"I am a man of peace; God knows how I love peace. But I hope I shall never be such a coward as to mistake oppression for peace."

—Hungarian Freedom Fighter Kossuth

Our Heavenly Father, Thou hast promised us if we seek, we shall find, if we knock, all doors will be opened to us, if we ask, it shall be given.

Help us to learn to bring our troubles to Thee, and having talked with Thee about them, rise up with faith to meet every new day. Amen.

Investigation Needed

Each year the city spends approximately $425,000 for insurance premiums.

If one were to use his fingers to count the number of skilled colored persons employed by the two insurance firms doing the largest volume of business with the city, he would have enough digits left over to present a stirring rendition of "The Polonaise".

While this may not be proof positive that something is wrong on the hiring policies of the firms, it can not help but raise some doubts as to their fairness along racial lines.

The money that flows into these firms in the form of premiums, comes from all the citizens.

We think we do not err in pointing out that a part of such funds should flow out the same way — to all citizens, regardless of their color — in the form of salaries.

Further, the EOC ordinance states that discrimination in employment is outlawed.

These seem to be rather substantial reasons for an investigation of the hiring pattern of these two firms by our civil rights organizations, our lawmakers and the EOC.

Charlayne's Marriage

Charlayne Hunter's marriage to a white schoolmate, announced last week, shouldn't cause too many lifted eyebrows.

Twenty-six percent of the coeds get married while in college. Some even admit that's what they went to college for in the first place.

The publicity given Charlayne as the first colored woman at the University of Georgia and the student body's general decision to put Charlayne off-limits, made the lovers all the more determined to express their own personalities.

If Charlayne had been treated as an average student, it is likely Walter Stovall would not have looked at her twice. The ban was a challenge and a dare they accepted.

We need to consider this also. Athens, Ga., the seat of the University of Georgia, is one of the most racially mixed cities in the country.

It may even be ahead of Charleston and New Orleans.

In all of these cities it is often most difficult to tell who is colored and who is white.

Georgia politicians should be very careful in their promises to declare this interracial marriage invalid under state laws.

Any state marriage law discriminating against citizens on the grounds of race is a violation of the 14th amendment.

Any state branch of the NAACP would welcome an opportunity to test this question in the Federal Courts.

All they need is a willing plaintiff.

School Time Again

The swimming suits have gone back into the bottom drawer, the barbecue grills will soon be cleaned and stored, and thoughts are now turning to fall clothing and the need for a checkup of the heating system.

Summer has officially come to an end, and with its demise has come the opening of school and the end of freedom from books and homework for the younger generation of our town.

For the next ten months the streets of Baltimore, its backyards and parks will be strangely deserted during the morning and early afternoon hours, as their former occupants worry about such weighty matters as the conjugation of verbs and whether two and two really make four.

There are, no doubt, many mothers who have breathed sighs of relief that the youngsters are longer underfoot during the day, dirtying up the newly washed kitchen floor with their shoes, which always seem to be muddy, even when it hasn't rained in several weeks; and pestering any willing or unwilling adult at hand, for ten cents for the man on the ice cream truck.

Peace has descended over our households, but at best it is a half-guilty peace, composed in equal parts of happiness at school being opened again, and regret that summer, just as childhood, passes all too quickly from our view.

You Have To Push

If you live in a community like Birmingham of Tuskegee, Placquemen, La. or even Cambridge, Md., it is often difficult to get mass movements toward school desegregation, fair public accommodations, or even to register as voters.

Local white business and religious people say "no integration." The politicians and the press say "no integration."

Jim crow is taught daily in the schools and in the churches.

The middle class residents of these areas are confused.

If they are young and have gone away to the army or to attend college, they see the backwardness of their hometowns and never go back.

• • •

IF THEY have never gone away to see other places where integration works, they remain in their jim-crow communities and vegetate.

They need something like an NAACP national convention or a March - On - Washington to realize that:—

(1) They have always wanted freedom,

(2) That it is a good thing to want,

(3) That the best people want them to have it too, and

(4) Finally, if they want it badly enough they can get it.

• • •

THAT'S THE way labor got an 8-hour day and a 40-hour week. That's the way women got the right to vote.

That's the way the country got Prohibition, and got rid of it.

That's the way slavery was ended.

If you want something, you have to push.

And, when you push hard enough something gives way.

The greatest benefit of the March-On-Washington went to the marchers themselves.

Two years after women picketed Congress and the White House for suffrage, they got the right to vote.

The war helped them too, because in World War I, women showed they could do a man's job in industry and defense plants.

We shall get a real Civil Rights law in two years, or a war with a foreign power.

Maybe we will need both, as the women did, in order to achieve our goals.

Zantzinger Case

From a sampling of the opinion of a number of our readers, it is quite evident that the six months sentence meted out to William D. Zantzinger in the death of Mrs. Hattie Carroll, has not met with anything close to universal approval.

No words can now change the length of the sentence, but the cries of protest over its relative lightness, have touched various areas that demand further exploration.

From the very beginning of the Zantzinger Case the element of the have arrayed against the have-not was present. Added to this was the element of race — a wealthy white farmer and a colored grandmother of modest means.

To the credit of the state, it never let these factors enter its more than competent presentation of the prosecution's side of the case.

After the verdict of guilty, there was much speculation on what punishment would be imposed on a white man charged in the death of a colored woman.

If there was cynicism, it was because many of us have grown bitter over what is often a dual standard of justice.

With the sentence, a sense of disillusionment swept over many of our readers who pointed out that Zantzinger was given a six - month term on a manslaughter charge, and then allowed to remain at liberty until harvest time.

The question was asked:

"Would the same punishment have applied had the racial identities been reversed?

We do not pretend to have an answer, for this would go into the realm of conjecture, in which no one is an expert.

However, the question has been asked and the sentence in the Zantzinger Case has obviously failed to answer it to the satisfaction of a large number of persons.

According to daily news reports flowing out of Alabama, he doesn't know about problems in his own state.

Even his own constituents are showing evidence that they would like for him to go to . . . well, anywhere as long as they get rid of him.

• • •

WHY BRING him here?

"Gov. Wallace, along with the other members of the panel, was selected in order to set up a reasonably balanced discussion and to fulfill our responsibilities to fairly present all sides of a controversial issue," said spokesmen at WJZ - TV, Channel 13, while explaining the selection.

Others on the panel include Dorchester County Sen. Frederick C. Malkus, who'll team with Wallace to support the segregation view of the race problem.

They will be opposed by Dr. Irene Diggs of Morgan State College and Stanley Mazor, director of the city's Human Renewal project.

• • •

WE STOUTLY defend the fight of Wallace, or anybody else, to state their views on any issue.

We can't help but feel, however, that of all the people least qualified to discuss such a problem as it affects Baltimore, Wallace and Malkus stand at the head of the list.

In fact, if the Alabama governor's conduct of recent days is any indication of his thinking, we can easily do without him in Washington.

All Pay — All Do Not Share

Sightseeing

The Senator Talks About The March

By JAMES D. WILLIAMS

Poor Senator Hiram P. Mugglewump.

There he was last Wednesday, safe in his bomb shelter, waiting for the March on Washington to degenerate into a brawl and prove what he's been saying all these years — "colored folks ain't ready for nothing."

So the demonstration turned out to be the most peaceful and dignified protest march in the memory of man, which proved the senator is just as wrong now as he was 30 years ago, when he proposed that the U.S. capital be moved to Vicksburg.

The success of the March was such a traumatic experience for the senator that he had to go to a hospital. This is where our roving reporter found him this week, when he went to get his unbiased opinion of August 28.

The senator would have been out of the hospital much earlier, but he was so upset he let himself be taken to an integrated hospital.

When he woke up and saw a colored doctor standing over him with a hypodermic syringe, to which was attached a needle eight inches long, he had a slight setback . . . since he figured he had died, and was now about to get everything that was coming to him.

• • •

REPORTER — How do you feel senator?

SENATOR — Not so good son. These crazy colored doctors is talking about operating and they're running a raffle. The one that wins gets to handle the scapel and since me and colored folks ain't never been too tight, I ain't planning to start reading no stories that's continued in the next issue.

R—I really came to ask you your opinion on the March.

S—THE MARCH . . . Son, don't say them nasty words in place where I can hear you . . . I'm telling you, that there August 28 was a black day for this nation.

R—Why do you say that?

S—Them 250,000 people came to town and instead of acting like they shouldn't acted, they march around downtown so nice that they make me look kinda stupid.

R—That wouldn't take much doing senator.

S—Now you just watch them nasty underhanded Yankeefied remarks there boy. Here I been running all around the country, at government expense, telling everybody that them Marchers was going to tear up the capital, dirty up the streets, with blood, hit people in the head with the cherry trees, and so what happens?

R—Well, what did happen?

• • •

S—THEM people wouldn't cooperate at all. Them colored folks and white folks were acting so good, it made my dear ole deep southern fried heart ache just to see all that brotherhood.

You'd of thought they would of had the decency to start at least one small riot.

I'm watching it on TV and by the time they got to the second time around on that "We Will Overcome" song, I'm so mad that ain't nothing bad done happened, that I come out of my bomb shelter — where I been hiding — and I takes my portable wooden cross, which I intends to tote up on a nearby hill and set afire to get some action.

There I am, dragging my little ole cross along Connecticut Ave., and one of them freedom marchers which done got lost uptown, spies me and he says, "can't I help you brother".

It upset me so much, him being so polite, I darn near dropped the gasoline can I was holding in the other hand.

R—EVERYONE WHO saw the march except David Lawrence and some of your southern senator friends, thought it was exceptional because everyone was so well mannered.

S—I wouldn't want this to get out, but I done seen more pushing and shoving and cussing in five minutes at one of our country club hoedowns back home, then I saw all afternoon with them freedom struck people.

R—What did you think of the television coverage?

S—Television, now there's another dirty word. I'm going to see if I can't get the whole dad blasted television industry investigated.

They should be ashamed of themselves, showing all them nice looking colored folks on the screen like they did.

Way them folks were all dressed up nice and clean, it makes it kind a hard for me to make an speech and say they ain't ready to come into a restaurant and get a cup of coffee.

I wouldn't mind that so bad, but whenever them TV people shows us down home teaching colored folks a lesson by tossing mustard on pitchiners, or haying a little light fun with a few sticks of dynamite, we always look like bums.

R—But senator, you know a camera doesn't lie.

S—I ain't never thought about that. Maybe we ought to see if we can recruit some Ku Kluxers that's got a full suit of clothes to improve our image.

R—Think you'll have any luck?

S—I don't know son, most of my folks been so busy keeping colored folks down, we ain't had time to do nothing else.

R—One final question senator, what do you think about Martin Luther King?

S—Son, if I had that boy on my side, I'd be President.

When he started all that talk about dreaming, he made me feel so bad I almost called up back home and told my overseer to loosen the chains a little bit on the field hands.

Luckily, the TV set blew a tube before I could do a fool thing like that.

R—Thank you senator.

S—You're welcome son, but I still don't know what them folks was marching for . . . Everything is fine in this country — at least for people like me it's fine.

Long live Governor Wallace.

What Our Readers Say

Rev. King's Speech

Readers are invited to submit letters for publication. All letters must be signed but signatures will be omitted if requested. Letters should be no more than 300 words in length. Address them to "Our Readers Say," Washington AFRO-AMERICAN, 1000 11th St., N.W.

DEAR AFRO:

Can you by any chance get and print the last part of the Rev. King's speech? The part that revealed the mountains in various states and the theme "I have a dream."

It was here that the Holy Spirit was at the strongest point.

NREV. G. G. McGUIRE

DEAR AFRO:

Probably the high point of the day (The March on Washington) and of all the speeches was the "I had a dream" oration spoken so eloquently by Dr. Martin Luther King.

Yet, when the full text was printed in the AFRO of August 31, there was no sign of this significant section.

I am hoping that a satisfactory explanation is available, and possibly a printing with the deleted (or possibly added later) section included.

ETHEL D. HALL

ED. NOTE -TO Mrs. Hall and all the other people who have been kind enough to call us, we offer this explanation. The text of the speech which appeared last Friday was base on the Rev. Dr. King's formal remarks.

(He departed from the prepared text and this portion had to be transcribed from a recording of his speech The speech in its entirety appeared in Tuesday's AFRO.

(We agree with our readers that his speech was the highlight of the day and we hope they will save this historic address as a source of perpetual inspiration.)

DEAR AFRO:

The March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom was an unforgettable experience: the tremendous throng of people, the perfect weather, the moving spirituals and folk songs, the stirring speeches and the calm determination of the crowd.

Although I'm an experienced civil - rights campaigner, I found tears running down my face as I listened to the epic eloquence of Dr. Martin Luther King — as I heard his majestic yet vividly human description of the suffering of his people, his dream of growing racial understanding in an awakened America, and his faith that a day of greater justice is at hand.

At the end of Dr. King's address, an elderly colored gentleman next to me turned to leave, and summed up the whole day's experience with these words, spoken with quiet intensity: "I have heard what I came to hear."

He said this about Martin Luther King, but it applied also to such speakers as Roy Wilkins and Walter Reuther, Rabbi Prinz and A. Philip Randolph, plus all the stirring singers.

The presence of 150 members of Congress was impressive, even though they were moderates and liberals, and not the conservatives or reactionaries, who need most to hear the message.

It was a busy day on Capitol Hill, with a rail strike pending, but I wish some of our Maryland men had managed to make it to the Lincoln Memorial.

During the months ahead, conservative Congressmen should not delude themselves about the continuing determination of the Marchers and their many supporters.

If there should be more than a merely token filibuster on the civil rights bills, much more militant expressions of political concern and moral pressure are almost certain — including sit-ins, picketing, and other forms of non-violent direct action at the Capitol building itself.

You'd of thought they would of had the decency to start at least one small riot.

DAVID ANDREWS

Dear AFRO: The AFRO is to be congratulated for printing the entire text of Dr. Martin Luther King's magnificent address at the March on Washington. Every reader should have a copy of this edition: — N. J. YOUNG

(Editor's Note: AFRO, dated Aug. 31 carried Dr. King's speech, as did AFRO dated Sept. 3. The latter edition gave the complete text of Dr. King's "I Have A Dream" speech.

DEAR AFRO:

The death of Dr. William Edward Burghardt Du Bois ends an era in American life which ran the entire gamut from revolutionary thinking to active patterns of non - violent behavior.

A pioneer of social questions Dr. Du Bois had essayed the struggles of the American colored man well in advance of the work of the Urban League.

He knew and explained the evils of monopoly capitalism better than most men can dare to.

Dr. Du Bois could never convince himself that the correct rule for organized human life is the open exploitation of men by small bands of other men.

In this respect he stood almost alone where he found himself often at odds with his friends and with great powers and principalities, which he boasted, and rightly so, could never curb his tongue. He was willing literally to eat wild berries and locusts to this end.

Long before the moral and social leaders of our generation were born Dr. Du Bois had written dangerously of the trials of the American colored man in his never - to-be forgotten books which he entitled the "Souls of Black Fold" and "Dark Water."

In more recent years he wrote of their ordeals in a trilogy in which he exposed the facts which he claimed laid the foundation for the American race problem.

And at the time of his death he was eagerly engaged in editing an encyclopedia in which he chose to define the ways of a people for whom he had an infinite sympathy.

Dr. Du Bois had already said in what he called his "shadow of years,"

"Some day I shall die quietly I trust, with my face turned south and eastward, and dreaming or dreamless, I shall, I am sure, enjoy death as I have enjoyed life."

Peace to his ashes.

JOHN W. NICHOLAS

Pin-Point

Baltimore Is No Place For Wallace

By GEORGE W. COLLINS

For reasons yet unknown, there is a strange romance shaping up between Maryland and Alabama's governor, George Wallace.

First there were rumors that the defiant Son of the South was flirting with the idea of entering the '64 Maryland Presidential Primary.

This idea was dismissed here as just another bit of grandstanding by the Dixie politician to gain exposure for more of his patent demagogy.

Frankly, we were of the opinion that the intelligence quotient of Free State voters would doom the segregation supporter to a poor last in a race for dog catcher.

Just as we were about to rejoice that the love affair between Wallace and Maryland was on the rocks, and the champion of a lost cause would be kept mighty busy trying to prove that the sovereignty of Alabama is beyond the power and prestige of the Federal government, it happened.

"Westinghouse Broadcasting Company, Inc., The Greater Baltimore Committee, Inc., and Goucher College cordially invite you to attend the Second Baltimore Conference Focal Point: "The Metropolis and Its People," the announcement said.

The 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. conference, scheduled for Sept. 13, will be held in the College Center at Goucher.

Highlight of the affair will be a panel discussion.

• • •

AND GUESS who's on the panel? You're right — none other than Gov. Wallace!

Based on prior performances, GBC and Focal Point have been accused of concentrating on solutions and cures for ills that plague Baltimore and its people.

This poses a pertinent question.

Forgetting Wallace's thinking on the race issue, what in the thunder does he know about local problems?

According to daily news reports flowing out of Alabama, he doesn't know about problems in his own state.

Even his own constituents are showing evidence that they would like for him to go to . . . well, anywhere as long as they get rid of him.

• • •

WHY BRING him here?

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Others on the panel include Dorchester County Sen. Frederick C. Malkus, who'll team with Wallace to support the segregation view of the race problem.

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THE AFRO-AMERICAN

Founded in 1892 by
JOHN H. MURPHY, SR. (1840-1922)
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AFRO Credo

A newspaper seemed because its management believes in itself, in God and in the present generation. It must always ask itself:

Whether it has kept the faith with the common people;

Whether it has an other goal except to see that their liberties are preserved and their future assured;

Whether it is fighting to get rid of slums, to provide jobs for everybody;

Whether it stays out of politics except to support corruption and condemn injustice, case prejudice or compromise.

JOHN H. MURPHY SR., 1929

If YOU Ask ME

By B. R. PHILLIPS

People moving about

Visiting relatives here: Mr. and Mrs. James Odom, and their children, Karen, 2; and Anita, 6.

They are at the Ashburton home of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Gomez Jr. (Elaine).

Mrs. Odom, the former Mildred Howard, is a native of Baltimore. Remember her late mother, Mildred Mackay Howard? Remember when the family lived in the 1700 Block N. Mount St.? Her dad resides in N.Y.

• • •

Dr. and Mrs. Fred West (Bertha is her first name; he runs Young's Pharmacy), are back from Pittsburgh, where they had a 'glorious' family reunion.

Morgan State's Dean and Mrs. James Nix (Sarah), accompanied them.

The Wests holidayed with his sister and brother-in-law, the David Ruffins (Ella). They are proud of their 21 grandchildren and one great-grandchild. Also hosting the Baltimoreans was Mrs. West's sister, Mrs. Anna Brown.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. J. Percy Bond (Pauline), tell of a delightful vacation in Cape Cod, Mass. They returned home on Wednesday.

'Having a wonderful time,' is the word from Bermuda, from these Marylanders:— Mrs. Marie Johnson and daughter, Diane, of Catonsville; and Mrs. Verna Ash, of the Laurel Children's Center, and Mrs. Cora Lucas Molley of D.C.

• • •

"This is a beautiful place, swimming pool, tennis courts game room and lovely meals," writes Mrs. Marguerite W. Grant.

The photo she sent of the Kings Lodge Motel in Otisville, N.Y., is evidence she is right.

• • •

Send a welcome card to these new residents of our town: Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Alexander (Clementine), 4115 Forest Park Ave.

He comes from Boston to take a top spot in the Social Security Administration.

There are two children, Ray Jr., and Josette, ages 13 and 15.

• • •

Twenty-one-year-old Keiffer Jackson Mitchell left Thursday to enter Meharry Medical School in Nashville.

He is one of the four Mitchell Musketeers, the name they were dubbed when they ran the successful campaign of their brother, State Legislator Clarence Mitchell 3rd, age 22.

Another brother, Michael, 17, enters Morgan State for pre-law studies this fall; Baby brother, George is 11, and in the sixth grade.

The boys are sons of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mitchell Jr., (Juanita).

Dad heads the NAACP's Washington Bureau.

Everybody knows Mrs. Mitchell as the energetic lawyer and civil rights leader here.

• • •

Visitor here this week from the West Coast: Mrs. Betye Jean Hughes, a reporter on the San Francisco Sun-Reporter.

• • •

How important was the March on Washington to you? To many among us it was a MUST — that is to 241,000 from all over this nation.

No exception was the Rev. Edward G. Carroll, district superintendent in the Methodist Washington Annual Conference.

He left his vacation home in Canada to journey to Washington!!

• • •

House after a vacation in Dayton and the beautiful W. Va. mountains, are Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Jones (Lillian), and their children.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. U. Theodore Hayes (Lorraine), their daughter, Pat, and Mrs. Hayes' mom, Mrs. Ethel Davis, postcard from 'the friendly city of Montreal.'

• • •

The Wendell Suttons (Essie), advise the welcome mat is out at their new home, 4305 Belview Ave.

• • •

Mrs. Ruth Davis, who spent two years teaching in the African Bush country, is back in Baltimore. She is teacher at Lemmel Junior High.

The Key Lewiser (Ruth), postcard from Richmond.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. A. Briscoe Koger (Zaldie) home from travels West: brought AFRO Magazine editor Elizabeth M. Oliver letters and hellos from friends in San Francisco not heard of for 16 years.

Among them, William Underwood, a Southern Pacific RR veteran employee on the train when she and daughter, Marsha, went cross country on the first leg of their 1947 journey to the South Pacific.

The Rogers, on an extensive, exciting trip did San Francisco and Denver thoroughly among other points while seeing America first.

Down Memory Lane

Twelve years ago, the Phillips husband and wife team had an assignment in St. Albans, L. I.

Frank, the ace photographer, and his wife (this writer), went to cover an historic event...the wedding of the brilliant American scholar, Dr. William Edward Burghardt DuBois (W.E.B.), and his lady, Shirley Graham, a distinguished writer.

She wrote "There Once Was A Slave,' the Fred Douglass biography; and 'Your Most Humble Servant,' the biography of Benjamin Banneker, the Maryland-born inventor of the clock.

We first knew Shirley Graham as a Morgan State College teacher, and she was a frequent visitor in our home when we were growing up.

• • •

Back in 1951, we considered it an honor that she and her 'Dubie' had requested that the AFRO send the Phillipses to the wedding ceremony.

He was 83 and she was 45 when they married in what our article called 'the wedding of the century.'

We took numerous pictures and wrote many words about the ceremony. The photo which Frank called his best gave an intimate closeup of the newlyweds.

It showed Dr. DuBois placing a plain band on his bride's finger. We said it was 'a fitting complemento to her ruby and diamond-studded engagement ring.' He looked like a little boy, and she a schoolgirl. Our photo caught the gleams in their eyes.

• • •

Our picture-stories noted that the bride wore a full-length dove-colored gown of French lace. She carried a matching muff, decorated with sweetheart roses and forget-me-nots.

And, we told how the bridegroom's daughter, the late Yolande Williams, then a Baltimore teacher, was the bride's only attendant.

We also described in word and pictures the identical blue pin-stripe suits the newlyweds wore for a honeymoon trip to the Bahamas.

Included also was the bride's appraisal of her husband.

• • •

In discussing the 35-year age difference, she told us: 'It does not matter if two people know and understand each other.

"He is the most wonderful man in the world. Frankly, I have a better time with him than any other friend I have known,...and, 'he is one of the wisest and greatest thinkers of our times..."

To critics who called Dr. DuBois a cold, aloof person, his bride said, she found him to be 'a warm person who is simply misunderstood by many people.'

• • •

In that 1951 interview, the bride had a premonition.

She prophesied:— "We realize that we have only a short time together, but we made up our minds to take advantage of every minute, and not to put off one thing."

Shirley Graham and her 'Dubie' had twelve years together traveling and writing. They settled on Ghana as their final home and both became citizens. He died there last week.

After the formal state funeral this week, Mrs. DuBois announced she plans to remain in the African nation where she and 'Dubie' found great happiness.

• • •

Oddity: At one time, Dr. DuBois lived in Baltimore at 2302 Montebello Terr., Morgan Park.

Mrs. Leo C. Woods (Genevan), the teacher, who died suddenly on Wednesday, just a week after Dr. DuBois, lived at the same Morgan Park residence!

People, places, things

Rufus Tucker of Auchentoroly Terr., suffered a heart attack while attending the Shrine Convention.

He is confined to Room 503 Alleghany General Hospital in Pittsburgh, will be there for two more weeks.

Many know Mr. Tucker as the veteran postal worker.

Mr. Tucker collapsed while dining at the Penn-Sheraton Hotel.

He credits an alert diner with saving his life. He managed his heart until the ambulance came.

Do cheer him with cards.

• • •

Say a prayer for, and send sunshine cards to Dr. D. O. W. Holmes, our town's beloved senior citizen.

He remains critically ill in Hopkins Hospital. He entered the hospital on Aug. 23.

Dr. Holmes had been ill at home for several weeks.

He is beloved as president-emeritus of Morgan State College.

He is also a member of the State Board of Education. Last November, he marked his 85th birthday.

• • •

Shock of the week was the one received by Miss Mae Hughes, only surviving sister of Dr. Hugh Price Hughes, the physician. He died suddenly in July.

Miss Hughes lives in N.Y. Relatives were unable to reach her to tell her of her brothers' death.

Imagine her surprise when she came to Baltimore to visit last week and learned from a neighbor that her brother was buried.

• • •

When she visited the AFRO office on Friday, Miss Hughes was still unbelieving:

'I knew nothing about it. I just saw him after our family reunion on July 4.

"I remember he put his hand on my face and said, 'I love you. I looked at him, because he looked so funny, and I said, 'I know it, Hugh.'

I came down here to look after some property...a neighbor told me...I just can't believe it..."

• • •

The first-grade spot at Mosher Elementary No. 144 will be vacant until the middle of the month.

Teacher, Mrs. Elizabeth Stewart, fell and broke her right arm. Painful!

• • •

Another No. 144 teacher, will also be gone after this month.

Mrs. Edna DeCoursey Johnson, leaves the system to take over an Urban League post (family life program.)

• • •

General information: In a recent newsletter, City Health Commissioner Robert E. Barber, cleared up the question of who is responsible for maintaining the water supply to renter properties.

Dr. Farber reports:

Regulation 20, Water Supply — The owner of every occupied dwelling shall be responsible for maintaining adequate continuous supply of water to all plumbing fixtures in the dwelling regardless of any agreement between owner and tenant concerning water and sewer charges.

Under this regulation, owners of occupied dwellings are put on notice that failure to supply water to their tenants will be treated as a violation of the City Housing Code.

• • •

Bishop Cedric E. Mills and Mrs. Mills are visiting with Dr. and Mrs. George McDonald at Arundel.

He had been at a bishops' meeting in Canada.

He returns to his Virgin Island post next week.

• • •

Spied on the Boardwalk in Atlantic City on Saturday: the Joseph Feltons and daughters; and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Brooks.

The Brookses had been in Pittsburgh for the Shrine Convention.

Also there Mr. and Mrs. John Catlin who advise that Mrs. C. was one of 16 persons from Maryland inducted in the Daughters of Isis.

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Scare of the week for this writer: son, 9, managed to get lost on the Boardwalk.

Spent the good part of five hours looking for him.—police stations et al.

Tears, of course, were unrestrained when we located him safe and sound at the hotel of his Uncle Joe: Ho hum!

churchman speaks

Dr. Eugene Carson Baker is the executive head (stated clerk) of the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S. He is also vice chairman of the Commission on Religion and Race of the National Council of Churches.

His was among the eloquent voices heard by 241,000 at the historic March on Washington on Aug. 28.

Here are excerpts of his remarks:

"If all the members and all the officers of the conventions of churches represented here today were indeed ready to stand and march with you for jobs and freedom for colored people, together with all the Roman Catholic Church and all of the Jewish Community and all of the synagogues in America, the battle for full civil rights and dignity would already be won.

"I do, in fact, officially represent the Commission on Religion and Race of the National Council of Churches.

"And I am honored to be here in the highest tradition of that Council and of the churches which constitute it. Ours is represented one of the original bodies of this March for Jobs and Freedom.

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"For many years now, the National Council of Churches and most of its constituent communions have said all the right things about civil rights. Our official pronouncements for years have clearly called for a non-segregated church in a non-segregated society.

"But as of Aug. 28, 1963, we have achieved neither a non-segregated church nor a non-segregated society.

"And it is partly because the churches of America have failed to do their part. It is in order that 100 years after the Emancipation Proclamation, 78 years after the adoption of the Constitution and 173 years after the adoption of the Bill of Rights, the United States of America still faces a racial crisis.

• • •

"We do not, therefore, come to this Lincoln Memorial today in any self-righteous or moral or spiritual superiority to "set the nation straight" for the sake of the rest of the American people in which case I am part.

"Rather we come—late, late we come—in the reconciling and repentant spirit in which the humble people of Ninveh once replied to a delegation of morally arrogant churchmen, 'never say God is on our side, rather pray that we may be found on God's side.'

"Yes, we come to march behind and with those amazingly able leaders of colored Americans who, on the shams of almost every white American, have alone and without us mirrored the suffering of the crucifixion of Jesus Christ;

"They have offered their bodies to arrest and to violence, to the hurt and indignity of fire hoses and dogs, of derision and of perversity, and some to death for this just cause.

"We come—late we come—but we come to present ourselves, our souls and bodies, to be "a living sacrifice, holy and acceptable to God, which is our reasonable service."

Racial aloofness scored by priest

SOUTH BEND, Ind. — "No one can remain neutral or indifferent" in the struggle to help minority groups, a priest who helped quiet an angry racial disturbance in Chicago last month said here.

The Rev. Robert Reichen, assistant director of the Catholic Council for Working Life, Chicago, spoke at the annual national meeting of the Roman Catholic Christian Family Movement session at the Notre Dame campus.

"It seems to me," he said, "that people have a special task in what I call the social education of young people, ice," in a kind of tangible and visible sacrament which alone in times like these can manifest to a troubled world the grace available at communion table or high altar.

"We come in prayer that we, in our time, may be worthy to bear the name our tongues so frequently profane. We come in faith that the God who made us and gave us one to us and for our salvation will overrule the fears and hatreds that so far have prevented the establishment of full racial justice in our beloved country.

"We come in hope that those who have marched today are but a token of a new and massive high determination of all men of religion and patriotism to win in this nation under God liberty and justice for all.

"We come in that love revealed in Jesus Christ, which reconciles into true community all men of every color, race and nation who respond in faith and obedience to Him."

More people and things

Good news: Miss Ruth Fegley, dynamic director of Baltimore Fellowship, is home from Sinai Hospital, where she had surgery last week.

Let her know you're glad she's better. Address cards to her at 3200 N. Hilton St.

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Sunshine, please, to Brady Room 424, Hopkins Hospital, for J. Nelson Fortune, well known advertising figure.

Mr. Fortune, who retired recently as Baltimore AFRO advertising manager, entered the hospital for a checkup on Thursday.

• • •

Do send welcome cards to:

Recently retired Army Lt. Col. Arthur P. Hatfield, his wife, Ruby Ellen, and 12 - year - old son, Michael, have made Baltimore their permanent home.

An army public information officer for half of his years in the service, Mr. Hatfield is now an editorial writer on our staff here in Baltimore.

He was born in New Orleans, Ruby in Des Moines, Iowa, and Michael, at Camp Kilmer, N.J.

The Hatfields live at 3406 Hilton Road.

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An interesting sidelight on the Hatfields: As a lieutenant recently assigned to the Peninsular Base Section in Italy, his picture appeared in a 1947 AFRO.

That same year, his wife, the former Ruby Ellen Hawkins, as a student at St. Francis Acadamy in Baltimore, visited Washington with a school group and their picture was printed in the same AFRO.

Each did not know the other, but the then Miss Hawkins clipped the article.

After 6 years of marriage she showed her husband.

On the opposite side of the group picture was the one of her husband—a big surprise for both.

Meredith pushes youth plan at freedom rally in Detroit

By ALBERT WASHINGTON

DETROIT — "The secret to getting the ballot for colored people in Mississippi does not rest there. It rests with colored Americans in the large metropolitan areas who will aid and the federal legislation which will give the vote in Mississippi."

That is what James H. Meredith told some 2,000 persons attending a freedom rally here last Sunday at the King Solomon Baptist Church 14th and Marquette. Meredith said he did not prepare a speech.

Meredith, who August 18 became the first colored graduate of the University of Mississippi, selected Detroit as his first stop on a nine - month tour to promote the Meredith Educational Fund, Inc., a program to aid the education of underprivileged youths.

MEREDITH SAID ANY civil rights reform in the South would have to be forced by the Federal Government.

"We have been making our point this summer. The conscience of America has been pricked. Injustices are being dissolved. And this is the dawning of a new day for the colored American," Meredith said.

"Mississippi is a symbol—a symbol of everything that is not good. But these things happen everywhere, for unfortunately, it is only a matter of degree.'

• • •

"WHAT HAPPENED at Oxford when I enrolled at the university goes on everywhere— but it goes on in the minds and hearts of men. It warps them. Who is to say whether this is better open or hidden."

Detroit's racial problems, he commented, are fewer than those elsewhere, "but the peculiar political and social set-up here in the North has prevented colored people from becoming forceful and effective leaders.

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"We have not been able to develop enough colored leaders to worry about splitting them yet" Meredith was introduced by Detroit's only colored councilman, William T. Patrick Jr.

• • •

PATRICK SAID; "Till now we have been hard pressed to find a recent colored hero in modern history Meredith has willed us a little closer to the American ideal of equality."

Earlier two prominent Detroit clergymen urged that civil rights take "priority in our thinking and activities."

"Churches should be the progress up to now. The said Dr. G. Merrill Lenox, executive director of the Detroit and Michigan Council of Churches.

Dr. Selwyn Smith, executive secretary of the American Baptist Churches, said, "We are not by any means satisfied with civil rights progress up to now. "The Christian conscience of the churches must begin to express itself forcefully in practical ways and encourage full and equal citizenship."

Other speakers included Ralph Rosenfield, chairman of the Detroit chapter of the Congress on Racial Equality, and Horace Sheffield, executive director of the Trade Union Leadership Council.

Monday night Meredith spoke on "Education and the Negro" to 1,200 high schools and college students and their parents at People's Community Church, 8601 Woodward.

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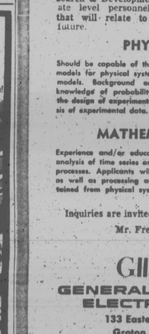
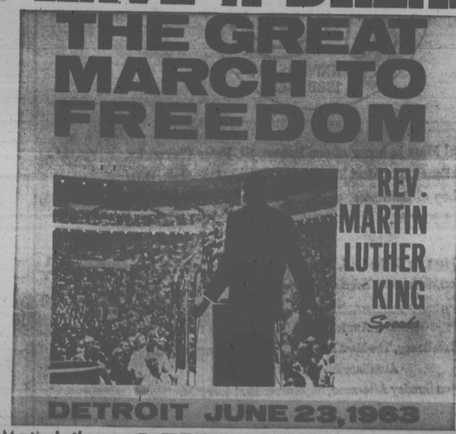


Rev. Martin Luther King's
"I HAVE A DREAM"
THE GREAT MARCH TO FREEDOM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