

**JEWISH APPEAL BANQUET**

**U.S. Eyes Bias Against Indians, Homosexuals, Handicapped**



DAVID SCHOENBRUN, internationally known television-radio news analyst and commentator will be one of the two honored speakers here at the Gala Victory Dinner of the Combined Jewish Appeal May 19 at the Sands Hotel, it was announced today by Al Benedict, general chairman of the drive.

The dinner, which will start with cocktails at 6:30 p.m., is open to the entire community, he said. Other famous speakers and guests will be announced later.

The proceeds of the drive will go to the United Jewish Appeal, the Anti-Defamation League and the American Jewish Committee.

Part of the funds, Benedict said, will also remain in Las Vegas to benefit activities of Temple Beth Shalom and the Jewish Community Center.

David Schoenbrun was born and educated in New York City. He taught romance languages in high school before he entered the U.S. Army as a private in 1943. He served in military intelligence and later with the psychological warfare board in Algiers as chief of its news desk and a broadcaster to occupied France. Later he became a Combat Correspondent with the U.S. Seventh Army, covering the invasion of France and the capture of Vienna. After the war he opened his own news bureau in Paris, and then in 1947, at the invitation of Edward R. Murrow, joined CBS.

HIS COVERAGE of affairs on his news beat won him several awards from the Overseas Press Club for radio and television work abroad, for the best magazine article in 1959 and for his book, "As France Goes."

In 1961 he returned to the United States as chief of the CBS Washington bureau. He was there two years and became chief European correspondent for the network.

Starting into a new phase of his career, Schoenbrun is a fully syndicated and incorporated newsman. He has his own company, Atlanticom, Inc., with offices on Fifth Avenue in New York. He now serves as world affairs correspondent for the Metromedia Network of independent stations.

WASHINGTON--Negroes are not the only class of Americans who face discrimination, it was revealed last week, as the government also took a close look into bias practiced against women, the handicapped, Indians, Alaskan workers and homosexuals.

In New York, the headquarters of the Army and Air Force Exchange service was under fire for appearing to employ only a handful of Negroes.

Dr. Donald F. Shaughnessy, an assistant to Mayor Lindsay, made the charge in a letter to Sens. Jacob K. Javits and Robert F. Kennedy, and urged a Congressional investigation.

He said that during a recent tour of the headquarters, he saw only five Negroes among the more than 700 clerical workers.

"ALL OTHER Negro employees had maintenance or custodial jobs, or worked as busboys in the cafeteria," he said.

However, Brig. C. J. Galligan, commander of the exchange service, denied the charge.

"As a quasi-governmental agency, we adhere rigidly to every tenet of fair employment practices," he said.

In Washington, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, in a revision of its policy guidelines dealing with classified advertising, said that an employer asking for either sex in his ad must be prepared to justify his preference "as a bonafide occupational qualification."

At the same time, the commission said it

would no longer request newspapers to publish statements in their classified sections stating that "male" and "female" listings are not intended to discriminate against one sex or another.

MEANWHILE, the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped convened in the nation's capital amid reports that prospects for employment of the disabled will be the best in recent years--despite the reluctance of some companies to hire them.

According to the U.S. Public Health Service, some 22 million Americans are handicapped by chronic disease and other disabilities.

Back in Chicago from a trip to Washington state, Dick Gregory charged that Indians were being denied their rights to use nets to fish in their home waters.

He staged a "fish-in" with the Indians in a protest against the state's treatment of the redmen. According to the comedian, the Indians had been given the fishing rights by a treaty with the United States.

Gregory noted that "America's treatment of its Indians is so deplorable that it makes me feel like a free man by comparison."

In Alaska, civil service workers were complaining about a government directive which gives them no more than a 25 per cent cost-of-living allowance, while admitting that living costs in Alaskan cities are more than 25 per cent above that in Washington, D.C.

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**"Keep Sending The Message"**

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.--The most urgent issue facing the nation today is "the issue of government for the people," an OEO civil rights coordinator declared here.

Samuel F. Yette, former director of Tuskegee Institute's Information Bureau and now a special assistant to OEO director Sargent Shriver, was keynote speaker at the annual American Veterinary Medical Association banquet here.

Government for the people was the subject of both the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, Yette said. However, neither of the Acts he asserted, has insured government for the people.

YETTE, FORMER Peace Corps Information Officer and Executive Secretary, said the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 are only tools of government and "how well the job is done depends on the mechanics elected to use them. Frequently," he explained "you are these mechanics."

"To have effective government for the people, we must have effective communication with and assistance from you. You must keep sending the message," Yette told his audience.

Yette said he got a message from the Negroes from Strike City, Miss., who set up tents across from the White House, from the group that interrupted a recent address by Sargent Shriver as he attempted to list some of the successes of the OEO program, and from the 50 Mexican-American delegates who walked out on a Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

The message these people were telling, Yette said, was that "there is a new cry for and emphasis on government for the people."

The nation's long commitment to the principle of government for the people and its efforts to make the commitment a reality, "have kindled and rekindled the aspirations and expectations of the people," Mr. Yette said.

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**NAACP Files Suit Against Mass. Officials**

NEW YORK--The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has filed a 43-page post-trial brief in a suit to enjoin Springfield, Mass., officials from suppressing peaceable demonstrations.

Filed with the Superior Court in Springfield, the brief recounts in harrowing detail the police action which broke up a series of civil rights protest demonstrations in the city last August and September. Some 90 persons were arrested and held for trial in connection with the demonstrations.

AFTER AN EIGHT-DAY trial last month, Superior Court Judge Edward J. DeSaulnier reversed judgment and asked both sides to submit briefs in support of their court room arguments. NAACP lawyers presenting argument on behalf of the plaintiffs were Henry Weissman of Springfield and Miss Joan Franklin and Lewis M. Steel, both of New York City.

The suit, filed by the NAACP lawyers, named as defendants Mayor C. V. Ryan, Jr., Police Chief John F. Lyons and members of the Police Commission.

The brief charged that the methods used by the Springfield officials to suppress public dissent "are indistinguishable from those fashioned by municipal authorities in southern cities. . . Indeed, the success defendants (Springfield officials) achieved in stifling public dissent is greater than that achieved in many southern communities."

Further, the brief alleged: "No evidence was presented by those witnesses produced by the defense to in any way justify or explain to this Court for what reason the petitioners were arrested or what laws they were purportedly violating."

"THE DEFENDANTS' action in this respect is consistent with the conduct they have shown toward petitioners throughout the series of events which resulted in this complaint; namely, that those who wield the official organs of government need not account for their repressive actions against a minority group because these people do not vote."

NAACP General Counsel Robert L. Carter and Miss Barbara Morris, assistant counsel, both of New York City, and Clifford Clarkson of Springfield, are attorneys for the plaintiffs along with Miss Franklin and Messrs. Weissman and Steel.

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