U.S. Casts 4th Veto Against S. African Economic Sanctions

By CHARLIE CORB

WASHINGTON (NBNS) — Despite its professed opposition to the racial policies of the white regimes of southern Africa, the U.S. cast its fourth veto in United Nations history to oppose the extension of economic sanctions against Rhodesia to the other white-ruled states of South Africa and the Portuguese territories.

The vetoed resolution would have had the Security Council decide that all member countries restrict purchases of products from South Africa, Portuguese-ruled Mozambique and Angola black majority. Sanctions against Rhodesian goods were imposed as a result of this action.

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The resolution for extension of the sanctions policy was introduced by African member states of the U.N.

John Scali, U.S. ambassador to the U.N., argued that it was "unrealistic" to extend sanctions until the harmony" among nations about the Rhodesian sanctions, he said, "You need a method of implementation."

Stating that the department-sanctions against Rhodesia are effective, he noted that Rhodesian exports are up.

An official from the Organization of African Unity pointed out, however, that one of the main reasons that sanction have not been effective is "because essential goods and commodities are gotten from South Africa.

Citing the 1971 "Byrd Amendment" passed in the U.S. Congress which has permitted the importation of $13 million worth of chrome and other metals from Rhodesia in violation of the sanctions, he stated that the veto "just reconfigols to levels existing in 1965.

In 1965, the Ian Smith regime of Rhodesia declared itself independent of Britain because it feared that Britain was going to grant independence to Rhodesia's national effort to make them effective could not be irms U.S. support of the racist regimes in southern Africa."

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A State Department official elaborating on Scali's position, complained that there "is a lot of hypocrisy" among nations in regard to the Rhodesia sanctions, and that a number of nations engage in trade with Rhodesia despite the sanctions.

"There is no international ment was opposed to the Byrd amendment, he called it a "congressional action" and, offering a partial excuse, said that "at least our resumption of trade was done in the open."

He noted that Sen. Gale McGee D-Wyo., had introduced a resolution to repeal the amendment, and stated "we are in favor of that."

"The U.S. has never been fully in favor of sanctions," the state official said, because the kind of intergotten.

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Despite chrome and tobacco exports. Rhodesia has a low level of economic importance to the western nations of the world. It could play a more significant role within the framework of a South Africa dominated "common market."

American policy definitely favors the creation of this. Knowledgable observers of southern Africa affairs have suggested that aside from a basic sympathy for "kith and kin," sanctions against Rhodesia have been consistently violated out of fear that it will legitimize such action against South Africa itself where there is multi-billion dollar American and European investment.

An effective sanctions policy which is coupled to the successful return of southern Africa to African control, jeopardizes the tremendous profits filling Amerian and European pockets.

Kampala Is Beautiful, But Fear Prevails

By RAYMOND WILKINSON

KAMPALA (UPI) — It is autumn in Uganda and the city is at its most beautiful.

A soft wind blows off Lake Victoria, gently rustling the leaves of the giant umbrella trees and the full, 19th century style skirts of the graceful Buganda women.

Ice tinkles merrily on glass on the terrace of the Lake Victoria Hotel and fishermen's bark canoes slice through the calm waters.

The peaceful scene is deceptive. Fear and death still stalk the streets of Kampala.

President Idi Amin entertains visitors amid the splendor of Entebbe's colonial era statehouse. Outside the gates, people disappear.

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There are no longer the excesses of 1972 when some 40,000 Asians were booted out of the country, army factions fought among themselves and then joined to terrorize the civilian population.

The majority of Asian shops are open again. The streets are choked at rush hour with the cars they left behind. It is difficult to spot a soldier's uniform in the capital.

"The economic war (against the Asians) has been successful," the general tells visitors. "Uganda will be one of the most friendly countries in the world. We want to be friends with everyone."

Five men recently attacked a prominent doctor outside his office, threw a noose around his neck and hauled him off.

His body was found four days later. Relatives did not press the matter. "What's the use?" one said.

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Friends of a lawyer who disappeared around the same time did make a protest. Four members of the State Security Forces called at the lawyer's office to investigate. Witnesses said three of the four were the same people who had dragged the lawyer off in the first place.

Night falls on the city and people think twice about venturing out. The national theater recently attracted a leading french personality for a production. An official lamented: "Now I hope we get an audience. People don't come anymore. They are scared."

Western embassy officials report an increasing number of enquiries from Ugandans for visas, asylum or other forms of help.

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Four armed men recently stopped a British Embassy employee near her home, forced her from her car and then drove off in it. a common occurrence in Kampala. "There's nothing anti-British in it," one official jokes. "Even the Russians are having their cars pinched, too."

Western diplomatic sources report worse conditions in the countryside where the army reigns supreme. Soldiers still can reportedly take a man's girlfriend at gunpoint or empty a cash register or juke box for loose change.

The shops are open but many shelves are bare.

Most imports have been halted. Once stocks left by the fleeing Asians have been exhausted, there will be none to replace them.

The new African traders are making a killing. "Too much," complained a customer asking the price of a shirt. "Please yourself," the shopkeeper shrugged. "If you don't have it, someone else will."

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Sugar, when it is available, has shot up 50 percent. Salt which sold for 17 cents a kilo (2.2 pounds) now fetches 85 cents. Beer and soft drinks are often in short supply or unavailable.

Foreigners have hauled their sailing boats out of the water and stashed them in backyards, fearful that both the vessels and the clubs they belong to will be seized.

"There's little to do in this place any longer," says one Western diplomat, and so the beer consumption, when its available, is shooting up.

"It's fast becoming like one of these posts on the edge of the Sahara when everyone waits expectantly for the beer truck to roll into view once a week."

The transistor was discovered in 1948 by three scientists working for the Bell Telephone Laboratories—John Bardeen, Walter H. Brattain and William Shockley.

DESPERATION TRIP — Mrs. Linda Smith, prepares to board plane in Detroit with 3-month-old son, Joseph Smith Jr., for trip to Japan in a last-ditch attempt to repair a usually fatal birth defect. The baby, born with a condition known as bilary artresia, is lacking vital ducts in his liver which would allow him to digest food. U.S. medics say the condition cannot be repaired but a doctor in Tokyo claims to have developed new techniques which may save the child. Michigan restaurant owners raised money for the trip and operation.

Newsmen hold confab to review media role

WASHINGTON (NBNS) — Nearly 100 black newsmen gathered here recently to discuss the predominantly-white communications industry and how it affects the public and the minority community in particular.

Sponsored by the Capital Press Club, a group of local black journalists working in both the public and private sectors, the first annual symposium on communications was entitled "The Media: Free or Shackled?"

It included discussions on discrimination of minorities and women in the media; the media as public servant or master?; and the impact of cable television.

Throughout the conference it was emphasized that although minorities and women have made inroads in the communications industry, there is still "a definite new form of discrimination, a form which is difficult to define, which is no longer overt," as Alice Travis, co-host of a local television variety-talk show, said.

She cited specific examples of hiring persons who are not qualified for their positions and then having networks reiterate the age-old statement of "we couldn't find any qualified ones," or "we do have some (minorities and women) on our staff" to counteract the demands of the public.

Walking picket lines, writing letters, and meeting with the management of the respective television stations 'consumed a lot of unnecessary energy," according to Ms. Ethel Payne widely-known columnist for Sengstacke Publications.

"But it seems that we're always into crises in the communications industry and this is something that we have to deal with," she said.

REPORT FROM EUROPE

Americans enticed to Pyranees state

By OLLIE Stewart

PARIS — Things must be worse than I thought when you can read something like the following in a Paris daily newspaper:

"Devaluation Blues? We know all about it, and that's why Americans are moving to Andorra where a buck still buys 100 cents worth of something — like tax-free, crime-free and pollution-free living. Write us and we'll tell you all about it."

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Well, sir, I haven't written to Andorra. Not yet. But I'm thinking about it. With the price of everything shooting up, and the value of the dollar scooting down, a fellow can be excused for writing to anybody.

The white man's civilization has gone bust. Kaput, in all the big nations of the world, and crime and pollution are moving in to finish them off.

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So little nations seem to be the only refuge — and tiny Andorra comes under the heading of real small. In area, it's only 191 square miles, and about 7,000 people live there. They have two kinds of money: the franc and the peseta.

But it's a republic, in the valley of the Pyrenees — under the sovereignty of France and Bishop Urgel. It has been sovereign since 1273 (about 700 years) and was granted a constitution by Napoleon in 1806.

Yet it's a special kind of republic. It has none of this business of everybody voting — no doubt convinced by the sensible idea that not everybody has sense enough to vote.

(Look what happened to the United States in 1972 when millions of redneck and hardhats put a tainted administration in charge of the country).

So, in Andorra, elections are confined to the heads of families. Since 1941 there has been no universal suffrage.

Poverty-stricken? Nothing of the sort. Andorra has plenty of iron, lead, alum, stone, timber and sheep. And tourism is one of its major industries. Catalan is the official language (you probably hear a lot of others) and most of the inhabitants are Catholic.

In the pinch, then, a man could probably do a lot worse than take off for Andorra. With a little retirement money or some bucks in the bank, you'd be able to do what the ad says: "Get 100 cents worth for your dollar."

You certainly don't get that anywhere else — and most certainly not in the "developed" countries.

But wait a minute. Hold everything. It's just occurred to me that already some brother is asking: "Do they welcome blacks in that little old place? That Andorra you're talking about?"

I'd hate to hear somebody ask it. But if I did have a question or two about outsiders. I'd probably ask: "Do they welcome foreigners?"

That's all I want to know — but I wouldn't even worry about that. Most countries today don't want people who're looking for a job, but if you can pay your way, they're glad to have you.

But the thing is, if you're so conditioned by U.S. society that you immediately equate everything on the basis of color, you're really in bad shape, and maybe the USA is the best place for you. Your complex is showing, and it'll foul you up in the rest of the world.

What I'll do, if I ever scoot to Andorra for more value and less pollution, is simply to cross the border like I KNOW they want me — and I'm betting my friendly attitude will MAKE them want me.

I mean to say, I am never going to sell myself short. Not anywhere. There's been too much of that for too many years.

U.S may joi Texas jail suit

WASHINGTON — The Department of Justice sought to join a private suit to desegregate all 14 state prison units in Texas.

The motion said the case, a class action brought on behalf of all Texas prison inmates challenging racial segregation, is of general public importance.

The motion said Texas Department of Corrections officials have systematically discriminated against black inmates by operating racially segregated cells, cell blocks, and dormitories.

UN, S. Africa 'Dialogue' Goes On

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (NBNS) — As far back as 1966 the UN voted that South Africa's continued rule over Namibia was illegal.

The former German colony which came under South African control after Germany's defeat in World War I, is also called Southwest Africa.

Since the workers' strike in Namibia a year and a half ago, the UN has been increasing its efforts to resolve the situation there.

The UN and South Africa have been engaged in a "dialogue" over Namibia. South Africa, which got possession of Namibia under a League of Nations mandate, has been arguing that the UN has no jurisdiction over the territory.

The UN has argued that the League of Nations authority was transferred to the UN when it was established in 1945.

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Although the "concessions" seem vague and meaningless, the UN feels that they must be considered because South Africa can only be made to yield Namibia voluntarily.

The fact that South Africa has offered any concessions at all seems to indicate that it wants continued dialogue, most likely to relieve growing pressure on it concerning the Namibia issue.

Kurt Waldheim, UN secretary-general, was promised by South African Foreign Minister Hilgard Muller that South Africa would respect "the wishes of the whole population of the territory."

He qualified this however, by saying that he did Muller, after making these statements, instituted a "bantustan" program, similar to that which operates in the Republic of South Africa, that confines Africans by tribe into certain geographical areas.

Significantly, he arrested tribal leaders in Namibia who opposed these government imposed divisions.

"It might", Muller said, "not take longer than 10 years for the population of Southwest Africa to reach the stage where it will be ready to exercise its right of self determination."

This did not, however, mean a concrete promise for self determination, in or within ten years.

In recent weeks, South Africa has been claiming that it is making concessions on mineral rich Namibia.

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Since the strikes a year and a half ago, Namibia has been sealed off, especially Ovamboland in the north, which has been the center of much resistance to white rule in Namibia. Hundreds of Africans around the country have been jailed since the strike.

The UN has been opposing South Africa's plans for Bantustans in Namibia and wants a specific date set for Namibia's independence as a whole unit.

The Organization of African Unity which is meeting in Addis Ababa this month is expected to adopt a position on the situation which will be used in UN Security Council discussions on Namibia in June.

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not envisage any "sudden" independence.

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PEOPLE

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Judge Jesse J. McCrary of the state Industrial Relations Commission and Dr. Charles U. Smith, chairman of the Florida A and M sociology department, will receive Meritorious Achievement awards Sunday during the university's commencement exercises. Judge McCrary, whose Department of Commerce unit handles unemployment and workmen's compensation cases, argued the state's case before the Supreme Court when the high tribunal allowed six-men juries in criminal cases. Dr. Smith, a 27-year university veteran, has served as desegregation consultant to a number of universities and counties. He is a nationally recognized authority in his field.

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LOS ANGELES — Bennie R. Austin was recently promoted to controller for the Genetics and Carnation Farms Divisions, of the Carnation Co. He maintains accounting records at Carnation's headquarters, Austin, a Prairie View A and M graduate, joined Carnation Company in Los Angeles as a trainee in September, 1965. He was promoted to accountant in February, 1966 and named supervisor in 1972. In December he became Genetics Division controller.

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NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Leroy E. Daniels, a dental technician, will be named Elk of the Year on June 30 at the New England and Eastern Canada association's convention at the Sheraton Park Plaza Hotel. He is assistant convention director and Connecticut grand antler.

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DOVER, De. — John R. Price, chairman of the Business Administration Department, Delaware State College, has been elected president of the Mid-Eastern Athletic Conference. Members are Delaware State, Howard University, University of Maryland, Eastern Shore, Morgan State College, North Carolina A and T State and Central Universities and South Carolina State College. Price received his A.B. and M.B.A. from Howard University, and has done advanced study at American University.

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NEW YORK — Zebra Associates, Inc., has announced that Raymond A. League, co-founder and chief executive officer has resigned as president and chairman of the board Ms. Joan Murray, executive vice president has been named acting chief executive officer. Ms. Murray, a writer and former newswoman with WCBS-TV, is also on the boards of the Plaza Hotel and the National Center for Voluntary Action, and is a permanent member of Gov. Rockefeller's Committee on Employment of Minority Groups and Women in the News Media.

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ORANGEBURG, S.C. — Charles H. Johnson, director of student personnel at Claflin College, recently represented the college at the 55th annual conference of the National Association of Student Personnel Administrators in Philadelphia. The conference centered around the future role of college student affairs administrators.

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LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa. — Prof. James B. MacRae of Lincoln University was elected to the National Education Association Board of Directors at the recent semi-annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Delegate Assembly in Pittsburgh. MacRae has been filling an unexpired term since December and this assures him a full three-year term.

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WASHINGTON — The Friends Committee on National Legislation announces appointment of Harold Confer of Providence, R.I., a former educator and school administrator in Tanzania, to be human rights secretary, succeeding William Lunsford. Confer, a native of Darlington, Wis., has been a social studies teacher in Rhode Island and is licensed to teach in Pennsylvania as well. He was reared in California, went to high school in San Bernardino and received a Bachelor's Degree from Sacramento State College. He is presently working on a Master's Degree in African studies and curriculum development at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst.

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LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa. — Lincoln University acting dean of students Robert L. Albright will serve on a "marathon" working session of the Black Conference on Higher Education at the Treadway Inn in West Chester Wednesday and Thursday.

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DURHAM, N.C. — The 1972-73 academic year has been a busy one for Dr. Sylvia L. Render, professor of English at North Carolina Central University. Topping the year off was her recent selection, for the second straight year, for inclusion in the directory, "Outstanding Educators of America." In addition to her course load, Dr. Render conducted an eight-week in-service course in black literature for upper elementary, junior high, and senior high school teachers for the Durham County Board of Education.

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LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa. — Dr. Morris Keeton, vice-president of Antioch College and a cooperative education consultant held discussions recently with Lincoln University department heads, the Administrative Council, faculty and students.

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NORFOLK, Va. — Cadet Lt. Col. Bobby L. Harris, a senior in the Division of Industrial Education and Technology, received the Dr. Lyman B. Brooks Plaque and Leadership medal during the recent President's Day ROTC Awards Ceremony held at Norfolk State College. Ronnie Hines, a freshman, Calvin Lewis, a sophomore, Myron Jones, a junior, and Haywood Bazemore a senior, received the Superior Cadet Decoration.

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GREENSBORO, N.C. — Dr. Arthur Jackson, dean of the school of Arts and Sciences at A and T State University since 1968, has resigned to return to teaching. A native of Brooklyn, N.Y., Jackson has headed the school since its inception. Prior to that, he served as dean of the School of Education and General Studies, director of the Computer Science Center and director of guidance and testing.

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ALBANY, Ga. — Dr. Norman C. Francis, president of Xavier University in New Orleans, will deliver the 54th Annual Commencement address at Albany State College Sunday at 10 a.m. in Sanford Hall. The Lafayette, La., native received the Bachelor of Arts degree from Xavier and the Doctor of Jurisprudence degree from Loyola University Law School, New Orleans. He also holds honorary doctorates from Villanova University, College of the Holy Cross, and Seton Hall University.

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TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Dr. Rupert C. Seals, dean of the Florida A and M University School of Agriculture and Home Economics has been appointed to the International Committee of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges. Since becoming dean, Dr. Seals has been very active in international affairs for the agriculture program. He has traveled to Columbia, Kenya, and recently spent several weeks in Kathmandu, Nepal.

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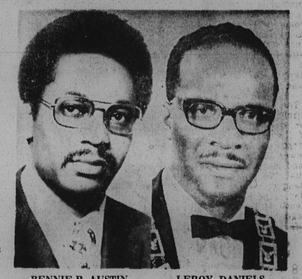
DURHAM, N.C. — Three business graduates of North Carolina Central University have received grants. Wesley Dehnamof Raleigh and Maurice Faucette of New York will work toward the Master of Business Administration degree with funds from the Consortium for Graduate Study in Business, Dehnam at Indiana University and Faucette at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Beverly Gittens of New York has a UNC grant to study public administration at Chapel Hill.



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JUNE 8

"Charlie Brown Days" — a fair and fun festival will be held at the Northeast YMCA Saturday and Sunday, June 9 and 10, with special preview attractions on Friday, June 8.

JUNE 6

The Board of Education of Harford County will hold its next regular meeting on Wednesday, June 6, at 10 a.m., in the Board Room in the main office building at 45 East Gordon St. in Bel Air.

JUNE 2

The Edmondson Community Fair will be held on June 2, 1973 (rain date June 9th). The fair is co-sponsored by the Edmondson branch of the Pratt Library and by the Edmondson Village merchants. It will be held on the parking lot across from the library. Community organizations and the neighborhood groups will participate by having booths of various kinds. There also will be a raffle for four (4) names to be drawn to attend the Mayor's Ball to be held on June 16.

JUNE 9

The first annual Milton S. Eisenhower Media Award for distinguished coverage of the heart story will be presented by Dr. Eisenhower at the Central Maryland Heart Association Annual Meeting and Awards Banquet to be held Saturday, June 9, in the College Centr at Towson State College.

GOUCHER GRAD — Miss Alice Pinderhughes, daughter of Mrs. William Pinderhughes and the late assistant superintendent of Baltimore city schools, was graduated from Goucher College on Sunday morning. She is shown here with her faculty advisor, Dr. Marianne Githens, professor of political science. Photo was made at brunch in Miss Pinderhughes' honor following graduation.

(Photo by Moss)

Churlish Yorty predicts disaster

By JACK V. FOX

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — Thomas Bradley, son of a sharecropper and Pullman porter, Wednesday hailed his election as mayor of the nation's third largest city as a sign of hope that there can be a reversal in the decay of American metropolitan areas.

The 55-year-old city councilman swept three times incumbent mayor. Sam Yorty, out of office in a city with only 18 per cent black population by a 56-44 per cent margin in Tuesday's runoff election. Bradley will be sworn into office July 1.

Promising to serve all elements of the people and not to be bound to any group, the mayor-elect said at his first news conference that he was proud Los Angeles had demonstrated a man could win high public office "no matter his race, color or creed."

The tall, handsome Bradley, who served 21 years in the Los Angeles police department and 10 years as a city councilman, reversed the outcome of his unsuccessful 1969 campaign against the 63-year-old Yorty.

At the late morning news conference, Bradley said he still had received no message of congratulation from Yorty, who had been bitter at the evident outcome, declaring voters would regret the "radical change" they were going to get.

Yorty held his own news conference shortly after Bradley's but the "maverick" mayor did not offer any congratulations.

"I want to see a smooth transition," Yorty said. "He's very welcome to call on me."

Yorty said he was not surprised at the outcome, that he had "a feeling things weren't going too well." Yorty said he felt "the Watergate affair had hurt incumbents everywhere."

The final returns showed:

Bradley 431,222, 56.33 per cent

Yorty 334,297, 43.66 per cent

Only about 65 per cent of the eligible 1 million registered voters in the city of 2.8 million turned out.

Bradley came close to getting half the white vote. He got 51 per cent of the Mexican-American vote and in some black areas he got as much as 92 per cent of the vote.

In a victory speech Tuesday night, Bradley said:

"We will make Los Angeles the jewel of the Pacific Coast basin and one of the great cities of this world. Los Angeles is one big city where we can avoid the kind of decay that has overtaken many of the cities of this country."

At his news conference, Bradley said he had no wish to replace Police Chief Ed Davis. He said he intended to put more police on the streets and to "do my best to make the schools free of violence."

Bradley was the fourth black elected mayor of a major American city. Carl Stokes, who has since left office, was elected mayor of Cleveland — a city of 750,879 with a black population of 275,879 — in 1967.

Richard Hatcher was elected mayor of Gary, Ind., in the same year. It has a 55 per cent black population. Kenneth Gibson was elected mayor of Newark, N.J., with a 60 per cent black population, in 1970.

Bradley said he felt his election marked the greatest comeback for civil rights since its momentum was stopped by the assassination of Martin Luther King.

The mayor-elect also said he saw it as a sign to young people who have been "turned off by the political process" that they can work within the system and succeed.

Conventional wisdom spurred Bradley to defy, succeed

Two weeks before his election as mayor of Los Angeles, the nation's third largest city, Thomas Bradley, 55, returned to his alma mater, UCLA and talked about life as a black.

"I grew up under the system that said you can't do this, you can't go there, you cannot achieve this position.

"Don't try to go to college because it won't do you any good. You know, a black youngster, a Negro youngster— that's what we were called then — can never make it. Just be content to get on with junior high school if you can.

"I refused to listen to that kind of advice."

He was born the son of a Pullman car porter and a domestic maid in Calvert, Texas, in 1917. They did not give him a middle name. The family moved to Los Angeles when Tom was six years old. The parents broke up and for a time the mother and children were on relief.

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He ran the quarter-mile in track events at Poly High in Los Angeles and was elected student body president.

At 23, he became a rookie cop on the nearly all white Los Angeles Police Department. He retired as a lieutenant 21 years later.

While on the force he graduated from UCLA and then went to Southwestern University Law School and received a degree in 1956. He was reportedly under consideration for the post of deputy chief when he retired from the force.

He has represented the biracial 10th District in West-Central Los Angeles since he won the seat in the 1963 primary by polling 63 per cent of the vote.

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Bradley is a Methodist and a Democrat, although the office of mayor is nonpartisan. He is a little over six feet tall and weighs about 195 pounds.

He once said that during his years on the police force he learned that "hostility breeds hostility."

"As an officer, I saw that every man was looking for some kind of warmth, whether he would admit it or not. People, all people, are looking for respect, for human dignity.

"This is something we all nourish. I have faith in this element of human nature, faith that there is an underlying decency in every man."

Electronics course grad

Jimmy Stuckey of N. Augusta Ave. recently graduated DeVry Technical Institute, Union, N.J., a Bell and Howell training school.

He received an Electronics Technician diploma.

Stuckey, a 1971 graduate of Carver Vocational Technical High School, plans to pursue a career as a computer programmer or as a telephone serviceman.

He is the son of Mrs. Retha Stuckey of Edmondson Village.

Walbrook graduation on Sunday

Some 47 seniors will be graduated at the first commencement of Walbrook Senior High School at 2000 Edgewood St.

The exercises will be held on Sunday, June 3, at 3 p.m., in the school auditorium.

Miss Cathy Pugh is valedictorian. Wallace Bethea is salutatorian. Mrs. Anne Emery is principal.

A survey of the graduates who finished high school in two years, shows that 43 will be attending college, 2 will be employed at the Social Security Administration, and 1 will enter the U.S. Marine Corps.

JUNE 3

The Businessmen's League of Baltimore is giving a "Dinner Dance" at the Forest Park Manor Sunday, 5 to 9 p.m.

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Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined That Cigarette Smoking Is Dangerous to Your Health.
20 mg. "tar" 1.4 mg. nicotine av. per cigarette, FTC Report FEB.'73.

By the way...

by Joe Black

The progressive 60's have come and gone.

Today, as we find ourselves struggling with the tensions of the 70's, we wonder: whatever happened to all those hopeful programs the "great society" started, a decade ago.

In retrospect, community action projects have not been the end-all solutions to the Black man's problems.

And one thing has become very clear. A clenched fist is almost powerless, if it is empty when opened.

If we are to maintain the forward thrust of our struggle, there must be something more tangible about our clenched fist. Something real inside it. Something that represents a greater power base.

Political power? Yes. But it must be based on economic power. The power that comes from owning more businesses. Holding more high paying jobs. Being able to spread more wealth where it will do more good.

An easy accomplishment? You know the answer to that. But if the evils of slavery couldn't derail the freedom train, then we can surely pay the extra price of time, training, education, and—most important—dedication, to earn a greater slice of our nation's economic wealth.

As a symbol, a clenched fist is right on.

But remember, a clenched fist can't talk. Like money can talk.

Joe Black
Vice President
The Greyhound Corporation

Your C&P White Pages Directory comes in two parts.
The front of the book, and the rest of the book.
The front of the book has information about area codes, repair service, how to call long distance, emergency, numbers, how to order extension phones, and lots of other important subjects.
The rest of the book contains the rest of the book.
So if you want to find somebody's number, use the rest of the book.
But if you want to find out about your phone, use the front of the book.
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The more you know about your telephone, the more it's worth.