

The Dawn of Tomorrow

THE NATIONAL NEGRO PAPER
DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DARKER RACES

VOL. 42

LONDON, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 1969

PRICE: 5 Cents



San Francisco's Willie Mays, the silver platter tucked neatly on his hip, acknowledges with thanks after being honored as the greatest Giants' player in history between games at San Francisco's Candlestick Park. The silver tray, inscribed with the names of other Giants' greats, was presented by Bobby Thompson and Harvey Kuen, former Giants.

Seminar Scheduled On Negro Attitudes And Buying Habits

New York — A three-day conference which will identify the attitudes, perceptions, size, purchase patterns, the socio-economic and cultural factors influencing the Negro market has been set for September 17, 18 and 19, at the Hotel Plaza in New York, according to Advanced Management Research, Inc.

Some 22 specialists in advertising, marketing, public relations, sales, research and consumer education involving minority consumers will participate in the conference. "How to Effectively Sell The \$30 Billion Negro Market."

Conference Chairman is D. Parke Gibson, president of D. Parke Gibson Associates, Inc., a New York consulting firm, and the author of the \$30 Billion Negro, which is becoming a best-selling book on marketing to black consumers.

In addition to the share of market Negroes represent for many products, and what motivates black consumers, other subjects included strategies in market development, the creation of products for black consumers, the recruitment and effective utilization of

salesmen, communications with the community, as well as case histories of successful programs.

Restaurateur Now Runs East African Orphanage

Garissa, Kenya — Mario Petrino used to own a restaurant across the street from the Brown Palace Hotel in Denver. He wore custom-made suits and a big diamond ring.

Now he runs an orphanage in the East African bush, near this nondescript village 238 miles east of Nairobi. He wears cheap sandals, a little white crocheted Muslin cap and a wrap-around robe.

As Brother Mario — he joined a Roman Catholic missionary order 11 years ago — the 56 year old former restaurateur came to Garissa seven months ago to start an orphanage for the victims of the Shifta war between Kenya and Somalia. The war ended in December, 1967, but it left in its wake about 4,500 orphans.

The provincial governor had asked the church to start the orphanage but provided no assistance beyond a plot of ground and two burned-out buildings. When Brother Mario arrived, Marabou storks were still feeding on the refuse of war.

With money provided by the Vatican, by some of his own friends in the United States and by Catholic officials in Nairobi, the slim, energetic monk has managed to build a half dozen new buildings, install an electric generator, provide hot and cold running water, set up a flagpole, grow corn and watermelons and lettuce, and hack out a running track and a rudimentary airstrip.

He even managed to cadge a black and white stripped windsock out of the government.

With a monthly bill of \$3,500 in operating expenses, finding money is a constant struggle. Brother Mario has a whole range of fund raising schemes; at the moment, he is trying to persuade the local Coca-Cola company and a gasoline distributor to grant him franchises.

The orphanage now cares

for 56 boys, ranging from 5 years to 17. Later this month about 50 more are to arrive and eventually there may be as many as 1,000 boys and 1,000 girls.

In emulation of the famous establishment in Nebraska, Brother Mario calls his place Garissa Boys' Town.

All the orphans are citizens of Kenya, but they are ethnically Somalis, with fine features and silky, curly hair. All are Moslems.

Black Poet— Oliver LaGrone

Oliver LaGrone is a sculptor, poet, and teacher of arts and crafts in Special Education in the Detroit Public Schools. He is also lecturer and consultant in Cultural Enrichment and Afro-American History programs for students and teachers in Michigan schools.

Appointed to membership on the Michigan State Council for the Arts, he is also on the advisory board of the Metropolitan Educational and Cultural Activities Association.

Preceding his graduate work at Wayne State University he was the first Negro to be accepted for study at Cranbrook Academy of Art. He had received his B.A. degree from the University of New Mexico, and studied at How-

ard University, whose "Alumni of the Year" award he received in 1965 for outstanding achievement in the arts.

His sculpture has been exhibited in the Southwest, Midwest, and east.

His publications include the books, Footfalls, and They Speak of Dawns. His works are in the anthologies: Beyond the Blues, Negro Poets, U.S.A., Poesie Negro Americaine, and For Malcolm, Poems on the Life and Death of Malcolm X. He has various reviews, articles, and poems printed in Negro Digest, New York Times Sunday Book Review, Saturday Review, Ammunition, UAW-CIO Monthly, Michigan Chronicle, Peninsula Poets, Albuquerque Tribune, Correspondence.



PICNIC-GOERS — Among those attending the annual Emancipation Day picnic at Springbank Park Monday were Christina Marie Brothers, 4, left, and her sister, Rose Mary Ann, 2, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Roy

Brothers, Lorne Avenue, London. More than 400 persons from Toronto, Detroit, Windsor, Chatham, Brantford, Niagara Falls and Owen Sound attended the event.

— by Ernie Lee of the Free Press

THE DAWN OF TOMORROW

Famed U.S. Folksinger Dies

New York — Folksinger Josh White, whose sophisticated renditions of rural blues found favour in urban cabarets, died Friday while undergoing heart surgery. He was 61.

White was one of the first folksingers to appear in nightclubs. His repertoire ranged

from blues to ballads, work songs to spirituals—all delivered in a smooth baritone voice.

In cabarets or in concert, he invariably performed seated on a stool with his foot propped up on one of the rungs and his shirts open at the chest. He often smoked between numbers, placing the lighted cigarette behind the ear while he played.

His best known songs included One Meatball, The Ballad of John Henry, Jim Crow Train, Strange Fruit and Hard Time Blues.

Folksinger Harry Belafonte, appearing in Las Vegas, said when informed of White's death:

"I can't tell you how sad I am. I spent many, many hours with him in the years of my early development. He had a profound influence on my style. At the time I came along he was the only popular black folksinger and through his artistry exposed America to a wealth of material about the life and the conditions of black people that had not been sung by any other artist."

White was born in Greenville, S.C., the son of a Baptist minister. His mother named him Joshua in the hope that he would become a preacher.

"Fraid I've disappointed her," White once said. "Preachers have to know an awful lot. I never got beyond the sixth grade."

He was seven years old when he helped a blind Negro singer home and the singer subsequently asked Josh's mother if the boy could take him to Florida for the winter.

"My mother believed that to lead the blind would be doing God's work," White explained. "But to a kid — well, it promised fun, adventure and no regular school day in and day out. And I'd always been crazy about music."

The early travels were not all that much fun, he recalled.

"Roaming the roads, never certain where I'd sleep, and almost always hungry. I heard plenty of bad talk, too, and at first I was too young

to understand it. But the music — the songs and the guitar, somehow they made up for everything."

Because his mother objected to blues singing, White used the pseudonym Pinewood Tom when he first sang the blues. Later, he travelled the country as the Singing Christian.

With his Chain Gang Album at the start of the Second World War he became famous.

"For years I'd been haunted by certain songs that Georgia chain - gang prisoners sang in low, frightened voices when their guards walked down the road a ways, out of hearing," White once explained. "I wanted to try to set them down."

His fame brought him engagements at such New York clubs as Cafe Society and the Blue Angel and he reached the height of his popularity in the 1940's.

In North Hollywood, Calif., jazz expert Leonard Feather said of White: "He was one of the first folksingers to really bring that primitive idiom to the attention of the white public . . . to broaden the scope of the music and bring it out of the ghetto and into the class nightclubs."

In later years White toured the college concert circuit, often performing with his son, Josh White Jr., and daughter Mrs. Beverly Saunders.

White, who lived in New York City, had been inactive for the last three years with

a heart ailment. He died at North Shore Hospital in the Long Island community of Manhasset.

In addition to Josh Jr., and Beverly, he is survived by his widow, Carol and three other daughters; Bunny, Carolyn and Judy.

Funeral arrangements were incomplete.

Dawn of Tomorrow

Published in the interests of and for the Advancement of the Colored people of Canada.

C. E. HOWSON—

Telephone GL-1-0522
95 Glenwood Ave., London

J. F. Jenkins
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Subscription Rates

One Year	\$2.00
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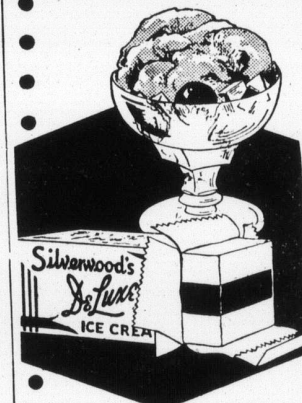
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EARNED \$2 MILLION IN RING — Kid Gavilan, former welterweight boxing champion, who earned \$2 million in the ring, right, said Tuesday he had accepted a \$5,000-a-year job as a youth director with the Tampa Model Cities' program. Here, he looks over a prospectus with Louis Jones, his new boss.

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LONDON — CANADA

Busia Wins Election

Accra — Kofi Busia and his Progress party have emerged with an overwhelming majority from Friday's general election and appear to have buried the myth of ousted Kwame Nkrumah.

In the first free elections in Ghana in 13 years, the Progress party won 100 of the 140 National Assembly seats. There were still a dozen seats to be decided Sunday.

Busia, 56 year old party leader and longtime opponent of Nkrumah, comfortably defeated a candidate of the National Alliance of Liberals. With his party's majority he will become prime minister.

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CUSO WORKERS IN TRAINING — About 150 CUSO members from across Canada are taking courses at Westminster College to prepare for medical and technical teaching when they leave to serve in Nigeria, Ghana, and Sierra Leone. Chatting here are, from left, Dr. Howard

Adams, University of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon; John Baigent, assistant director, CUSO West Africa orientation; Rocky Jones, Dalhousie anthropology student, Halifax; and Dr. Howard McCurdy, University of Windsor.

Indians Want Own State, Says Chief

Brantford — Most Indians on the Six Nations Reserve near here want an independent Indian state, says Chief Joseph Logan.

"For us integration into Canadian life as Ottawa wants

would mean creeping genocide," he said in an interview.

"We don't want our traditional way of life wiped out. We happen to like it."

Chief Logan said three-quarters of the 9,000 Indians on the reserve want an independent state.

"Look at our side as we see it," he said. "To start with, we don't call ourselves Indians. That was Columbus' mistake, remember? We are ongewehweweh — the original people."

"Our ancestors were a mighty nation long before the white man came to this continent. We had our own version of the UN, a confederacy or peace league of five tribes. Later another tribe joined and we became the Six Nations."

"Our ancestors were farmers, not blood thirsty savages. Sure, they killed Jesuit martyrs near what's now Midland, but why? In retaliation for the murder of six of our braves by Hurons who were the allies of the French."

"Our confederacy was a democracy and a matriarchal society in which the women had superior status to the men, unlike the white man's world. The hereditary chiefs were elected by the clan mothers, leaders of family groups within the tribes, and could be deposed by them."

"In 1664, our people made a treaty with the Dutch, the first white men in what is today New York State. When the British displaced the Dutch, we made the same treaty with them."

"This treaty was called the

Two Row Wampum. Its symbol was a white belt with two parallel black stripes. This meant that the white man's boat and the red man's boat were to travel side by side in peace but they must never interfere with one another."

"That treaty, and others like it, were never revoked. According to international law, the only way a sovereign nation can lose its sovereignty is by voluntarily surrendering it or being defeated in war. Neither is true of us. Therefore we are legally still a sov-

ereign nation."

Chief Logan said an independent state of Indians would maintain close relations with Canada but would run its own internal affairs."

"We've been advised to take our case to the world court in The Hague. If we did, we probably would sue for the return of Vermont while we were at it since by treaty it still belongs to us."

"But what good would it do? If the court decided in our favor, who would enforce its ruling?"

"We don't want to be Canadians any more than the Czechs want to be Russians or the Mennonites want to be Catholics."

"We just want to be ourselves and get what's rightfully ours."

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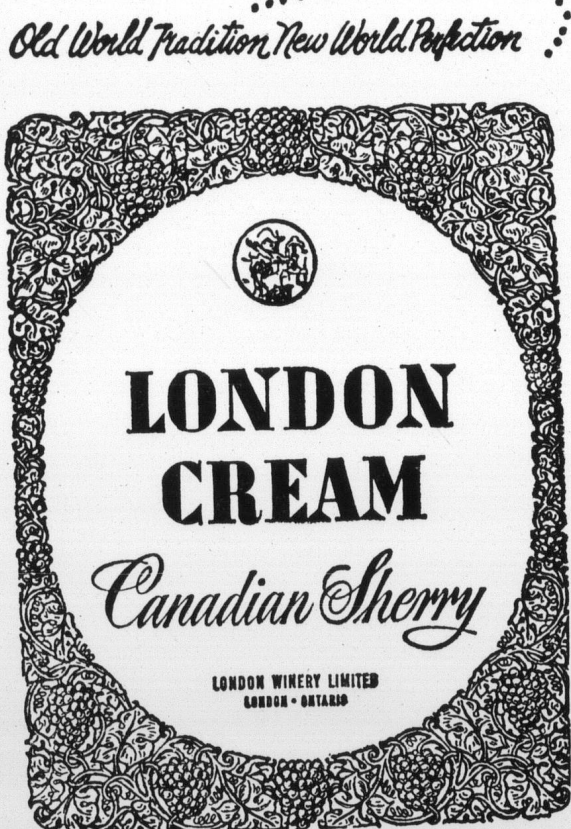
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Shouldering the trophies awarded to their playgrounds for sports proficiency are, from left: Faith Moxley of Meredith, Cathy Jenkins of West Lions, Cheryl Squires of East Lions, and Jim Campbell of Hillcrest. The presentations were made at the annual PUC playground awards night.

Book Sales To Negroes Soar

San Francisco—It was early afternoon and Jim Gray sat at an old desk in the rear of a little bookshop and watched as customers drifted in off the noisy street.

"You know, times are

changing," he said. "Three years ago nobody around here would even steal a book. Now look, they buy books."

Outside the sign above the front of the shop advertised The More Bookstore. But up and down the block people on the street called it "The Black Bookstore."

The shop that Gray operates is typical of the bookstores that have been opening lately in black communities across the country. Store owners say this growth is being spurred chiefly by a surge of interest among Negroes in black literature, which offers them insights into black thought and heritage that they cannot get from other books.

These shops sit in the shadows of the neon lights of liquor stores, bars and barbecue joints and mostly, only the blacks who live in the neighborhoods know that they are there.

The shops are black-owned,

ed, black operated and all but a few of the customers are black. And they deal primarily in books that are about blacks written by blacks and of particular interest to the blacks.

The book rush in the black community is something that began to build nearly three years ago. As it grew, these small stores began to spring up and now there is at least one bookshop in every black slum of any size across the country.

Once these were tiny storefront shops that opened only a few hours every night. Some of them started with as few as 100 books. But now some are bulging with up to 10,000 titles.

In Detroit, in December of 1963, Edward Vaughn opened a little shop on Dexter Avenue on the city's predominantly black West Side. That store now carries over 7,000 titles and just a few months ago Vaughn opened a second shop.

On 14th Street in Washington, a group of young blacks, many of them former student activists in the civil rights movement, opened The Drum and Spear Bookstore with fewer than 100 titles. They now have a successful operation and stock thousands of books.

The black sections of Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and Boston also have a number of the so-called black bookstores.

Many of the shops are operated by young blacks like Jim Gray, a restless 25 year old out of San Francisco State College with more than the passing anger.

He operates the shop along with an older brother, Robert.

The More Bookstore run by the Grays was opened when Negroes across the country were becoming caught up in an awareness of their color and a search for identity.

At one point, in a little more than a year's time, the little bookshop sold "about 10,000" copies of Jerome Bennett Jr.'s book on black history, "Be-

fore the Mayflower."

"And that," as Gray says, "is a lot of books."

In addition to carrying books, most of the shops also carry a wide selection of posters, most of them of the heads of figures who gained popularity in the civil rights movement.

Some shops also carry various other items of particular interest to blacks, such as African clothing, wood carvings and historical and "movement" recordings.

The best sellers are the same in most sections of the country.

Enjoy The Western Fair

Segregation Ends At Colored Home

Although its name remains the same, the Nova Scotia Home for Colored Children is no longer segregated.

In a letter to long-time supporters of the Colored Children's Home, Dr. M. Cumming, honorary life president and A. D. Grayston, secretary-treasurer disclosed today that while the home was originally incorporated to take care of needy colored children, in recent years the situation had changed, and the home now cares for equally needy white children for whom there is no other place.

Notes the officials: "While the majority of the children are colored, in effect, the home is now integrated."

The letter suggests that "perhaps many of our original regular contributors have ceased sending in donations in the belief that the home should no longer be maintained only for colored youngsters — a thought with which we entirely agree in this enlightened age."

The officials also indicated that the home's original name "The Nova Scotia Home for Colored Children" will be retained because it is distinct and the only one of its kind in Canada — and has been so for nearly fifty years after incorporation by a group of white citizens having concern for neglected, needy and unfortunate colored children."

The home is seeking additional financial support from interested persons because of the increasing accent being placed on improved educational opportunities and the higher costs thus involved in assuring that children from the home will have an opportunity for a university degree or trade training so they can better gain confidence to face the adult world.

Persons wishing to support the home may do so through P.O. Box 281, in Halifax.

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NATIONAL TECHNICAL CONVENTION HELD IN WASHINGTON D. C.

How technically trained black Americans can meaningfully participate in the development of black countries in Africa, South America, and the Caribbean was the focus of the forty-first annual convention of the National Technical Association, 27-30 August 1969, in Washington, D. C. according to George Worthy, Washington chapter president. The NTA, with active chapters throughout the United States, is a professional organization of black architects, engineers, scientists, builders, and technicians. Guy

ana, Trinidad and Tobago, Camerouns, Ghana, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Senegal, Lesotho, Swaziland, Tanzania, and Uganda sent delegates.

"We are interested in initiating dialogue, establishing rapport, and catalyzing empathy with black countries that might utilize our skills to their fullest potential," Thomas N. Cornish, Washington chapter secretary, explained the purpose of the convention. "We black Americans, have contributed our talents, without due recognition, to building this (U.S.) world power. Why should we not use our training to further the development of black nations?"

DETERGENT DESTRUCTION

That cleaner-than-clean, whiter-than-white shirt you're wearing ~~probably~~ is indirectly responsible for one of Canada's big and growing environmental problems: detergent pollution. Phosphates, the major constituent of nearly all laundry detergents, are good fertilizers as well as cleaning agents. The result is that a detergent-polluted stream, river, or lake often is a nutritious broth ideally suited for producing bumper crops of algae, the primitive plants which appear as green scum on water.

In a normal aquatic community, algae are vital to life processes, providing food and oxygen. But when water becomes enriched with detergent phosphates, the algae in it often "bloom" and bring catastrophe. At night, an algal bloom absorbs oxygen; when the algae die and decompose, more oxygen is used. In such an "airless" environment, only the hardest and least-desirable fish and other aquatic animals can survive. Excess algae from a bloom will wash onto shorelines and beaches, decay — and stink. Blooms of algae speed up the aging — or eutrophication — processes of a pond or lake, bringing much closer the time when the pond or lake becomes first a swamp and then dry land.

Lake Erie is a textbook example of detergent pollution. The United States Department of the Interior reported in 1968 that 72 per cent of the phosphates poured into Lake Erie came from municipal wastes. Of these municipal phosphates, two-thirds were contributed by detergents. Lake Erie, of course, no longer just suffers from pollution — for all practical purposes it is dead, without the clean water and immense variety of wildlife it once supported. Detergents, coming from Canadian and American washing machines, are a major culprit in this crime, and the culprit is still at large.

Until two or three years ago detergent pollution was readily visible. Sewage plants become clogged by mountains of suds. Any disturbance in water — a rifle, falls, or even waves — would churn up an unsightly froth. People became aroused and detergent manufacturers went to work and developed a wetting agent (responsible for the sudsing in your washing machine) which could be broken down by bacteria.

NEGRO JOINS POLICE FORCE IN VANCOUVER

Arthur Bruce Clarke, 22, of Halifax, has become the first Negro police officer in the history of the Vancouver police department.

He attended Queen Elizabeth High School in Halifax where he was active in school sports. His mother is Mrs. Nettie Clarke of 5289 Rector Street, Halifax, and he is a grandson of the late Rev. Dr. W. A. White, former pastor of Cornwallis Street Church.

He has joined the force as a probationary officer and will enter four months training at the police academy September 16.

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HORN BLOWER AND FRIEND — Duke Ellington prepares to strike up a tune for Louis Satchmo Armstrong at the Rainbow Grill in New York City. Satchmo had presented the Duke with four awards from the Down Beat Magazine critics' poll.

Miss Bronzeville 1969

The Fourth Miss Bronzeville Beauty and Talent Pageant, U.S.A. finals will be held August 30 - September 7 at Los Angeles' Ambassador Hotel, with scholarships being awarded to winners.

Executive Director H. H. Michelle says that he and Professional Sports, Inc. are very pleased with the selection of the Miss Bronzeville from 35 states across the nation.

The pageant is similar to the Miss America Beauty and Talent Pageant. The only difference is Miss Bronzeville gives Negro and other non-white young women who are denied by the Miss America group a chance to display their beauty, charm and talent to the world. The Miss Bronzeville Pageant gives black girls a chance to continue their education and be associated with something that is good, clean and constructive — something that will strength-

en their faith in the American philosophy.

The girls are scheduled to arrive, via TWA, Saturday and from that moment be invited to many affairs, tours, dinners with stars and trips to Disneyland, Universal, shopping sprees, etc.

Henriette Chandler is co-

ordinating the affair with Rev. Joseph B. Hardwick, chairman of the Baptist Ministers' Union.

Previous scholarship winners of the Sidney Poitier, Sammy Davis and Harry Belafonte awards are: Carole Reed '66, Loretta Meridith '67 and Shirley Washington '68.

The Malcolm X Story

James Baldwin's scripting of "The Malcolm X Story" is causing much pother in Hollywood and the country. . . Baldwin, author of "Another Country," has completed the script after more than 13 months seclusive writing — but he has refused to hand it over to the producer. . . At the outset Baldwin stated that he would script "Malcolm" on three conditions: (1) that it would be directed by a black director, (2) the script

be filmed exactly as he had written it, or changed only with his approval, and (3) that an unknown black actor — someone who possesses the dynamicism, and physical appearance of Malcolm — to star in the film. . . Surreptitiously, Hollywood money were initiating projected changes in both the script, and directing, and wanted to star a Raymond St. Joaques, a Jim Brown, or a Sidney Poitier.

"Lost Man" In Phoenix

New York — Members and guests attending the annual convention of the National Newspaper Publishers Association in Phoenix, Arizona, have been invited by Universal Pictures to a private preview of "THE LOST MAN", a new motion picture starring Sidney Poitier, Joanna Shimkus and Al Freeman, Jr.

Freeman, regarded by film critics as one of the screen's most versatile young actors, hosted the preview and cocktail reception in the Palace West Theatre.

"The Lost Man" is an action drama about the black social movement and features a number of black actors in supporting roles, including Dick Williams and Arnold Williams (unrelated), Bernie Hamilton and Leon Bibb, members of Poitier's gang who helped carry out an intricate and masterful robbery.

Founded in 1940, the NNPA is the trade organization of the Negro Press. It seeks to evaluate current trends and problems of the newspaper and also annually presents the Russwurm Awards in memory of John Russwurm, publisher of the first black newspaper.

Expected to become one of

the most widely discussed films of the year, "The Lost Man" marks a new portrayal for Poitier. He is cast as Jason Higgs, an embittered young black man swept up in the demands of a changing society. Poitier's role breaks sharply from his recent more sentimental screen portrayals.

Freeman, Poitier's best friend in the drama, portrays a non-violent civil rights advocate. Many believe that coupled with his recently released "Finian's Rainbow" and Columbia Pictures' "Castle Keep" his starring assignment in "The Lost Man" will establish him as perhaps the most sought after actor since Poitier himself.

Cork Floor

If there is a burnt spot on a cork floor, first try sanding it. If this fails to remove the stain, cut out that portion with a sharp knife and fill the hole as follows: Cut a bottle cork into tiny slivers (use a kitchen grater if you wish), mix this with white shellac or clear lacquer, and spread immediately into the hole in the floor. When this has dried, sand it smooth.

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