Just look at Braggin' Dragon Tops and Toughskin jeans from Sears.

At Sears, we made kid's wear both stylish and durable. Braggin' Dragon Tops for boys and girls for example are made of durable polyester and cotton blends that look and fit great. Stripes and solids in dynamite colors. In sizes from toddler to teen.

And Toughskin jeans are just as stylish and colorful. In corduroy and denim, they come in western, casual, and fashion styles. Some even have fancy stitching on the pockets. In sizes to fit just about everyone, terrific colors too. And so sturdy, Toughskins were rated #1 for wear and value in a national survey of mothers. That's durability with style. At most Sears retail stores and in the catalog.

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BY LARRY STILL & ART CARTER

National Roundup

WASHINGTON — Despite the growing shift from political issues to economic concerns in black communities, the November, 1982, elections, promise to provide the greatest amount of new black power in the nation since Reconstruction.

As a result, black elected officials could be serving in historically new positions ranging from congress to governor in Texas, Mississippi, Missouri, the Carolinas, Indiana and — California. In addition to the possibility of increasing the number of blacks in Congress from 18 to 24, voters could also determine the outcome of at least 30 more House of Representative elections in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, New York and Virginia where black citizens comprise 30 percent or more of the voting age population.

New black congressional candidates include Democrats Robert Clark, Mississippi; Ken Mosley, South Carolina; Alan Wheat, Missouri; Edolphus Towns, Brooklyn; Major Owens, New York, and long - shot Republican possibilities Luci Patterson, Texas; Timothy Lee, New Jersey, and Shirley Gissendanner, San Diego, CA. In only one of 440 Congressional districts did black candidates oppose one another — incumbent Cardiss Collins versus unknown Donald Cheek in Chicago.

But — black voters are still the basis for electing white, liberal, party candidates over black opponents in Georgia's controversial fifth district (where favorite Julian Bond considered an independent race); in North Carolina, where H. M. "Mickey" Michaux lost the primary; in Texas where overwhelming black Democratic voters support a white incumbent over newly turned Republican Patterson and New Jersey, where liberal Democrat Peter Rodina expected to overcome Black Republican Assistant Secretary of State Lee.

And minority voters are ever aware that the heavy, White cross over vote (from Republican to Democratic) could beat favored Black congressional candidates Clark in Mississippi's Second District; Wheat in Kansas City, Bill Clay in a new St. Louis District, Owens in New York, and Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley in his quest for the governorship of California.

(White voters apparently do not hesitate to cross over from the republican to democratic parties to defeat black candidates but black voters are reluctant to "cross over" to elect black candidates or even defeat white conservatives . . . It

Thomas Bradley

Samuel Pierce

Cardiss Collins

Julian Bond

appears that we are "slow" to learn the "cross over" game — in politics — music — or business . . .)

The long expected Black - Hispanic coalition still has not proved itself in such disparate areas as Bradley's Los Angeles and Brooklyn where Deputy Borough President Towns faced two Hispanic opponents. Even in sophisticated Long Island, Democrat Joseph Addabo reigned favorite over Black, Liberal party candidate Simon Black — despite the fact that 50 percent of the voting age population in the district is black. Harlem businessman Carl McCall was depending on some of that support in the race for Lieutenant Governor.

According to the statistics compiled by the Joint Center for Political Studies and the new Congressional Educational Associates rating system, there are at least 50 Congressional Districts (out of 440 U.S. Districts) where black voters comprise 30 to 80 percent of the voters, yet only 18 of these Districts have Black representatives in Congress.

In fact, Republicans were elected to Congress in nine of these 50 heavily Black Districts in past years and conservative Democrats were elected in twelve of the districts despite the high percent of black voters and low percent of the elected representative's response to their interests, according to the startling CEA Rating.

For example, in Birmingham, Republican Rep. William Smith was elected in a 30 percent black district although he voted for matters affecting black people on only five percent of the issues (such as voting rights, welfare, etc.) and in Tuscaloosa, Democrat Rep. Thomas Shelby was elected in a 33 percent black district although he voted for only 15 percent of the legislation affecting black voters.

The worst record of black citizens apparently voting against themselves, according to the CEA rating, exists in South Carolina where Republican Reps. Thomas Hartnett, John Napier and John Spence were elected in 30 percent or more black districts although the trio only voted for black interests 15 percent.

In Virginia, Republican Rep. Paul Tribble with a ten percent "black interest rating" was chosen to run for the U.S. Senate from a 31 percent black area and Republican Rep. Billy Daniels, from a 40 percent black district in Portsmouth, has a "O" rating on voting for legislation positively affecting black citizens. How can voters be so ignorant of their own interests.

Of course, the heavy turnout of black voters in the recent national capital area primary elections in Washington and nearby Maryland introduced another dimension to the potential new black power vote being pushed by six organizations in Operation Big Vote — (The National Urban League, National Association for the Advancement of Colored

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