"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.

Prayer Of The Week

We beseech Thee, therefore, help Thy servants, whom Thou hast redeemed with Thy Precious Blood. —Amen.

Baltimore Grows Mean

Mayor Theodore R. McKeldin recently authored a book, "No Mean City."

In it, the mayor, a progressive humanitarian of international stature, takes what we believe is justifiable pride in the contributions to Baltimore of three outstanding citizens of yesteryear — John Hopkins, Enoch Pratt and George Peabody.

Mr. McKeldin's main point is that because they chose to live, work and serve in the city, Baltimore is a better place in which to live.

His conclusion encompasses the commendable hope that the spirit which motivated them and which they in turn generated, abides with us now and will in the years to come.

From an overall point of view Baltimore is "No Mean City."

On the other hand, however, there are too many pockets of bigotry, hatred, ignorance, and yes, even meanness.

This sober fact was re-affirmed Monday when Dr. Laurence G. Paquin, school superintendent, chose his questionable appearance before the City Council's Education Committee to reveal how he has been vilified since the release of his comprehensive plan proposing how to do what he knows how to do best — educate the city's children.

We say the appearance was questionable because we feel, as does School Board President Eli Frank Jr., that the Council — in summoning him to appear — was treading on delicate ground by ignoring the line of autonomy designed to protect the agency from political interference.

As any good scholar would, however, Dr. Paquin used the occasion to great advantage.

He not only exposed the extent to which the lunatic fringe is imbedded in our community, but he seized the opportunity to discredit the mountainous distortions which have been tacked on to his proposal on how best to educate our children.

The superintendent's emotional account of how he has been subjected to abuse and harassment recalled the fate of his precedessor — Dr. George B. Brain — who was literally chased out of town.

His crime?

He dared to attempt to do his job as he saw his duty to do it.

Perhaps Baltimore is "No Mean City" but the growing number of pockets of meanness is cause for grave concern.

Marriage Ban Stands

For reasons best known to themselves, 15 Maryland senators joined forces Tuesday to guarantee that as far as the strictly personal matter of marriage is concerned there will be no free choice in the Free State.

In dealing the death blow to Sen. Verda F. Welcome's bill to repeal Anti - Miscegenation law, they assured Maryland's place of dubious distinction in the ranks of 19 backward states where the accident of color prevents two people from becoming husband and wife, despite their desires.

It is no accident, though, that the majority of those 19 also frowns upon any ideas which faintly suggest progress.

In view of the recent notoriety and ridicule heaped on Maryland for its idiotic insistence upon telling people who they can and can't marry, many were of the mistaken impression that the lawmakers would seize the opportunity to step into the 20th Century.

Beside, it is clearly unconstitutional

As matters developed, however, this impression did not take into account the number of senators who still shackled with myths of racial superiority and all of their repulsive connotations.

It is significant that the two city senators — William L. Hodges and Joseph A. Bertorelli — who joined with the slight minority (15 to 18) represent areas where these myths are worshipped.

Perhaps then it is useless to expect them to know that marriage is a personal matter between two people, both of whom are blessed with the sacred right to say "NO!"

Apprenticeship Openings

The Baltimore Building and Construction Trades Council has publicized a large number of openings in apprenticeship training programs here.

It says along with the information on where and when to apply that race, religion and sex will not be barriers to acceptance.

This is an important move by the council.

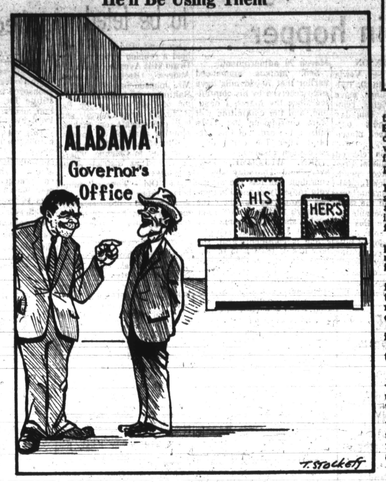
The next move is for young men interested in becoming carpenters, plumbers, electricians, boilermakers, etc. to sign up.

Counselors in the various schools should join with parents, persons in the trades, ministers and others in helping direct interested youngsters into these training openings.

Opportunity is knocking for a number of young men.

It would be too bad if but a handful responded.

'Georgie Boy Said If The People Of Alabama Are Gullible Enough He'll Be Using Them'



Political Notebook

Clouded Assembly

By MAX JOHNSON

This 70-day session of Maryland's General Assembly in Annapolis is fast-approaching the March 29 adjournment — with a marked air of reluctance hanging heavier and heavier over both the Senate and the House.

Nobody seems to be able to muster a majority vote to get moving with any degree of dispatch any legislation of notable worth.

Not too many of the lawmakers appear now to really care — despite spirited floor speeches aimed at the public in the galleries.

This reluctance to move noteworthy legislation comes predominantly from smaller county representatives —still fuming over loss of power through reapportionment.

They no longer will be — after the coming elections — the tail that wags the more populous political subdivisions.

* * *

BUT THEY are still in power for this last session — with some Baltimore lawmakers at their side.

A case at point is the Senate's rejection Tuesday afternoon of Sen. Verda F. Welcome's bill to repeal the state's outmoded ban on mixed marriages.

It should be noted by Baltimore voters that Sen. Joseph A. Bertorelli (1st D.) and Sen. William L. Hodges (6th D.) joined a majority of the counties in defeating this measure.

The defeating vote on a committee's favorable report was 15-13.

Their favorable vote would have advanced the bill toward passage by the same count.

Colored constituents in both districts — particularly the 6th where such increasing voter strength is sufficient to swing elections — might like to remember this for the September primary.

* * *

THEY MIGHT like to remember, too, that Bertorelli and Hodges and the city's 5th D. Sen. Paul A. Dorf joined with Sen. Joseph V. Mach (2nd D.) to gerrymander hundreds of colored voters out of his district to the 3rd — in a move designed to aid the Mach re-election.

They might also like to remember —especially the city's 2nd D. voters —that Sen. Mach argued a week ago that segregationists ought to be on the state's Interracial Commission.

These type of approaches on racial advancement proposals have clouded Assembly thinking on other matters.

FOR EXAMPLE — the House killed with bitter dispatch the proposal to repeal the distasteful Ober law.

In another year before, or without, reapportionment — they might have approved the repeal move.

Most of the Assembly lawmakers appear now to have angry, resentful dispositions toward anything not especially beneficial to them.

Many of them inject into floor arguments: "If I come back next year."

Out of this state of affairs stands this Assembly scorecard on major proposals to date:

* * *

1. THE COOPER - HUGHES bill, to grant additional state financial aid to needy subdivisions, including Baltimore — still bottled up, no agreement in sight.

2. Congressional redistricting — bottled up, no agreement in sight.

3. State-wide fair housing legislation — public hearing in the House chamber Wednesday afternoon, outlook for passage dim, indeed.

Bills to block such legislation — sponsored by delegates from Baltimore, Anne Arundel Counties and Baltimore City's 1st D. — will be aired at the same time.

4. — Broadening the state's public accommodations laws to cover cocktail lounges, taverns and other alcoholic dispensing establishments — bottled in committee at this writing with outlook for passage very dim.

5. Educational TV — bottled up with Senate dickering, and more of the same in the House if it squeaks by the upper body. Final passage is unpredictable at this time.

6. Parallel bay bridge — narrow Senate approval but House okay could be in trouble.

* * *

THIS LISTING could go on and on —with major measures falling practically in the same categories.

About the only thing of certainty that can be said of this Assembly is that it is convening.

It has, however, spotlighted the personalities of many of its members.

And many, many voters ought to be quite happy — when the September primary rolls around.

Our Readers Say:

Jenkins Backs Paquin

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," Baltimore AFRO-AMERICAN, 628 N. Eutaw St.

Dear AFRO:

I join the AFRO - AMERICAN in its enthusiastic endorsement of the proposals of Superintendent of Schools Laurence Paquin for the development of the Baltimore public schools. Although the report may contain some minor errors, it is overall a brilliant statement of how the schools can best meet the present and future needs of our city.

I do, though, strongly prefer Dr. Paquin's alternate proposal in regard to the proposed second junior college campus. It would be a mistake, I think, to attempt to convert an old secondary school building for use as a junior college. A new facility, preferably in the inner harbor complex, would be much more desirable.

May I take vigorous exception to the reasons stated in your editorial (Feb. 19) justifying the use of old buildings for college students.

Actually, about 50 per cent (rather than "15 to 18 per cent") of high school graduates go to college. The aphorism that college is "a good teacher on one end of a log and a bright student on the other" is no longer true — if it ever was. In contemporary education an adequate physical plant is essential.

The assertion that "when a child gets to college he is already motivated and he will succeed" is certainly belied by the fact that fewer than half of the entering freshmen in American colleges persist through graduation.

MARTIN D. JENKINS
President, Morgan State College.

'Most Perfect'

Dear AFRO:

Now that the President has been given an overwhelming vote of confidence by virtue of the tabling of Senator Morse's amendment, the debate over what is happening in Vietnam appears to be over as far as the Senate of the United States is concerned.

The question, for all practical purposes is whether or not the people are satisfied with a policy approved by the congress which suspends the system of checks and balances and chides the few who choose to maintain constitutional government in a democratic fashion. Or, perhaps, the question really ought to be, whether the people actually know what is going on in Washington.

Certainly the executive has met with certain groups, in order to have his policy confirmed. And, it is not to be denied that his references to men like Senators Morse and Fulbright have not been exactly kind. Further, he has been credited with ignoring Senator Fulbright's suggestions, as chairman of the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, altogether.

Thus, it seems that the executive possesses more than 90 per cent of the brain power in Washington these days. And this brings to mind the reign of the late Huey Long in Louisiana in the 1930's.

Can it be then that, after 300 years of man's adventure in government in America, we are finally on the verge of putting all political power in the hands of one individual?

The conflict in Vietnam is beside the point, and the point, in my opinion, poses a frightful consequence which no revolution could possibly equal. For we have boasted throughout the years that ours has been the most perfect experiment in government in world history. Are we now willing to abandon it by virtue of public apathy?

If not, it is plainly obvious that the people of this nation should stretch forth a saving hand while there is still time.

JOHN W. NICHOLAS

Labor and Business

By STERLING A. PAIGE

Lower The Bars

A few weeks ago a representative of a civil rights organization, accompanied by a representative of a large business corporation, went into an inner-city neighborhood in one of our larger cities.

Seeking out a resident who often acted as spokesman for the area residents, especially the poorer ones, they outlined their mission enthusiastically.

The business representative was prepared to hire immediately 30 men at good salaries to fill necessary jobs requiring no special skills.

This particular area was selected because it had been designated as economically poor and heavy with hard-core unemployed.

A PROLONGED canvass of the area including many interviews with eager anti hopeful jobless males ended with not one person being signed up.

The reason: The employer's requirement that the applicant must be a veteran and a high school graduate.

The disillusioned, still - jobless returned to the streets and the area was as before.

Another enthusiastic do-good idea fizzled out leaving an already nearhopeless people feeling more hopeless than ever.

In their minds society was saying, in effect: "You didn't fight and you didn't study — so get by the best way you can, or starve."

I WHOLE-HEARTEDLY urge the acceptance of all educational opportunities available, and further, realize the importance of the necessity for military.

Yet business and society will do little to relieve poverty by insisting upon a high school education as a prerequisite to pushing a broom, driving a truck, cleaning and giving non-technical care to equipment, and many other jobs.

We cannot write off the drop-outs and the non-veterans — they do exist.

Nor can we let them continue to believe we care nothing about what happens to them.

Business must resolve to lower its requirements and absorb these people into the economy. They must be permitted to be productive and given a feeling of self worth or present anti-social problems will be compounded.

The uneducated, the drop-outs, the non-vets, the corner hangers-on, the hoodlums — all are part of our society. We can not pretend they don't exist.

A too-cool attitude toward them leads to long, hot summers.

Pin-Point

A Man Alone

By GEORGE W. COLLINS

In the raging war of words over the proposed Legal Aid to the Poor Plan, there is a conspicuous absence of the name and face of one lawyer who is personally acquainted with the financial - legal problems of the poor.

By his own admission, Leonard J. Harmatz is concerned about the pros and cons of the plan. In fact, he, like a majority of his brothers of the bar, is convinced the proposed plan is faulty.

He is, however, convinced that a plan — income form — is desperately needed. The ultimate form, he feels, is basically a matter of mechanics.

Mr. Harmatz's lack of prominence in the Legal Aid fight is due largely to his conclusion that its need is merely another tragic effect of poverty.

His immediate concern, therefore, is more deeply rooted and urgent.

The lawyer is concerning one of the causes of poverty.

* * *

THUS EXPLAINS his one - man war on what he calls "legalized usury," or "protecting the needy from the greedy."

For its chief victims — the humble, uninformed, and inarticulate — the word "usury" is a strange animal. Its workings are never understood by its victims until it's too late.

Basically it is the art of charging poor people excessive fees on loans they are compelled to make in order to keep life and limb together.

It also shows up on the doorstepe of those who have been able to acquire a home of their own, despite crippling handicaps.

Frequently, this group of victims must seek additional financing to meet the high demands of modern bureaucracy in terms of home repairs and improvements to comply with standards set by the multitude of city agencies.

Unlike the more affluent in our society who can write a check or have their banks pick up the tab, the poor must seek out lending institutions or repair firms willing to either negotiate a loan.

* * *

SOME OF THESE firms — not all — gladly arrange a loan with one of their bandpicked lending agencies.

If such arrangement carried a reasonable rate of interest there would be no cause for alarm.

But recent Circuit Court cases show that any semblance between reasonableness and the rate of "interest" levied on some of these hard-working, honest, trusting, and unsuspecting victims is purely accidental.

As numerous cases instituted and won by Mr. Harmatz show, the "interest" charged on these loans amounts to as much and often twice as much as the original loan.

Put another way, it's highway robbery with the pencil as the chief weapon instead of a gun.

Mr. Harmatz sees this as not only criminal treatment of the borrower, but as a definite threat to the economy.

"These people, in order to obtain a loan, must not only mortgage their homes but their income for years to come as well," he declares.

It is no wonder then that those locked in the clutches of poverty have little chance of escaping.

The old refrain that "The rich get richer and the poor gets poorer" becomes pathetically sound and leaves a feeling of hopelessness and despair in those who try to climb out of the bottomless pits of poverty.

* * *

IN VIEW of the high volumn of legislative noise purporting to reflect the serious intent to enact corrective action, it would seem logical to expect an anti - usury critic to be satisfied.

Not so Mr. Harmatz. Here's why:

"The citizens of Maryland should be enlightened as to the effect of House Bill No. 9 now pending in the legislature which purportedly was to remedy the evils of excessive charges of interest on loans, but on the contrary, if passed in its present form, will constitute "legal usury," he predicts.

In letters to the editor, Sen. Frederick C. Malkus, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Proceedings Committee, and Del. Richard Grumbacher, the lawyer, asks that H.B. No. 9 not be passed in its present form.

If it is, he says, it will permit the legal operation of the "loan shark racket" where interest rates as high as 15.4 percent per year can be legitimately charged.

Both H.B. Nos. 9 and 252, designed to correct the evil, Mr. Harmatz argues, will only legalize it.

The only way the bills will do what they are intended to do, the lawyer contends, they must be amended. The amendment should include, he argues, provisions contained in H.B. Nos. 347, 349, and 350.

These provisions allow for:

Repeal discounting of loans, forfeiting all interest on a usurious loan, and make usury a criminal offense with appropriate penalties.

* * *

AS NOTED earlier, this war against "legalized usury" is strictly a one - man fight and Mr. Harmatz is not optimistic about his chances of victory or enlisting others in the cause. "The legislators won't listen," he said.

The only ray of hope has come, he said, from the courts which have found the extent of usury "unconscionable."

Bank Commissioner Herbert R. O'Conor Jr. and Attorney General Thomas B. Finan are on record as concurring.

Mr. Harmatz's battle is getting progressively lonelier. He has not been able to convince other attorneys to join him in what he calls "not a noble crusade, but a fight for fairness and justice."

"I get paid when I represent these victims of usury," he said. "My point, however, is that the legislature should outlaw the practice altogether."

There are ironies, too.

"The companies involved in these cases are represented by some of the best legal minds available," he laments.

"Ultimately — we must not kid ourselves — corrective legislation is going to be as strong as the lending industry's lobbyists want it to be. Nobody really cares about the poor borrower. It's just that simple," Mr. Harmatz concludes.

I wonder if the legislators and foes of the Legal Aid Plan are listening?

BAKER'S DOZEN

Ombudsman Needed But Korman Is Not

BY BAKER E. MORTEN

Folks in Washington have a right to be upset.

They need, but don't have, a public defender like an ombudsman and they have, but don't need, an acting corporation counsel like Milton D. Korman.

An ombudsman defies precise definition, but for ten years he has been the man in Sweden who protects the individual Swedish citizen from the insolence of government officials no matter how high their rank.

He is a guy who moves in on situations where there is suspicion that the little man is not getting a fair shake from government higher-ups. In short, the ombudsman in Sweden means "somebody who represents somebody — somebody who is not only a friend of the court, but somebody who can become a friend against the court."

* * *

KORMAN, THE District's 64 - year-old conservative acting corporation counsel who hopes to become permanent as the city's chief lawyer, is the man who has tried his unsuccessful best to explain away his racially-oriented short-comings in order to smell right for an appointment as corporation counsel.

Korman, for years, argued in favor of segregation in Washington. As late as 1962, he opposed promulgation of the District's fair housing regulation, he resented the city's fair employment law, and throughout his 28 years as a lawyer in the corporation counsel's office, he argued for segregation before the bar of law.

Now, he wants the District Commissioners to name him corporation counsel, replacing Chester Gray who died last year.

There seems to be both virtue and value in the concept of an ombudsman.

By Swedish standards, he is one who will not be overawed by the powerful or pressured by the meek. He has even found judges derelict in duty or in failure to show proper respect for the ordinary citizen. The ombudsman's only boss is the Swedish Parliament.

THE OMBUDSMAN idea originated in the 18th Century and began to attract world attention during the past 20 years. Rep. Henry Reuss (D. Wis.) has introduced a bill in Congress calling for the establishment of an ombudsman in American society.

Such an individual might be of value in dealing with Korman and his actions on prosecuting fair housing complaints.

Korman's office has never done anything specific as far as injunctive relief is concerned under the fair housing code, and this is the avenue through which a racially discriminating landlord could best be whipped into line.

If Korman sought injunctive relief in housing cases, it would help complainants get housing — whereas seeking criminal action does not. And, in the one or two cases he has prosecuted, Korman has never sought injunctive relief . . . a strange procedure for an advocate attempting to persuade a judge that the other party is wrong for discriminating.

"Frankly," Korman said in a published interview this week, "the very fact that the law is on record has caused compliance."

* * *

HE IS correct to some extent, but it can also be said that there are statutes on record which forbid holding up liquor stores. Most people comply with those statutes, but does this mean that one declines to prosecute when someone breaks the law and robs a liquor store?

Korman feels that the use of "testers who are not sincerely interested in buying a house weakens the complaint of housing discrimination when it comes before a judge."

When reminded that the courts have convicted in narcotics and alcoholic beverage cases by testers who entrapped the wrong - doer, Korman pointed out that "dope changed hands and liquor was sold" in such instances.

Perhaps the acting corporation counsel has forgotten that in the housing case it is a violation not to make a sale, and in the whiskey or narcotics case it is a violation to make a sale.

AFRO Credo

A newspaper succeeds because its management believes in itself, in God and in the general generation. It must always ask itself—

Whether it has kept the faith with the common people.

Whether it has no other goal except to see that their liberties are preserved and their lives ennobled.

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

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

JOHN H. MURPHY SR.—1920

SHARING '71. SPOTLIGHT — President Lyndon Johnson greets Esther Brimmer, 4, after her father, Andrew Brimmer, center, was sworn in as a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System at a White House ceremony, Wednesday. Looking on approvingly from left are, William McChesney Martin Jr., chairman of the Board and Mrs. Brimmer. (UPI Telephoto)

President Johnson's statement at swearing - in of Dr. Brimmer

Reprinted below is the complete text of the statement made by President Johnson at the swearing in ceremonies on Wednesday of Andrew Brimmer as a member of the Federal Board.

Mr. Brimmer, Mr. Vice President, members of the Brimmer family, Chairman Martin, members of the Federal Reserve Board, most distinguished guests, members of Congress, ladies and gentlemen:

Thirty - three years ago this week not a single bank in America was open for business. It was a time of depression and despair as Americans lost confidence not only in their dollar but in their system of government itself.

Today all of that seems to be behind us. Our banking system is sound and there is confidence in the American dollar. Instead of depression or recession, we are beginning our sixth year of uninterrupted prosperity, the longest in America's peacetime history.

No accident of history brought about this change. It has come because we have learned the economic facts of life and we now realize that recession and inflation are not inevitable.

They can be avoided through sound economic fiscal policies. It has come because we have learned how we can work together cooperating with each other for the benefit of all the people of our land.

* * *

THE GREAT abundance of America is the result of responsible cooperation between business and banking, between labor and government.

No member of that partnership, from government's viewpoint, is more important or has greater responsibilities than the Federal Reserve System of this country.

The seven distinguished governors of the Federal Reserve system share the task of deciding how much money and credit should be supplied to America's economy and that ladies and gentlemen, is no easy burden.

The entire Nation, every worker and every housewife, every businessman and every farmer, is affected by the progressive spirit and the wisdom and the prudence of the men who sit on that board.

In the choice of those men who sit there, the President of the United States has no more far-reaching decision to make. Today the Federal Reserve System of our Nation has a new governor. I am proud of this choice.

His qualifications, I think, are rare. For if it is true, as some have said, that not one man in 100,000 really understands the complexity of high finance and monetary policy, Dr. Andrew Brimmer is one that, I believe, does understand it.

He has been both student and teacher in major universities on both the East and West coasts of this land. He worked for several years in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York City. He is a Doctor of Economics from Harvard, a Professor of Economics on leave from Wharton School of Finance at the University of Pennsylvania to serve in the Little Cabinet as Deputy Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs in the important Department of Commerce.

He was also in charge of the voluntary program carried out by the businessmen of America which has done so much to correct our balance of payments problems by reducing our deficit from 2.8 billion last year to 1.3 billion this year.

* * *

DR. BRIMMER was born on a farm in the State of Louisiana. His achievements in life are his own. Through his own efforts he rose to the highest academic honors. In the process, he developed a deep feeling for Americans in every walk of life. He is still a young man at age 39.

Last month, in fact, he received the Arthur S. Fleming Award which it presented to the outstanding young men in government service. I don't know of a recommendation that I have received from any man in government that was stronger than the recommendation Secretary Connor made of Dr. Brimmer and the work that he had done in the Commerce Department.

So, ladies and gentlemen, Dr. Brimmer brings energy and high professional standards, profound qualities of heart and mind to one of the most critical assignments in our public life today. He will recognize the challenges as they arise and I hope he will help us face them with intelligence, with knowledge, and with moderation.

I do not expect Dr. Brimmer to be an easy - money man or a tight money man. He knows, as I think we all do, that the complexity of today's economy defies such a simple and rigid qualification.

I expect Dr. Brimmer to be a right - money man, one who, I believe, will carefully and cautiously and intelligently evaluate the Nation's needs and the needs of all of its people and recommend the policies which his conscience and his judgment tells him will best serve the national interest.

* * *

HE TAKES office at a time when there is much to be done by all working together, cooperating. We must continue to sustain high employment without inflation. We must complete the adjustment of our balance of payments with other nations.

We must meet the heavy demands of our military and economic effort in Vietnam without losing our momentum for social progress here at home.

To achieve all of this is not going to be easy. It is going to be difficult. It is going to try the best that is in all of us. The decisions are going to be many and they are going to be difficult, but I think that the people of America can all be glad that Dr. Andrew Brimmer will be helping us to make them.

So I welcome each of you to this historic East Room this morning to witness the swearing - in of this most distinguished American to the most responsible post.

CASPER THE FRIENDLY GHOST SAYS:
PSSST!
Don't forget that Big Fords and Mustangs are included in our White Sale
SPECIALLY EQUIPPED, SPECIALLY PRICED, FULL-SIZED '66 FORDS! MUSTANGS, TOO, AT SPECIAL WHITE SALE SAVINGS!
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This year, Mustangs—with full standard equipment—are in our White Sale, too! Or choose a luxury-equipped big Ford with pleated, all-vinyl seats; deluxe bright-metal trim; whitewalls; wheel covers; 2-door or 4-door, white or blue. But hurry!
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Amount You Receive	24 Monthly Payments	30 Monthly Payments	36 Monthly Payments
$1000	$45.68	$37.30	$31.70
$1500	68.39	55.84	47.47
$2000	91.10	74.38	63.23
$2500	113.81	92.92	78.99
$3000	136.52	111.47	94.76

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All weights indicated are hanging prices weight with a cutting and trimming loss.
90 DAYS FREE LOCKER STORAGE
CHARGE IT! 135 DAYS SAME AS CASH NO MONEY DOWN NO PAYMENT TIL APRIL 30
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$5.00 BONUS BRING THIS AD WITH YOU AND YOU CAN DEDUCT $5.00 ADDITIONAL FROM YOUR ORDER
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