—5 U.S. judges weigh

(Continued from Page 1)

of two Baltimore policemen. Lt. Joseph Maskell was wounded and Sgt. Jack Cooper was killed.

The U. S. District Court in Maryland refused to bar such search practices. Attorneys for the Legal Defense Fund contended no search warrants were used, just arrest warrants.

Appearing before the court for the Fund were Nabrit and Anthony G. Amsterdam, a professor at the University of Pennsylvania Law School.

• • •

THE ATTORNEYS said the searches were "arbitrary and unreasonable and violated plaintiffs' rights to due process of law and to equal protection of laws."

Testimony in the briefs filed with the court in Maryland had stated that police "... beat upon the front door of the home of the plaintiffs with loud banging noises in the early morning hours, focusing the beams of strong search lights upon their homes, and with drawn guns gained entrance to the home and did the following acts, among others:

"They aroused the plaintiffs from their sleep, caused them to rise from their beds, and placed them and their children in great fear.

"They searched all rooms and closets of the house, including the basement, and left without any word of explanation for their acts.

"None of the plaintiffs have been charged with any crime or offense."

• • •

THE LAWYERS asked the court to enjoin Baltimore police from

"Continuing or resuming the practice of making unlawful entries and searches of the homes and persons of plaintiffs and others similarly situated without lawful search warrants;

"Harassing, threatened, (or) intimidating . . . any person because they protest, object to, or resist such unlawful entries and searches.

"... Counselling or advising any person to do any of the acts mentioned herein."

The appeal was filed in behalf of seven Baltimoreans. The attorneys said it was a class action in behalf of all colored persons similarly situated. The area where the searches took place was described in the court as one of "ghettoes."

• • •

NABRITT said the police acted on "anonymous tips" and had no real basis for the searches. He said the search continued for about 19 days.

The District Court held that there was not enough evidence to substantiate charges of racial discrimination or in the conduct of the searches. The court said such an injunction as was asked for would be difficult to frame, difficult to enforce and would place severe burdens on the police and the court.

The Veney brothers were arrested in March, 1965. Sam has since been convicted of first degree murder and sentenced to die in the gas chamber. Earl was sentenced to 30 years in prison.

—5 Veneys leave prison

(Continued from Page 1)

All housed at the Maryland Penitentiary, the sons and the length of terms are:

Sam, sentenced to death in the gas chamber for the murder of one policeman and shooting of another.

Earl, 30 years for the shooting of a policeman and armed robbery of a liquor store.

Robert, 32 years and Ervin, 20 years for assorted felonies.

A daughter, Mrs. Shirley Gray, serving a five-year term in Women's Prison, visited her father's bier Tuesday.

Under the direction of Elmer E. Bullock, funeral director, the services attracted more than 200 people.

• • •

OTHER SURVIVORS are:

Mrs. Ella May Veney, wife; Leroy Brown, stepson; Mesdames Ruth Wilson and Thelma Langley; Miss Margaret Veney, daughters;

Also Clarence and Henry Veney, brothers.

—Agnew mum on CORE

(Continued from Page 1)

of back pay "owed to hundreds of workers."

• • •

MR. AGNEW had no comment up to AFRO press time on the acceptance or rejection of Mr. Doub, in the face of CORE's warning.

Mr. Doub, however, had some lengthly comments to Mr. Agnew, in which he said he was proud of the record of his commission and would willingly debate this with anybody.

Specifically, he pointed out:

1. Under his commission's regime, the city's minimum wage ordinance was broadened to cover 40,000 additional workers.

2. The commission has obtained wage increases for 1,791 workers worth $804,104.44, for an average annual wage increase of $448.96 per employee.

3. The commission obtained a higher budget proposal than recommended by the city's Finance Director.

4. No employee is being denied due wages because of commission action, or lack of it.

• • •

THE CORE vs. Doub hasle is reminiscent of a similar situation smoldering on the Democratic side of the picture.

Several leaders in the colored community have been watching carefully which gubernatorial candidate, if any, picks up State Senator Harry R. Hughes (Caroline), who jumped to some prominence as a framer of the ill-fated Cooper-Hughes Report.

These leaders recall that Sen. Hughes, though Senate majority floor leader, had consistently voted against all civil rights legislation.

As a result, the colored community, they are saying, cannot support him on a state-wide ticket, regardless of whose ticket it is.

Mr. Griffin's letter was highly critical of Mr. Doub, in urging that he be rejected as a possible attorney general candidate on the Agnew ticket.

Here is some of what it charged:

"Mr. Doub's record is one of ineffectual and mum wage law,

spineless administration of the Baltimore City minimum wage law.

"As chairman of the Baltimore City Minimum Wage Commission, Mr. Doub has ignored the rights of underpaid workers, refused to penalize law-violators among employers, and allowed to go unpaid thousands of dollars of back pay owned to hundreds of workers.

"Because Mr. Doub chose to ignore the back wage provisions of the city's minimum wage law until he was forced to do otherwise, 300 hotel workers are still waiting for the pay legally due them for the entire year of 1965;

"Representing the difference between wages paid to them and the legally required minimum wage of $1 an hour.

• • •

"HUNDREDS OF others have been denied back pay altogether.

"We urge that you consider Mr. Doub's poor record and reject him as a candidate on your ticket.

"We further urged that such support meaningful amendments to the state minimum wage law, that will broaden its coverage to include all workers in the state and will raise the minimum wage so that it is at least equal to the federal minimum."

In conclusion, Mr. Griffin emphasized that CORE wanted to know what Mr. Agnew intended to do about Mr. Doub — and strengthening the state minimum wage law.

—Commencement calendar

(Continued from Page 1)

on Campus, 2901 Liberty Heights Ave.—8 P.M.

HIGH SCHOOLS

June 6—Dunbar High—Civic Center—8 P.M.
June 7—Edmondson High—Civic Center—8 P.M.
June 8—Mergenthaler—Polytechnic—8 P.M.
June 8—Patterson High—Civic Center—8 P.M.
June 9—Southern High—Civic Center—8 P.M.
June 9—Western High—Polytechnic—8 P.M.
June 9—Woods Junior-Senior High—Carver Auditorium—8 P.M.
June 10—Douglass—Civic Center— 8 P.M.
June 13—Eastern High—Civic Center—8 P.M.
June 14—Baltimore City College—Civic Center—8 P.M.
June 15—Forest Park High—Civic Center—8 P.M.
June 16—Polytechnic—Civic Center—8 P.M.

99 registered M-5

Mallory seeks retrial of '61 kidnaping case

MONROE, N. C. (UPI) — Four defendants in a 1961 kidnaping that occurred during a racial incident are asking the U. S. Supreme court for a rehearing in a move to prevent their forfeiting $37,500 in appearance bonds.

The four convicted in 1964 of kidnaping Mr. and Mrs. G. Bruce Slegall of Marshville are Mrs. Willie Mae Mallory, Harold Reep, Richard Crowder and John C. Lowry.

• • •

THE STATE Supreme Court reversed the conviction because of improperly constituted indictments drawn against them by the grand jury, but a later jury selected from a new jury list, drew new indictments against the four and Robert Williams, who fled to Cuba.

• • •

EARLIER THIS month, Judge Walter E. E Brock upheld a judgement from last August ordering forfeiture or the bonds of the four after the U. S. Supreme Court refused to hear the case.

The bonds are $15,000 for Mrs. Mallory, $10,000 for Crowder, $7,500 for Reep, and a $5,000 cash bond for Lowry.

—CORE protests continue

(Continued from Page 1)

get in injunctio nagainst a non-violent organization."

The injunction was asked by William J. Ritter Sr., owner of the tavern, who claimed it was disturbing the peace of his wife, who he said had been ill with a heart condition for the past two years. The Ritters live at the same address as the tavern.

• • •

MR. RITTER had agreed earlier this week to integrate his formerly white-only bar, located in a predominantly colored neighborhood, but then announced he would serve only colored patrons, and no whites, on the theory that, the two races "can't mix."

CORE rejected this arrangement, and resumed picketing Wednesday in violation of the court injunction. Despite the presence of large numbers of police including Chief Inspector Millard B. Horton, no arrests were made.

There was no protest action in the bar Thursday, but Mr. Hayes said demonstrations would resume Friday following a rally Thursday night at the Charity Baptist Church ,611 N. Aisquith St.

Mr. Hayes indicated that every item of the restrictive injunction would be violated in detail as a test of its legality.

• • •

IN ANOTHER area, Mr. Hayes said that CORE planned to support a possible move by parents of students at General Vocational School No. 452, McCulloh and Biddle Sts., to institute a boycott of the school.

CORE observers were present Thursday night at a meeting at Calvary Baptist Church, 502 W. Biddle St., at which plans were made for concerted action to close the school.

The school, whose main building is more than 100 years old, has been the target of intense criticism by parents and PTA because of its inadequate facilities and overcrowded, outdated physical plant.

Plans discussed at the meeting included the setting up of a "Freedom School" next September for pupils to go to instead of No. 452.

Mr. Hayes said CORE planned to give help in urganizing as well as support for specific plans.

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FILMED IN COMPLETE SECRECY
IN THE DEEP SOUTH!
Obsessed with hatred and revenge he rode with The Klan... even though his color could cost him his life!
JOE SOLOMON presents
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PLUS
Can a beautiful woman be enslaved against her will?
DEVIL DOLL
WORLD PREMIERE! FINAL WEEK
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IT! KILL! KILL! FASTER, PUSSYCAT! KILL! KILL! FASTER, PUSSYC
Faster, PUSSYCAT! KILL! KILL!
SUPERWOMEN! BELTED, BUCKLED and BOOTED!
Now "FASTER PUSSYCAT" song by the BOSTWEEDS
PLUS
MUDHONEY
...LEAVES A TASTE OF EVIL!
NOW PLAYING
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2nd BIG WEEK ★ NOW PLAYING
The outrider—The loner—The lieutenant—The outcast bride—Her husband—
AFRAID TO TURN THEIR BACKS ON EACH OTHER—THEY FOUGHT SIDE BY SIDE AGAINST THE INDIAN!
James GARNER Sidney POITIER
Looking for something different for a family outing this weekend?
Why not visit the internationally famous Baltimore and Ohio Transportation Museum in Baltimore?
Houses the largest collection of historic railroad equipment in the world... also model trains in operation.
Admission FREE!
Open every day except Mondays and Tuesdays from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Light refreshments at B&O Snack Bar at Museum. Ample free parking.
Pratt & Poppleton Streets
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UNITED ARTISTS

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GILMOR STREET at EDMONDSON AVE.
THE LESS YOU SEE...THE LONGER YOU LIVE...
WHEN YOU'RE WRAPPED IN THE DANGER OF
BLINDFOLD
AN EXPLOSIVE GAME...
ROCK HUDSON · CLAUDIA CARDINALE
BLINDFOLD TECHNICOLOR
2nd BIG HIT
THEY WERE THE WANTED MEN...
UNDERWORLD INFORMERS

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WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE on Civil Rights attracted large number of Baltimoreans Thursday and Friday. Among them were (first panel) Mrs. Juanita Mitchell, NAACP; Rev. Chester Swann, Walters AME; Dr. Lillie M. Jackson, NAACP; (second panel) Mrs. Mary B. Adams, vote drive leader; Senator Verda Welcome, (third panel) Edgar L. Fiengold, Maryland Advisory Committee ,Civil Rights Commission; Stanley Panitz, president, Baltimore Neighborhoods; Ed. Holmgren, Baltimore Neighborhoods; Laurence G. Paquin, schools superintendent; (fourth panel, clockwise) Dr. Lawrence Reddick with group including A. Philip Randolph wearing leis from Hawaiian delegation; (last panel) Clarence Mitchell Sr. of NAACP D. C. Bureau, son Michael and newsman. (AFRO photo by John H. Murphy III).

President Johnson's conference speech

Remarks of the President at the White House Conference on Civil Rights at the Sheraton Park Hotel, Washington, D.C. June 1, 1966.

Mr. Randolph, Mr. Heineman, delegates to the conference:

One year ago at Howard University I called for a conference whose theme and title would be, "To Fulfill These Rights."

I said that its object would be to help the colored American move beyond opportunity — to achievement.

And now you have come from every region of America, from every walk of life, to take part in that momentous effort.

You are here because you represent the humane and progressive spirit of our people. Through two centuries of trial and triumph, that spirit has moved the American democracy from an ideal to a powerful reality.

• • •

YOU ARE here because the country needs your collective judgment and insight. The dilemma you deal with is too deeply rooted in pride and prejudice, too profound and complex — and too critical to our future — for any one man or administration to resolve.

No matter how committed to its resolution they are, this issue is beyond the mastery of one man or one group of men.

You are here, finally, because in your variety of background and circumstance you symbolize those who have a stake in including the colored American in our society.

And that is everybody —colored and white, rich and poor, employer and worker, city dweller and suburbanite.

I do not mean to say that every American feels that he has such a stake. If he did, there would be no need for this conference.

• • •

SOME BELIEVE that they can put enough miles or enough doors between them and the colored problems to escape the consequences of those problems altogether.

Yet we know that the country is not large enough, nor any man wealthy enough, to offer or gain a sanctuary from the effects of widespread poverty and discrimination.

Some believe that the Federal government can assume their personal responsibilities for justice to the colored American. They contend, even when they refuse to admit it, that the mere existence of Federal funds and programs and civil rights laws makes private action unnecessary.

• • •

YET WE know that no national government, however enlightened, can by itself change the conditions of colored life in America.

There are some who think that colored people should be represented in the civil society.

There are some, too, who counsel the colored person to refuse a share in the society even where it is offered — to "go it alone," to seek and acquire power independently, so that he may owe nothing to others.

Yet our whole experience as a people is otherwise. Those who have tried to divide us have always ultimately failed. Those who have built castles of prejudice have seen them crumble. Those who have whispered the counsel of despair — the counsel of separatism — have been ignored.

FOR AMERICA is not a planetary system, with many atmospheres, many calendars and temperatures. It is one large island of earth, inhabited by mortal men of many races, many faiths, many colors of skin. If they are to build just and fruitful lives for themselves and their children, they must do it here — and they must do it together.

This does not require that righteous anger be silenced. It does not require that harmony be purchased at the price of individual freedom.

What it does require is a recognition that beneath the tumult of events that separate men from one another runs the thread of a common destiny. For we shall drive move this Nation toward civil peace and social justice for all of its citizens, or for none.

• • •

WE SHALL either find the means to open employment to all our workers — to find decent housing for all our families — to provide a good education for all our children — or we shall see the American promise spoiled for each of them.

So let us pursue that promise — not in dreary conformity — not in mutual suspicion and fear — but in the knowledge that freedom and justice cannot be the province of one race or Nation alone.

• • •

IN OUR quest of that promise, let each man give what he has to give. If it be the courage to endure the scorn of bigots, let him give that. If it be the wisdom and the patience to teach children born into blight and suffering, let him give that. If it be the chance of a job and the training it requires, let him give that.

• • •

IF IT be the willingness to change old ways and to hear the cry of those in need, let him give that.

If it be the power to pass new laws, or to enforce old laws with conviction and fairness, let him give that.

Men for reason who are honest with each other know there is so much to be done that should have been done long ago. If only then we had