—Funeral directors

(FROM PAGE ONE)

notice insertions.

In fact, he volunteered that such notices have "traditionally" been inserted in dailies which run horse race results.

He stated further that daily paper come out more often and that is one reason why notices are placed there regularly. He did not comment on complaints from readers who said that funeral directors encourage notices in newspapers other than the AFRO on Tuesdays and Fridays, the same day the AFRO publishes.

This week, in part two, the AFRO talks to Herbert E. Nutter, one funeral director who does place death notices in the AFRO regularly.

PART 2—THIS ONE DOES

Herbert E. Nutter, the mortician who regularly places death notices in the AFRO on Tuesdays and Fridays, maintains his business in the 2000 block W. North Ave., in Northwest Baltimore.

Mr. Nutter said:

"We ask our patrons to patronize the AFRO and we always have.

"We offer the services of the AFRO to every family that we see."

He told the AFRO that one reason the dailies get more black notices than the AFRO is because of the fact that they are daily papers.

"We do, however, tell our patrons that they can get a death notice in the AFRO up to one hour before presstime if they so desire.

"If you intend to help people, you offer them all three papers as a service and that's what we do."

* * *

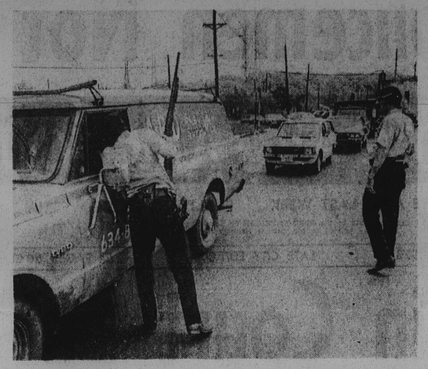
Because of AFRO readers' concerns about death notice insertions, this series is keeping tabs on the number of notices placed in by black funeral directors in all three Baltimore newspapers.

The survey, made only on Tuesdays and Fridays, the AFRO publication days, show that black funeral directors place them regularly in the dailies, not in the AFRO, even though this newspaper accepts notice up until noon on publication days.

The survey for this past Friday, April 27, shows eight black funeral directors placed 10 notices in Baltimore's two daily papers, while only one of the eight placed a single death notice in the AFRO.

The survey for Tues., May 1, nine directors put 14 ads in one daily and one of these same directors put one ad in the other daily, while the AFRO received only three ads from two directors.

(NEXT WEEK: The AFRO series will discuss the cost of placing death notices and investigate what if any difference in price is offered to families for such insertions about their loved ones.)



EAST BRUNSWICK armed with a shotgun stops a van for a search on Rt. 18 at Exit 9 of the New Jersey Turnpike, Wednesday. Cars were stopped and searched following a fatal shootout which occurred just south of the State Police headquarters on the New Jersey Turnpike at East Brunswick. (UPI Telephoto)

—4 officers

(FROM PAGE ONE)

nue gambling operation to go on. The department also alleged Sgt. Stanley lied to 16 polygraph test questions; Agent Brenton was accused of falsely answering 12 questions; Patrolman Weber allegedly lied to 14 questions and Patrolman Buscemi, reportedly gave 15 false answers.

They were defended by William Engleman and Peter Angelos. Millard Rubenstein, was prosecution's attorney.

Delivering the verdict, Deputy Commissioner Keyes who was assisted by Lt. Col. Maurice Gerrard, and Capt. James Cockerill, stated that the prosecution had failed to prove its case against the accused persons.

He pointed out that after deliberations on prosecution's arguments, the board had concluded there were discnepancies in the evidence given by the polygraph experts.

The case was dismissed as a result of motion by defense attorneys that the prosecution could not prove its case. They were not called upon to open their defense.

Just before the board members retired to consider submissions, Attorney General Rubenstein announced that for the sole purpose of keeping the records simple some of the specifications in the charges against the officers had been dropped.

He stated the first four charges against Agent Brenton had been dropped, the first four against Sgt. Stanley were also dropped; Buscemi, the first six and Where the first five.

However, based on evidence by Corporal Lloyd White, a state police polygraph expert, Attorney Rubenstein also dropped specifications 15 and 16 against Stanley.

* * *

The specifications charged that Sgt. Stanley received pay-offs from Dewey Watkins and "Flatband."

This statement by Coporal White conflicted with the that of Michael Switalski, police department polygraph expert that he found Sgt. Stanley deceptive to specifications 15 and 16.

In his two-day testimony Coporal White also revealed that psychological state of a subject might affect a polygraph test. He said after a pre-test discussion with Sgt. Stanley he concluded that Sgt. Stanley was emotionally upset. He said from the discussion he formulated the idea that Sgt. Stanley was a dedicated officer severely affected by the police department's accusation.

Calling for dismissal of the charges attorneys Engleman and Angelos stated there were many inconsistencies in the various testimonies by experts before the board.

Since the department's case is solely based on polygraph tests and there were many inconsistencies, argued Engleman, the whole charges fell to the ground. He stated the defense was ready to face any persons who could come in and personally accuse the officers of having taken money from certain persons.

Angelos contended that there was enough evidence that subjects were emotionally disturbed by polygraph examiners so that they could be tested "uptight."

He appealed to the board members to weigh the evidence carefully since the case involved the future lives of the officers and their families.

—1 dead

(FROM PAGE ONE)

suspect who also may be wounded.

Police said the car had Vermont license plates.

Police said the incident began at 12:45 A.M. on the turnpike several hundred feet south of the state police offices at East Brunswick when the trooper who was shot in the shoulder, pulled the car over for a traffic violation and the occupants began shooting.

The second trooper who head the radio call and arrived moments after the shooting began was shot and later died at the hospital.

The wounded trooper managed to walk up the turnpike to the police offices and report the shootout as the suspects fled. About five miles away, police found the suspects' car abandoned and the man and woman nearby.

Police said they found several weapons in the suspects' car.

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Second class postage paid at Baltimore, Md

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DR. CARL MURPHY (1889-1967)
Publisher — (1922-1967)
Frances Murphy
Chairman of Board

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—Firemen win battle

—Ruling

(FROM PAGE ONE)

sell to defend the city's position.

The four plaintiffs in the suit are: Captains Thomas Deshields (18 years service), Louis Harper (17 years service) and Alphonso Thornton (15 years service), and Lt. Carl McDonald (7 years service).

Longtime civil rights attorney Kenneth L. Johnson represented the firemen along with NAACP Defense Fund Attorney Jeffery A. Mintz.

* * *

The judge made clear in his opinion that only uniformed employees of the fire department would be affected by his ruling.

He ordered the following:

1. A new firemen's examination test, validated as non discriminatory, shall be instituted immediately.

2. No spelling or penmanship tests can be used to determine acceptability of an applicant to the fire department.

3. Preference in hiring shall be given to city residents over non city residents.

4. Pending validation of a non discriminatory firemen's entrance examination, vacancies shall be filled from a list of pesons who took the March 3, 1972 entrance test and passed it with a score of 85 or higher. Section shall be made at random, but all city residents must be considered before non city residents.

5. No further promotions shall be made from any eligibility list. For the 16 positions left vacant as a result of court order, a new examination, validated as non discriminatory, shall be administered and appointments shall be made in normal fashion.

6. Seniority gained by while firefighters prior to 1953 can not be used as credit for further promotions.

7. The Board of Fire Commissioners shall ensure that blacks and whites are graded equally in efficiency ratings.

8. Requirements that firemen spend certain amounts of time in particular grades before being eligible for promotion must be drastically reduced. The five year requirement for a fireman to serve before being eligible for promotion to lieutenant shall be reduced to three years.

After the position of lieutenant is attained the time requirement for advancement to other officer positions shall be no more than one year. (Previously, it was five years between each succeeding position.)

9. Attorney fees and costs in an amount to be determined by the court shall be awarded to the plaintiffs.

10. The preliminary injunction entered October 18, 1972, as amended March 12, 1973, freezing 16 officers vacancies in the department, is vacated.

—Analysis

(FROM PAGE ONE)

basically sought (a.) $1 million in damages to be awarded all black firefighters who served at some point in the City department, (b.) the awarding of 16 newly created fire officer positions exclusively to blacks, (c.) the imposition of a racial quota hiring system to insure the percentage of blacks employed by the department would reflect the percentage of blacks living in the City, and (d.) the end of discriminatory entrance examinations and promotion procedures.

To compare the demands with the court's final ruling one might argue the plaintiffs, as individuals, lost the case. But, to compare the ruling to the plight of the city's black firefighters in general, one has to admit a victory for blacks.

* * *

In the ruling, Judge Young stated; "All witnesses have recognized the high quality of fire protection available to the City and the fact that racial problems which have beset the Department's personnel matters have in no way affected the performance of the Department.

"The relief provided (in this court order) does not imply a lowering of those standards."

The judge added that the ruling would hopefully result "in bolstering the morale of all firemen by removing impediments to unity in the Department."

* * *

Regarding plaintiff demands for punitive damages in the form of back pay, a racial quota hiring system and the awarding of new officer vacancies exclusively to blacks, the court ruled an emphatic no.

The ruling stated, "In awarding back pay as none of the forms of discrimination the court has found present here (in the Department) fall into that category. The court concludes that no back pay can be granted."

* * *

The ruling took a similar stand for imposing racial quotas on the hiring system claiming it blocks access to new officer positions.

However, the court struck down what is called discriminatory entrance examinations and promotion procedures' calling on the Board of Fire Commissioners to "ensure that black and whites are graded equally."

A new non discriminatory entrance exam was ordered which meets the professional standards of the department. Additionally, promotion procedures must be revamped so as not to foster 'a drag' on blacks attempting to advance to higher positions.

Moreover, the court ruled the city as defendant in the case must assume the burden of legal fees and costs born by the plaintiffs and their attorneys.

Kenneth Johnson, noted civil rights lawyer who directed the plaintiffs case said Thursday he would submit a $50,000 bill to the court for fees and expenses.

Defense attorney Russell, when asked to comment on the size of this bill, laughed and then said it was up to the judge to determine what amount would be justifiable for costs in the case.

* * *

Judge Young, in refusing to award jobs to blacks on the basis of past discrimination, looked to the enforcement of grating city residents jobs over non city residents as a way to make the racial balance of the fire department more compatible with the community it serves. Blacks comprise 47 per cent of the City's population, while only 14 per cent of the city's firemen.

He drew a distinction between racial quotas used in public schools to ensure equitable racial balance and the use of racial quotas for public employment such as the fire department.

"Racial quotas in education impose no burden on anyone, since no one has a right to attend a segregated school. On the contrary, all prospective employees (black and white) have the right to consideration for public employment without regard to race," the judge wrote in the ruling.

Commenting further on the order to give city residents job preference over non city residents, the judge pointed out that residency requirement for the fire department had been extended from the city boundaries in 1954 to within 30 miles of the city in 1966.

—Reaction

(FROM PAGE ONE)

ry, the attorneys' fee is the looser's obligation."

City Solicitor George L. Russell told the AFRO. "The people were the victors, because blacks and whites got nothing."

In a prepared statement the city solicitor stated, "this case is one of national significance because of the summary rejection of the quota system and the other paternalistic, demeaning and castrating remedies normally awarded by courts in these cases."

According to Mr. Russell, the relief granted to the plaintiffs in this case was the mildest relief, "ever granted against a municipality anywhere in this nation and the opinion in my judgement comports to exactly what I believe in representing the City case justice required."

Mr. Russell added he was "extremely pleased with the outcome and in that black people are created equal."

REV. BASCOM

The Rev. Marion C. Bascom, minister of Douglas Memorial Church and former member of the Fire Board, (it was during his term under former Mayor D'Alexandro that the first steps were taken to improve hiring policies and upgrade black firemen):-

"In the fire fighter's case, the prosecutor glibly suggests and quotes from Pogo, 'we have met the enemy and they is us!' Bascom suggested, unequivocally, "we have met the enemy and it is he, and he is vanquished.

"I am at a great loss," he continued. "to understand the jubilation over what the prosecutor seems to think is a victory. Probably, it would be good for him to condescend from the Tower Building to the hurting discrimination of blacks based on their race and their race alone."

The Rev. Mr. Bascom added that although he was pleased with the decision, he felt it could have been broadened, but in my opinion, Judge Young has provided a climate in which fire fighters will be accorded opportunities heretofore unexperienced.

FIRE CHIEF

Chief of the Fire Department, Thomas Burke, said until the city solicitor elaborated on the decision, he would be unable to comment.

The chief did say, however, that he respected the decision and his department would abide by it."

On the front page of the identification documents in this historic case appear these words:- "Louis R. Harper Jr., et al vs. Mayor and City Council, et al, case no. 71-1352-y."

The Harper referred to is Capt. Louis Harper. He and three other black fire officers, (Capts. Thomas Deshields, Alphonso Thornton, Lt. Carl McDonald), are the plaintiffs in the case.

Of the decision, Capt. Harper said: "I haven't really had an opportunity to read the decision, but from what I understand, I am disappointed." He did not elaborate.

The three co-plaintiffs were not available for immediate comment.

DEL. BRAILEY

Del. Troy Brailey (D-4th); "I was elated to see the black fire fighters win this victory which was long over due.

"I have long been a supporter of black firefighters, as a matter of fact, I was instrumental in them being admitted into the union; I was also instrumental in the first black fireman being promted to lieutenant."

DIVORCES FILED

Margaret K. Slider vs. Charles R. Slider Jr.; Robert J. Mitchell vs Henry C. Mitchell; Joan M. Trinks vs. Henry C. Trinks Jr; Rosalind Redd vs. Larry Redd; John William Schad vs. Juanita T. Schad; Horace E. Roberts vs. Hattie Lou Roberts; Isaac E. McGinnis vs Katie J McGinnis; Doris B. Lindsay vs. James H. Lindsay; Bettie B. Brenner vs. Morton A Brenner;

DIVORCES GRANTED

Juanita L. Woods from John T. Woods; Mary A. Sturdivant from James F. Sturdivant; Warren Mumgardner Jr. from Tilda M. Mumgardner; Rosemary Gallagher from Thomas M. Gallagher; Gloria Petty from John Petty; James L. Johnson from Elizabeth F. Johnson; Mary M. Lee from George William Lee; Amile Hines from Peter Hines;

What Judge Young said in classic case

Excerpts

(EDITOR'S NOTE: In the 56-page ruling delivered by Judge Young which finds the Baltimore City Fire Department guilty of practicing racial discrimination, here are some of the more important passages).

"White control of the upper echelons of the Department is disproportionate to the white presence in the Department."

"This is due to the total exclusion of blacks until 1953 and to a system so structured that the effects of the exclusion are reflected in the composition of the Department 20 years later."

"The written exam played an independent and significant role in diminishing black appointments."

* * *

"Non-city applicants to the department, unlike their city counterparts, have been overwhelmingly white."

"An employment practice, whether a test or not, which adversely affects minority groups must be eliminated if it is not necessary to the conduct of the business."

"The conclusion must be that while blacks have not been graded lower on the average than whites, they have been graded differently."

* * *

"It is clear that several black firemen have lost promotions due to the seniority situation and differing efficiency situations."

"The black percentage of each position decreases as one progresses up the line from firefighter to chief."

"This court has neither the intention nor the authority to supervise the operation of the Fire Department. When requested, it does have the responsibility to see that the procedures for hiring and promoting firemen are within the bounds proscribed by applicable constitutional and statutory provisions."

* * *

"The court cannot honor plaintiff's request for hiring quotas."

"All prospective employees have the right to consideration for public employment without regard to race."

"But residency requirements for public employment drawn, for a specific and important purpose and restricted only to the extent called for by the pupose have no constitutional infirmity."

"The decree attempts to correct the impact of discrimination on the racial composition of the Department by enabling blacks to capitalize on the competitive promotion system."

* * *

"These changes are best effected immediately."

"Plaintiffs" request for punitive damages is simply not well taken Those members of the plaintiff class who suffered under segregation are best compensated by a court order that will ensure that all employees are treated equally."

"The court will order relief from defendants only."

Firemen's case in a nutshell

Chronology

DECEMBER 6, 1971

Date case first entered in court. Plaintiffs Louis R. Harper Jr., Carl McDonald, Alphonso Thornton and Thomas Deshields accuse Baltimore City Fire Department of racial discrimination and seek $1 million in reparations for all blacks who ever served as fire fighters in city. Soon afterwards, Mayor William Donald Schaefer names City Solicitor George L. Russell to defend the city. Russell is a black.

OCTOBER 18, 1972

Preliminary injunction entered by four plaintiffs freezing 17 new officer positions in fire department from being filled until after case is concluded. This action is answered by 23 white firemen who intervene as defendants in the case.

OCTOBER 20, 1972

Federal court certifies case as genuine class action suit on behalf of all black employees of the Baltimore Fire Department.

MARCH 3, 1973

Firemen's entrance examination administered which Judge Young later rules as only valid test for hiring purposes until new non discriminatory test is instituted. Blacks comprise nearly 50 per cent of applicants who pass test with score of 85 or higher.

MARCH 12, 1973

Injunction on new officer positions amended from 17 posts to 16 posts. Earlier, Judge Young had ruled a case of de facto discrimination against blacks exists in fire department.

APRIL 6, 1973

Testimony in trial concludes. Case has been in court for 1 year, 4 months

MAY 3 1,973

Judge Joseph H. Young hands down historic civil rights ruling in favor of black fire fighters.

—Philly lawyer

(FROM PAGE ONE)

only that "I spend most of my time doing corporation work".

As a former assistant counsel to the Warren Commission probe into the Kennedy assassination, Coleman would be considered highly qualified and experienced for a role in the Watergate investigation.

His firm has as clients such businesses as the Knight Newspapers and the Philadelphia Electric Company.

* * *

Coleman, who is president of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, just two weeks ago appeared before the Supreme Court urging it to uphold the Richmond School merger decision.

He is a member of the American Stock Exchange board and is on the boards of the Philadelphia Electric Company, First Pennsylvania Corporation and Pan American Airways.

Born in Philadelphia on July 7, 1920, he graduated summa cum laude from the University of Pennsylvania in 1941 and magna cum laude from the Harvard School of Law in 1946.

For a time he was law clerk to Judge Herbert F. Goodrich, U.S. Third Circuit Court of Appeals, and in a similar position for the late Justice Felix Frankfurter of the U.S. Supreme Court.

Coleman was a first lieutenant in the Army Air Force during World War II.

He entered a Washington-New York law firm in 1949 and moved to his present firm in 1952.

Coleman and his wife, Lovida, have three children, William T. III, Hardin L., and Miss Lovida H. Coleman Jr.

The family home is in the Mt. Airy section of Philadelphia — MJN.

WILLIAM T. COLEMAN JR.

—Watergate

(FROM PAGE ONE)

probing a flyer issued on Muskie stationery in that primary which accused Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey, D-Minn., and Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash., of sexual hanky-panky.

The Justice Department has charged the Republican Campaign Finance Committee with violating the campaign contributions law in not reporting $200,000 given by troubled financier Robert L. Vesco.

* * *

In other developments, U. S. District Judge William M. Byrne pondered dismissal of the Pentagon Papers case, while defense attorney Leonard Weinglass said he should step aside because of a White House offer of appointment as FBI director.

* * *

Nixon has decided to divide the duties of resigned chief of staff H. R. Haldeman among as many as three persons according to reports, to break the control Haldeman and John D. Ehrlichman wove around him.

The President has put the rex on Sen. Charles H. Percy, R-Ill., for sponsoring a Senate resolution calling for a special prosecutor in the case.

Sen. John V. Tunney, D-Calif., said he would try to block confirmation of Elliot L. Richardson as attorney general unless he appoints a special Watergate prosecutor.

* * *

Other senators on the Judiciary Committee, however, said they expect such an appointment.

E. Howard Hunt testified for the sixth time before the grand jury, presumably this time about his rifling of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist's files.

Mrs. Martha Mitchell gave a deposition in the Democrats' suit over the shenanigans, while her husband the former attorney general, denied hindering the Watergate investigation.

FIRST ON RECORD — Mrs. Shirley Brooks Sydnor (Left) Friday became the first black woman Petty Officer to enlist in the Coast Guard Reserve in the Baltimore-Washington metropolitan area. Also participating in the swearing-in ceremonies were Mrs. Shirley Jackson, sister-in-law of honoree, and Chief Petty Officer James B. Carey.

First black woman named Petty Officer

Mrs. Shirley Brooks Sydnor, 4100 block Mountwood Rd., Baltimore, Md. recently became the first black woman Petty Officer to enlist in the Coast Guard Reserve in the Baltimore-Washington area.

Mrs. Sydnor, originally from Prince Frederick, Md., and a 1966 graduate of Dunbar High School, will serve in the capacity of yeoman Petty Officer first class at Coast Guard Reserve Unit 54231, Curtis Bay, Md.

In addition to her high school diploma, Mrs. Sydnor graduated from a secretarial course of instruction at the Community College of Baltimore in 1967, since which time she has been employed as a clerk-secretary at the C and O/B and O Railroad.

Petty Officer Sydnor is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Brooks of Prince Frederick. She is the wife of Hagood L. Sydnor of Balto., and has a 10-year-old daughter, Marina Ann Brooks, a fifth grader at Howard Park Elementary School.

Mrs. Sydnor is a missionary at the Md. Church of God in Christ, past secretary of the National Quartet Association, a member of the Baltimore Urban League, and sings professionally with the Green Sisters gospel group.

Mrs. Sydnor becomes part of a new Coast Guard program to bolster the reserve administrative force. Between now and the end of September the Coast Guard hopes to enlist six women who have administrative and clerical abilities.

May 11 trial date set for drug suspects

Trial of two West Baltimore youths charged with possession of heroin and illegal manufacturing, distribution and storage of marijuana, has been set for May 11 at the Western District Court.

Police records show Gregory L. Lewis and James F. Mills, both 21, were arrested during a surprise search of their home in the 900 block N. Gilmor St. on Saturday.

Both are being held in the City Jail in lieu of $5,500 bail.

to a call as a backup unit

Police report responding for a shooting at about 10 p.m. in the Fairmount area, they observed three men running into a home.

They claim they knocked on the door, identified themselves to a woman who invited them in.

Shortly afterwards, the patrolman reports one officer keeping watch in the rear of the building reported someone on the second floor had thrown something out of the window.

When officers looked they discovered what appeared to be heroin contained in a brown paper bag.

Police charge that further search of the house led to their discovery of large quantities of heroin, marijuana and pills in bottles and paper bags in drawers and other parts of the house.

They add that while conducting the search a man, later identified as Mills, came into the house and started acting in a disorderly manner. When he was placed under arrest and searched $5 worth of marijuana was found on his person.

Troopers crack down on car tag violations

State Police and other Maryland police agencies are conducting a special enforcement campaign against persons who are considered to be Maryland residents but have failed to obtain Maryland license plates for their motor vehicles.

Residents of our state are required to have Maryland plates on their cars and trucks and must do so within 30 days if they have moved here from another state. All persons living within the territorial boundaries of this state are considered residents.

This applies to every out of state resident who owns or operates a place of business in this state and uses motor vehicles in Maryland in connection with their business even though he does not live here. Anyone from another state who keeps a temporary home and/or maintains bases or sets up caravans of trailers is also considered a resident.

In addition, this applies to those persons from out of state who maintain a temporary home in Maryland such as a summer cottage or a place for recreational living and who visit these areas over 120 days a year.

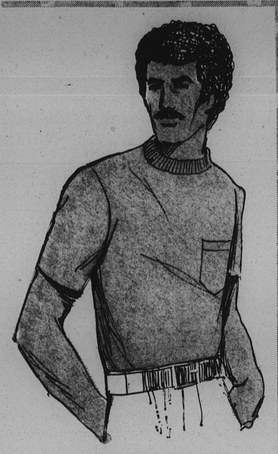
Out of state visitors who remain in this state over a 30 day period must also obtain Maryland tags.

Non-resident members of the armed forces who are stationed in Maryland and students attending an accredited school are exempted from our registration requirements along as their vehicles are properly licensed in their home state.

MAY 14

Sen. Charles Mathias Jr. (R-Md.), will speak on the "Reform of our Major Institutions" at Loyola College Monday, May 14, at noon in Cohn Hall.

Stewart's SPRING SALE
TOMORROW IS THE LAST DAY



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Imported short sleeve polyester and cotton knit sport shirts in placket and crew neck styling. Machine washable and dryable in assorted colors.
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Choose stripes or solid pastels in our 100% washable acrylic knit tops. Great sportswear topper for women.
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29.99 Usually $40
Completely washable polyester blazers. Choose navy, white or poppy. Sizes 8 to 18.
Georgetown Coats

PRINT LUGGAGE
4.99 to 6.99 Usually $7 to $9
Soft sided luggage in 16 to 21-inch.
Notions

5-PIECE TEA SETS
3.99 Usually $6 to $9
Permanent press or linen tea sets.
Art Needlework

SCULPTURED SHAG BROADLOOM
7.99 sq. yd. Usually 9.95 sq. yd.
Dacron® polyester shag in 8 fashion colors.
Floor Coverings

NYLON SHAG BROADLOOM
9.99 sq. yd. Usually 11.95 sq. yd.
Broadloom from a famous mill in 8 colors.
Floor Coverings

PHOTO WALL
4.99 Usually 7.50
Photo wall unit that holds 10 pictures.
Stationery

VICTORIA ROYAL ANTIQUE
SATIN DRAPERIES
7.99 to 47.99 PR. Usually 9.50 to $55 pr.
22 sizes, 10 colors all in stock for immediate delivery
Draperies

CURTAINS
6.49 to 38.99 Usually 7.50 to $43
Ruffled Shirback, 21 sies in gold, green and white.
Draperies

Stemware
1.99 Usually $3
Romantica stemware in gablets, wines and sherbets.
China

WARING BLENDER
21.88
15-button blender with flash blend. Gold or avocado.
Housewares

FLATWARE
19.99 Usually 59.98
50-piece service for 8 in stainless steel flatware.
China

BIG RED PENS
2.95 Usually $5
Stationery

POLYESTER KNITS
3.29 yd. Usually 3.98 to 4.98 yd.
Machine washable doubleknits, 60-inches wide.
Fashion Fabrics

60-IN DOUBLEKNITS
4.29 YD. Usually 4.98 to $7 yd.
Polyester fabric, machine washable.
Fashion Fabrics

WASHABLE PILLOWS
2 For $12 Usually $12 ea.
Feather and down pillows at great savings.
Linens

FAMOUS MAKER SLEEP SOFA
$249 Usually $349
Sofa with full size mattress in easy care Olifin fabric.
Sleep Shop

Stearns and Foster Extra Firm Mattress or Box Spring
59.95 Usually 79.95
Sleep Shop

BUDGET STORES
CAFTAN DRESSES
$7 Usually $13
Budget Juniors

LADIES SANDALS
2 for $5
Budget Shoes

Security Pantyhose
88c Usually 1.49
Budget Hosiery

All Weather Coats
Misses, usually $15 12.90
Women's, usually $16 14.90
Budget Coats

GOLF JACKETS
Boy's, usually 5.99 5.99
Men's usually 7.99 3.99
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3.99 and 4.99
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SOLID DRESS SHIRTS
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3.99 Usually 6.99
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