Walbrook Union Trust Branch has a new look

The Walbrook Branch of the Union Trust Company, one of the 29 offices of the banking chain, has a new look.

Since February, the seven tellers have been integrated and it is the consensus of all concerned that it's working "just wonderful."

The team of colored teller-trainees . are Mesdames Georgianna P. Bernard, 1815 Edmondson Ave., and Dorothy Brown, 1550 Argyle Ave.

Mrs. Bernard, enrolled in Morgan State College evening school, began work March 27.

* * *

ALTHOUGH SHE first wanted to be an English teacher, Mrs. Bernard said, she has become fascinated with the banking business and intends to make it a career.

"I just love it," is the way she describes her new profession.

She is a staunch member and worker at the Rehoboth Church of God and Christ where she teaches Sunday school.

Mrs. Brown, former student at Shaw University in her native North Carolina and the School of Accounting in NYC, took her place behind the cage last February.

* * *

SHE AND HER chauffeur-husband, Briscoe, are also childless. "But we have five puppies," she smiled in an interview with the AFRO.

Duties of tellers, as outlined by Mrs. Alice Wilkinson, assistant manager, and Vernon A. Koenke, manager-at-large, are:

Receiving deposits, handling withdrawals, accepting gas and telephone payments, and maintaining accurate and up-to-date records of all such transactions.

* * *

IN ADDITION to specified training, Mrs. Wilkinson states the major requirement of tellers is the ability to concentrate.

"Naturally," she adds, "integrity, honesty, and the ability to meet and deal with the public are other must ingredients."

Mr. Koeneke, who was pinchhitting for Albert Reichert, manager, said the new tellers will be carried in the trainee category for an indefinite period.

They will be given regular teller ratings by the main office, when performance records show they have acquired the necessary proficiency and skill.

Commenting on the new era at the Walbrook Branch, Mrs. Wilkinson, who has been with the firm for 10 years, said:

"There has been no difference in attitudes from either customers or employees. It just seem to be a natural thing."

* * *

MRS. WILKINSON said 85 per cent of the bank's customers are colored.

Today, she added, the bulk of business involves personal banking needs, — deposits, withdrawals, bill paying, etc. —for neighborhood customers.

Before becoming a "neighborhood" bank, according to Mrs. Wilkinson, the office handled banking services for many large business firms.

The friendly manager also cleared up popular misconceptions surrounding the old adage of "banker's hours."

Tellers report for work at 8:30 a.m. and as far as the public is concerned, work cease at 2 p.m. Nothing could be more inaccurate.

"That's when the real work begins," Mr. Koeneke declares.

The period between 2 and 4:30 p.m. is known as "settlement." Tellers must check and double check all transactions to make sure their settlement sheet jells with the numerous and varied transactions occurring during regular hours.

Two words given strict attention during settlement hours are "shoartage" and "overage." Tellers regards them in the same light as a dreaded plague.

"In either case it represents an error," Mrs. Wilkinson said, "and finding what went wrong in a maze of transactions is anything but easy."

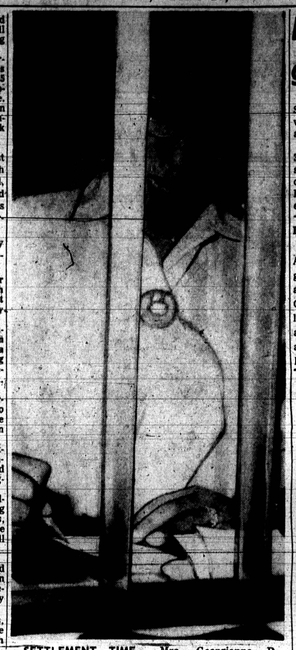
Consistent instances of "overages" or "shortages" reflects adversely on an employee's work rating, she declared.

Mr. Koeneke, a 30-year-man, who joined the bank as a runner, in his role as manager-at-large, flit from office to office as various managers find it necessary to be absent for a day.

As part of the bank's employment program, teller trainees are given a two-week course at the American Institute of Banking.

Mesdames Bernard and Brown said they found the course sharpened their interest in bookkeeping and accounting.

Both plan to take advance training in an effort to attain prominence in their new profession.



SETTLEMENT TIME — Mrs. Georgianna P. Bernard, one of two colored tellers employed at the Walbrook Branch of the Union Trust Co., begins the series of checks and double checks required to complete "settlement" which lasts more than two hours after the doors close.

Robert Barnes granted divorce

"She never said anything. She got up that morning, went to a neighbor's house and never came back."

Thus Robert Barnes of 3012 Chelsea Terrace described what he called the desertion of his wife, Mrs. Louise Barnes. He was given a decree of divorce, ending their 10 - year - marriage.

* * *

MR. BARNES said that following her leaving he went to the place of her employment upon several occasions to persuade her to come back home.

He added that she wouldn't talk to him and when he kept trying to persuade her to come back to him, she obtained a warrant to keep him away.

MRS. MARGUERITE LEE of 3029 Walbrook Avenue, testified that she left her husband, William E. Lee, on May 30, 1959 because he beat her, threatened her and ordered her to leave. They were married on August 21, 1955.

In addition to the divorce she received custody of their three - year - old daughter and Mr. Lee was ordered to provide $15 per week for the child's support.

* * *

WILLIAM MITCHELL of 1211 N. Rutland Avenue said that Mrs. Geraldine Mitchell told him to leave their home.

Their marriage on December 6, 1957 ended less than a month later, on January 1, 1958.

* * *

ALSO WINNING a divorce was Mrs. Pauline Gayle of 1610 Vincent Court, from William Gayle.

The couple, married in September, 1945, ended the union in October, 1955. She testified that they couldn't get along together so agreed to separate.

DR. ARNOLD HONORED

BOWIE, Md. — Dr. E. R. Arnold, consulting psychologists and dean of students at Bowie State Teachers College, was elected a fellow in the American Association of Mental Retardation at its 85th annual conference held in Cincinnati last week.

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Delicatessen-Salads
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Located in
New Lexington Market

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Saturday only—One day each week—MITNICK BROS. will open their warehouse at 1829 PENNSYLVANIA AVE. to the public from 10 A.M. til 10 P.M. for the sale of used, reconditioned and damaged furniture & appliances at prices you won't believe unless you see them—a few are listed below—

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REGISTER AND VOTE CAMPAIGN NOW ON
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Your vote is your ticket to freedom. Register today. Supervisor of Elections Office open daily from 9 to 5 P.M.
PICKETING, BY THE JACKIE ROBINSON YOUTH COUNCIL,
of the Gas & Electric and C. & P. Telephone Companies, Protesting Against Discrimination in Skilled Employment, such as Telephone Operators and Meter Readers.
WRITE IN YOUR PROTEST AGAINST DISCRIMINATION IN OUR UTILITIES.
ANNUAL RENEWAL MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN NOW ON
May 1st through May 31st
Directed by Mrs. Charlotte W. Downie
IF YOU HAVEN'T GIVEN YOUR MEMBERSHIP DO SO IN THE MONTH OF MAY.
WORKERS' REPORT MEETING EVERY TUES. NIGHT, 7:30 to 10:00 P.M., at SHARP ST. MEM. METH. CHURCH COMMUNITY HOUSE, 1206 Etting St.
Sign Up As A Worker

COMING
21ST ANNUAL MD. STATE CONF. OF BRANCHES
SAT., MAY 20th 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
SHARP ST. MEM. METH. CHURCH
Dolphin and Etting Sts.
Greetings by DR. ROBERT C. WEAVER, Recently Appointed By President J. F. Kennedy As Administrator of HHFA Finance Agency
Dinner Served by Waters Catering Co. at 1 P.M.
Chairman of the dinner meeting, Dr. Carl Murphy
You and Your Friends Are Invited To Attend

ANNUAL HUMAN DOLLS ON PARADE
SUNDAY, JUNE 4, — 2:30 P.M.
SHARP ST. MEM. METH. CHURCH
Babies from one month to 6 years old. Enroll your NAACP babies for Freedom Program by the babies, for the babies, with the babies.
Don't Miss This Great Event.
REB. HOWARD E. CORNISH, Chairman Ways & Means Committee; REV. MARCUS O. WOOD, Vice Chairman; MRS. MARY E. HAWKINS, Chairman Human Dolls on Parade; MRS. EDITH ALLEN, Co-Chairman; MRS. EULA MAE WATTS, Co-Chairman.
Remember the Balto. Branch NAACP in Your Will
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Lane, Grady on new U.S. judgeship list

People's Court Judge E. Everett Lane is among 11 attorneys who have been recommended by the Maryland Plaintiffs Bar Association for appointment to those two new Federal judgeships for the State.

Mayor J. Harold Grady was also named on this list, approved by the association in a downtown hotel meeting Wednesday evening.

Mayor Grady, expected in most quarters to get one of the two appointments, has been endorsed by the Monumental and Federal Bar Associations — but not by the city and state bar groups.

Supreme Bench Judge Anselm Sodaro, whose name has also been linked in the forefront among those expected to be strongly considered for one of the Federal judgeships, was endorsed by this association Wednesday.

OTHERS INCLUDE:

Hignal W. Baldwin; Sol C. Berenholtz; Richard F. Clevland; Paul A. Dorf; former Traffic Court magistrate recently named state Senator in the city's Fifth District; John Henry Lewin; William J. McWilliams and William M. Loker Jr.

The Federal judgeships will be the appointments of President John F. Kennedy, and on a life - time basis at $22,500 annual salary.

Judge Lane, now 68, would be forced into mandatory retirement from the People's Court post two years from now at the age of 70.

Hymn authorities hear 'Great Hymns' Choir

Fifteen members of the Committee on Texts of the Methodist Hymnal Revision Committee, meeting at the Southern Hotel, May 4-6, heard Baltimore's "Great Hymns" Choir, directed by the Rev. Daniel Tidout, in a special presentation in the ballroom of the Southern last Thursday night.

The group is passing judgment on thousands of hymn texts that have been submitted for consideration in the proposed new edition of The Methodist Hymnal. Under consideration also are the 560 hymns in the present hymnal, as to which should be retained and which deleted. The committee will report its findings to the 1964 General Conference of the denomination, which is scheduled to be held in Pittsburgh.

Why is the whiskey on the right insured for One Million Dollars?

$4.70 4/5 qt.
$1.50 ½ Pint
plus state tax

SOLID-GOLD BARS loaned through the courtesy of a U. S. Treasury Department gold licensee.

Answer:
The whiskey on the right is insured because it is Calvert's one million dollar "Standard of Excellence" —the lightest, finest, smoothest-tasting whiskey, we believe, ever created.
The Calvert Reserve on the left—and every bottle you buy—must match this "Standard of Excellence" for lighter taste, finer taste, smoother taste. Taste that never varies. Always "good as gold." Shouldn't you enjoy it tonight?

For lighter taste... finer taste... smoother taste...
call for Calvert Reserve

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Ford Dealers Swapping Bee

STOP! SWAP! SAVE!

Bargains are buzzin' out all over during our gigantic SWAPPING BEE! We're trimming prices on every new Ford and Falcon in the house . . . sweetening trade-in allowances, too.

Take the exciting '61 Sunliner. It's yours now at a very special low SWAPPING BEE price. Like all Fords, it is beautifully built to take care of itself . . . to cut your operating costs.

Make a bee-line to your Ford Dealer's. Step up to a full summer of driving fun in a new 1961 Ford or Falcon.

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OUR HIVE IS BUZZIN' WITH BEE-UTIFUL BARGAINS AT OUR FORD DEALERS' SWAPPING BEE!

SEE YOUR FRIENDLY FORD DEALER

IT'S HAPPENING IN PHILADELPHIA

400 Ministers Force Equal Employment

- In Philadelphia, they call a boycott a Selective Patronage Campaign.
- First campaign was against a local baking company which lasted two months and was successful.
- Boycott is so tightly organized, it can be called off in a matter of 24 hours.

THE BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN,
Feature Page
MAY 13, 1961 17

By James D. Williams

A little over a year ago, a group of Philadelphia ministers surveyed "The City of Brotherly Love" and concluded that the phrase, "brotherly love," had a hollow ring to it.

A man could vote without restriction, he could eat at any restaurant, and his child could attend the school of his choice.

But when it came time to leave the cloistered confines of the classroom and begin earning a living, the colored job seeker found that a large number of doors were closed to him.

There were firms in the City of Brotherly Love—doing business measured in millions of dollars—that refused to hire colored persons in anything but menial jobs.

A healthy percentage of their incomes came from the pockets of colored men and women.

Welcoming the dollars of colored buyers with one hand, the firms took the other hand and pushed away colored job applicants.

* * *

SUCH A STATE of affairs rankled the conscience of the ministers, since they could not square their concept of morality with the prejudiced attitudes of the firms that sought the dollars of their parishioners.

Out of this dissatisfaction with the status quo, developed a program that in little more than a year, has already, by a conservative estimate, added over $1,000,000 in salaries to the colored community.

This has been accomplished by what is known as the "Selective Purchasing Plan," involving 400 Philadelphia ministers.

The title of the plan is deceptively simple, for it covers a program that has rocked staid Philadelphia, and is beginning to spread outside the confines of the Quaker City.

The operation of the movement, in many respects resembles a chess game, with the antagonists moving with calm deliberation until the game is over.

The ministers usually operate in a manner like this.

First a delegation of four or five clergymen call on a selected company to inquire as to the number of colored persons they have on their payroll and the types of jobs they hold.

As the Reporter magazine pointed out in a recent article, the firms usually give this information, knowing full well that the ministers already have the facts and figures at hand.

* * *

AT THIS INITIAL meeting, the ministers and management feel each other out, with the clergymen closing out the session with a request for another meeting in a week or so. No demands have been made at the first meeting, but it would take a very dense businessman not to realize that negotiations have just started and the ministers have something else up their sleeves.

At the second meeting, the ministers produce a list of what they want the company to do. The demands are couched in polite language, but there's a trace of iron in them.

The demands, from the ministers' viewpoint, are always quite reasonable, in fact they refer to them as "minimal demands."

"We never ask for more than the companies can do," said a spokesman for the group.

The ministers give the firm several weeks to meet the demands, and then, if they aren't met, all 400 of them set a five-part program in motion to compel the firms to meet the demands.

Each of the five parts is taken in order, and so far the ministers have not been forced to put point four and five in motion. In fact, the ministers won't even discuss what these points are, since they have never been used.

The points they have used are these:

1. An announcement is made from 400 pulpits of the refusal of a given firm to hire colored workers. The church members and the community are asked not to patronize this firm.

2. The program is then spread across the state in the following fashion:

A. By reaching fraternal groups such as the Masons and asking their support.

B. By contacting other churches.

C. By rallying the entire population of the state behind the movement.

3. By seeking national support through the various religious conventions, conferences and meetings.

* * *

THE QUESTION of how has the program worked can best be answered by citing several actual case histories.

The first deals with the Tasty Baking Company, which was asked to employ two colored driver salesmen, two clerical workers, and three or four girls in the icing department.

To the ministers, their request seemed reasonable, but the company turned them down.

Sure, the Tasty Baking Co. employed a number of colored workers, but not in the higher types of jobs.

There are 200,000 colored persons in Philadelphia and a large proportion of them belong to one of the 400 churches in the movement.

* * *

THE MINISTERS told their congregations not to buy any Tasty Cakes or Pies until the colored workers were hired. Handbills began to appear about the city and the Tasty Company began to feel the pinch.

Two months later the boycott was called off. By this time the company had hired two colored driver - salesmen, two clerical workers, and half a dozen icers.

In a number of instances, it has not been necessary to go to such stages. For instance, last October, the Pepsi-Cola Company turned down a request from the ministers.

A boycott was called and two days later the ministers were informed that the company would hire the requested personnel.

* * *

THE GULF OIL COMPANY has also felt the weight of the ministers. Last winter the company officials refused to even meet with the ministers and a boycott was called.

The day after that, the switchboard of the company was so jammed with calls canceling fuel oil contracts, that Gulf raced to meet the demands and in less than a week the boycott was over.

Other companies have been easier to crack. Bond Bread, Freihofer Bread, Coca-Cola and Seven-Up, all granted the ministers' demands from the very first.

* * *

THERE HAVE been other boycott movements throughout the country, but none of recent date has achieved as much success as that in Philadelphia.

There are several reasons for this success.

No. 1 — The ministers operate on the theory that all 400 of them are equal and therefore they have no one leader. This eliminates the possibility of any one person or faction using the movement for personal gain.

This theory is practiced to such an extent that the ministers won't even say who started the movement or who called the first meeting.

They have no formal organization, no officers, no bylaws, no minutes, no dues, and no treasury.

Whenever funds are needed, the ministers dip into their own pockets or take a special offering in their churches.

"All that we require money for is stamps and mimeograph machines," one of the ministers said.

For each of the companies approached there is a different delegation and a different leader. This also prevents any one individual from becoming supreme.

The decision as to what industries will be approached is made by a priority committee but even here, the ministers will not tell who makes up the membership or where the meetings are held.

2. Careful planning is another reason for the success of the movement.

Before the ministers have the first meeting with a company, they know all the facts about that company and are able to produce a concrete plan that can work if given the chance.

The firms can't accuse the ministers of being unfair or ill informed, and to reject such sensible demands is sure to arouse the wrath of the colored community.

3. The boycott is so tightly organized that it can be called off in 24 hours or less. This is vitally important to the movement, because, as one minister pointed out:

"We aren't trying to hurt the companies and once they grant us what we ask for, we won't want them to lose any more money because of the boycott."

* * *

4. THE PROGRAM has aroused the enthusiasm of the community with fraternal organizations, social clubs, insurance agents, bartenders, beauticians, the NAACP, colored newspapers, throwing their weight behind the program.

These then are the reasons why the movement has been successful, and the question arises as to what of the future.

Currently, the ministers have a drive on against the Sun Oil Co., which started on Sunday, March 19.

The company, which does employ a large number of colored persons, was informed that out of an office force of 1,500 persons it had only two colored clerks.

It was asked to hire 19 additional office workers, three permanent truck drivers and a motor - products salesman.

The company was given a month to do this and said it wasn't possible.

The boycott was called and at the last report, the number of colored employees in the office had been increased to 14, three truck drivers have been hired as well as two salesmen.

However, the ministers said they still want 19 office workers and will not settle for less.

"Our demands are minimal at the most, and we can not accept any less," a spokesman said.

* * *

OTHER COMMUNITIES in Pennsylvania are being brought into the campaign, and there are indications that the Sun Co. will grant the demands.

These victories have not been gained, without arousing the opposition of some business people, who would prefer to have things remain as they are.

There have even been reports that these monied interests have approached the Council of Churches, and using an economic blackjack have sought to get it to oppose the movement.

However, the ministers aren't backing off from the movement, and after the Sun Oil Co., situation is cleared up, they will move on to other fields.

Through their actions the ministers have demonstrated a basic truism and that is "the dollar is almighty."

They intend to use this in their unselfish fight for better job opportunities.

AT HOME

Baltimore has recently had its version of a selective purchasing plan.

Involved were a number of the major liquor wholesalers who did not employ colored commissioned salesmen, even though most of the major liquor producers do employ colored representatives.

The campaign suggested that purchasers buy only those brands handled by colored salesmen. Outlets supporting the plan displayed signs saying: "We Are Cooperating."

As a result of the campaign, sparked by figures which showed the money spent by the colored population, several wholesalers changed their policies.

The program is still in progress.

* * *

OF MORE recent vintage has been the campaign against the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co., where pickets have been used.

In line with this, it was recalled by one source this week, that in a northern city colored residents refused to use pay phones for several hours during a certain day, to show their displeasure at inequitable hiring practices.

ADVICE

Can the plan work in other cities?

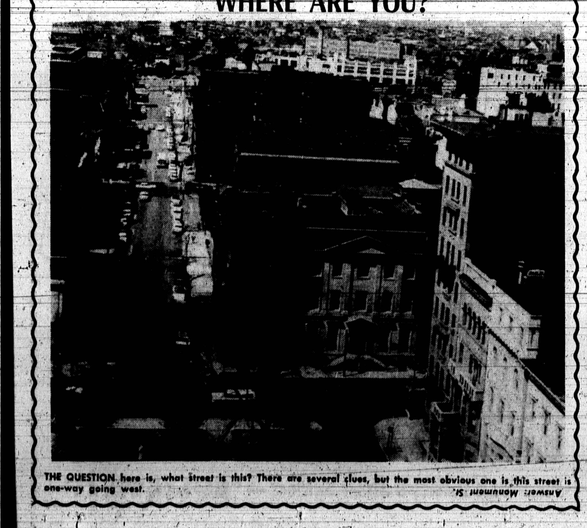
Here's what one of the spokesmen told the AFRO Wednesday:

"It can be worked anywhere in America as long as there are noheroes. The people involved can't work on impulse.

"They have to talk to the companies, tell them what they can do realistic. They also have to make sure that when the demands are met, the boycott will be called off at once."

LOVELY IS THE word for Miss Jeanite Dougherty, 700 block S. Avondale Rd., Turner Station. She has been crowned "Miss Morgan" at Morgan State College. The young lady is a junior with a major in psychology.

WHERE ARE YOU?



THE QUESTION here is, what street is this? There are several clues, but the most obvious one is this street is one-way going west.

Answer: Monument St.

Basketball To Africa

By SAM LACY

Basketball, recognized as the largest spectator sport in the United States, may soon become one of the more popular games on the other side of the world. This, because of a coach at Morgan State College.

Talmadge L. (Marse) Hill, assistant football coach and former cage tutor at Morgan, has just returned from a 9,000-mile trip to the East African coast under sponsorship of the U.S. State Department.

He spent nine weeks in the Portuguese colony of Mozambique teaching the game.

* * *

IRONICALLY, though natives in Mozambique number between 2,000,000 and 5,000,000, Hill's instructions were confined to that segment of the population which included only white Portuguese and mulattoes — totalling approximately 150,000.

The irony of this was emphasized as the Morgan mentor displayed some four dozen color slides, which he made during his stay in Africa.

In the entire lot, there were fewer than a half-dozen tan faces to be seen. These were the "mulattoes" who were permitted to attend the Hill clinics.

* * *

ASKED TO explain what the U.S. government may hope to gain from a goodwill program that ignores the native population of any country, Hill ventured:

"In all probability, the purpose of sending me was to impress that side of the world with the opportunities available to a qualified man in our country, regardless of his race or color."

* * *

ACCORDING to the Morgan coach, the basketball boy in Mozambique "is seven years behind" his counterpart in the U.S.

"I do believe, however, there is now sufficient national interest in the sport to promise an upward trend," Hill declared.

"In fact, I would not be surprised if three or four of these boys show up on the Portuguese Olympic squad in 1964.

COACH HILL

"THE RESPONSE to my efforts was very encouraging, and I have reason to believe the local athletic officials are going to cooperate fully in implementing a plan for development, which I left with them.

"When I arrived in Mozambique," Hill went on, "virtually nothing else was being played but the national sport of soccer and a form of hockey that they play on roller skates. When I left, basketball was being discussed in nearly every gathering.

* * *

"THIS APPEARED to me to offer a wonderful opportunity to urge the inclusion of basketball in the school and recreation curricula. So, I did just that."

The Morgan coach disclosed that he prepared a critique on the progress of basketball in Mozambique shortly before leaving the capital city of Lourenco Marques for his second stop at Beira.

"So well was it received," Hill said, "that it was translated into Portuguese and published in a series of seven installments."

* * *

ASKED ABOUT the language barrier, the coach explained that he was assisted by an official interpreter during the first two weeks of his 1-week stay in Lourenco Marquez.

"Later, two of the youngsters who had caught on to my basketball terminology, helped out. Still later, they generally reacted to such commands as 'up' and 'board' and the like."

HILL'S INSTRUCTION was offered for three different groups: one composed of the members of six athletic clubs maintained on a high social and economic basis, the second made up of mulattoes, and the third of youngsters of the elementary and high school level.

While Hill's program embraced a much heavier white Portuguese participation, the Morgan coach discovered that some of the mulattoes were "outstanding" as students of the game.

It is one of these, he opined, that may develop into the chief hope of the Portuguese in the Tokyo Olympics in 1964.

* * *

MOZAMBIQUE IS situated on the Southeast coast of Africa, close to the trouble spots of the continent. Although it is on the opposite coast from riot-torn Angola, the colony is bounded on the South by South Africa, on the West by Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and on the North by Tanganyika with the Belgian Congo close by.

The upward of 3,000,000 natives of Mozambique, Hill ventures, "have absolutely no chance of independence of any kind in the near future. They have no education, no culture, no traditions, nothing to preserve.

"But worst of all, unlike the slender Baltimoreans, they seem to have no desire for these things."