Police Department Going To The Dogs..

By S. F. YETTE

If you're one of those who thinks the Police Department is going to the dogs, you're partly right, but it's a thing law enforcement officers have been pretty happy about.

In fact, one police officer, Irvin Marders of the Northern Station, says he would "rather work with one dog than two policemen."

The new turn to the dogs, however, has been a distinct jolt to the lawless who are being apprehended more frequently with less wear and tear on police officers.

When officers Marders and William Kerbe go on their patrols on Friday and Saturday nights, they are accompanied by German Shepherds, "Major" and "Turk," the two cop pros on the 14-dog canine staff of the Police Department.

THE PROS weigh 107 and 80 pounds respectively, and are graduates of the 16-week training routine now conducted at Northern Station and nearby grounds.

The other 12 dogs are currently in training with their rookie police masters. The dogs are all German Shepherds except one — a sturdy Doberman Pinscher entitled "the rookie" by his master.

Since Dec. 18, 1956, the Police Department has made use of their trained dogs to search buildings, run down hoodlums and lead the way in tracking down suspects who are in hiding.

In his annual report last week, Police Commissioner James McHeffron said the dogs here differ sharply with the practice in London's Scotland Yard where the world's largest number of police dogs (272) are in service.

In Scotland Yard, the policemen carry no guns, but are well - equipped with big, fast dogs and sticks.

Much emphasis is placed on speed in the local canine corps, too.

Officer Marders said that he "clocked a dog running behind a motorcycle at 30 miles per hour" when he was in the Army canine corps, and claims some of his dogs as "just as fast."

HE FURTHER boasted that one of his dogs, "3 - D," can jump nine feet "from starting position," and can jump a 10-foot barrier with a running start.

The instructors were firm in their preference for German Shepherd dogs, but feel the Doberman Pinscher, as the only acceptable exception.

"They are proving good for police work," Officer Marders said.

The Great Dane, a very large, strong dog, he cited as an example of a good but unsuitable dog for police work.

The Great Dane, he said, is "too strong for his master to handle."

EACH OF the 12 dog - trainees has his own master - trainer who trains with the dog six days per week, and who takes the dog as his own throughout their training and service tenure to police.

Although "Turk" and "Major" have completed their training courses, they still go through the daily routine "to keep them from getting stale," the Chick sentors said.

The training ground for the most part is the walking area around the entrance of the Mordecai Tunnel and in the basement of the Northern Station.

The basement of the Northern Station serves as lecture rooms "for kinds of delinquents — dogs and the rookie police officers," Officer Marders explained.

HEAD OF the training program, Officer Marders is one of two instructors, and teams with the chief instructor, Officer William Kerbe, on the Friday and Saturday night patrols with "Turk" and "Major."

Officer Marders was a sergeant in the Army canine corps during World War II, and remembers it as "the best job I ever had."

Officer Kerbe is a professional dog handler, being licensed by the American Kennel Club, and has been working with dogs for 20 years.

"People are under the altogether false idea that officers Marders said: "But they are not. They do just what they are trained to do."

PRIMARILY, HE said, the dogs are trained "to take hold of an arm and hold the person until an officer arrives."

He adds, however, "if they are holding somebody, and the person gets Tricky, the person is liable to get hurt."

THE INSTRUCTORS insist that "dogs are just like humans; they react differently, and therefore each officer must know his dog well."

They further resemble humans, the men said, in that some of the dogs will finish their course in as few as 12 weeks while it will take others the full 16 weeks.

AT THE beginning of the training period, each dog costs $1,000. The upkeep of each dog costs about $250 per year, the most of it going to food, of course.

The dogs eat only once a day, but the consistent meal is calculated to keep them lightning-thin, but strong.

The daily feed consists of one pound of horse meat and two pounds of kibble (vitamin - enriched bran).

To keep in shape, the officers take the dogs on two four-mile hikes each day, with the remainder of the training day spent in perfecting the dogs' skills of sealing (climbing), attacking (taking an arm), jumping, and searching buildings.

THE INSTRUCTORS explained that each of the dogs has a "specialty," but they all learn basic obedience first.

"First," Officer Marders said, "they must learn to sit, stay, down, come, heel, watch 'em, get 'em and search and seek."

Morales are not used on the dogs, the reasoning being that they must get along together since they will have to work together after training.

"We don't take vicious dogs, Officer Marders said. "They are all given to us by different people, but we take only dogs with good backgrounds."

All of the dogs are pedigreed.

OFFICER MARDERS, who says that the dogs "have no disparaging as such," reported that their only shortcoming at the end of their training is that they cannot talk.

He added, however, that they do "what they are trained to do."

Their advantages are unmistakable, the trainers say.

"Lots of policemen can't make somebody mosie along, but the dogs, without doing anything," Officer Marders said.

"They have senses we don't have. You can take a dog and search a three - story building in 20 minutes," he continued. "They know the minute they hit the door whether there is anyone in the room. They can count too."

Officer Kerbe remembered that "they can hear a supersonic sound that you can't hear. But the same pitch cannot be heard by each dog. They differ in sensitivity," he said.

THE OFFICERS explained that they carry pistols, but not sticks, when they are on patrol with the dogs.

"They (the dogs) are our sticks," Officer Marders said. "Suspects were never to run when they see our dogs."

The custom of carrying no sticks with the dogs here differs sharply with the practice in London's Scotland Yard where the world's largest number of police dogs (272) are in service.

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TWO ROOKIES—Rookie police officer Arthur Farrow stands beside his companion in training, "Doby," the only one of 14 dog trainees that is not a German Shepherd. A Doberman Pinscher, "Doby" is referred to as "the quiet one" by his trainer-master who says the strong 70-pounder "seldom barks, and gets along well with all the other dogs."

AFRO Staff Photos By I. Henry Phillips

TWO OLD PROS—Officer Irvin Marders poses with "Major," a 107-pound German Shepherd in one of the lecture rooms of the training school. "Major" has completed 16 weeks of training under Officer Marders, and makes the rounds with him Friday and Saturday nights. Officer Marder says he "would rather work with one dog than two policemen. That's for sure."

ON THE ATTACK—Officer William Kerbe holds tight to the leash as he gives the "attack" command to "Turk," a well-trained 80-pound German Shepherd police dog during a practice session at Northern Station. Officer Kerbe, a professional dog-trainer for 20 years, is one of two officers who currently patrols Baltimore with the dogs.

NEW LICENSE TAG—Mrs. Hilda Spriggs, 1117 N. Fulton Ave., a junior clerk at the Motor Vehicle License Bureau, displays a sample 1957 Maryland auto license. This year's tag has white letters on a green background—the opposite of last year's color design. Other employees at their desks are, from left—Mary Jane Selby, Mrs. Barbara Turpin, and Mrs. Rebecca Levin.

DMV integration 'smooth as ribbon'

"It's been just as smooth as a ribbon. I'd say it's been about 100 per cent, and I can't see any reason why it should have been otherwise."

Frank Small Jr., commissioner of the Department of Motor Vehicles, was speaking of employment integration in his office where 28 colored clerks have been integrated into a staff of 409 persons.

This state office which will issue about 1,900,000 passenger car tags this year, is located at Guilford Ave., at 21st St.

The department issues all Maryland drivers' licenses, and is responsible for the titling and registering of all cars operating in the state.

MR. SMALL has been commissioner since the Fall of 1955, appointed by Governor McKeldin to the post after he had failed to win a Second term to the U.S. Congress from the Fifth Congressional District in 1954.

A long-time Republican politician, Mr. Small, started the integration program immediately after taking office in 1955.

"All of our employees are under the merit system," he said.

"As we have needed to fill employee vacancies, we go to the qualified list from the State Employment Commission and make our recruits from there. They all have to pass an examination to qualify.

"AS FAR as I am concerned, we just take qualified applications," he said. "I don't ask them what their religion, ancestry or race is — it's none of my business."

Mr. Small, a native of Prince Georges County, has recently tendered his resignation to Governor McKeldin, and is expected to return to private business when the Governor appoints a successor.

There are strong indications that Mr. Small's successor will be William E. Voyce, president of Brooklyn Motors Co. in Brooklyn, Md.

Mr. Voyce told the AFRO this week that if he is appointed to the post that he "would certainly follow the policies already established" by Commissioner Small.

I, ANNAPOLIS this week, there was talk among some city senators that the Voyce appointment would be delayed because of a report that he might not follow the hiring policies set by Mr. Small.

Commenting on this, Mr. Voyce told the AFRO: "I don't know where they got that story from (that he was opposed to integration.)

in my own firm," he added, **pointing out that one 20 - year man is in charge of getting new cars ready for delivery; two work the used car lot and, two are in the used car service department.**

He said he has no colored salesmen or clerks.

Mr. Voyce states: "I know what the court has set up, and I know if they're qualified (colored people) you take them. Certainly, I would continue the policy set up by Mr. Small he concluded.

DURING THIS BUSY season at the motor vehicle office, the workers are seen moving about their jobs with little or no regard for race differences.

In fact, the personnel department did not know the number of colored persons employed at the bureau.

As one department spokesman put it, "We had to go and count noses to get the number when the question was raised."

Another spokesman pointed out that "We don't keep records according to race. There's no segregation here."

DEPUTY Commissioner Rudy W. Dana said that the price of this year's tag has not changed, and the same colors (green and white) will be used on them this year.

This year's tags, however, have a green background with white letters, the opposite of last year's plates.

They usually go on sale the first business day after George Washington's birthday (Feb. 22), making this year's opening day of sales Feb. 25, or thereabouts, the department said.

Fees for cars under 3700 pounds are $15, while the fees for all over 3700 pounds are set at $23.

Tags must be displayed on motorcycles and privately-owned passenger cars after midnight Mar. 31. For all other vehicles, the tags must be displayed by midnight Apr. 30, and not go on sale until Apr. 1.

Mrs. Tingle astounds doctors; once blind, regains eyesight

By ELIZABETH M. OLIVER

"I visited the Royal Palace in England and saw the King and Queen on their thrones when I was a young girl.

"But most exciting of all, I was present at St. Peters in Rome when they brought The Pope in for the ceremonies in his golden chair and he blessed us all."

Thus begins the exciting story of luxury in far away lands of a lucky seamstress, sitting companion and nurse, who nevertheless did not overlook a chance to help the less fortunate.

Mrs. Lillian Stewart Tingle, 1711 Westwood Ave., a jolly, little, lady with continental airs, was telling the AFRO Wednesday about her life of adventure and travel.

Unlike most people who can only dream of "going places," she has been to Africa, Rome, Paris, Pompei, the Panama and Suez Canals and has seen Vesuvius erupt.

EMPLOYED FOR 40 years as seamstress for three maiden ladies and their wealthy mother, Mrs. Tingle has traveled the world first class.

"The ladies were wonderful to me from the time I went with them right out of high school until I took sick a few months ago," she explained, "and never did I travel except on equality with them. They considered me as one of them."

Mrs. Tingle smiled as she recalled the pleasant days, but seemed somewhat distressed as she told of her recent illness.

Now recuperating from a critical eye condition which required two major operations, Mrs. Tingle is resting in her pleasant home under the watchful eye of her devoted husband, Samuel J. Tingle, a retired silversmith employee.

AMONG HER many friends and fellow churchmembers of Metropolitan Methodist Church, who visit her, send cards and get-well greetings, is her "pal" of 22 years, Mrs. Minnie Jones, who pampers her, jokes with her, and caters to her every wish, encourages her to see again.

"I am seeing better every day," Mrs. Tingle said, as the two laughed together.

They soon forgot that a day or so go Mrs. Tingle was completely blind as the result of her illness.

She states that she entered Presbyterian Hospital on Labor Day, underwent two serious operations, and attending physicians expected her to regain her sight.

Doctors have expressed surprise at her rapid recovery.

But, Mrs. Jones, who is the wife of William Jones, the tailor, and who is a seamstress second only to Mrs. Tingle, discouraged her friend from talking about the days of her illness and asked her to tell about the time she was kidnaped by an Arab in Africa.

in foreign laands," Mrs. Tingle continued, happily, and this time were were in North Africa.

"The narrow, alley-like streets, called bazaars, were lined with Arabians selling the most beautiful rugs, baskets, perfumes and all the lovely things women like to buy.

"The native people watched me closely for they were not accustomed to seeing colored women dressed in European apparel.

"An Arab snatched me and attempted to carry me away.

"I screamed and my ladies came running. They hit the Arab, scratched him and beat him until he turned me loose.

"When we returned to New York we read in the Times that a maid who traveled with a family in Africa had been kidnaped just as I was, but this woman was never seen again."

BOTH MRS. TINGLE and Mrs. Jones shook with laughter but became more serious as Mrs. Jones requested that her friend relate things dear to her heart, and tell of the many fine seams she has sewn.

"In those day the ladies wore long dressed to ankles, whether aboard ship or in the hotels or at home. I made their clothes as well as my own from fine organdies, silks, satins, Irish laces, lawn and voile," Mrs. Tingle said.

"While abroad we purchased materials of all kinds and souvenirs from everywhere. When we entered Customs, the officials gasped at all the packages we had."

Here Mrs. Tingle told another tale of wonder and how the father of her employers obtained his wealth from gold discovered in California.

A LIFE long member of Metropolitan Methodist Church, where she was christened at birth, Mrs. Tingle stated that she still has the color pictures taken on her travels in other lands and here in the States and Canada.

She has shown them to many church audiences and schools, has given lectures in Baltimore, Washington, on the Eastern Shore, (her husband's home) in Virginia, and California.

"I am proud of having been so fortunate to be able to travel," Mrs. Tingle said, "but I must tell of the great honor I was accorded by the members of my church.

"I was made first president of the Woman's Society of Christian Service and served for two terms."

HERE MRS. Jones explained: "That position carries with it the name of being the highest honor in the Methodist Church.

"You see, after the North, South and Methodist Episcopal churches merged, all the women were united under this one big organization, and my friend was reelected to serve a second term."

For 22 years, Mrs. Tingle was president of the board of managers of the auxiliary of the N.M. Carroll Home for the Aged.

In addition, she is a communion stewardess and chairman of the 4th Committee on the Commission of Membership and Evangelism, and serves as chairman of the Kelly Jackson Reading and Writing Circle.

"BUT MOST of all," added Mrs. Jones, "she has devoted her life to the care of the sick, and from her houfs here she has reared two orphaned girls, has seen them through school and has started them on careers."

Mrs. Tingle has shewis, marble, jewelry boxes and a wealth of other valuable articles from her tour of the world, and as her "pal", Mrs. Jones says, "she hasn't told you one-half the story."

Mr. Tingle was employed for 40 years before his retirement by Gideon Steiff as a butler, and went with him into his first store.

At home now because he isn't so well," Mr. Tingle enjoys reminiscing" with his wife, listens for the "one hundred time" to her stories of long ago and far away places.

MRS. LILLIAN S. TINGLE
Doctors said she wouldn't see again but she did

BEGINNER'S LUCK — Diana Smith greeted the world with a lusty yell then startled her mother, Mrs. Jewell Smith, of 932 McDonogh St., by showing off her two teeth. Doctors at City Hospitals, where Diana was born on Thursday, described the occurrence as "very rare" stating that only one other baby had been born at that hospital with teeth during the past three years. Pediatricians declined to state the numerical frequency of such births and said that the teeth usually would have to be extracted, since they are so unstable as to offer danger of being swallowed by the infant.

Baby born with teeth; mother's 'speechless'

"I was so surprised, I couldn't talk.

"I had heard about such things but I never thought it would happen in this family."

That was the comment of a joyful mother who gave birth to a girl born with two teeth last Thursday at City Hospitals.

ACCORDING to Mrs. Jewel Smith of 932 McDonogh St., people have been coming in all the week to look at Diane. It's hard to believe.

"I think she likes seeing the visitors."

Mr. and Mrs. Freddie Smith are the parents of three other children. They are Lena, 3; Freddie Jr., 2; and Bobby 1.

—'Don't love him..?

(Continued from Page 1)

Ann, as he tenderly called her, was quite calm.

"I don't hate him," she said as she sat and waited, "but he don't think I love him anymore.

"I was really hurt when I found out what he had done. He had a quick temper. I think he must have lost his head.

MISS CAMPBELL was speaking only minutes before she was to give her testimony which helped send Hunt to the electric chair.

An attractive, smooth brown-skinned girl, she appears to be younger than her 22 years. She has a quiet manner and does not look like the type of young woman given to tears.

Contrary to this impression, Jo Ann cried throughout the morning session of the 16th day trial when Hunt was condemned to die in the electric chair, and she broke into uncontrolled tears and sobs when the jury returned the first-degree murder verdict.

According to Ricky, they met in June, 1956, when she was an usherette at Baltimore's Royal Theatre.

Asked who her two children look like, Miss Campbell replied:

"They don't look like me. Martin, the boy, looks like his father." (He is 6 months old.)

She also stated that the oldest child, Constance, is in Virginia with her mother while her cousin Mrs. Dorothy Johnson in Baltimore has the infant who was born in August, two months after Ricky had his wife.

"I lived with him off and on from 1953 until the day he went to New Brunswick in June, 1956," Miss Campbell continued in testimony before the court.

He said he has no colored salesmen or clerks.

According to Hunt, he saw Jo Ann for the first time on a Sunday night after a show at the Royal.

His wife was away from him at the time with her sisters in New Brunswick.

"My wife came back July 4 and I left Jo Ann," he testified.

HUNT, HOWEVER, told the court that he saw Jo Ann "lots of times" after his wife returned to him.

"I was taking chemistry in college," Miss Campbell said, "and I liked it, but I don't think I'll ever go back to school. I couldn't stick."

Miss Campbell was a student at Virginia Union University in Richmond, and according to classmates, Hunt visited her there in 1955 and 1956. He referred to these visits during his testimony.

"Yes, I visited her while she was in school and when she was working in New York," Hunt said.

He also stated that when he visited his wife in New Jersey, he journeyed to New York to see Jo Ann.

ASKED BY Prosecutor Warren Wilentz when his and Jo Ann's first child was born, Hunt replied readily:

"July 12, 1955."

Asked when Jo Ann told him she was again pregnant, Hunt replied: "In January, 1956."

According to Hunt's testimony, on June 3, 1956, he was living with Jo Ann again at 2950 W. North Ave., the Baltimore home of Mrs. Rosalie Washington as "Mr. and Mrs. Larry Hunt," when he decided he was going to New Brunswick to get his wife and children.

"I moved back to Baltimore April, 1956," Miss Campbell said. "I had been in Virginia with my people."

According to Hunt, he called her on the phone and Jo Ann informed him that she was coming back to him.

ASKED IF HE had supported her from April until June, just before he killed his wife, Hunt said:

"From April to June I never gave her any money. After the first child was born, I gave her the money from my riders when I was working at Sparrows Point."

Hunt admitted that this was all the money he ever gave Miss Campbell for the two children.

After the fatal shooting of his wife on June 20, Hunt returned by freight car to Jo Ann and she took care of his wounds.

"I told Jo Ann I got in some trouble with my in-laws and that I did some shooting," Hunt said.

"We spent some time in Druid Hill Park, got a taxi and went by the AFRO office and got a paper."

(Editor's Note: AFRO reporters saw the couple when they arrived at the Eutaw St. office to purchase a paper. Police were notified. However Hunt eluded Baltimore police. He was captured two months later in California.)

"I CALLED Jo Ann from California," Hunt admitted before the court.

It was also reported that Hunt wrote to Jo Ann a letter in July, instructed her to leave the baby at the hospital as soon as it was born in August, and come to California to him.

"All was well in California," according to Hunt's July letter.

Hunt had received employment at an Ford assembly plant in Los Angeles, was working every day under the assumed name of Robert Brooks.

By the time their second child was born in August, Hunt had been picked up by the FBI for the brutal, June 20 slaying of his wife.

The death bullet which pierced Mrs. Hunt's body from back to front, also went through the body of Hunt's legitimate infant baby girl, Ivy.

"DID YOU ever break up with Jo Ann?" Mr. Wilentz asked Hunt on the witness stand.

"I can't answer that with yes or no," Hunt replied.

"Jo Ann and I discussed it before I went to New Jersey to get my wife and children. She said for me to go ahead.

"Jo Ann would have been content with anything that happened.

"I told her I wanted to get my wife and children."

Miss Campbell's fatal testimony which helped convict her "temporary" lover was as follows:

"I asked Richard what had happened when he returned from Baltimore," she said.

"DID HE SAY he knew he shot his wife, Helen?" the prosecutor said.

"Yes," Miss Campbell replied. "He said he knew he had shot his wife and he thought he had shot his brother-in-law."

"When you spoke to Hunt about the episode didn't he say he had shot Helen and a man?"

"Yes," Miss Campbell testified.

Hunt, who was the father of three children by his mate, Helen Hawkins, the woman he killed, testified he did not aim at his wife, did not know whom he shot.

His testimony brought wrath from Prosecutor Wilentz, who asked the jury in summation, "How can you stand that stale? How can you stomach that pack of lies?"

Goodman for free legal aid

ANNAPOLIS— A bill now being prepared by State Sen. Philip H. Goodman (D. Fifth) would create a public defender's office in Baltimore City to provide legal assistance for those found unable to employ an attorney.

Under the present setup persons unable to employ lawyers when they appear in criminal court are provided with the services of court appointed attorneys.

"Last year these lawyers cost the city $54,000 and still the people who were their clients did not receive what they should have received.

"The fees were so small that the lawyers could not employ investigators and thus assure their clients of a fairly - prepared, presented," Senator Goodman said.

AS OUTLINED by the senator the bill would set up an office of the public defender and would be equipped with two investigators and two assistants.

Senator Goodman said his plan was based on similar operations in California and other states.

"I don't think it would cost any more than court appointed lawyers cost now," he added.

Ricky gets 'last mile' hair cut

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.: "He is eating very well, sleeping okay, and has presented no problem. He's just taking it easy."

Chief Deputy Arthur Edmonds of the New Jersey State Penitentiary was telling the AFRO Thursday about Richard L. (Ricky) Hunt, convicted murderer, who is lodged in the death house there awaiting execution in the electric chair.

The Baltimore truck driver is scheduled to die "any day after Sunday, March 10" for the pistol killing of his wife, Helen, last June 20 here in New Brunswick.

"He looks different because all his hair is cut off," Mr. Edmonds said.

He explained that all prisoners must have their heads shaved for medical reasons.

IN DESCRIBING Hunt's cell, Mr. Edmonds said it was located in the separate death house building within the prison walls not far from the hospital.

"Hunt is entirely alone with in his cell which has a basin in which he washes and shaves by using a razor. He is able to listen to a choice of three radio stations.

"He does not come out that cell except once a week on his bath day then he is escorted to the shower closeby, given a shower and a hair cut when necessary, and then back he goes," Mr. Edmonds said.

He added: "No one leaves the deathhouse except to go out the final door or the one to freedom and we never had anyone to go free that I know of."

"ONLY HUNT'S next-of-kin may visit him, the chief deputy said, and Hunt's list of visitors has not yet been approved.

"He wrote a letter but it has not gone out yet. It has to be approved by the warden," Mr. Edmonds said.

According to the Middlesex County Prosecutor Warren Wilentz at New Brunswick, N.J., no appeal has been filed for Ricky.

"Three months are allowed as time in which to make the appeal, however," Mr. Wilentz said."

Should it come after the first of March, Hunt will be given a stay of execution pending the appeal.

According to New Jersey law an appeal must be filed when a death sentence is given."

New hotel to be opened to all

Baltimore's iron curtain of racial restriction in hotels is scheduled to be lifted on Feb. 15.

That is the date when the new Northern Hotel is to be opened at 304 North Ave.

The hotel is to be operated by Northern Hotel, Inc., with J. Charles Beasley as president; Milton C. Dorsey, vice president; and Mrs. Frances Beasley as secretary-treasurer.

The company which has been incorporated at $100,000, is offering stock for sale to the public. Plans are already in the making for the opening of a 200-room downtown facility sometime this fall, Mr. Beasley said.

—Mr. Groundhog

(Continued from Page 1)

cold weather is over—usually a couple of months.

BUT, AS you know, if the day is cloudy, he can't find his shadow, and he'll stay above ground, pretty sure the weather will continue to be mild.

Herbert L. Alkire, the weatherman who stays above ground the year around at Friendship Airport, says that Mr. Groundhog will not likely find his shadow tomorrow (Saturday) because the sun will be blighted out by heavy dark clouds that will sprinkle rain around the Baltimore area.

That means, if you're still with your legend, that the weather for the next two months will be mild, and winter can be considered pretty much over for this season.

But to help you place the odds, we'd better recall that our little underground prophet has been wrong seven of the last 10 seasons, for a specious 300 average—barely enough to stay in the league.

HERE'S the play - by - play since 1947:

1947: saw his shadow (partly cloudy). February was cold with snow above normal. March was cold with snow below normal. Groundhog was RIGHT.

1948: saw his shadow (mostly clear). February had normal temperatures with snow above normal. March was warm with snow below normal. Mr. Groundhog was RIGHT.

1949: saw his shadow (clear). February was warm with snow above normal. Mr. Groundhog was WRONG.

1950: could not see his shadow (rain and fog). February was warm with below normal snowfall. March was cold, but with below normal snowfall. Mr. Groundhog was RIGHT.

1951: saw his shadow (clear). February and March both warm and below normal in snowfall. Mr. Groundhog was WRONG.

1952: saw his shadow (although mostly overcast). February was warm with below normal snowfall. March had normal temperatures with above normal snowfall. Mr. Groundhog was WRONG.

1953: saw his shadow (clear). February and March were both warm and below normal in snowfall. Mr. Groundhog was WRONG.

1954: saw his shadow (some breaks in cloudiness). February and March were warm and below normal in snowfall. Mr. Groundhog was WRONG.

1955: could not see his shadow (snow and sleet). February had normal temperatures but registered only inches of snow. March was warm with below normal snow. Mr. Groundhog was WRONG.

1956: could not see his shadow (rain and fog). February saw him pen warm weather and snow below normal. But March let him down with cold and heavy snow. Again, Mr. Groundhog was WRONG.

Now that we look at it again, this guy has been wrong six of the last seven years after getting off to a pretty fair start (two out of three).

Could the little fellow be getting old?

—Special casket

(Continued from Page 1)

work who did an outstanding job."

Speaking briefly at the funeral, he said further: "She has collected her debits. She demonstrated Christian kindness."

Surviving Mrs. Robinson are her husband, James Edward Robinson; a daughter, Mrs. Emily L. Venerable, Baltimore; and a sister, Mrs. Ethel Ralph Taylor of Washington.

Also, two step - grandchildren and a niece, Mrs. Rosie Butler.

Eight pallbearers were used to carry the remains from the Katie Williams Funeral Home, where services were conducted. An extra size grave was necessary in Mt. Auburn Cemetery.

This marked the first time in 15 years, the funeral home has had to employ an extra casket.

The Rev. William I. Evans, pastor of Olivet Baptist Church, officiated at the funeral service.

Interment was attended by more than 100 relatives and friends.

IN HIS eulogy, the Rev. Mr. Evans said:

"The suffering of this present time is not worthy to be the glory that will be revealed to us. Death is the certainty that is simple a changing of trains at the junction, a passing on to eternity."

Telegrams and resolutions were read by friends and co-workers of the deceased woman.

Also on the program were solos by Mrs. Phyllis Stevenson and Mrs. Marion Bates.

Pallbearers were Frank Perrow, George Washington, Arthur Hollomon, Thomas Porter, Charles Green, Leroy Williams, James Holbrary, and Herman West, funeral director's aide.

A NATIVE of Baltimore, Mrs. Robinson was the daughter of the late Grace and Clarence Fauntleroy. She was educated in the parochial and public schools of the city.

For the past 19 years and six months, she was employed at the Mutual Benefit Society. At the time of her death, she was a debit manager.

Theodore Kess, described Mrs. Robinson as a "jolly, very conscientious person in her

Gordon's to be renovated

"More and more, we need to obtain those places that have become institutions. That was the reason we had in mind in purchasing Gordon's."

So declared the Rev. John Tilley, pastor of the Metropolitan Baptist Church this week in discussing the old Gordon's Restaurant with an AFRO reporter.

The Rev. Mr. Tilley is recording secretary of a group of professional people who last January 11 purchased Gordon's Restaurant at a public auction for $8,400.

The Rev. Mr. Tilley explained that the organization of professional people had not met in several weeks because most are out of town attending a convention in Hot Spings Ak. and said, however that the group will concentrate on getting their financial plans straight, initially.

Financial secretary of the newly formed group is James L. Moore, pastor of Sharon Baptist Church told the AFRO, shortly after Gordon's was purchased: "We are planning on renovating it from top to bottom."

McKeldin's answers on integration

By SAMUEL A. HAYNES

NEW YORK — Intermarriage, the alleged inability of colored Americans to make fast progress in winning greater respect from white people and the pace of integration in Maryland were among questions answered here Wednesday by Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin in a Town Hall lecture.

The chief executive of Maryland spoke on "The Battle Issue in Segration."

Here are the questions asked and his answers:

Q. WOULD YOU make some remarks concerning the subject of interracial marriages?

A.—"If a white man wants to marry a colored woman, that's his business. Colored men in general don't want to marry white women.

"Intermarriage is the exception, not the general rule. I have no fear of it."

Q. WHY DON'T colored people make more of their educational gains in spite of the white man's respect?

A. "I think colored Americans are making remarkable progress. (A spontaneous applause greeted the governor's words).

"They are only 90 years out of slavery. They have produced five millionaires in Atlanta alone and built the big insurance company in Durham, N.C.

"THEY WILL make still faster progress now that integration is here.

"They are coming into a freedom to which they have not been accustomed.

"Some of them will do some obnoxious things — we have obnoxious people in all races—but we must be tolerant and patient. They will come out all right.

Q. WHAT HAVE you done when you went state to meet the problem of integration?

A. "Because of my family background and training, I have always responded to segregation.

"When I was mayor of Baltimore, I appointed the first colored person to the board of education.

"I built the first camp for colored children, and gave them the Chick Webb Recreation Center, named for one of their outstanding musicians, now deceased.

"THE BALTIMORE Symphony Orchestra didn't play for colored people. I exercised my influence and they integrated.

"As governor, I appointed two qualified colored lawyers as judges.

"I also appointed Simon Sobeloff as solicitor general and President Eisenhower appointed him to the U.S. Circuit Court Bench.

"THERE WAS only one small disturbance after we integated the Baltimore schools.

"In Baltimore County, school integration is proceeding slowly but positively.

"Despite threats and fears because of integration in Baltimore, where we have 250,000 colored people, and throughout the state, we are doing fine.

Q. HAS THIS speech ever been delivered in the South?

A. "No. But I delivered a more severe speech to the American civilization. It cannot be treated in isolation."

APPLAUDING the findings of the Swedish sociologist, Governor McKeldin declared:

"I agree that they (American racial problems) are crucial. In fact, I think they are the most important part of Myrdal's contribution to the question; and

"I believe that our neglect of what they imply is responsible for most of our difficulties, perhaps four fifths of our difficulties, in dealing with issues involving race relations.

"The development of a correct understanding and a conscientious application of this idea is, therefore, the basic issue in segregation, or in anything else involving minority rights."

"THE MARYLANDER added:

"All men are created equal and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights.'

"These words from the Declaration of Independence are believe, the pivot on which the whole American system turns.

"Reject them and all the rest promptly comes apart.

"Reject them and the whole history of the republic loses its meaning. They cannot be rejected without rejecting American: ism.

"THEY ARE however, merely a general statement of principle and all general principles must be interpreted before they can be successfully applied in specific instances.

"It is in the business of interpretation that disputes give rise to problems.

"We have been discussing the meaning of 'inalienable rights' ever since the government was founded, and the rights of the colored minority are only one part, although a very large part, of human rights in general."

AT THIS point, Governor McKeldin called attention to the fact that, in the debate over segregation, the distinction between "inalienable" and "unlimited" rights "seems to have been lost."

"Nobody who speaks English," he said, "would claim that the words 'inalienable' and 'unlimited,' mean the same thing.

"We have extremists on both sides who appear to be obsessed with the notion that no rights exist except their own and where ever men allow themselves to cherish that delusion conflict is inevitable.

"BUT THE remedy for this condition is not in law; it is in persuading the deluded to accept the truth, to recognize the fact that their rights, while inalienable, do not cover the rights of anyone else in the exact point when your rights begin.

"The determination of that point is, therefore, the basic issue.

"For the border line between your rights and mine cannot be fixed . . . it changes with changing circumstances and its location is a matter of continuous adjustment."

GOVERNOR McKELDIN had this to say about the violence that is current in the South because of the Supreme Court's rulings in favor of integrated schools and bus accommoda-

—McKeldin condemns

(Continued from Page 1)

tions:

"I cannot share the pessimism of those who are in the depth of woe because the rejection of the principle of racial segregation in the schools has provoked dissent so vigorous that hometimes it edges on violence.

"I regret this disturbance. I regard it as potentially dangerous and I am anxious about the outcome.

"But I consider it perfectly natural and I do not believe it is a symptom of any new and terrible infection that has invaded the body politic."

ADMITTING THAT "blundering incompetence in administration of the law could multiply that danger (violence over integration) many times, the governor recommended three steps to avoid "fatal blundering" in this matter.

1. "To realize to what a very limited extent this dispute is justiciable.

2. "An admission that what the Declaration of Independence calls 'a decent respect to the opinions of mankind' is a binding obligation on us in all the relations of life, including race relations.

3. "A reversion to the first principle, will not say of Christianity, but of every spiritual religion that has ever existed.

"THIS IS THE principle that a man is responsible before God, if you are religious, or before the judgment of mankind, if you are merely ethical, for his own conduct.

"Out of the development of this own moral character is his first duty, whether to God or to his fellow man.

Governor McKeldin told a cheering audience that he disagreed with those among his fellow southerners who are demanding that "racial segregation in the schools" to preserve white supremacy.

"I do not believe," he said, "either the honesty or the intelligence of those southerns who are so perturbed about the future of the white race.

"BUT I DO differ with those among them who are relying of racial segregation in the schools to secure their future.

"I believe that it is a method of dubious value.

"I believe that any race aspiring to dominance throughout the reaches of the future can achieve its aspiration by one method only.

"AND THAT is the method of strengthening its character by according equal and exact justice to all men, under all circumstances and at all times.

Agreeing with Myrdal that racial segregation is primarily a matter of attitude, the governor said.

"This is so because the overwhelming weight of power, social, political and economic, is on the side of the white race in this country; and where powerlies, there also lies responsibility.

"The colored minority is too small and too weak to have any hope of success in an appeal to force.

"THE FINAL appeal is not to the Supreme Court, as representing the power of law, but to the conscience of the white man."

In the question and answer period that followed his lecture sponsored jointly by Town Hall and New York University, Governor McKeldin defended the right of any American who wishes, to intermarry and praised the "remarkable" progress colored Americans have made under terrific odds.

His illuminating answers will be found in another story elsewhere in this edition.

John Franklin to go before parole board

John Franklin, popular sportsman, sentenced nearly a year ago in the Slim Myers numbers case, was eligible for parole January 12, from the House of Correction at Jessups.

The Department of Parole and Probation said that Mr. Franklin's case will be heard by the Parole Board on February 12, at which time they will decide whether or not he will be released on parole.

Mr. Franklin was sentenced along with Alonzo (Slim) Myers, following the break-up of what police called a $6 million-a-year numbers ring.

SLIM MYERS former owner of the Club Tijuana was released from the House of Correction three weeks ago, after serving nearly 11 months of a two-year-lottery sentence.

He is currently employed by a food company.

Mr. Franklin was sentenced to three years and fined $2,000 and has served not quite a year.

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