". . . No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of the citizens of the United States . . ." 14th AMENDMENT U.S. CONSTITUTION

Significant Date In History

Nov. 23, 1958, may be destined to become one of the significant dates of World History—birthday of the United States of Africa.

This was the day two African prime ministers, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana and M. Sekou Toure of Guinea, announced the planned merger of their countries into a united republic.

The prime ministers view such a union as the nucleus of a Federation of West African states—a grouping which eventually would evolve into a Pan-African Commonwealth of Free, Independent United States of Africa.

In addition to Ghana and Guinea, other possible members of such a federation would be French West Africa, Gambia, Ivory Coast, Island of Fernando Po, Nigeria, Spanish West Africa, Sierre Leone and Togoland (French).

Once such a grouping became a reality, it is reasonable to assume it would soon be joined by Dahomey, Ethiopia, French Equatorial Africa, Liberia and the Sudan.

Together, these countries have a combined land area of 8,551,958 square miles and a total population of 95,102,000.

THUS CONSTITUTED, the United States of Africa would be twice the land area of all Europe, with one-sixth the population; and almost three times the size of continental U.S.A., with over half the population.

The contribution such a federation could make toward world peace and economic stability for the West is almost limitless. If for no other reason, the Western Bloc ought to be unanimous in its support of the Nkrumah-Toure action.

In making public their plan, the prime ministers noted that the idea of an African federation was inspired by the example of the original 13 colonies. It also follows the current trend of countries in Europe, Asia and the Middle East to unite in mutual interest.

Upon this basis, Nkrumah and Toure appeal to governments in Africa and other parts of the Western World to support their effort, at the same time assuring the British and French the move was not designed to disrupt relations between Ghana and the British Commonwealth, or between Guinea and the French Community.

THIS ASSURANCE was designed to quiet certain suspicions with which the federation is viewed by political and financial circles in London and Paris.

Even without this assurance, such fears and suspicions are without basis. As a first step, Ghana and Guinea would adopt a union flag. Then the two countries would work out a constitution for establishment of the union. Closer contact to harmonize the policies of the countries, especially in defense and foreign and economic affairs would be instigated.

These objectives are modest enough and deserve full support from both the United Nations and individual governments of the West, particularly from the United States.

For such a federation will serve not only the good purposes of all Africa, but would constructively influence the course of the increasing determination of the peoples of Africa to be free of colonialism and the horrors of racialism.

Even now it may be too late to head off the blood-bath which is bound to come to South Africa if its vicious apartheid policy is permitted to flower.

No Ray Of Hope Here

Gleeful segregationists, who saw in the approval of Alabama's pupil placement law a beginning acceptance by the Supreme Court of their view need to take another look.

The nation's highest court makes it fairly clear that there has been no backing away from its historic ruling that segregation in public schools does on longer square with the Constitution.

What it did say was that "on its face" the Alabama statute, modeled after North Carolina's, is not unconstitutional; that it cannot presume the law will be used to maintain segregation although its framers boldly announced that was their design.

But the court did not stop there.

It served judicial notice on Alabama school officials that it was up to them to merit this confidence by making a fair and non - discriminatory application of the law.

And a fair and non - discriminatory application of the law can mean only that Alabama's solid wall of segregation in public schools must crumble.

The cheers of the segregationists are clearly premature. There's nothing in this decision that offers a single ray of hope to any state dedicated as is Alabama to the maintenance of the separate but unequal status quo.

British Superiority

Italians are burned up over British Field Marshal Lord Montgomery's assertion that Italian soldiers during World War II were unreliable in hard fighting and that when surrendered in droves, the generals with suitcases already packed.

A reply was quick in coming. What about the surrender of 30,000 British troops in perfect battle order with six generals at Tobruk? they asked.

What defeated the Italians in North Africa, Montgomery was reminded, was not any innate superiority of British fighting men, but superior British air support, superior motor transport, superior artillery and a larger complement of men.

In other words, the Italians, with history to back them up, insist, that it wasn't anything to do with race and nationality that led to their defeat.

It was purely a question of superiority in fire power.

Open To Suggestion?

Announcement that the Justice Department has some definite recommendations to offer Federal Judge John E. Miller on how to reopen Little Rock's four high schools is indeed welcome news.

Judge Miller, who originally approved the Little Rock integration plan in 1956, is under orders of the Eighth U.S. Court of Appeals to proceed with that plan without further delay.

Integration of Central High School was but one phase of the plan.

Judge Miller must not only determine how Central High is to be reopened on an integrated basis, but he has been instructed to work out a time table for integration of the city's three other high schools as well as junior high and elementary schools.

The order he issues will be directed to the new Little Rock School Board to be installed after the Dec. 6 school board election.

Unless it is accompanied by some judicial restraint on the certain interference of Gov. Faubus, order could be meaningless.

The NAACP, acting for the children *students, is expected to file a brief* as are lawyers for the school board. The Justice Department, acting as a friend of the court, might well offer its suggestions in the form of a brief.

Judge Miller, obviously for home town consumption, says he will not permit the Justice Department to instruct him on how to proceed.

But upon calmer reflection, he probably will be glad to receive practical suggestions for a solution of the tangled Little Rock situation no matter their source.

Ernie Banks, MVP

The selection of Ernie Banks as the National League's "most valuable player" of 1958, proves once more that organized baseball owes a debt of gratitude to Branch Rickey.

The former president and general manager of the old Brooklyn Dodgers has long been looked upon as a great friend of the colored race because of his introduction of the tan player to the major leagues. That happened in 1947 when Rickey placed Jackie Robinson in the Dodger lineup.

But time has proven that Rickey not only befriended the colored athlete, he filled the role of baseball's benefactor as well.

When Banks was chosen as the top player last week, it marked the sixth straight year that the National League has had a colored MVP winner. It also marked the eighth time in the 12 years since the Rickey - Robinson innovation that the Baseball Writers Association has tabbed a tan athlete as best in the league.

Since 1953, the NL's outstanding individual performers have been Roy Campanella, Willie Mays, Campanella again in 1955, Don Newcombe, Hank Aaron and Banks.

Before the string of six consecutive years, Robinson won the pick in 1949, Campanella his first of three in 1951.

Time For Cole To Go

Of the few civil rights promises made by Candidate Eisenhower in 1952, his pledge to wipe out racial discrimination in every area to which Federal authority extends was the one he most frequently repeated.

Since his election, the Eisenhower administration has done better than an average job of living up to this pledge.

But obviously the word has not filtered down to all of the boys in the ranks.

The result is the bitterly disappointing statement last week of Administrator Albert M. Cole.

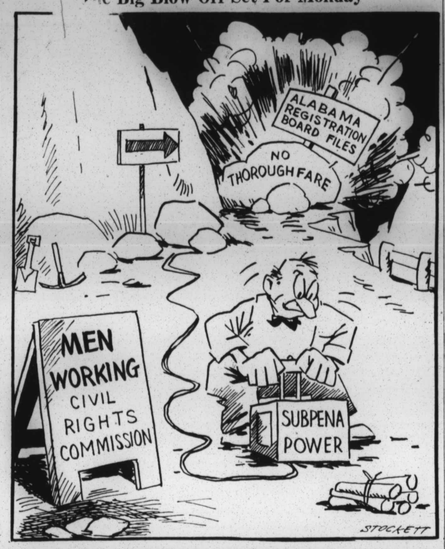
Mr. Cole assured the National Association of Real Estate Boards that Federal housing agencies would continue to observe state and local segregation laws.

He added that it was his opinion, although constitutional requirements are to the contrary, that the Eisenhower was under no obligation to foster integration in housing that received Government aid.

The National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing properly addressed a letter to President Eisenhower demanding Cole's removal.

The noble pronouncements of the captain mean little if small - minded mutineers are busy below deck scuttling the ship.

The Big Blow Off Set For Monday



WHAT AFRO READERS SAY:

I wholly disapprove of what you say but will defend to the death your right to say it—Voltaire on Helvetius

THE POOR WILL RISE

New York — The news of segregationist activities in Arkansas and Virginia has been deeply disturbing. It is hard to believe that thousands of young people have been kept away from school.

Arkansas and Virginia are "border" states. The Deep South is watching the border states and is becoming more and more hysterical in its efforts to resist the Supreme Court.

The solution is in the common people. There will be confusion, cross-currents, terror and frustrations but the common people in the end will back the colored man. They will combine forces and fight for public schools.

Class antagonism, which has been the hidden source of much racial conflict, soon will be forced to the surface. Once the mask is ripped off the toiling people will come together in their interests, *especially for schools and their children.*

MARION S. DAVISON

JAIL'S NOT THE ANSWER

Philadelphia—For the past few months I have been barraged with the emphasis on jails as a cure to the crime problem. This is discouraging when one realizes that the increase of police seems to be a panacea for the problem.

If jails and more policemen were the answer, then there should be no difficulty in getting an adequate appropriation from the council for the state legislature.

We must ask ourselves:

Is it the intent of the "more jail" advocates that these people be confined for the rest of their lives? To what kind of homes or neighborhoods will those who are punished return?

When are we going to recognize the real factors which must be dealt with immediately?

The real facts are relief and its affects upon present society and posterity; educational programs as they relate to undesirable environment and a functional housing program.

It should be recognized that many of the things can be done now with no increase in budgeting, but with a more centralized effort against real factors.

JAMES R. SMITH

A TIME FOR ACTION

New Bern, N.C.—A recent wire service story stated that a special Federal court has begun its study to determine whether Virginia's school closure law is constitutional.

As I see it, the court made its final ruling when it issued its historic decision striking down the "State of Arkansas Holding any scheme to circumvent the court's earlier decisions."

The next move, as I see it, is for the Department of Justice to see to it that the court's ruling is implemented. Why doesn't the Justice Department act?

Violators should be cited for contempt of court and put in jail.

ERNEST MURRAY

TRAGEDY IN MAKING

Richmond, Va.—I have just read a pamphlet, "Soviet Education A Means Toward World Domination."

The author is Lewis F. Powell, a member of the American Bar Association, who recently returned from Russia where he was with a group making a study of the legal system of Soviet Russia.

Not only is the author an attorney, he is chairman of the Richmond school board.

His study reveals that he believes Russia's educational system to be better than ours.

On the other hand, he feels that Russia's system isn't on par with our own as far as quality is concerned. He also is comforted because our standard of living is far superior to that of USSR.

Mr. Powell fails to note that we can take little comfort in conceding educational superiority while our only boast is luxurious living. There is something about luxurious living that has always undermined great nations and civilizations.

It is true that we have a high standard of living, but it is also true that we have race prejudice which is eating at the vitals of our nation like a cancer.

GORDON B. HANCOCK

DEBT TO THE NINE

Atlanta — I don't know whether school integration will come to Atlanta before I finish school, but if it does, those who kick from Little Rock who put up such a great fight are the ones who really made it possible.

I and every other public school pupil in the South owe them more than we can ever repay.

ARLENE JOHNSON

Boston, Mass. — Although their number has dwindled to five, the remaining colored Central High School pupils have really shown that they have what it takes in sticking things out there in Little Rock.

I expect to finish high school next June, although I must admit that I would have dropped out of school this semester if I had not had their example in front of me.

If they can stick it out with all of their troubles, I think that those of us who have none other than finding an afterschool job to contend with should really be ashamed to even think of giving up.

WALTER JAMES

HE'S RIGHT FOR ONCE

Raleigh, N. C. — A to Z's prediction's are 99 per cent incorrect, but he gave Althea Gibson a much needed chewing out in his Nov. 22 column.

In all of her success, she has failed to give proper credit to the one person who gave her a chance to become what she is today —Whirlwind Johnson.

As for using her tennis achievement to crusade for racial equality, she need not run all the way to play tennis to launch a crusade.

Besides playing tennis, what else can Miss Gibson do?

I agree with Sam Lacy, AFRO sports editor, when he states that Althea can do her bit by keeping "her own nose clean."

FRANKLIN LAWSON

WHAT PRICE JUSTICE?

New York — Just what does one have to do in order to get justice in Alabama?

It seems simple enough to drop your fare in the box and sit in any vacant seat on a bus, especially when the amount of the fare is the same for every adult.

Montgomery bowed to a boycott and accepted integrated seating on its buses. Everyone is happy, much to the disgust of Montgomery officials.

So, why should there be arrests and fines when colored patrons, who paid the same fare as whites, sit in the seat of their choice.

Birmingham police don't lock up the whites for doing so. Why lock up the colored?

Those mixed up people must be sick in the head.

ROBERT H. PRICE

ROGERS GETS BUSY

Batavia, Ill. — It's about time Attorney General Rogers is living up to the oath of his office and moved in on Alabama.

He's ordered a probe into the arrest of three colored ministers in Birmingham by a Federal grand jury. Well, that's well and good.

But, it's a waste of valuable time. It's obvious what happens, so what's the point in a probe? The whole world knows what Alabama and the South will do to colored persons.

I say don't waste time with a probe. A bullwhip lot of more people can be jailed and treated like dogs while a probe is going on.

The thing to do is give out a few jail sentences to some of those responsible officials who lead the intimidation conspiracy against colored over the damned South.

JOHN GRIGSBY

Spokane, Wash — It was a note of encouragement for me to read in your paper last week that Attorney General William P. Rogers has at last made a token start in inverting that awful situation in Birmingham, where three ministers were arrested recently.

It was more inspiring to learn that Rogers and the Justice Department plan to press for civil rights legislation during the 86th Congress as well as laws to stop church and synagogue bombings.

I can't feel as jubilant about the matter as I want to feel because I won't believe it until it happens. The Justice Department has procrastinated so long in these matters, I'm still leery of anything said. Action is louder than words.

(Mrs.) LUCILLE WARE

The Weather

DEC. 3, 4, 5 — Windy and cold
DEC. 6, 7, 8, 9 — Warmer — Snow

DECEMBER — 1958

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
-	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	-	-	-

Last Quarter	Dec. 3 8:24 p.m.
New Moon	Dec. 10 12:23 p.m.
First Quarter	Dec. 17 4:52 p.m.
Full Moon	Dec. 25 10:54 p.m.
	Sun Rises Sun Sets
Wed., Dec.	2 6:55 a.m. 4:13 p.m.
Thur., Dec.	4 6:56 a.m. 4:13 p.m.
Fri., Dec.	5 6:57 a.m. 4:13 p.m.
Sat., Dec.	6 6:58 a.m. 4:12 p.m.
Mon., Dec.	8 7:00 a.m. 4:12 p.m.
Tues., Dec.	9 7:01 a.m. 4:12 p.m.
Sun., Dec.	7 6:59 a.m. 4:12 p.m.

HOLY DAYS and HOLIDAYS
DECEMBER 7.—Second Sunday in Advent and Delaware Day.

My Favorite Quotation

"If a good face is a letter of recommendation, a good heart is a letter of credit."—Bulwer-Lytton

(Submitted by Miss Edith Cabell, Lynchburg, Va.)

Capital Spotlight

By Louis Lautier

Color Or Race May Not Be Criteria

All that the Supreme Court division in the Alabama pupil assignment law case means is that Alabama, as provided by Alabama law, may assign pupils to one school or another for a variety of reasons but color or race is not one of them.

Since the decision of May 17, 1954, outlawing racial segregation in public schools, 10 states have enacted school placement or pupil assignment laws in various forms.

These states are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

* * *

THE LOUISIANA pupil assignment law and the Virginia pupil placement law were held so patently unconstitutional on their faces as not to call for a three - judge court.

(Federal procedure requires a special three - judge district court to be convened to pass on the constitutionality of a state law or constitutional provision.)

The North Carolina Pupil Enrollment Act was held to contain adequate standards.

The Supreme Court refused to review the decisions of the lower Federal courts in the cases involving the Louisiana, Virginia and North Carolina laws.

* * *

RINGERS WILL not be permitted to vote in the Dec. 14 election of officers of the District of Columbia Branch of the NAACP. Only persons who have been members for at least 30 days prior to Dec. 14 will be allowed to vote. That means that a person must have been a member prior to Nov. 14 in order to vote.

Eugene Davidson is seeking re - election as president. He is the son of the late Shelby Davidson, the first executive secretary the District of Columbia branch ever had.

Shelby Davidson served during the presidents of the late Rev. Francis J. Grimke and Neval H. Thomas, led an anlynching parade, and was instrumental in getting "For Colored" and "For White" signs taken down in Rock Creek Park which is Federal property.

Oldtimers say that period was the heyday of the NAACP in Washington — when the branch commanded more public interest and its meetings were more largely attended than in any other period of its history.

In fact, after the death of Shelby Davidson and the militant Neval Thomas, the branch was taken over by a clique, declined in strength and vigor and it became necessary for the national office to step in and straighten out its affairs.

UNDER GENE, it has regained its strength and vigor. As of Nov. 29, the branch had 6,003 members With 30 days to go, it bids fair to reach the 6,275 membership mark of last year.

The Rev. E. Franklin Jackson, pastor of the Wesley AME Zion Church, has been placed in nomination in opposition to Gene.

The Rev. Mr. Jackson has held his pastorate here for seven years. He is only been a member of the District of Columbia branch for the past two years. He joined in 1957 and paid his 1958 dues about three weeks ago.

His opponents are asking where has he been in the other five years he has been participating here.

* * *

MAJ Charles P. McLurkin of Washington, D.C., now serving with the 61st Ordnance Group at Fort Bliss, Tex., has been selected for assignment to USARPAC (United States Army Pacific) early next year.

First Lieut. Harold E. Bassisie Jr., of Houston, Tex., United States Air Force, is now serving as a Medical Service corps officer at Andrews Air Force Base Hospital, Md. He is a graduate of Texas Southern University.

Capt. Warren D. Alexander of San Antonio, Tex., United States Air Force, is now en route to Saudi Arabia after three years of duty as a squadron commander at Lackland Air Force Base, Tex.

Capt. Alexander received his AB degree in June from the University of Omaha as a member of the Air Force "Operation Bootstrap" which permits officers with three years of college to complete the last year at Government expense.

Lieut. Theodore Wilson, Corps of Engineers, a native of Washington, D.C., and a Howard University graduate, was recently promoted to the grade of captain. He is assigned to the staff and faculty at the Engineer School, Fort Belvoir, Va.

LIEUT. John R. Pinkett III, United States Air Force, grandson of the late John R. Pinkett, Sr., Washington, D.C., has been assigned to Schelling Air Force Base, Salina, Kan. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Air Force upon graduation from Allegheny College in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Major Jesse J. Mayes, a Florida A. and M. University graduate, has been assigned to Virginia State College as assistant professor of military science and tactics. Mayes is presently serving as a member of the staff and faculty at the Air Force Institute of Air Defense School at Fort Belvoir, Va.

THOUGHTS OF THE FOUNDER

"In quietness is our strength."

John H. Murphy Sr.
March 2, 1898.

From The Work Bench

By Clarence Mitchell

A Ridiculous Situation

One of the negative developments in the field of civil rights is the need for policing the experts who are moving into the picture. About twenty million dollars a year go into the civil rights war chests, but most of this money is spent under the direction of people who do not, themselves, believe that colored people are entitled to equality.

This view will come as a shock to many of the people who are guilty. No doubt they regard themselves as true foes of segregation. They are against segregation up to the point where they must decide whether colored people have reached maturity.

At this point they decide that the top policy making positions must be held by white people. It is interesting to note that the two organizations that have done most in the civil rights field, the NAACP and the Urban League, do not draw the color line in the top levels.

* * *

THE ASSOCIATION and the League do not bar a top notch man because he is white nor do they accept a second rater just to be interracial. Few other organizations in the civil rights area follow this principle.

Usually, the first meeting of a newly formed organization working against discrimination (and they are being formed with increasing frequency) goes on record in favor of discriminating against any colored applicants for the top paid position.

A quick look at most of the human rights councils that have been formed in recent years will show that if they had a choice between a first-rate colored man and a second-rate white man, the latter was chosen on the theory that he would be "more objective."

Some State Fair Employment Practice agencies have had the choice of a first-rate white person, who knew nothing about race relations and a first-rate colored person, who was well versed in the field. In most cases the appointment has gone to the white person solely because of his race.

* * *

THE CONSCIENTIOUS, but untrained, white people who have been employed have made great efforts to meet the obligations of their new posts. Unfortunately, time has been against many of them and they simply never become able to meet the many subtle problems that persons of long experience in race relations can detect at a glance.

In other cases the white top personnel become unduly influenced by the steady wine of association with those in high places. Many of them have been in modest, humdrum positions and their new jobs expose them to contacts that they never before dreamed of making.

Big business leaders, high level politicians and great names of their city or state appear in their offices and on their appointment calendars. Soon this rich fare causes those exposed to it to be more interested in keeping their jobs than in settling the problem. I regret to say that in many cases where such persons have slowed down rather than advanced civil rights.

* * *

THE PRACTICE of excluding colored people from top staff positions in civil rights agencies is most flagrant in the Federal area. It started under the Roosevelt Administration and has continued until the present. Some officials even seek to exclude white people who are experienced in the civil rights field.

Report From Europe

By Ollie Stewart

Campbell Brings African News

PARIS—Dick Campbell brought lots of news about the Dark Continent when he passed through Paris recently en route to New York after his third tour of Africa. Campbell is field consultant on African affairs for the International Cultural Exchange Service (ICETA) which often cooperates with the State Department.

Aside from being voluble about economic prospects in Ghana and Uganda, where Americans with money to invest stand a good chance of making lots of money, Campbell had highly encouraging news to make on the success of the cultural program in the USA which are either already in Africa, or will soon be going there.

The Fisk Jubilee and M. Theater Group, he said, was due back home in early December, after appearing before friendly audiences in Liberia, Sierra Leone, Ghana, Nigeria, Uganda, Ethiopia and Egypt.

* * *

THE GROUP is directed by S. Randolph Edmonds, and included both young men and women. With all the traveling they had to do, Campbell said that they were in a state of constant excitement over the people and places they saw — and the Africans did everything possible to make them welcome.

Singer Camilla Williams is the next to have a tour arranged for her by Campbell. She leaves the States in December, and among the top countries she will visit will be the Belgian Congo, Kenya and Tanganyiki. Then will come the Westminster Chorale (25 persons—a mixed group), from Princeton, N.J., which will make appearances in 16 countries. They are to be followed by the San Francisco Ballet (a company of 45), which is slated for North Africa and the Middle East.

With the help of ANTA in this instance, the State Department is now undertaking its most extensive program, where Africa is concerned. During the next several months, American artists will be shuttling back and forth to places never before visited by groups from U.S. schools and theaters.

* * *

VISITORS FROM Germany and England recently included Lt. Lawrence Buford, Phoenix, Arizona, who is stationed in Weisbaden; Lt. Allen N. Levy, of Pittsburgh, on duty (he's a doctor) near London; and S/Sgt. Harold E. Hillary, Jamaica, N.Y., stationed in Weisbaden. Dr. Levy has only a few months to go before completing his service with the Air Force; then he'll go back to practicing in California.

In Paris, studying and traveling from time to time, is Gwendolyn Shiffey, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Gwen came here a couple of years ago on a Fulbright and at the conclusion of the grant, decided to brush up on languages and see some more of Europe.

Lipstick

By LULA JONES GARRETT

Those good ole days. . .anyone who wants 'em can have 'em.

Give me these good new days . . .when:

Instead of staying in a hot kitchen all day to do the Christmas dinner, I can order the turkey, already sliced, from the delicatessen;

Buy the cookies, ready to bake, from the food fair shelf;

Take the plum pudding out of the freezer; and the ready-mixed eggnog from the milk man.

These good new days when your husband's secretary can give you the lead, not only on what he needs, but what he wants. . .and you can charge that, along with your own gift to his account.

* * *

OF COURSE, I admit that in these good new days the times gets a bit hectic living up to your down payments, and you might get the jitters if you once took time out to realize that about everything you have belongs to someone else.

But when do you have time to ponder on so serious a situation when there are the movies, the radio, the TV, politics, clubs and half a dozen newspapers to be read daily?

Yeah, I think I'll take the good new days!

WHEN YOU FINISH PASS IT ALONG — ADING YOUR AFRO TO A FRIEND

'I feel like a taut rope'

DOUBLE AMPUTEE—Determined to remain useful despite the amputation of both legs, Miss Mildred Jackson keeps busy at the Stephen Smith Home for the Aged. She knits, helps feed patients, reads to them, sometimes helps with dishwashing, reports for the Horner's Newspaper, cares for the parakeets at the home and serves as a captain in United Fund campaigns. Miss Jackson, 74, is a member of St. Simon the Cyrenian Church.

BALTIMORE

"I feel just like a taut rope—you know—somebody on the other end has to let go before it will bend."

This was Mrs. Rosa Johnson, 2534 Poplar Grove St., explaining her discomfort as she attempted to sit down in her living room Monday evening.

Mrs. Johnson is the attractive 48-year-old matron who filed suit for $225,000 against two physicians.

Her husband, James D. Johnson, 49, has also filed suit for $75,000.

Their suits contend that Mrs. Johnson is paraplegic for life resulting from an operation in 1955.

Although crippled for three years, the formerly active woman is optimistic about her condition.

"WE USED to dance, go to the movies and play cards, but now, we do everything we used to do except dance," she said.

"I do the best I can to get around the house with my cart," she said pointing to a kitchen utility table on wheels.

Taking a leg brace from its place on a lower level of the cart, she explained, "I can't trust myself on crutches and the brace rubs my leg.

"The cart is the best thing for me to use around the house because my legs will jump from spasms any time and throw me off balance if I used the brace or the crutches," she says.

She has been married to Mr. Johnson for five years and says, during her illness, he has "proved that he is a perfect husband."

Mr. Johnson has been employed at Social Security for 15 years.

To fill up her time at home, Mrs. Johnson crochets and does leathercraft.

Since Mrs. Johnson has been crippled she has been active as a member of the National Paraplegic Foundation.

She plans to attend their conventions for two years and is secretary of the Baltimore chapter.

Plugging her organization, Mrs. Johnson said, "Right now, we are raising funds for grants and trying to help supply hospitals with equipment.

"Pets," the parakeet and "Sputnik," her puppy, get their share of her time, too.

Grant goes to Morgan for institute

BALTIMORE

A $69,400 grant to sponsor a summer institute for high school teachers of science has been awarded to Morgan State College by the National Science Foundation.

The award is the third made to the college within the past three years and brings the total granted to $199,100 for the sponsoring of teacher-training institutes.

Teacher - training institutes are being sponsored on a nation-wide plan as part of the Foundation's attempt to provide opportunities for teachers of science "to cooperate in improving the quality of their teaching and to learn at first hand of recent research progress in their respective fields," Dr. Alan T. Waterman, National Science Foundation Director, explains.

The Morgan institute will be held June 22 to August 14, 1959 and will be directed by Dr. Thomas P. Fraser, professor and head of the department of science education at the college.

Dr. Fraser directed the other two Morgan institutes — the initial one held in 1957 on a $66,000 award and the 1958 program sponsored on a $63,700 award.

This summer fifty stipends will be available to teachers. The stipends will cover costs of tuition and fees at the rate of $75 per week per participant.

Junior and senior high school teachers of science are eligible for the institute in which will offer courses in astronomy, biology, chemistry, geology, physics and mathematics and an integrated seminar on improvement of science instruction in the secondary schools.

Turner calls for police integration

NEWARK

"The colored people in this city are no longer going to stand and see the Police Department run as it has been.

"What we're primarily interested in doing is so streamline the Police Department that a colored person will get a fair shake anywhere in the city."

From a wheelchair at Martland Medical Center Saturday afternoon City Councilman Irvine I. Turner issued this statement in calling for total integration within the Newark police force.

Mr. Turner is recuperating at the hospital following a mild cerebral stroke on Nov. 9 while attending a program at St. James AME Church.

* * *

THE CENTRAL Ward councilman said he believes that integration in the squad cars, especially in predominantly colored neighborhoods, would alleviate unwarranted instances of police brutality.

He also asserted that at present there are no colored plainclothes officers assigned to the Fourth Precinct, which is located in the Central Ward.

Asked for a comment on new Police Director Joseph V. Seldon, Mr. Turner said:

"I think Weldon is a wonderful man. He has a good record but I can only judge him by what he's done in the past."

SEEKS $300,000—Mrs. Rosa Johnson, 2200 block Poplar Grove St., who with her husband, James Johnson, last week filed suit for $300,000 in Superior Court against two University Hospital physicians. They claim on October 1955 operation has left her a paraplegic for life. She told the AFRO she uses this utility table to get around her house.

Ok-ey'o open housing market at 'changing communities' meet

By MAX JOHNSON

BALTIMORE

A program aimed at opening the sales and rentals of all new and existing housing in Baltimore to all persons, whatever their race, was adopted here Tuesday by top civic and real estate agencies.

This long step forward in the critical field of housing, primarily for colored citizens, came during a conference on the subject of "Changing Neighborhoods," held at the Sheraton-Belvedere Hotel.

The Greater Baltimore Committee, the Citizens Planning and Housing Association, and the Baltimore Urban League cooperated to stage the all - day session.

Some 225 civic and real estate representatives of both races were in attendance.

THEY VOTED unanimously to adopt the following seven point program:

1. To fight block-busting on a neighborhood-by-neighborhood basis, by exposing block-busting techniques, by enlisting the support of responsible realtors, by encouraging action against block busters who use illegal means, by sponsoring legislation if necessary, and by other appropriate means;

2. To promote fair sale and rental of new and existing homes and dwelling units in the metropolitan area on an open occupancy basis; stimulating construction of new housing units close to the present ghetto area, and preventing the practice of "steering" colored to and new homes from changing neighborhoods;

3. To conduct a continuing program, stressing the advantages of urban living so as to promote the participation of whites in the city's residential neighborhoods;

4. To develop a means of financing older homes on a basis that would compete with the low down payments permitted in new developments;

5. To mobolize support necessary to conserve and maintain good residential neighborhoods, to stem panic, to process and help follow through with complaints relating to real estate practices, zoning and other matters affecting neighborhoods;

6. To work with neighborhood associations, builders, real estate brokers and agents, lending institutions, church and civic groups, labor organizations, the colored community, appropriate state and municipal agencies and the general public to coordinate efforts in behalf of the fulfillment of the objectives stated above;

7. To carry out such other functions as may be necessary to maintain the quality of Baltimore's neighborhoods.

* * *

WILLIAM BOUCHER, 3rd, executive director of the Greater Baltimore Committee, and chairman of the conference, said a private agency would be the most appropriate sponsor of this seven-point program.

Only objection and discussion on the proposed plan of action came on Point No. 2.

"I don't believe I can go out and practice what has been said here," one realtor stated. "Some neighborhood associations would not agree to this."

"It took us years to modify Point Two," another realtor, a woman, said.

* * *

HOWEVER, a woman arose to settle matters with this statement:

"We can't sit on the fence with this. We must either accept it, or not accept it. I think we should accept it."

Mr. Boucher then closed the brief discussion on Point No. 2 with this explanation:

"All this means is that the association will work toward the implementation of these recommendations.

EARLIER, the assembly had listened to panel discussions on the subjects of:

"How Do We Stop Block - Busting" — "New Housing for Colored Citizens" — "How Neighborhood Resources Can Be Used" and "How Do We Make Older Colored Housing Competitive With New Housing In The Suburbs."

Reuben A. Clay, inter-group relations adviser, Federal Housing Administration, came from Richmond, Va., to appear as a panel speaker.

"Increased employment opportunities for non-whites have resulted in a new and effective housing demand," Mr. Clay told the assembly.

"The exclusion of non-whites from the new housing market is indefensible; no longer can economic crutch bolster this exclusion.

"The job market has opened to the extent of a substantial shift of non-whites to higher paying occupations."

* * *

DAVID GLENN, secretary of community services, Baltimore Urban League, another speaker, or the subject of new housing, had this to say:

"Less than 3,500 housing units have been built for colored citizens since 1940.

"In the same time, the population of 160,000 colored in 1940 has increased now to almost 300,000.

ON THE subject of stopping block-busting Otho Pinkett, manager of Lafayette Courts, stated:

"Some colored homes could not have otherwise been obtained, if some colored citizens had not allowed themselves to be used as a tool in block-busting.

"We believe the sponsoring of an open-house policy in every neighborhood will undermine block-busting.

"We feel we have an obligation of changing the attitudes of realtors on colored housing and financing."

* * *

OTHER speakers included: James W. Rouse, head of a mortgage firm by that name; Melvin J. Skyes, attorney, Ashburton Area Association; Mol Sherman, realtor; Carl Heinmuller, member real estate board;

Also, John P. Mollett, president, Mount Royal Improvement Association; Sidney Hollander Jr., Windsor Hills Improvement Association; Ellsworth Brown, president, Ashburton Area Association; Russell T. Baker, head of a real estate firm by that name; and Frank T. Gray, vice-president Citizens Planning and Housing Association;

Also, Gerard W. Kirby, vice-president, Provident Savings Bank; Charles H. Borchersding, local director, Federal Housing Administration; and Miss Catherine Byrnes, executive vice - president, of a real estate firm.

Jeffery's dog is his best, now he needs some help

By MOSES J. NEWSON

BALTIMORE

Nine-year-old Jeffery Billinger wants more than anything in the world to be able to play like any other kid his age.

And with a little help, Jeffery may well be able to make it. There's certainly a good chance he can.

Jeffery, since he was three, has suffered with a heart ailment. He falls in the general category of what is termed a "Blue Baby."

In short, little Jeffrey does not get enough oxygen in his blood.

So when he starts playing—he loves baseball, football and riding bicycles—he gets tired before the other children and has to take frequent rests or just give it up for a while.

FOR YEARS he has been treated through the pediatric clinic of University Hospital.

Jeffery has been able to go to public school most of the time, though last year he attended William S. Baer Elementary and Junior High for handicapped children. He's in the second grade now at Frances Ellen Harper Elementary School No. 111.

Now, a heart specialist at Univer school most of the time, reached the conclusion that an operation, open-heart surgery, might help Jeffery to the extent that, though he would not be entirely cured, he would have much more strength for playing and doing other things.

Mrs. Esther Billinger, his mother, who lives with Jeffery and another son, James, 12, at 1915 Myrtle Ave., told the AFRO about her hopes and those of Jeffery this week.

'One Of The Blackest Days In History Of Baltimore'

By HERB MANGRUM

BALTIMORE

"This matter has been deferred for more than 85 years. If it fails, it will be one of the blackest days in the history of this council.

"It is beyond my comprehension how any man can skirt this moral issue.

"I approach this meeting on an empty stomach because I am unable to get a decent meal across the street from the City Hall.

"Does anyone have the nerve to tell me that my rights are not being violated?"

Those were the comments of Councilman Walter T. Dixon (D., Fourth) as he watched the remains of his Civil Rights bill die in the City Council Monday night.

* * *

AFTER JUNKING completely a Dixon sponsored ordinance that would have made it unlawful for places of public accommodation to discriminate, the Council, following an executive session, passed a weak resolution.

It came after Mr. Dixon had tried to save something from the original bill by substituting an amendment to Ordinance No. 1653.

His amendment stated:

"Strike out everything, including the word 'Ordinance' and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Resolution of the City Council of Baltimore concerning equal accommodations.

"Whereas, the City Council of Baltimore finds that the population of this City is composed of many diverse racial, religious and other ethnic groups, the practice of discrimination intensifies racial, religious and ethnic intolerance.

"Be it resolved by the City Council of Baltimore, that it is declared to be the public policy of this City that no person should be refused full and equal accommodation in place of public resort or amusement by reason of race, creed, color of national origin.

"And, the City Council urges all places of public accommodation to re-examine its policies in the light of this statement of policy."

The proposal was rejected by a 11 to 9 vote.

* * *

AMONG THOSE who voted against the amendment were:

Democratic Councilmen William Bonnett, James J. Duff and Joseph J. Staszak of the First District; Chester J. Ray and James J. Welsh Jr., of the Second District; Richard D. Byrd, J. Joseph Curran, Henry Hergenroeder and John Pica of the Third District;

Also, Councilmen Thomas P. Fallon and William Bothe of the Sixth District. Sixth District Councilman Michael J. McHale was absent.

Those who voted for the amendment were City Council President Leon Abrahamson; Vice - President C. Lyman Schueler of the Second District; Maxwell Albert, Mr. Dixon, and Maurice Soypher of the Fourth District.

Also, Jacob T. Edelman, Solomon Liss, A. Rubenstein and William D. Schaefer of the Fifth District.

In its place the City Council substituted the mild resolution which "suggests to hotels, motion picture houses and theatres that public accommodations be granted to everyone without regard to race creed color, national origin or ancestry."

A total of 16 Councilmen voted for that resolution.

Councilmen Dixon, Edelman, Liss, and Schaefer were so disgusted with the watered down version of the amendment that they did not vote.

* * *

THE DECISION to cast aside Ordinance No. 1653 came at a two - hour long executive session.

On Tuesday the steering committee of the original rights bill expressed disappointment over its defeat.

One committee member said he was sure another attempt would be made in the near future to introduce another Civil Rights Bill.

* * *

WITH DEFEAT staring them in the face, proponents of the measure grew somewhat angry Monday when the issue came up for discussion.

Councilman Liss told *fellow members:*

"If the majority amendment is adopted all we are saying to colored restaurant owners is continue to do what you have been doing."

Minister to Mr. Abramson he added: "Mr. President, I find it amazing in this country where we pride ourselves on Democracy, that there are men in this Council who cannot subscribe to equal accommodations for all.

"What's so unusual about the bill? I can't understand how a Christian person can fail to vote for a statement of this kind