". . . 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**

Court wreckers are back again

Another all-out effort will be made in the 86th Congress to curb the powers of the Supreme Court.

Notice that such a move would be forthcoming has been served by Sen. John L. McClellan, Dixiecrat, Arkansas.

It was Senator McClellan's bill that missed passage in the last Congress by the narrow margin of one vote — 40 to 41.

The bill would turn back the clock of legal progress some 200 years by stripping the nation's highest tribunal the authority of pass on any state legislation in conflict with Federal law.

Moreover, it leaves entirely to the states the right to passon persons seeking admission to the bar and would return to the states the right to enforce their own anti-sedition laws.

• • •

NO IMAGINATION is needed to foretell the fate of any lawyer in Mississippi, Georgia or Alabama, who dared to attack school segregation or racial denials of the right to vote.

And under free-wheeling state interpretation of the law any citizen brave enough to stand up and demand his constitutional rights would surely be branded as subversive — and find himself robbed of the right of appeal.

McClellan in disclosing plans to reintroduce his court-curbing bill, expressed confidence that he had a majority of the votes in the Senate for its passage.

McClellan's boast was echoed a day later by the 1952 Democratic vice presidential standard bearer, Sen. John Sparkman of Alabama, who predicts that there is a "fair chance" the new Congress would take from the Supreme Court its authority to grant equal justice under the law.

Obviously these Confederate gentlemen are whistling in the dark. The nation's voters, happily, decided the fate of the court-curbing effort on election day.

They spoke with a clear and resounding voice.

• • •

WITH BUT ONE or two exceptions every northern and western Senator who voted with McClellan and Eastland on the radical court-clipping measure was not given a second chance to do so.

These compromisers with principle — Bricker of Ohio, Potter of Michigan, Revercomb of West Virginia, Thye of Minnesota, Ives of New York, Jenner of Indiana, Barrett of Wyoming, Payne of Maine, Martin of Pennsylvania, Smith of New Jersey — will not answer when the roll is called in January.

In their places are fresh new names and faces of men, whose liberal backgrounds give sound assurance that they will have no truck with the McClellan bid to tear up the Constitution and march backward into legal chaos.

Our confident prediction is that the would-be court wreckers are going to be in for the surprise of their lives come next January.

Wrong As Can Be

In firing a cafeteria cashier at the Memphis Army General Depot, the commanding officer asserted: "She completely violated an instruction and she was as wrong as can be."

The officer, Col. William D. Buchanan, then went on to explain that 'voluntary' segregation was the practice in the base cafeteria but that colored patrons knew they could eat wherever they wanted.

There's something wrong here.

If segregation is as voluntary as Colonel Buchanan would have us believe, why was it necessary to waste taxes establishing cafeteria lines, using different dishes for white and colored patrons and operating segregated dining rooms?

All such nonsense was ordered abolished at Federal establishments as far back as 1951. The policy has been reaffirmed again and again by the Eisenhower administration.

The way it looks to us, Colonel Buchanan is completely violating Army orders and is as wrong as can be.

Moreover, if what is going on in Memphis is an indication of how the racial discriminatory policy is being carried out in the confederate areas, the Pentagon needs to begin cracking some knuckles without delay.

Their Case Is Won

Eight golfers' denied their consitutional right to play on the Charleston (S.C.) municipal golf course, have announced plans to seek redress through the courts.

The players were turned away by the manager, who read them a city ordinance and cited a state law forbidding colored golfers from using the tax-supported facility.

Ironically, the golfers revealed they had played without difficulty on the Wilmington, N.C., public links 340 miles away and the Savannah, Ga., course some 110 miles away, but are rebuffed at the facility their taxes help support.

Members of the Charleston City Council, obviously aware the Supreme Court had long ago outlawed such discriminatory ordinances, immediately voted to put the course up for sale.

Then some bright boy decided it might be a wise idea to examine the deed. He discovered the city must operate the course as a public facility or the land must be returned to its original owners.

Charleston is left with the choice of giving back the land or complying with the law by allowing all citizens to use it.

Our prediction: The eight rejected golfers will neither have to go to court or again travel 340 miles to enjoy Ike's favorite pasttime.

Pen-pushing Faubus

Syndicated columnist David Lawrence contends that the Supreme Court's ruling on the Alabama pupil placement law was a sensational victory for opponents of school desegregation.

Also editor of the pro - segregation U.S. News and World Report, he hails the ruling a "desegregation checkmate."

"Token integration," he gleefully declares, "now has become possible on a constitutional basis."

Although no lawyer, the columnist goes so far as to outline intricate means of evading the Court's desegregation rulings.

As usual, Lawrence (perhaps, accurately called the pleader of the South's cause in the court of public opinion) is guilty of gross distortion.

In upholding the Alabama placement law, all the Supreme Court did was to rule on the limited grounds on which the District Court rested its decision

"the law is not unconstitutional on its face."

If and when the law is used to maintain racial segregation in Alabama public schools, it will be promptly ruled unconstitutional.

Last September (in its Little Rock decision) the Supreme Court specifically barred any "evasive scheme for segregation, whether attempted ingeniously or ingenuously."

By his repeated distortions and misrepresentations, Lawrence fast is gaining a reputation as the Faubus of the columnists.

Wrong Defendants

The three North Carolina doctors, who lost their suit seeking the right to practice in a private Wilmington hospital, should not feel discouraged.

The setback should make them all the more determined to try again.

One lesson their case teaches is that care must be taken not to rush into court until we have the right case.

It's obvious that Drs. Hubert A. Eaton, Daniel C. Roane and Samuel James Gray didn't name the right defendants in their initial case.

What they should have done was to enjoin the City of Wilmington and the county of Hanover from assigning indigent patients to the James Walker Memorial Hospital until such time as the hospital was willing to permit them to be treated by all qualified doctors, regardless of race.

Such an approach would have resulted in a different outcome.

The Double Crosser

Governor Faubus is busy telling the people of Arkansas that he is responsible for retiring blunt - speaking Governor Theodore McKeldin to private life.

Faubus developed an intense dislike of Mr. McKeldin last year when the Maryland governor labelled him a "double crosser."

At the time Faubus had crossed up President Eisenhower, a committee of the Southern Governors' Conference of which Mr. McKeldin was a member and Little Rock's Mayor Woodrow Mann.

Since then he has added to the list 7,000 Little Rock high school pupils, Rep. Brooks Hays, the Little Rock School Board and the Democratic Party.

His broadcast that he is responsible for Gov. McKeldin's retirement from public office is of a piece with his fantastic charge that troops had invaded the girls' toilets at Central High.

The truth, and Faubus knows it, is that Mr. McKeldin was prevented under the Maryland constitution from seeking a third four - year term in office.

In saying otherwise, it would appear that Faubus is now double crossing his own constituents.

The Nichols Case

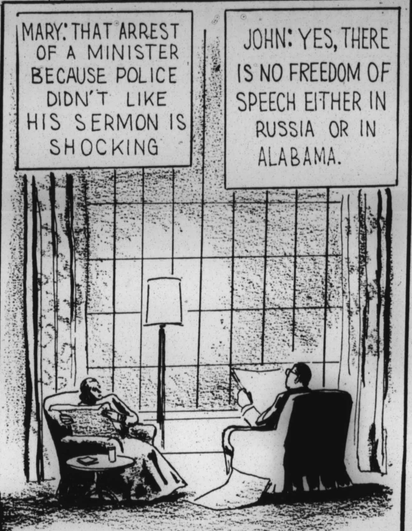
Opponents of Bishop Nichols have filed charges against him four times; convicted him four times after church trials and four times the AME Judicial Council has thrown out the charges and exonerated Bishop Nichols.

Having exhausted their remedies in the church courts, Bishop Nichols' foes have one more case covering the same old, worn out charges, pending in the Pennsylvania court.

If this litigation is continued it might well last until 1960 when the next General Conference of the church is scheduled.

These trials cost money — a great deal of money — and it would appear that leaders of the AME Church would have sufficient confidence in their higher court to accept its rulings and devote their time, their talent and their money to more churchly matters.

The Nation's Conversation Piece



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

COMMITTEE OF ONE

Richmond, Va.—I am a student at Virginia Union University here and I have come to the conclusion that each citizen in this nation must appoint himself as a one-man committee to fight segregation.

Our constitution is highly responsible in substantiating that freedom, liberty and happiness, which every citizen is entitled to under the law.

This nation is one big family—with the law serving as our brothers and sisters.

When one brother deprives another of the just and equal rights which the parents have prescribed, the offendar can either have a man-to-man talk with the offended, or he can fight the offended, or take the matter to his parents—the law.

As we all know, the parents are the leaders. They tell us what to do and what not to do, and punish the disobedient.

DAVID V. MALLORY

SUPREMACY OR SURVIVAL?

Richmond, Va. — Kruschev, the Russian dictator, has just made his boast that within a decade USSR will take the lead in all spheres of human endeavor.

Of course the Soviet Union has already apparently taken the scientific sphere, if we are to judge the country's success in orbiting Sputnik 1.

It is high time we take the Russians and their exploits seriously. We have been worried about Russian achievements under communism.

Russia is striving for supremacy whereas our fight is for survival. Racial prejudice is a threat to survival and unless it is counteracted we are lost.

GORDON D. HANCOCK

A COMPOUNDED SHAME

Brooklyn, N.Y.—I am certain that many of my fellow Americans share my deep regret that 18 surviving miners of the Springhill, N.S., disaster accepted the invitation of Gov. Marvin Griffin to "Frolic in Georgia."

The invitation was a piece of monumental stupidity.

As a result, 17 white miners will return to Canada ..educated to the shameful realities of segregation from having spent a vacation where it is practiced without abridgement.

My shame is compounded by the magnanimity displayed by Maurice Ruddick, the only colored member of the group, who was quoted in a NYC daily as saying:

"I think it's a wonderful thing..quite a reception for me and my family."

He must have realized or been warned beforehand that he and his wife and their children would "frolic" completely separated from his friends. But had he declined, the other miners would have had no segregated holiday.

My greatest concern, however, is for the young ones. How will their parents explain to them this memorable week in their drab lives that they may not share the fun with their tan Canadian playmates?

MURIEL I. SYMINGTON

AMERICAN HOUSING

Fort Wayne, Ind. — The Harry Belafontes and their plight in finding a place to live in New York, U.S.A. attracted international attention no doubt.

No greater slam could be given America than for it to be internationally known that an entertainer of Belafonte's character should be treated with the discrimination he received in America trying to find an apartment.

With no more talk about this shameful incident, let me say I am pleased highly to read in the AFRO that Mr. Belafonte and his family have at last found a place to live in the country where he pays taxes and supports his government.

(Mrs.) HESTER CLARK

Bronx, N.Y. — Harry Belafonte, his wife and son, have found an apartment after looking for one for more than a month. Mr. Belafonte is a colored man and they let him know that in New York City when he tried to rent a decent place to live.

Harry's meeting with Jim crow came when he tried last Oct. 12 to rent an apartment but found the subtle wall of discrimination impregnable. Mr. Belafonte are faced with that and more problems.

And they've got the nerve to call us a democracy.

FRANK HOLMES

AFRAID OF TRUTH

Richmond, Va. — Traitors and their reasons for being been despised and spurned for their treachery.

Today one of Russia's greatest writers is being pilloried because one of his latest novels slightly disparages what is currently going on in Russia and its communism.

Pasternak had indicated that he would rather die than face what Russia is currently meting out to him for finding fault with Russia and what it is doing in the name of communism.

One of the greatest tragedies of the current interracial contest between integration and segregation resides in the fact that whites and colored people are afraid to speak up the truth as they see it.

They fear that they will be called a traitor to their race and cause.

The elections are over and the Democrats literally "swept the earth." Those of us in the South may brace ourselves for the worst, for the worst is surely coming now.

Indirectly, however, I get encouragement from the Democratic landslide.

Shakespeare wrote, "There is a divinity that shapes our ends, rough - hew them how we will."

When the Israelites were journeying in the wilderness with Pharaoh's armies in swift pursuit, the pillar of fire would at times move between Israel and Pharaoh's armies as if to protect God's Israel.

"If the Lord delight in us He will bring us unto the land that he promised unto our fathers."

(Dr.) GORDON B. HANCOCK

AS PRESIDENT

Burbank, Calif. — I read the story your paper carried on Senator Javits' declaration that a colored man could become President of the U.S. by the year 2000. I think Mr. Javit's statement is quite logical.

By the year 2000 A.D., much segregation and discrimination will have been crushed by the rolling wheel of time. Many colored persons will have access to the ballot in places where they now don't vote.

International pressure on America will force the lessening of many evils that now exist making it entirely possible to have a colored President.

Men of color have long been kings, leaders and rulers throughout the history of the world. And I understand that history does repeat itself. Look at what's happening in Africa.

(Mrs.) EVA B. WINGATE

Tampa, Fla. — I've heard them so - called Northern liberals say many a thing in my day, but Senator Javits statement that there could be a colored president by the year 2000, takes the cake.

This is a white man's country now and in 2000 A.D., it'll be more of a white man's country.

Javits is either making pretty speeches to win Northern votes or he's out of his mind. I'd never vote for a colored man as President of this country. Nor would any other redblooded white man with guts.

I'm 62-years-old now and probably won't be around in 2000 A.D. anyway. If I thought there was any truth to Javits' statements, I wouldn't want to be around.

BEN WEST

WE NEED UNITY

McColl, S.C. — There is a need for closer cooperation between the various branches of our race. Every time someone attempts to do something about it, he is labeled "a crackpot."

In addition to being labeled a crackpot, the sponsor's program is labeled a "back to Africa movement."

Therefore, those seeking to establish closer relations between the Africans and colored Americans are hampered by misunderstanding.

We need international racial unity and cooperation as we have never needed anything else. A race, like a nation, cannot endure as half slave and half free.

Colored people all over the world face the same problems — colonial slaves in Africa; economic slaves in Harlem and educational and political discrimination in America.

It would be to the mutual advantage to face it together.

THOMAS C. McNEIL

Capital Spotlight

By Louis Lautier

Time To Appoint Some U. S. Judges

The vacancy on the bench of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia created by the death of Chief Judge Bolitha J. Laws, points up the fact that colored lawyers have no effective voice in the selection of Federal judges.

In the case of District of Columbia courts — Federal and municipal — recommendations are made by the Judiciary Committee of the District of Columbia Bar Association, which has voted to drop its color bar but has not yet admitted a single colored lawyer.

The recommendations of the District of Columbia Bar Association then go to the American Bar Association and, if approved by the Judiciary Committee of that association, they are then forwarded to the Attorney General.

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LUCKILY, the Attorney General is not bound by the nominations which originate in the local-bar associations, but he may disregard them and submit to the President any name or names he chooses.

Latest available figures show that there were actually in fiscal year 1957 330 active Federal judges and 63 retired and resigned judges, with the average number being 384.

Of that number, only four are colored — Judge William H. Hastie of the Third United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Judges Irvin C. Mollison and Scovel Richardson of the United States Customs Court, and Judge Walter A. Gordon of the United States District Court for the Virgin Islands.

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JUDGES HASTIE and Mollison were appointed by former President Harry S. Truman. Judge Hastie had formerly served as judge of the Virgin Islands court by appointment of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Judge Herman E. Moore succeeded Judge Hastie in the Virgin Islands. His commission came from both Presidents Roosevelt and Truman.

President Eisenhower appointed Judge Gordon to succeed Judge Moore, who retired after 20 years of service. The one new judicial appointment made by President Eisenhower was that of Judge Richardson to a court of which a colored judge was already a member.

Eventually, other Federal judicial positions will be filled by colored lawyers. With the large number who have graduated from law school, probable law schools of the country, and the experience some of them have had, the time has come for serious consideration to be given to some of them for appointment to the Supreme Court, the Circuit Court of Appeals, and the District Courts.

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JUDGE HASTIE, a Harvard graduate, who has distinguished himself as a law student, dean of the Howard University Law School, judge of the Virgin Islands, Governor of the Virgin Islands, Civil Aide to the Secretary of War during World War II, and judge of the United States Court of Appeals in Philadelphia, is excellent timber for the Supreme Court.

Likewise, there must be within the District of Columbia a number of colored lawyers, who are qualified for appointment to the District Court here and have had no grievance committee troubles which would disqualify them.

Nothing stops anybody from suggesting the name of any such lawyer to the Attorney General and urging his appointment.

Both the Republican and Democratic parties are bidding for the colored vote as they have never before in the history of the country. To put it baldly, a few Federal judicial appointments of qualified colored persons is not too high a price to pay for that vote.

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THE ROCKEFELLER Foundation has made a three-year grant of $37,500 to the Permanent Committee for the Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise to assist in the preparation of a definitive history of the Supreme Court which is being written by a group of distinguished scholars under that committee's sponsorship.

The major costs of the multivolume history are being paid by the committee from funds bequeathed to the United States by Mr. Justice Holmes prior to World War II.

The committee was named by President Eisenhower from nominations made by the American Philosophical Society, the Association of American Universities, the American Historical Association, and the Association of American Law Schools.

In the history the authors will seek to trace the development of the Court as an exponent of constitutional doctrine, as an agency shaping and reflecting the economic, social, and intellectual evolution of the country, and as an organ of collective decision making.

The aim will be to portray the Court as a living institution and to interpret the interactions between the Court and its cultural environment over a period of more than a century and a half.

From The Work Bench

By Clarence Mitchell

The True Face Of Resistance

New members of Congress and a number of those who have been around a long time would do well to follow the course of events in Alabama. The authorities there are dumb enough to reveal the true face of massive resistance.

The Civil Rights Commission is a useful vehicle for obtaining information on the extent of racial discrimination in the United States. The presence of two former southern governors on the commission is not necessarily fatal to constructive action, but the Dixie cohorts get considerable comfort from this fact.

The more subtle leaders of defiance are keeping the public occupied with talk of interracial marriage, declining education standards and the wisdom of expanding ignorance by keeping schools closed. They know all of this is tommyrot, but this has been a good way of confusing northern liberals and conservatives alike.

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AND TOO often there is solemn head shaking among the good citizens who ought to be giving one hundred per cent support to the desegregation decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court. They suggest that perhaps things would have been different if there had been no school decision.

A few days ago I talked with a group of foreign journalists who asked, "Why didn't the NAACP begin with voting instead of schools?" They seemed to believe that somehow the voting approach would have been less troublesome.

There are many citizens of the United States who ought to remember that the NAACP did begin with voting and it did win the court phase of the ballot battle. But the fight has never really ended because those who rule Dixie know that when that fight is over they will be finished.

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LIKE THE journalists, who can be forgiven because they do not know the history of the racial struggle in this country, members of Congress and good citizens everywhere now have a first hand picture of what the civil rights question really is

Here we have a product of Congress known as the Civil Rights Commission embarking on a simple expedition to find out the truth about racial discrimination in voting. It even appears that at least two members of the commission will be very near-sighted as they make the inquiry. Yet Alabama has shown the animal panic that creatures ranging from rats to lions show when cornered.

Unlike some other sinners in the voting field, Alabama is not willing to take a chance — even with a partly stacked jury. Under the leadership of its attorney general, aided by a misguided young man known as Judge Walter, Alabama does not want anyone to see the sorry system that keeps it politicians in power.

It is quite likely that some of the leaders in that state would be able to accept school desegregation if, in exchange, they could continue to restrict the right to vote as a means of retaining the offices they now hold.

Report From Europe

By Ollie Stewart

Midway Stop To Africa

PARIS — The traffic between the United States and Africa is a two-way affair — and it's growing from month to month. Paris seems to be the midway stop, and exciting here, one gets from the commuters an up-to-date point of view of the Dark Continent and its new importance.

Coming from Africa late in November, William S. Thompson, 4200 New Hampshire Ave., NW Washington, D.C., who is not only an attorney but also president of the National Bar Association, had plenty to say about the new African. Thompson visited Barcelona, Geneva and London during his three-week trip, but his main topic of conversation was Ghana and Nigeria.

"Africans are interested in African investments," he told me. "I went to Ghana to explore business propositions for a group of American investors; and I can say now that things look promising. I also went to invite some Ghana lawyers to attend the National Bar Association convention in Miami during Aug. 29 - 23, 1959. I was entertained in Accra by the chief judge and many other dignitaries — then went on to Lagos where they really made me feel at home. Africa is coming along faster than most people imagine."

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GOING TO AFRICA at about the same time were Dr. and Mrs. Max Yergan, and they, too, spent several days renewing acquaintances in Paris. The Yergans will spend two months in Africa — in Dakar, Sierra Leone, the Ivory Coast, Ghana and Nigeria — then continue their around-the-world trip via India, Burma, Hongkong, Tokyo and Honolulu.

"This is my fourth trip to Africa," Dr. Yergan said to me. "From 1920 until just before the last war, I worked there for 17 years as a YMCA secretary. Last year I was in the Sudan, Central Africa and Rhodesia, and in 1955 it was West Africa.

"I have had a long standing interest in Africa, and everything that happens there is a personal concern of mine. I've known many of the present leaders for many years — some of them when they were students. The new independent nations have a host of problems, but they have good men at the helm. They will make it okay."

• • •

AND NOW a Baltimorean. He is Gorham F. Scott of 1912 Harlem Avenue, who arrived in Gay Paree at the end of November and was due back home early in December. Formerly as an instructor at Boys' Village, and his trip was something he had long been looking forward to.

"I went first (by air) to London," he told me, "then ran across to Copenhagen, Denmark for a week, and about a week! From there I went to Geneva and Rome and Spain — and now Paris! All along the way I've taken movies of interesting scienes, and I'll probably bore my friends when I get back by showing them what-caught my eye."

Lipstick

By LULA JONES GARRETT

Now comes the painful duty of soothing the masculine mind which is agonized over Christmas shopping.

He might learn here that his holiday buying for the little woman need not be a worrisome thing. . . that is, if he looks in the right spots.

He will have no trouble at all in the fur shops. All he has to do is to note whether she has dark brown eyes that match a wild mink coat; platinum tresses that will be enhanced by a Leitha stole; or striking burgundy hair that will take any mink at all.

And any little thing from Tiffany's (where he will also find plenty of standing room) will do.

Or if she is the down-to-earth type, then give her a little bit of earth, a little lot in one of those swank suburbs. . . or maybe a station wagon, looking forward to a birthday gift of a little ranch house.

And if just decoding is too, too much for the busy Master . . . a blank check, with his signature in the right hand corner may not be as romantic, but I assure him, will be just as satisfactory. Happy hunting, Honey.

THOUGHTS OF THE FOUNDER

One of the best ways to spend Christmas is to remember someone who is poorer than we are. While you are making merry, do not forget those whose homes are darkened with poverty and sorrow. Send a word of cheer and above all, send a message of help.

JOHN H. MURPHY SR.
December 22, 1906.

DECEMBER 1958

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
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	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-

		Sun Rises	Sun Sets
Last Quarter	Dec. 1	8:24 a.m.	
New Moon	Dec. 8	12:23 p.m.	
First Quarter	Dec. 17	6:52 p.m.	
Full Moon	Dec. 25	10:54 p.m.	

		Sun Rises	Sun Sets
Wed.,	Dec. 10	7:02 a.m.	4:12 p.m.
Thurs.,	Dec. 11	7:02 a.m.	4:12 p.m.
Fri.,	Dec. 12	7:03 a.m.	4:12 p.m.
Sat.,	Dec. 13	7:04 a.m.	4:12 p.m.
Sun.,	Dec. 14	7:05 a.m.	4:13 p.m.
Mon.,	Dec. 15	7:06 a.m.	4:13 p.m.
Tues.,	Dec. 16	7:06 a.m.	4:13 p.m.

My Favorite Quotation

"The trouble with youth is that it is not permanent. The trouble with life is — that it is so temporary." — Harry Revel

(Submitted by Mr. Joseph C. Hazel, Waterbury, Conn.)

The Weather

Dec. 10	— snow.
Dec. 11, 12, 13	— wind and cold.
Dec. 14, 15, 16	— clearing.

Brave Raging Inferno To Rescue 11 Children

FIRE SCENE—This was the scene at the Watkins and Wells printing shop in Baltimore Tuesday when a fire of undetermined origin did extensive damage. The shop has been in operation since 1939. Damages to apartments owned by Marion Watkins and John W. Holmes in the house above were slight.

'They deserve a special medal'

BALTIMORE

"The flames were leaping everywhere.

"I started up the stairs to try and save the kids but the blaze drove me back.

"One of the mothers was so frightened that it took two men to hold her.

"Nobody really knows what happened. The kids were all in there alone.

"My son-in-law (Charles Hockaday) carried three of the children out. He covered himself with a blanket and crawled under the flames. Just as he left the room with the last child, a stairway collapsed."

Mrs. Alma Johnson of 1230 N. Eden St., was describing the near-tragic fire which gutted two apartment houses in her block Wednesday afternoon.

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QUICK THINKING by heroic policemen, neighbors and firemen saved 11 children who were alone in two apartments at 1200 and 1202 N. Eden St.

The children ranged in age from three weeks to 10 years.

Eyewitnesses were lavish in their praise of rescuers who formed a continuous line from the second-floor window of the three-story brick building at 1202 down to the ground.

As the children were found, they were passed through windows to the men on the ladders and on down the line to safety.

One eyewitness, with tears in her eyes, described the rescuers as real heroes . . . "they really forgot about personal danger. They deserve a special medal."

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THREE OF the near victims who were in the second-floor apartment at 1202 occupied by James and Corrine Bell were unconscious when rescuers reached them.

They were: Janice, 2; Catherine, 3, and Patricia Bell, 4.

At 1200, the home of Mrs. Veronica Johnson, three more children were found unconscious.

They were: Michael, 2; Lloyd Jr., 4; and Jonathan Johnson, 5.

All six children were taken to St. Josephs Hospital where they were treated for smoke inhalation and held for observation.

At AFRO press time their condition was described as good.

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DURING THE fire, Ernest Bell, 6, suffered minor injuries when he jumped 15 feet from a second-floor window.

His fall was broken by William R. Lucas of the 900 block E. 29th St.

Mr. Lucas was among a group of bystanders who formed a circle beneath the windows of the burning building and told the children how to jump into their arms.

Janice, Catherine and Patricia Bell were removed from their home by firemen with the assistance of Patrolmen Ambrose Januchowski and Joseph Skiba who mounted a ladder, and Patrolmen John Martin and Charles Podgimek of the Northeastern District.

Dr. William Subik, a staff member at St. Josephs Hospital who happened to be passing the scene at the time, rendered first aid to the Bell children.

Two other Bell children were led to safety by their 9-year-old sister Carolyn, and their 10-year-old brother James Jr. They were: Keith, who is three weeks-old and Ronald, one year.

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WHILE THAT rescue effort was in progress, Sgt. Casper Ulz of the Northeastern District forced open a first-floor door at 1200, and with the assistance of an unidentified man rescued Michael, Lloyd Jr., Johnathan Johnson.

While assisting with the rescue, Firefighter Walter Rosakowski of Truck Co., No. 5 was overcome by smoke.

He was assisted to safety by Firefighters Arthur Krieder and Milton Penley.

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FIREMEN, backed up by four pieces of firefighting equipment and two ambulances fought the stubborn one-alarm blaze for more than 30 minutes.

While the fire fight was in progress, neighbors told police to find the children's mothers.

One mother, who was visiting in the home of a neighbor at the time, returned to find her apartment going up in smoke.

When she tried to enter the building she was restrained by neighbors.

Tenants of homes on both sides of the burning houses were evacuated by firemen.

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DAMAGES TO the Bell home, and a vacant third floor apartment were extensive.

Investigators expressed a belief that the fire might have started when one of the children spilled kerosene in a second-floor apartment while trying to light a stove.

Damages to the first-floor apartment of Charles and Elizabeth Hockaday at 1202 were confined to smoke and water.

'Bitter end' fight on filibuster

WASHINGTON

"We stand on this as a reasonable solution. We are going to fight it out on this line."

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) spoke. In doing so, he aligned himself with two more liberal senators pledged to fight against Senate filibusters to the bitter end by holding out for a majority vote.

In substance it means that Senator Javits, Sen. Paul Douglas (D.-Ill.) and Sen. Clifford P. Case (R.N.J.) want the Senate rules on filibusters modified to limit debate.

TO THIS END, the bipartisan group of legislators met and decided to hold out for a majority vote in order to change Rule 22, the measure Dixiecrats use to kill any civil rights legislation.

Rule 22, under present circumstances, allows unlimited debate on any given issue. This allows Southerners, for example, to talk on endlessly, never allowing civil rights proposals to be brought for a vote.

A two-thirds vote of the Senate or 66 lawmakers (Alaska's two senators included) is required to stop a filibuster. But first, a motion to change the rules must be advanced. This alone can cause a filibuster.

Senators Douglas, Javits and Case want to limit debate (1) by a two thirds vote of legislators present two days after the filing of a cloture petition by 16 senators or (2) by a majority vote of the total Senate 15 days after a petition is filed.

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"THE PLAN would permit a total of about five weeks of debate before cloture is imposed on any question," Senator Douglas declared.

Senator Javits said the liberal bloc might compromise or yield on the question of debate time, but would not move from its position of the majority rule proposal.

Action toward changing the Senate filibuster rule is expected immediately after the 86th Congress convenes on Jan. 7, 1959.

Knights of St. John confers fourth degree on 50 members

PHILADELPHIA

The supreme officers of the Knights of St. John and the fourth degree ritualistic team visited Philadelphia on Nov. 22 and 23 to confer the fourth degree on a class of 50 members.

The exemplification was held at St. Boniface's Church, Hancock and Diamond Sts., on Nov. 23rd.

The officers and candidates were honored at a reception at St. Boniface's Community Hall, 2139 N. Front Street.

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THE CANDIDATES were from Atlantic City, Baltimore, Washington, D. C. and Philadelphia.

The candidates from Philadelphia were: James Thmon, Charles Weaver, John Kirby, Joseph Lister, Kenneth Booker, Edward O'Neill, Edward Burgert, Kenneth Carroll and Major Barret.

Those from Washington, D.C. were: George W. Gant, Robert Hall, Andrew Edelen, Col. Bernard Johnson, John F. Barnes and George Washington.

The candidates from Maryland were: George Plater, McKinley Winner, James Wood, Joseph Woodward, George Brown, John Brown, Joseph Brown, James W. Butler, James E. Davis, Richard Groves and Col. William Brown.

Those from Atlantic City were: Joseph Guant, Stanley Thompson and Harry Stafford.

The ritual staff who conferred the degrees were: Col. John Bittner, grand master of the Holy Cross Degree; Grand Master Emil Eckert; and the director of Degrees, General Clarence J. Schu, supreme secretary.

The Knights of St. John is a society of Catholic men organized in the United States in the middle of the 19th century by banding together a number of uniformed Catholic semi-military societies under the title "Roman Catholic Union of the Knights of St. John."

It was incorporated by a special act of the legislature of the State of New York and the title was later shortened to "Knights of St. John."

SUPREME OFFICERS of the Knights of St. John who gathered in Philadelphia to confer the fourth degree on a class of 50 members included Col. James Cosgrove, Philadelphia; Sgt. Harry Sclafford, Atlantic City; Col. Bernard C. Johnson, Washington, D.C.; Lt. John Barnes, Washington, D.C.; Major Andrew R. Edelen, Washington, D.C.; Col. Thomas Ryan, Philadelphia; Col. William A. Brown, Maryland; Brig. Gen. Clarence J. Chew, Indiana; Lt. Charles W. Harper, Washington, D.C.; Col. John Wickman, Philadelphia; and Capt. George W. Gant, Washington, D.C.

PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE — Booker T. Alexander, imperial potentate of Shriners (left), and Genoa Washington, deputy imperial potentate (right), talk things over with H. Sanders Angles, chairman of the Fraternal Organizations Committee of the People-to-People Program sponsored by the United States Information Agency during a recent committee meeting in Washington. Mr. Alexander is from Detroit; Mr. Washington, Chicago.

Powell would save $$ millions

NEW YORK — Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D., N.Y.) said last week the abolition of the five borough president offices in New York City would save the taxpayers 25 million dollars.

Announcing simultaneously that he may run for Mayor, Controller or City Council President of New York City in 1961, the 50-year-old Harlem Democrat hinted he would save taxpayer millions of dollars by eliminating those offices.

The minister - politician said he was offered the job of Manhattan Borough President before Hulan E. Jack, but declined because he felt the offices should be abolished.

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HE SPONSORS the idea of filling the offices with "qualified engineers under civil service appointments to save about $25,000,000 a year in patronage and pay roll padding."

Congressman Powell suggested doing away with borough presidents while making it known he hopes to run for one of the city's top offices.

By doing so, he envisions a "political break - through" for colored persons and Puerto Ricans. He also predicted that a minority group member would soon be on a city or state-wide ticket.

Recently re-elected to his eighth term as a U.S. Congressman in Harlem's 16th District, the fiery Powell declared:

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"MAYBE 1961 is the year. I don't know." He did not make a preference to which of the three offices he might be a candidate, but he did say that the City Council presidency would be an "acceptable breakthrough."

He termed the City Council presidency "a more feasible one for a beginning." Included in Powell's scope also for a colored person or Puerto Rican was a U.S. Senatorship or Lieutenant Governorship.

"I've got a good a chance as any other candidate, colored or Puerto Rican, in succession on a city - wide ticket or on a state - wide ticket." He added:

"I've got a political organization and political know-how."

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CONGRESSMAN Powell's remarks were made on radio where he mentioned Jackie Robinson, former Brooklyn Dodger baseball star, Thurgood Marshall, chief NAACP counsel, and Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, United Nation Undersecretary, as a possible future political timber.

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THE 1957 ruling of the Vice President was advisory only. Most likely during the debate he will again be called upon to rule on the question: Do the rules of the Senate continue from one Congress to another?

There is no question as to how Mr. Nixon will rule. But his ruling will bring to his feet Senator Johnson, one of the most astute Majority Leaders that the Senate has ever had.

He may appeal from the ruling or move to table the motion to adopt new rules.

Whatever Senator Johnson does, he will not risk damage to his prestige by defeat at a time when he is hoping to become the Democratic nominee for President.

If the ruling is sustained, the fight will turn on what kind of cloture rule the Senate should adopt.

ADA declares it's time for new 'new deal'

By LOUIS LAUTIER
For the NNPA News Service

WASHINGTON

Americans for Democratic Action interprets the November elections as a demand "for responsible action by the Government to mobilize" for a new "new deal," it was reported Wednesday.

The organization's legislative body directed Congress to get on with action "adequate to meet the urgent economic and social needs that have been so long neglected."

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IN A MEMO to the 86th Congress, Robert R. Nathan, ADA national chairman, called on legislators to initiate programs of substance and effectiveness, not dribbets and postponements.

He emphasized that the electorate in 1960 will judge candidates and parties by their actions in response to the mandates of 1958.

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THE GOALS of the new "new deal," ADA said, should be "to end recession, eliminate slums and provide a decent home for every American family, offer first-class education to "every American child;

"Bring the miracles of modern medical science to "every American, secure equal rights and opportunities and civil liberties for "every" American, and help underdeveloped countries on the way to self-sustaining economic growth.

IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL

Rights law passage requires new rule

WASHINGTON

If civil rights legislation is to be passed during the 86th Congress, which convenes on Jan. 7, Senate Rule 22 must be changed to permit debate to be shut off.

Rule 22, as it is now written, makes it doubly hard to apply cloture and limit debate on a civil rights bill, to which southern Senators are opposed.

The rule provides for limitation of debate by a two-thirds vote of the entire Senate. In the 85th Congress, this rule required the affirmative vote of 64 Senators. Senators, who are absent and do not vote on a cloture motion, are, in effect, counted as voting against it.

With Alaska admitted to the Union, there are now 98 Senators. This raises to 66 the votes required to invoke cloture.

If Senators from the Deep South, except Senator Estes Kefauver of Tennessee, line up solidly against cloture, they would cast 21 negative votes.

Kefauver voted against cloture in 1956, but has said he will never do it again.

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SOUTHERN OPPONENTS of cloture would be joined by Senators from small western states, like Nevada, North Dakota and South Dakota.

The last cloture vote in the Senate on a civil rights bill occurred on a measure to create a fair employment practice commission on July 12, 1950. Cloture was defeated by a vote of 55 to 33.

Senators from outside the South, who voted against cloture then and are still in the Senate, include Carl Hayden of Arizona and Robert S. Kerr of Oklahoma, Democrats, and Karl E. Mundt of South Dakota, Styles Bridges of New Hampshire and Milton R. Young of North Dakota, Republicans.

Senator William Langer, North Dakota Republican, voted for cloture on FEPC,