"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

Prayer Of The Week

Watch over Thy children, Oh Lord as our days increase. Bless and guide us wherever we may be. Strengthen us when we stand. Comfort us when discouraged and anxious.

Amen.

Prayer For The Day

Oh Lord, we pray for those, especially the young, frustrated by the heat, confined to close quarters of an inner city with its noise, dirt, vermin and rodents. They are shut out from the sight of the trees and of the stars. They are burdened by unkindness and vice. This is the fertile field for revolution and while this spirit is upon them they are resolved to effect reforms without delay.

Lord be with them.

Lend them strength and courage. Help them become the finest representatives of our young people and our country.

Lord, give to them the victory.

Was CIG Right?

Twenty-three civic and religious organizations met last week following a night of serious rioting.

Discussion was spirited. Suggestions covered a wide area: —

Double the police force on duty; ask the Governor for state police;

Ask him to call out the National Guard;

Send a minister out with every police car;

Ask the civic leaders to go into their neighborhoods and request their young people to allow the police to preserve order;

Arrest gangs, which the night before had invaded a colored area, beating a boy and threatening innocent persons;

Why not have the mayor and leading citizens take to radio and television and counsel all the people to remain calm?

Why not urge the grand jury to hurry the indictment of the National States Rights Party leaders responsible for the reign of terror the night before?

Why not slap them in jail under heavy bond for disturbing the peace and incitement to riot?

Why not ask the city courts to issue an injunction restraining the supremacy boys from holding public meetings and from making incendiary speeches?

Why not arrest the violators and charge them with contempt of court?

Everybody admitted the situation was serious and prompt action was necessary.

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AT THIS point representatives of the Civic Interest Group walked out of the meeting. Their last word was the civic and religious leaders were passing resolutions instead of going to their people who had been threatened.

These people should be advised, among other things, they said, to protect their homes if they were attacked again.

Was the CIG right?

It gave the meeting pause. After the resolutions were passed and those attending the meeting went home they still examined their consciences.

As it turned out the commissioner doubled the police force and isolated the area endangered; the Guard was alerted, the National States Rights Party leaders were indicted and arrested, further public meetings were enjoined by court order—and all of this happened before nightfall.

There was no further rioting that night.

All of this was a serious matter.

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THERE IS a story of the late New York Governor Al Smith.

As a youngster, Al and his neighborhood pals enjoyed a regular Saturday night poker game. In the early Sunday mornings in New York's bitter winter weather the Protestant boys finished their games and curled up on their floor to sleep.

Al, a Catholic altar boy, pulled down his hat, tied his scarf, pulled up his overcoat and, as he opened the door wind and snow poured in.

"Close that door, you Catholic," the gang yelled good humoredly.

On his way to church Al said to himself, "When I get to heaven, I wonder what I will do, if I find those Protestants were right?"

Dog Days

In Denver it is the altitude.

In Chicago it is Martin Luther King.

In Omaha it is the police.

In Baltimore it is the foul mouthed states righters.

Even our Puerto Rican fellow citizens are learning how to stage demonstrations.

Whatever the complaint, it can be traced finally to heat, humidity and poverty.

Once we feared the distempers of animals in July and August — "dog days."

Now we humans suffer more than our dogs.

Tempers are short, patience is so limited that callers on the phone hang up before you can get to the receiver. After all, it takes more than 30 seconds to "wash your hands."

Pack Up And Go Home

The legal restraint upon housing discrimination is that it impedes the free flow of interstate commerce.

If that is so, why wouldn't it be as unlawful for an individual as for a commercial concern to refuse to sell or rent to persons who happen to be colored.

President Lyndon B. Johnson's housing bill bars all housing discrimination.

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REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMAN Mathias of Maryland has an amendment which limit the housing segregation so little apartments or boarding houses would be exempt.

Unless the U.S. Congress can pass an all-inclusive bill barring jimcrow in selling and renting homes, let it pack up and go home until we can get some new members.

Congressmen cannot lawfully enact legislation which gives privileges, benefits, or exemptions to one citizen and denies them to another.

The intent of the Mathias Amendment is to perpetrate present conditions under which colored people and Jews or Catholics are not able to move out of certain areas of confinement.

Congress has a duty to recognize only one kind of citizenship — first class. That is the only kind that has any value these days.

Barking Up Wrong Tree

The National Urban League annual convention was picketed in Philadelphia.

Militant NAACP representatives called them too conservative. In fact, these eager-beaver NAACPers used the words "Uncle Tom"

The National Urban League is doing its job. It is designed to work in the interracial field for education of the white citizens, better race relations, job training and job opportunities;

• • •

IF THE Philadelphia NAACP wants to make something else out of the Urban League, it is banking up the wrong tree.

It needs to mend its manners and fet on with its own program of registering voters, defending against legal discriminations and making itself a larger local representation of the people of Philadelphia.

David Husk, 25, son of the U. S. Secretary of State, expressed a similar view that the Urban League should become more militant. For example in registration of voters:

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THE OPERATIONAL areas of NAACP, Urban League, King's Non-Violent Movement, CORE, and Civic Interest Group have been so defined that there has been common understanding and cooperative efforts.

There is only one enemy, segregation. There isthe battle line. Let no one forget that.

If any one asked us, we would say the Urban League is a useful organization. The only trouble is we do not have one in every city.

Research And Research

The U.S. Office of Education has thrown out a report of a Baltimore City public school researcher alleging prejudice and inadequate sampling.

It is a great waste of time to look for the correlation between race and performance.

Who is all colored or all white?

Sammy Davis, the actor, says he is Puerto Rican, colored and Jewish.

No scientific method we know can show how much of each group is in his blood.

There is something far more important to determine, namely, when performances are found below the national averages.

(1) how rapidly can these deficiences be overcome, and,

(2) what is the chief factor in the remedial process.

The U. S. Office of Education deserves warm praised for rejecting research that fails to meet scientific requirements.

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THE U. S. CENSUS, in one report sought to distinguish between milatos and other colored people. The report was worthless. Census takers could not make the distinction.

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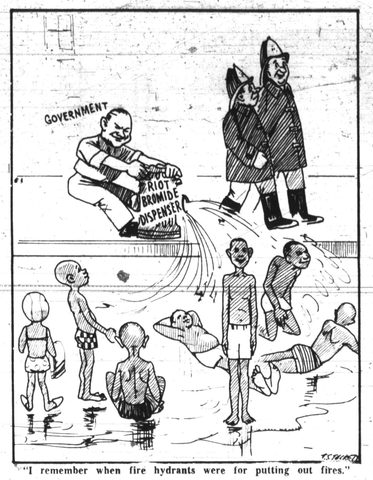
THE U. S. Department of Labor reports the rate of colored unemployment is 9 per cent, white unemployment 3 percent.

However, the Department is first to inform everyone that this 3 to 1 ratio is not a true factor in determining discrimination in employment, because most of the **colored workers** are in the lower paying jobs.

At best, scientific research is difficult without adding bias to it.

The Baltimore City Department of Education should examine the work of its educational researcher with a critical eye.



"I remember when fire hydrants were for putting out fires."

Our Readers Say:
Dunbar Students Hailed

Readers are invited to submit letters for publication. All letters must be signed but signature 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., Baltimore.

Dear AFRO:

In the spring of 1964, the Baltimore community was startled by sit-ins at the Department of Education by students of Dunbar High School.

For hours around the clock the youths sat in offices of the highest officials, and at night slept on desks and floors. They will not soon forget the comfort of sandwiches, coffee, and milk served by sympathetic members of the League of Women Voters, the Evergreen Protective Association and Dunbar PTA.

Nor will they forget the consternation of authorities, the headlines, and the cameras of the press. Twenty-four students were arrested.

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THE STUDENTS, members of Student CORE, SCOIE, had come to realize that only the direct action methods of the civil rights movement would win public attention to the desperate plight of their once - proud school.

After the 1954 Supreme Court decision, Dunbar suffered such neglect that over 50 percent of the student body was labeled basic; class sizes of 40 and 45 were general; textbooks in many classes were ron - existent, and typewriters were obsolete or the cast-offs from such schools as Paterson, moving to new locations with brand new equipment.

The sit-ins were not heedless expressions of frustration, but were carefully planned after passing years showed no evidence of official response to inequality, deterioration, and neglect.

In 1963, the faculty of Dunbar petitioned the Baltimore Teachers' Union to investigate conditions at the school. The union responded, found deplorable inequality, and presented the School Board with a program for improvement.

It soon became clear, however, that only token changes were being made, and that Dunbar had evidently been written off as a ghetto school for what inefficient and uncreative educational authorities call the "unteachables" or the "basics."

It was only then that SCORE applied the lesson learned in the non-violent civil rights demonstrations that pressure, and only pressure, brings results.

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BECAUSE THERE was sharp and wide - spread criticism of the Dunbar students and their faculty supporters, at the time of the protest this letter is a report to the community on the results achieved by the sit-ins of April 1964.

The response of school authorities to this drastic student action was swift and very gratifying. By the fall of 1964, all students had textbooks.

Class size was generally reduced from 40 and 45, to 28. New typewriters and new office machines were supplied so that every student in a class had a usuable machine.

New courses were added to the curriculum, including reading, printing, electronics, and a work - study program. Experienced and stimulating speakers addressed students on marriage and family life, human relations, and community resources and activities.

With adequate facilities, new and stimulating coutses, and, above all, evidence of community concern, student and faculty morale rose immeasurably.

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THE FULL achievements of the reversal of administrative policy from neglect to equality achieved by the sit-ins were manifested at the 50th Dunbar Commencement, June 6, 1966, just two years later.

Of 600 graduates, 156 made the honor roll, eight of whom had been classified as basic, with four of these "basics" entering college in September. Colleges and universities such as Dickinson, Johns Hopkins, Howard, University of Maryland, Hampton, and seven organizations awarded scholarships valued at $73,600.

A total of 184 Dunbar '66 graduates will enter liberal arts colleges in September. Fifty-seven will enter two - year college course programs. One hundred eighty-eight have found employment.

Eighty - four are entering the armed services. Those graduates whose high school education is terminal have had at least two of their 12 years of Baltimore schooling in programs comparable to those provided students in more affluent neighborhoods.

This wedge of equality is no mean achievement for SCORE. Dunbar High school is deeply proud of these students and profoundly grateful to them.

Their courageous action anticipated by two years the challenge on racial equality in American education recently given to school administrators meeting in New York City by the United States Commissioner of Education, Dr. Harold Howe:

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"THE LOAD we must carry is that of irritating a fair percentage of our white constituents; of embarrassing some governors and mayors; of alarming some newspaper publishers and of enraging suburban taxpayers, who, in proportion to the means, are not paying as much for their good schools as paupers in the city are paying their bad ones.

"And all this means that finally, and most seriously, we must run the risk of being invited to resign. Unless all of us are willing to put our jobs and our integrity on the line, we should admit that American educators are no longer prepared to be prime movers in American education."

Our Dunbar students laid their careers and their integrity on the line. Can Baltimore teachers and administrators do less?

DENNIS CROSBY, Chairman
Business Department
Dunbar High School

Political Notebook
Look Who Asks For Your Votes

By MAX JOHNSON

Now that we know who will be the Sept. 13 primary — it's vitally necessary that we take a hard look at some of the candidates:

Singled out here specifically are members of Baltimore's City Council — who are running for other offices.

The rising pitch of segregationists, the racial tensions that have exploded here in recent days are directly related to the failure of this City Council to act sensibly on human rights legislation.

In short — this Council has repeatedly rejected vital, progressive proposals in the area of human relations.

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A MAJORITY of its members long have been vocal in strong opposition to fuller public accommodations — to open housing of any sort.

They have consistently voted against proposed legislation that would give the colored citizen just and equal rights.

Now — some of these same councilmen are asking the colored citizen's aid to vote them in higher offices.

This is a ridiculous insult to the intelligence of the colored voter.

And if they get away with it — it certainly isn't going to be because I have not warned against them.

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HERE ARE some of those fellows I am talking about — and all will be on the Democratic primary ballot:

1. Councilman Frank C. Gallagher (3rd D.) — candidate for attorney general on the Clarence W. Miles ticket.

2. Councilman John A. Pica (3rd D.) — candidate for Congress in the 3rd Congressional District.

3. **Councilman James J. Duffy (1st D.) — candidate for sheriff.**

4. Councilman Joseph J. Staszak (1st D.) — candidate for state Senate in the 1st District.

5. Councilman Clement J. Purcha (2nd D.) — candidate for state Senate in the 2nd District.

6. Councilman Dominic M. Leone (6th D.) — candidate for state Senate in the 6th District.

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REMEMBER THESE names — remember well to avoid them on primary day.

If any of these councilmen now candidates for the stated offices, have a fair interest in the welfare of the colored citizen — they have not displayed such on the Council floor.

Everyone of them has consistently voted against all forms of open housing proposals.

Less than two months ago — every one of them voted against a broader coverage of the city's public accommodations law.

This, it will be recalled, was the proposal by Councilman Henry G. Parks Jr. (4th D.) that the law cover all public places where alcoholic beverages are sold — to halt possible embarrassment to out - of - town visitors.

It wasn't a broader coverage of any great magnitude — but they voted against it.

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NOW — COMES the day of reckoning.

Gallagher can't win the Democratic nomination for attorney general — without the colored vote.

Pica can't win the Democratic nomination for Congress in the 3rd District — without the colored vote.

Duffy certainly can't win nomination for sheriff — without the colored vote.

Staszak ought not to get a single colored vote — in his bid for the 1st District Senate nomination.

Prucha can't win in his bid for a Democratic state Senate nomination in his 6th District — without the colored vote.

Leone can't win the Democratic nomination for a state Senate seat in his 6th District —without the colored vote.

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THESE ARE not conjectures — they are facts.

They are facts backed by voter registration statistics — and the opposition these candidates face.

Call it a bloc voting proposal in the negative — or what you will.

But — any colored citizen who votes on primary day Sept. 13 for either Frank X. Gallagher, John A. Pica, James J. Duffy, Joseph J. Staszak, Clement J. Prucha or Dominic W. Leone ought to have his head examined.

And if anybody asks who said this — tell them I did.

AFRO Credo

A newspaper succeeds 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 no other goal except to ask 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 expose corruption and condemn injustices race prejudice or compromise.

JOHN H. MURPHY SR., 1920

Dear AFRO:

Is Mayor McKeldin a Communist or is he part Russian? There must be some connection for he is doing his best to bring Russian laws to Baltimore.

The only difference is that the Russians who take the working man's money give something in return, a home, food, hospital care and everything he needs.

McKeldin takes everything. He has both hands in a working man's pocket and both feet in the seat of his pants.

Mrs. B. WILLIAMS

Cambridge Three Years Later—A Peaceful City

One of the nation's most prolonged and serious racial disturbances erupted in 1963 in Cambridge, Md. A reporter who covered it returned to Cambridge to see what it's like today. This is his report:

By STEVEN GERSTEL

CAMBRIDGE, Md. (UPI)—Three long hot summers ago the civil rights revolution tore—apart the tranquility of this waterfront community on the Eastern Shore of Chesapeake Bay.

Today it is hard to believe walking through its peaceful streets, that Cambridge was ever a city gripped by terror.

Gone are the nights when the summer stillness was shattered by the whine of snipers' bullets and the snarling of police dogs.

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ALMOST FORGOTTEN are the days when singing, chanting demonstrators marched shoulder to shoulder from their slums only to stop when they came within inches of a glistening bayonet or were sent running, screaming and crying, by white clouds of tear gas.

The National Guard soldiers who patrolled Cambridge for 16 months are a fast-fading memory.

And so are the days before the summer of 1963 when only salesmen, fishermen and gray tourist found out that Cambridge was governed by northern laws but ruled by the segregationist customs of the South.

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IN THE heart of the section where white skin marks the stranger, a huge colored citizen looked up and down the street and said, "It's different today—smell it."

And on the other side of town—the white side—a responsible moderate said "Everything seems so calm now, just going along."

If Cambridge is different today—and apparently it is—what part did the civil rights revolution play in the change?

The answer is important not only to Cambridge — which survived its racial Donnybrook and is more prosperous than ever—but to many northern communities where slum dwellers are restlessly seeking better things.

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HERBERT ST. CLAIR, patriarch of the civil rights movement in Cambridge asserts that "for better or worse, Cambridge set the pattern for what is going on in Watts, Chicago, Cleveland and New York."

Certainly the issues in the Cambridge affair were more relevant to the urban North than to the rural South. For many years colored persons here had voted. There's been a colored member on the city council since the turn of the century. There were colored officers on the police force.

The civil rights demands which erupted violently in the hectic days of 1963 were for more and better jobs, true school desegregation, better housing, and color-blind acceptance at the city's restaurants.

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THE DEMANDS have been met, in part through the 1964 civil rights act and with the help of a massive influx of federal funds.

The pride of Cambridge—white and black—is the new Calvin W. Mowbray Park a $225 million housing project with 150 units. The pastel-shaded duplexes are predominantly colored but five white families have applied and at least three have been accepted.

The public housing development is named after the mayor who governed in 1963 and whose political life was ended by the racial disturbances.

Cambridge has the so-called "free choice" school plan. A student can apply to any school. Next year, for the first time, the predominantly white high school will award a diploma to a colored student.

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THE 1964 CIVIL RIGHTS act settled the question of whether colored persons should be served in restaurants. But once the privilege was guaranteed, they lost any great desire to go to white restaurants.

Of all the demands, more jobs was the key one.

The statistics presented by Fred Pritchard, head of the employment security office, are impressive.

The unemployment rate has dipped to 7.7 percent and probably will go to 6.9 percent this year. This still makes Cambridge a critical labor surplus area, but the designation keeps the community eligible for federal funds for projects which attract industry.

MORE IMPORTANT — so far as colored workers are concerned — is that of those unemployed the split is 50-50 between the races.

In 1963, there were 60 colored men out of work for every 40 white. Many of those unemployed today are women who do piece-work in canning factories and other seasonal industries.

Emphasizing the part that jobs have played in creating the new atmosphere of racial calm, Pritchard said: "You give me the jobs and I can quell any turmoil."

Interviewed at the funeral home which he owns, leader St. Clair was as militant as ever.

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ASEKD WHAT part the civil rights revolt played in the gains, he said, "All of it, every bit."

To say that Cambridge has become a model of racial harmony would be going too far.

It is different but it's still a potential powderkeg," said colored policemen who patrolled the riot area three years ago. "It just takes one mistake by either side . . . You can never tell, just one drunk on either side."

One remaining sore point is a swimming pool owned by the city's volunteer rescue squad.

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A JUDGE RULED that because the rescue squad receives city funds it cannot be considered a private club. Thus the club was faced with a choice of admitting colored youngsters or closing the pool.

It chose the latter course.

An attempt to allot certain days of the week to colored youngsters was turned down.

"I'm glad that if we can't use it, they can't use it," St. Clair said. "It describes perfectly the average white person here. He's not concerned with the welfare of the kids of either race."

On the other side of town, Robert (Mr. Dizzy) Fehsenfeld still holds forth at "Dizzyland" a beanery which was a target for demonstrators in 1963. "Mr. Dizzy" held them off by splattering them with raw eggs.

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FEHSENFELD ALWAYS claimed he would serve colored patrons but not demonstrators. His attitude today is exactly the same.

"If four people come in and say; 'we're from CORE,' I won't serve them," he said. "If they come in as individuals looking for something to eat, I'll serve 'em."

But neither St. Clair on his side of town nor "Mr. Dizzy" on his, reflect the prevailing mood in Cambridge. Fred Jackson, who was as tough and militant as any three years ago, summed up what seems to be today's feeling—and hope—of the overwhelming majority of both races:

"There's a time for fighting and running and a time for living and learning—learning to live and not to die."

Plan to picket Luci's wedding called 'sacrilege' by Bishop

WASHINGTON

"Marriage is sacred" and any attempt to picket Luci Baines Johnson's wedding scheduled for Saturday, August 6, in the opinion of Bishop Smallwood E. Williams "borders on sacrilege."

Bishop Williams, pastor Bible Way Church World Wide, declared in his regular Sunday broadcast that such a plan violates "decency, good judgement, good taste and fair play."

He added "Whoever dishonors this institution (marriage) promotes strife and precipitates antagonism."

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THE BISHOP's sermon had reference to the announced plans of the Washington Ad Hoc Committee for Protest Against the War in Viet Nam to picket the wedding.

A bill to prevent the demonstration was under consideration in the House this week. Luci is to marry Patrick Nugent at the Shrine of Supreme Authority, preceding all other social compacts authorized and guarded in both dispensations by Civil and Devine law.

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IN HIS sermon, Bishop Williams said:

"The proposed plan to picket the marriage of the President's daughter is a ridiculous "crack pot irresponsible, stupid idea boarding on sacrilege that should be abandoned in the name of decency, good judgment, good taste, and fair play.

"In my opinion, there are times and areas in life that should transcend all political, racial, and controversial consideration —for example the times of death, birth, and marriage.

• • •

MARRIAGE is sacred — it is as old as the human family. Our Creator instituted it in the Garden of Eden. Moses made it the foundation of social order. Christ reenforced it with more spiritual sanction. The Apostles declared it to be honorable in all, emanating thus from the Immaculate Conception