, but for similar communities throughout the country.

Waterloo is a medium-size conservative midwestern city with the second largest black population in Iowa. Its black population is strong, with a diversity of income, power, and ability. The advantage, however, remains with the established system which can, by the release or suppression of crucial information, frustrate the efforts of volunteer groups seeking to alleviate the status quo.

Both social and economic segregation isolate the white community from blacks and other minority groups. In Waterloo more than 90 percent of the black population is contained in five of the city's 18 census tracts. The majority of the blacks live on the East Side of the city, separated by the Cedar River from the white community on the West Side. In Waterloo, there is also a close relationship between the problems of minority housing and school desegregation.

HOUSING

According to the Waterloo Human Relations Commission, approximately 800 housing units were demolished by urban renewal projects alone from 1960 to 1970. Most of the destroyed houses were inhabited by low-income persons. No new housing has been constructed for the poor in the last 10 years, according to information given to the Committee by a staff member of the Waterloo Catholic Charities Office.

Two assessments have recently been made of the number of substandard dwellings in the city. One, done by the Waterloo Urban Renewal Department, estimated 2,300 substandard units. The metropolitan planning commission sets the number at 1,561 units in a recently completed study.

Urban renewal statistics contained in the Workable Program Application of February 1971 offer a racial breakdown of substandard housing. Whites occupy 1,200 units, minorities 880, with few vacant units. Thus more than 50 percent of Waterloo's minority families live in substandard housing contrasted with 9 percent of white families.

There was no public housing in Waterloo at the time of this report. State law prohibits public housing except for the elderly unless passed by a local referendum and the citizens of Waterloo have failed to pass such a referendum. There was some use of Federal Housing Administration programs, which are principally intended for the moderate-income level (\$6,000 annually for a family of four).

The Section 235 Program (federally subsidized homeownership) has resulted in 141 new homes, 121 of which have been purchased. As for Section 236 (multifamily

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"Walk Together Children"

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rental units), Waterloo has Logandale, a 126 unit complex which has been nationally cited as a model of community cooperation. The nonprofit sponsor, United Housing, a coalition of nine religious and community organizations, sped through bureaucratic hurdles and built new units in record time. Other nonprofit groups, including the chamber of commerce, are developing proposals for similar projects.

The middle-income nature of FHA programs, however, which are not public housing (as the planning commission study erroneously states) places Logandale out of reach of low-income families. This has stimulated interest in a local public housing authority, which has recently applied for housing for the elderly.

The Iowa State Committee heard testimony from persons familiar with housing conditions in the city, including local government officials, and directors of the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Low Rent Housing Commission. In addition, 11 other persons were interviewed prior to the May 22, 1971 meeting. These included representatives of the Metropolitan Planning Commission, the League of Women Voters, local business, and community organizations.

Waterloo citizens reported that the city's supply of safe, sanitary housing is inadequate. This is especially true for the poor and minorities. The urban renewal figures, which indicate that more than 50 percent of Waterloo's black population lives in substandard housing, reflect this.

Regardless of which number of units one accepts for the actual housing need in Waterloo, the problem cited most frequently by participants in the May 22 meeting relates to the system's incapability of delivering housing for Waterloo's poor. The following charges express the feelings and perceptions of Waterloo's poor and minority communities:

1. The FHA 235 and 236 programs cannot meet the needs of the city's low-income people, yet the city seems to believe that these programs are reaching the poor.
2. The urban renewal department and its director are the objects of distrust by the poor and the black. This appears to be partly due to the unfavorable image the urban renewal department created 10 years ago, and partially to the ongoing fight over resident participation in decision-making regarding urban renewal

programs.

3. The uncertainties surrounding the newly formed city low rent housing commission -- including such basic questions as the permanence of its existence, its capacity to operate as a decision-making body, its relationship to the city council, the attitude of the commissioners toward public housing for families, the impact of the State law requiring a referendum for family housing and the apparent dysfunctional relationship between the commission and the department of urban renewal -- causes many citizens to doubt that the housing commission will ever be, or is intended to be, an effective agent for housing the poor.

The conditions troubling Waterloo residents must be faced by city administrators. It would be tragic if the citizens of Waterloo, who have displayed some effort toward change, were embittered and demoralized by an apparently insensitive bureaucracy.

This feeling of frustration overwhelms the lives of many young blacks, particularly students. Those who were interviewed stated: "We get a high school education and we get no jobs. The white high school graduate is guaranteed a job because he is white."

Although Federal funds have been used in Waterloo to alleviate some of the problems in housing and education, discrimination and segregation still exist. One major goal of American society is to provide decent housing in a suitable environment for all of its families. Neither the Federal Government nor Waterloo has met the housing needs for a great majority of low and moderate income families. The discriminatory practices of real estate brokers, builders, and mortgage lenders continue to confine blacks to ghetto areas and restrict the housing market. This restriction and ensuing segregation also present a major barrier to equal education in Waterloo.

Witnesses stated that closing the West Side of the Cedar River to black families effectively perpetuated Waterloo's discriminatory housing practices. One participant said: "When they're (real estate salesmen) approached from the outside, by outsiders to find housing, the first thing they take into consideration is their status and color."

Other participants told the Iowa State Committee of actions by Realtors which indicated the existence of a dual housing market in Waterloo. Whites were encour-

aged to buy housing on the West Side of the river; black families were only shown properties on the East Side.

Complaints of housing discrimination were brought to the Waterloo Commission on Human Rights. Minority representation felt that the commission lacked the power to handle complaints expeditiously and was too dependent upon the city attorney for legal assistance.

EDUCATION

Those individuals and institutional structures responsible for residential segregation are also formidable opponents of the process of desegregation. When minorities are contained in areas where housing is poor and substandard the children are doubly burdened in overcoming disadvantages placed upon them by social institutions.

An equal and adequate education for all children is a crucial goal of American public schools. It is dubious, however, that any constructive efforts can be made toward this goal when racially isolated school systems exist. In Waterloo, there has been no stated commitment or plan for desegregation of community schools.

Most small cities, such as Waterloo, have relatively small black and other minority populations. This small minority population in the city and the resultant small minority school enrollment directly influence the effectiveness of school desegregation techniques. One of the main deterrents to effective school desegregation is the logistical problem involved in transporting large numbers of children long distances. Waterloo however does not have this problem, and thus the rationale for continuing segregated school rings false.

COMMUNITY SCHOOLS

A member of the Waterloo Board of Education stated that there is a struggle for equal education opportunity throughout the community. A member of the Waterloo NAACP Education Committee testified on desegregation problems in the city: "... And now I understand that State Board of Public Instruction, at the request of the school board, did prepare and I hope by now the board has received and will act upon a plan of desegregation for Waterloo schools. My fuzziness in this area is related, I'm sure, to the frustrations and anxieties I experienced trying to 'watchdog' this plan until it could actually at least get presented.

"I personally know of wide and

intensive efforts on the part of 'responsible' people here in Waterloo to bring pressure to have this plan scuttled."

The desegregation plan for Waterloo schools, however, is a slow one. The superintendent of schools testified that the system has "an effective desegregation plan" which will not be fully implemented until 1978. School administrators plan to have a new school, Central High, built by 1972. This school will be integrated through an open enrollment policy which is being revised. The superintendent feels that integration in this school will be effective, even though the majority of the black students in Waterloo are concentrated in the North and East areas of the city, and Central High is in the West.

A member of the Waterloo Board of Education presented a somewhat different picture of the possibilities for equal education in Waterloo:

The intent of the school administration and the school board is to proceed very gradually and with great caution. The Waterloo school district will probably do only a little more than it is forced to do to achieve desegregation of its schools. The school system has no plan for desegregating its schools, nor is it trying to develop one. At the present time this system buses something less than 300 children to white schools in what is called 'voluntary open enrollment': The children only go to schools where there is available space -- and only those who volunteer to participate.

Open enrollment in Waterloo, though, tends to be a one way exchange. With one exception, which students do not travel to black schools. School officials hope to make their one exception; the Bridgeway Project, a model for future integration plans.

The Bridgeway Project uses a reverse busing plan, bringing white students to a black school. It has an enrollment of 389 students, 50 percent of whom are white.

The executive director of the Waterloo Education Association feels that much of the desegregation problem is a lack of orientation. Asked how Waterloo schools could achieve desegregation he stated: "Traditionally, at least throughout this State and this Board of Education is the same as other boards throughout the State, they simply don't operate from the basis of goals or objectives. There is no real commitment to where they're headed.

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I think that, first of all, they have to commit themselves to the goal of desegregation and once they're committed to that goal, then they can begin defining a program for desegregation."

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

The Waterloo Community School District has made policy statements concerning the education of minority and disadvantaged children. In 1967, the board of education stated: "...that equality of opportunity requires that educational programs and resources must be designated and utilized to help every child overcome any handicaps, cultural, economic, physical, emotional, or mental."

In conjunction with this, the board felt that public schools should help all children learn how to live and work together. The board also stated, however, that the maximum educational opportunity for each child is impeded in schools with a high proportion of minority or disadvantaged children.

While continuing to recognize the validity of the neighborhood school concept, the board has committed itself to the elimination of the heavy concentrations of poor and minority children from the schools. The board also recognizes that there are no simple solutions to this problem -- that costs and logistics must be considered, and that plans must be formulated, considered, and implemented. The implementation of this commitment, however, can only be accomplished with the full cooperation of the entire community.

The board of education is well aware of the heavy concentrations of minority groups in some of the schools, and the growing racial imbalance in others. Furthermore, the board recognizes that, while neither caused by, or completely subject to, change by the public schools, this situation results in a variety of educational problems. The board also reaffirms its conviction that it has not at any time allowed practices which would artificially establish or maintain segregation or discrimination, whether ethnic, religious, or racial.

It is desirable, the board feels, for the schools to establish increased opportunities for inter-group experiences among local cultural and ethnic groups. This does not imply the abandonment of the neighborhood school principle, but rather the incorporation of changes or adaptations which should result in a richer intercultural school experience for both

pupils and school employees.

The board believes that the commitment to provide equal and appropriate opportunity for every child is more than an educational commitment -- it is a public one.

The first black teacher in Waterloo was hired in 1952. For several years after that, less than five percent of the teachers in the system were black. In the 1970-71 school year, there were 28 black teachers out of a total of 800, a slight improvement over the 1969-70 total of 20.

Also in the 1969-70 school year, less than 4 percent of all school employees were black, even though the black student population was approximately 14 percent. There are no blacks employed in the central administration of the Waterloo schools.

TEACHERS

Teachers are a crucial factor in the quality of education provided. The extent and kind of their experience, the excellence of their training, and their attitudes toward students cannot be overestimated.

The only black school social worker in Waterloo said that white teachers and counselors frequently had trouble relating to black students.

Many teachers have never met or lived around black people so that black students pose to them quite a challenge because they find it difficult to understand some of the things about our life style and some of the ways in which our children communicate and some of their hostilities, and so on. There are all sorts of ways, I guess, in which you could phrase it, but on the whole they have little or no understanding of black people and the black culture and what it means.

This unfamiliarity and lack of understanding bar effective communication between teachers and students. Teachers are unsure and sometimes reject exhibitions of a culture they do not understand; the students are alienated by this rejection.

Often, the social worker explained, white teachers will come to minority schools with the idea of "being good" to the black children. Barriers between teachers and students, however, embitter the teachers and prevent any relevant educational experience.

Studies of the Waterloo schools indicate a reluctance on the part of the system to provide an adequate and equal education for the black students in the community. This failure to confront and correct an obvious problem inevitably adds to the city's racial strife.

In 1968, East High School was closed. A report released in 1969

explained the underlying racial tension:

The events leading up to this tragedy stems from the fact that the black students at East want a course in black history. They are asking for a relevant education.

Minority students have not generally been encouraged to excel in school or to continue their education beyond high school. They have not received counseling that would guide them into college or other institutions of higher learning. Black students stated: "We graduate and we walk the streets; for some reason, no jobs for us."

CONCLUSION

The situations that exist in Waterloo are symptomatic of racial hostilities and strain that exist in many American communities. There is a desperate need for a change in the employment and educational structures of the city. This change must come, however, from the government and the people of Waterloo.

Those individuals who will respond to requests from behind closed doors need to have the courage to come forward and take the initiative. There is a need for greater commitment to action on the part of the people in Waterloo.

Talk about attitudes usually falls on deaf ears. But if Waterloo is to change people's attitudes, they have to be examined. For example, the employment of a black, or more blacks in itself will not solve the racial problems of Waterloo. A factor is the way the individual is utilized in the city. If the person is to be used in relationship to his abilities in the total process, then the potential for change is increased. Waterloo has to have meaningful participation of the black community in all levels of the decisionmaking process.

Racial isolation not only harms the black community but the total community and all of its institutions. The problems related to this isolation in school or housing reflect many deep and subtle conflicts. These lie in the attitudes which such segregation generates in a community -- fear, frustration, and unsurety as to the future.

Problems of equal education are directly related to open housing. If discrimination in housing can be eliminated it is possible to desegregate the schools without changing existing patterns. If the housing patterns in Waterloo continue, however, there will be no equal education in Waterloo.

The Committee closes this report with a poem --

Walk Together Children
People need friends
On whom they can depend

Black or white

They're both just right

Learn to respect people from a different place

Don't say "ugh" just because they look

Different in the face.

Nadra Dabbagh, Age 9

"From Children With Love"

*Columbus Intermediate School, Berkeley Unified School District, Superior Press, Oakland, California, 1969-1970.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the finding of this report, The Iowa State Committee recommends to the government and the citizens of Waterloo:

HOUSING

1. That city housing agencies develop a cooperative agreement, specifying respective roles in a coordinated attack on the housing problem. This should begin with a determination of actual housing needs and should include sharing all plans, resources, and information, culminating in coordinated support for individual projects. The directors of the local agencies in question have mutually supplementary resources. One has demonstrated experience with successful referendum issues, the other has entry to and credibility with Waterloo's poverty community. Both of these resources must be harnessed if low-income housing is to become a reality in Waterloo.

2. That requirements for providing replacement housing for persons displaced by public projects must be respected vis a vis income limitations. If this necessitates public housing, leased units should be employed for short runs.

3. That the low-rent housing commission be granted greater autonomy by the city council. Experience elsewhere indicates that only leadership from a commission independent of political pressures is likely to result in a scattered site, racially balanced public housing program.

4. That community organizations throughout Waterloo direct programmatic effort to the question of housing. Many such groups refuse to acknowledge that housing is a subject within their purview and few have any structured programs devoted to that end. In addition, coordination between private organizations has been spotty at best. An ad hoc committee with representation from local poverty agencies, legal aid societies, and citizens' groups should be formed with the specific purpose of reviewing progress since the Housing Seminar of April 1970.

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"Walk Together Children"

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5. That local groups publish, to the broadest extent, information regarding Federal fair housing laws. Complaints should be sent to the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and to the Iowa Civil Rights Commission. In addition, the local Board of Realtors, together with the chamber of commerce and lending institutions, must undertake programs of fair housing education among the housing sales and finance industries.

6. That the Waterloo Commission on Human Rights be staffed with a full-time attorney who would handle complaints of housing discrimination and other civil rights violations.

7. That the city of Waterloo provide public housing to residents who are living in substandard housing.

8. That the city develop a comprehensive housing program to meet the needs of the residents of Waterloo.

9. That the State law in Iowa referred to as "Iowa Codes" which does not allow for public housing unless passed by referendum be repealed.

10. That the Department of Housing and Urban Development no longer fund any future projects in the State until the housing needs of the poor and low-income individuals are met in Waterloo and other cities in Iowa.

EDUCATION
1. That the Waterloo Board of Education review the following statements for their applicability in the city (Syracuse, New York Board of Education):

"...there does exist a pattern of racial imbalance in our Syracuse public schools;

...racial imbalance...of any kind is inconsistent with basic principles of education in a free democratic society;

...the board of education is...in a position of responsibility with respect to the racial composition of the Syracuse schools;

...it is possible to remedy the problem of racial imbalance in Syracuse through a modification of a number of school boundaries."

2. That the Waterloo Board of Education develop as a first priority a commitment to desegregation. A policy statement should be issued concerning the problems of racial imbalance.

3. That the board remedy the lack of minority teachers in the Waterloo school system. The

teachers should be assigned throughout the system, not merely in one or two schools.

4. That blacks and other minorities be hired at the central administration office both at the professional and clerical levels. Blacks should be involved in the policy-making process.

5. That the board of education develop a formal structure over a specific period of time in conjunction with the Urban Institute and the Waterloo Education Association to improve human relations in Waterloo schools. (The Urban Institute Team and the Waterloo Education Association have been committed to improving human relations in the Waterloo schools and maintaining the highest level of dignity for all those concerned with public education.)

6. That the board of education issue a publication setting forth all student rules and regulations. Copies should be given to

students, parents, teachers, administrators, and other interested citizens. Some areas which should be covered in the publication are: Regulations and individual rights; assembly, petition, and expression; right of association; suspension and expulsion; freedom from police oppression; search and seizure; dress and grooming; valid and unbiased testing.

7. That all textbooks and curriculum be reviewed for quality and representativeness.



TO OUR SUPPORTERS, READERS AND ADVERTISERS
THE WATERLOO DEFENDER

Cynthia Hutchins was a dedicated young woman who believed in education and who believed in young people. In her honor and to her memory, the first Annual Cynthia Hutchins Scholarship Awards Banquet was sponsored by the Edythe Mae Primm Missionary Unit of Payne Memorial A.M.E. Church. Lucy Ellis is the chairman of the Mission Unit.

This affair was held at the church on Saturday, Dec. 9.

Well over 100 persons were in attendance.

Delores Williams served as Toastmistress for the evening. The guests were greeted by members of the Missionary Unit who were beautiful in all the latest fashions. Lucy Ellis, chairman, gave a warm welcome to all and explained why the banquet was being held. Rev. Victor Wenger gave the Invocation.

The guest speaker, Mrs. Juanita Johnson, who is the President of the Women's Missionary Society of the 4th Episcopal District of the A.M.E. Church, challenged us to stay in the thick of things and not to cop out. Her subject, "Don't bother me, I can't cope."

Presentations and awards were made by Mrs. Mary Due Theroith and Pastor Leonard N. Williams.

The outstanding teen-agers of the year named by the group and awarded were: Laura Nash, a high school senior at Columbus, and the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Warren Nash, and Glen Coney, a senior at Central High School and the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Otis Coney.

Both teen-agers were congratulated for their community involvement as well as their church activities.

Book Scholarships were awarded to Valeria Anderson, a freshman at Wartburg College and Don Johnson, a sophomore at U.N.I.

Miss Anderson was unable to attend because of activities at school, but was represented by her mother.

Both students were nominated several times by community people and were selected for the work they have done in their church and their community.

The first outstanding Citizens Award went to Mrs. Mary Spencer of 216 Oliver Street.

Mrs. Spencer was cited as one who was a homemaker, a career-woman, a wife, mother, devoted daughter and yet found much time for church and community work. She serves as Sunday School Teacher, Children's Choir Director and Church Organist at Payne Memorial A.M.E. Church.

She is presently employed in the County Clerk's Office.

She is married to Frank Spencer and they are the parents of five lovely children: Joleen, a sophomore at Iowa State; Diana, a freshman at the University of Iowa; Francine, a junior at East High School; Frank Junior, a 7th grader at Logan, and Claudia, a 6th grader at Rosevet. Mrs. Grace Potter, Mrs. Spencer's mother also makes her home with the Spencers.

The plaque presented to Mrs. Spencer read:

Merit Award for outstanding and dedicated service to community and church.

1st Annual Cynthia Hutchins Scholarship Banquet, 1972.

The banquet music was provided by the McGee Singers with Mr. Robert Tate at the piano.

All new teachers in the Waterloo School System were introduced and thanked for their service to the young people of our community.

Pastor Leonard N. Williams gave the closing remarks.

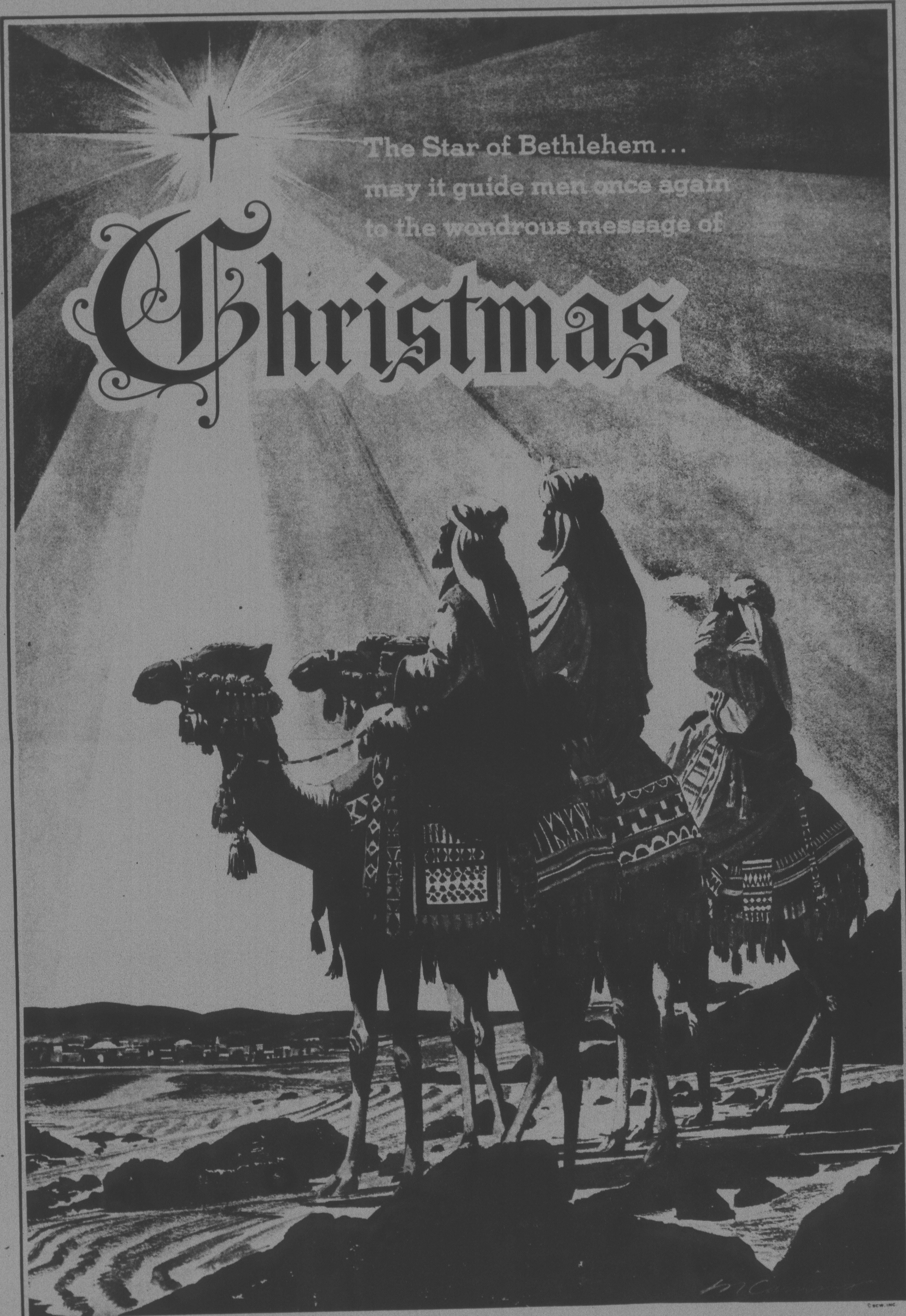
The Benediction was given by the Reverend Clarence M. Terry, pastor of Greater Abyssinian Baptist Church.

Mr. Elbert Hutchins, widower of Cynthia Hutchins and Mrs. Martin, her mother were special guests along with her children.

The Book Scholarships given will take care of the entire cost of both of the students' books for the winter semester.

Cynthia Hutchin's Scholarship Banquet A Great Success





The Star of Bethlehem...
may it guide men once again
to the wondrous message of

Christmas

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