—AFRO marks 3,900 weeks

(Continued from Page 1)

Kennedy.

It crusaded against Barry Goldwater and locally against George P. Mahoney and his "home-castle" slogan.

• • •

ITS FIRST editorial for Al Smith created a sensation. It was the first Eastern paper to come out solidly for a Democratic president in a quarter of a century.

White Maryland opened its eyes when the AFRO in 1919 crusaded for the election of W. Ashbie Hawkins, a colored lawyer for the U.S. Senate. He polled by 6,000 votes and was robbed of hundreds of additional votes.

From that day, no Republican machine has been able to carry the colored voter in its vest pocket; old allegiances were dead and the colored voter had given warning that his debt to the Grand Old Party was no greater than the current service of the Party to the colored American.

"Independent in All Things ..." was accompanied by "Champion of the Public Welfare and the Square Deal" in 1915.

• • •

THE AFRO spelled out its demands on the editorial pages during the 20's under the title, "What the AFRO Stands For."

The list included:

(1) Colored policemen, policewomen and firemen

(2) County representatives on city, county and state boards of education

(3) Equal salaries for equal work for school teachers without regard to color or sex

(4) The organization of labor unions among all groups of colored workers

(5) University and Agricultural College for colored people supported by the state

• • •

THE NEWS columns of that period covered A. Phillip Randolph's organization of the Pullman Porters into a union.

At the first meeting in New York the AFRO's Harlem office reported that 480 wildly enthusiastic porters showed up, when only about 75 were expected. It was one of the biggest meetings of its kind in Harlem.

• • •

ONE OF THE festering racial sores of the time was the traditional appointment of white presidents of predominantly colored colleges.

A series of AFRO articles over a period of several years written by a Howard University alumnus is credited with leading to the dismissal of Dr. James S. Dun[illegible].

He was succeeded by Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson in 1926 a Harvard-Divinity graduate.

At one point in 1925 the AFRO exposed the fact that Dr. Durkee was simultaneously holding a job as president of a Boston-based college that did not admit colored students.

When Dr. Durkee resigned the Boston post, the AFRO maintained that nothing would satisfy the alumnus of Howard for "this insult to the race," than that Dr. Durkee resign.

During this period, editions of the AFRO kept in the Howard Library were censored with all articles relating to Howard University deleted, it was reported.

• • •

DURING THE same period, President F. A. McKenzie of Fisk University was also ousted following a violent student demonstration in which shots were fired and five students arrested.

Accused of ruling Fisk with an iron hand McKenzie's demise was initially started by an attack from an alumnus, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, through the AFRO.

• • •

LYNCHING and mob action occupied much of the attention of the AFRO during the early years, and as late as the late 1940's.

A continuing campaign for an anti-lynch law, took the form of vivid and graphic exposure of the barbarianism of the mob.

Often the pictures were exclusive, if only because no other newspaper would dare print them; always the stories were detailed and in depth.

• • •

A TYPICAL story appeared in a September, 1929 edition. It contained exclusive pictures of the lynching of accused murderer Walter Mitchell by a mob of some 200 in Excelsior Springs, Mo.

The pictures were clear enough so that some individuals could be easily recognized, the newspaper pointed out. There were no indictments in the case.

Lynching cases, after a brief lull in the late 20's began to swell in the 30's, with 22 cases in 1933. Despite the effort of civic associations, white liberals and politicians to get an anti-lynch bill, Congress refused. Maryland, too, refused to pass such a bill.

A 1933 story shows Walter White, the late NAACP secretary, campaigning at an NAACP meeting for a Maryland anti-lynch bill. "Maryland is behind many other states which are further South in the name or writing legislation into its books," White said.

• • •

AN ARTICLE in a July 1962 AFRO reported totals for the years in "100 Years of Lynching." The story showed 5,000 persons lynched in the past 100 years; 235, an all time high, in 1892, the year the newspaper was founded.

The story indicated that 27 of the lynchings took place in Maryland.

In a Salisbury, Md. lynching, the mob nearly lynched seven reporters and a photographer who covered the event.

• • •

AFRO REPORTERS conducted what was probably the country's first "freedom rides" during this period without the moral bulwark of a fullblown philosophy of passive resistence.

After getting reports that colored passengers were being barred from the Charles Street Line, AFRO reporters rode the line until conductors literally got tired of pushing them off.

The Charles Street line, which ran mostly in the white section of town, was operated by the United Railways and Electric Company. Company officials refused to give the AFRO a public statement on their policy, but the People's Council of the Public Service Commission maintained that the company could not discriminate against those who wished to ride its buses.

• • •

IT WAS especially during World Wars I and II that the push for jobs reached new intensity.

The AFRO published cartoons and editorials pointing up the incongruity of African soldiers fighting in Europe, while their brothers could not get jobs in war industries at home, in spite of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's executive order.

During the last war the AFRO's front page carried an American flag in the left ear, and a clinched fist in the right. It indicated that first there must be unity, and second that the minority group must insist firmly on full economic, political and social equality.

• • •

EDITORIALS deplored the ambiguity of the Baltimore office of the War Production Board in enforcing the executive order in the Maryland area.

At one point Donald B. Nelson, chairman of the War Producting Board, apologized to the AFRO for a statement made by an aide, Dr. William Y. Elliottl chief of the stockpile and shipping branch.

The AFRO had reported a speech in which Elliott had said, "Catering to colored people is one of the most dangerous things in the country today. It is inspired by sentimentality."

Continuing campaigns against local employers reached new heights. AFRO reporters posing as job seekers were turned down at numerous places, and each instance resulted in a complaint to the new Fair Employment Practices Committee.

• • •

THE BIGGEST AFRO story at the time, ironically enough, was an expose of the same administration that issued the executive order.

The AFRO investigation led to the disclosure that civil service employers evaded hiring colored people by placing 3 X's in red crayon beside their names on the applications, instead of using the picture which the new law prohibited.

This enabled civil service employers to call in only white applicants when jobs were opened. The practice was subsequently discontinued.

• • •

FOLLOWING a lengthy campaign Baltimore City hired its first two colored patrolmen in 1938, and shortly after hired a policewoman, Mrs. Violet Hill Whyte.

In 1955, the AFRO pointed out that the patrolmen had not been promoted after 16 years of service. Today there are 202 colored policemen, including eight sergeants, one captain, one major, police cadets, and numerous clerical personnel.

Mrs. Whyte was joined by Mrs. Carolyn Robinson as the city's second policewoman in 1942, after a series of editorials focused on her as the city's lone colored policewoman. Today there are 14 colored policewomen.

• • •

THE AFRO'S spotlight on the iequities of racial segregation and the treatment of colored Americans attempting to enroll in white colleges played a part in the three landmark Supreme Court Decisions which outlawed segregation in railroad dining cars and institutions of higher learning in 1950.

More important, however, the signal was on for an end run through the courts, which had apparently finally decided to lend an ear to the arguments advanced by the NAACP over the years.

The 1954 Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools followed, and the AFRO has since chronicled the progress of school desegregation North and South.

• • •

THE NEWSPAPER took a leading part in the Murray case which opened the University of Maryland Law School to colored students, and in the Kerr Case which resulted in the public library system in Baltimore employing all races.

The Library campaign had started in the late 1930's, and had become so heated that Dr. T. S. Wheeler, head librarian at that time pleaded for the newspaper not to "Make it appear that the Public Library system is conducting a race war against colored people."

The first colored librarian was hired by the city in 1942. She was Mrs. Iona Wood Collins, 27, appointed junior assistant librarian at the Pitcher Street Branch.

She was denied the nine-month training course given other librarians, however, and the suit was pushed.

• • •

THE AFRO financed a law suit contesting the right of the Southern Railroad to jim crow colored passengers on all trains leaving Washington for the South.

The District of Columbia Court of Appeals handed down a verdict against the railroad and ordered it to pay nearly $1,000 in damages.

Other cases which culminated during this period included a Richmond suit against segregated courtrooms which paved the way for desegregation of all city facilities. A 30-year battle to equalize teachers salaries in Maryland was also successful.

• • •

THE AFRO has frequently joined the NAACP, ministers and college student leaders in a nonpartisan register and vote campaign.

Beginning in May 1958, when the total number of colored registered voters in Baltimore was just 93,436. The newspaper publicized registration hours and carried news stories and editorials which helped to bring about 100,211 registered to vote for the November 1958 election in Baltimore.

When a survey of voters was made just before the 1960 elections and thousands were stricken from the books, the AFRO again joined in a register-to-vote drive.

AMONG AFRO activities which have become institutions in themselves are the Annual Clean Block Campaign and the Annual Honor Roll.

More than 10,000 households participate annually in the Baltimore clean-up drive in which prizes are given for the best-looking block in the city. The city itself contributes $500 each year to prize money collected for the campaign.

Sanitation directors from other cities often write asking for the AFRO's Clean Block formula, seeking to adopt it for cleaning up blighted area.

THE AFRO Honor Roll is the newspaper's way of honoring individuals and groups who render outstanding service to their city or state during the year. The roll is now conducted in Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and Richmond.

The Honor Roll enables the AFRO to give support to those individuals and groups who exemplify the ideals projected on its editorial pages as the Clean Block Campaign enables it to provide an example of what can be done to upgrade property with a minimum of time, effort and expense.

One of the honor roll groups, for example, was Baltimore CORE, which through sit-in demonstrations in 1955, 5 years before the 1960 wave of sit-in demonstrations, successfully desegregated downtown drugstores and department store lunchcounters.

OTHER SUCH promotions include the Mrs. Santa project, a collection program for deserving families at Christmas; and the AFRO Annual Cooking School, which brings the latest in culinary arts and appliances to local housewives in festive two-day shows.

Today on its editorial page, the AFRO carries two sentences. One is a quotation from the Fourteenth Amendment:

"No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States."

The second quotation is from Frederick Douglass:

"We are Americans and as Americans we would speak to America."

• • •

PERHAPS what the AFRO has come to stand for is best reflected in the words of the late Baltimore Mayor Howard Jackson, who congratulated it on its 50th anniversary August 13, 1942.

"The vigor of your journalistic jabs may at times be somewhat irritating, but it is overlooked by your friends who attribute it to your zeal in the particular cause you are advocating.

"The AFRO-AMERICAN is an influence for good in our city — the paper, in my opinion, fills what would otherwise be a need in the community."

AFRO in 'vital role,' says Parks

As a City Councilman of Baltimore and as a businessman, permit me to extend hearty congratulations to the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers as you celebrate your 75th Anniversary.

Your business is America at its best. You have succeeded in the best tradition by virtually lifting yourselves by your own boot straps.

You have rendered a service as a special communications medium that is of untold value. You are performing a vital role in our climb to full participation in the scheme of things.

It is my fervent hope that you continue on a high level; that all of us in public life will remain subject to your criticism and analysis; that our community will be kept aware of the news by the perspective that only your medium can supply; and that your value to the business community will obtain ever increasing recognition.

Sincerely,

HENRY G. PARKS

'Uncle Sam' at AFRO for 44 years

Lawrence Samuel Reginald Snowden, 1720 Ruxton Ave., has worked continuously at the AFRO as advertising compositor since March 5, 1923, a total of 44 years. At present he is also assistant supervisor of the composing room.

Fondly called "Sam Snowden" by printers throughout Baltimore, he has known the AFRO since it had eight pages and was printed directly from the type on a flatbed press, a slow process in comparison to today when the AFRO puts out 15 weekly editions that go to every state in the Union and 11 foreign countries.

• • •

NEVER ABSENT except in rare illness, jolly and pleasant, Mr. Snowden says he came to the AFRO in the "Flapper Era," the Roaring Twenties, recommended by John H. Murphy Jr. son of the founer and printing teacher at the Old Colored High School.

He was graduated in 1915, went to the Navy in World War I and served as a messman on a transport to Europe 1915 to 1921.

He states, "I would have made the Navy a career but no colored printers were allowed."

Just prior to Mr. Snowden's taking a job with the AFRO other printers jokingly gave him two weeks to stay.

When the AFRO celebrated its 50th Anniversary in 1942, Mr. Snowden was still a valued and efficient employee and the expert in his same.

Mr. Snowden recently recalled the prediction he would stay but two weeks and stated, "It's been a long two weeks."

AS A message to young people who would like to make printing a long-lasting career, Mr. Snowden urges patience and exactness.

"Strive to do your work perfectly and without error," he states.

Highlighting Mr. Snowden's memory of many years at the AFRO is the World War II period.

Unforgettable, he notes, was the fact that women took over composing room jobs always held by men and worked on the bank and linotype. And did okay," he adds.

Mr. Snowden has also seen, as the years go by, most of the longtime greats in journalism, editors Ralph Matthews, Levi Jolly, Vincent Tubbs and Art Carter.

Messrs. Carter and Matthews are still with the AFRO. Mr. Carter, Max Johnson, now political analyst, Francis Yancey went abroad as AFRO War Correspondents in World War II.

Mr. Snowden also recalls he taught Mrs. Lula Jones Patterson Mackay, longtime society editor to lay out pages when she was new in the business, "from the time her brother, the late famed editor, William N. Jones, brought her by the hand to work at the AFRO."

WBAL is proud:-

Serving the community as a major communicator is a coveted privilege. WBAL-TV is proud of its association with the AFRO-AMERICAN during part of its 75-year history. Our congratulations on three-quarters of a century of progress.

BRENT O. GUNTS,
Vice President and
General Manager,
WBAL-TV11

Papa ran a tight ship, says son 75 years old

"Papa ran a tight ship."

These words were spoken by David Arnett Murphy, youngest of the 10 children of John H. Murphy Sr., founder of the AFRO-AMERICAN.

Like the AFRO born August 13, 1892, "Mr. Arnett" marks his 75th birthday this year. He was born July 9, 1892.

There were no idle and wasted moments in the Murphy household, 1338 N. Carey St. "Papa" Murphy, and Mrs. Martha E. Howard Murphy, his thrifty and energetic wife, saw to that.

After school each day, Arnett, with his brothers, John, Carl, George, and Dan, beat a straight path to the AFRO office to work.

Through first hand experience they learned the newspaper and printing business thoroughly.

• • •

MR. MURPHY elected his son, Carl, to succeed him. Dr. Carl Murphy, who died in February this year, became the company president; John, the circulation director. Dan, who died in early manhood, was his father's "right hand man."

Dr. George B. Murphy became a well known school teacher, and civic and church worker.

The girls were: Mrs. Sue Purdy, Mrs. Nettie Gilbert, Mrs. Rose Oliver, Mrs. Lillie Thompson and Miss Frances L. Murphy.

All were school teachers. Miss Frances made a career of teaching. After 30 years in the classroom, she retired to organize and conduct the AFRO Clean Block campaign.

• • •

WHEN MR. ARNETT attempted to join the high school hockey team, his fun was cut short by another member of the family.

It was brother, John, printing teacher at the Old Colored High School. From the window where he observed Arnett's erratic endeavors, he yelled, "Why the heck don't you go on down to the office? You know Papa is waiting for you."

This ended the brief athletic ambitions of one Arnett Murphy.

• • •

HIGH SCHOOL marked the end of his formal education.

He was one of the 45 graduates of the "Naughty Class of 1909," a title given the group by T. Henderson Kerr, the class poet.

• • •

MR. ARNETT was named by his father as one of the original trustees along with his brother John Jr.

After working at the AFRO from printer's devil to running the foot press on the old Hoe machine, to operating the old flatbed Comet that flopped forward and then backward, he became business manager.

"In that capacity he took the money to the bank and then drew it out again for payroll since he was payroll clerk too.

• • •

HIS MOST outstanding accomplishment to the AFRO and to colored newspapers in general is one which made him nationally famous.

The first to call the attention to colored and white persons as to the great value of what is called "The Negro Market," he had learned all he could about it through his own surveys, the first ever made.

In 1944 he organized the Associated Publishers Inc. (API) and was for 14 years president of the firm representing 21 colored newspapers, all of audited circulation (ABC).

• • •

WHEN HE retired in 1962, Mr. Anrett thus had worked in nearly every department of the AFRO. This was another requirement of the father: that the Murphy boys know what was going on, and be able to take charge and to fill in where needed.

Besides running the hand press to operating the large press, linotype and folding machine and working in the mail room, Mr. Arnett even had a stint in the editorial department.

His contribution was a sports column with considerable material "borrowed from the daily papers," he now confesses.

• • •

DETERMINATION, enthusiasm and tireless energy are but three of the outstanding qualities, Mr. Arnett recalls in his father.

The AFRO founder had as his ultimate aim the building of great business, an outstanding newspaper, in order to have a place where his children could work, and where white men would have to take off their hats.

When the AFRO moved to its present location, 628 N Eutaw St.; this was the beginning of the realization of the father's dream. At that time, recounted Mr. Arnett, everything was on the first floor.

• • •

TO AUGMENT the AFRO income, the second and third floors were rented out to lodgers. The one time when Mr. Arnett forgot his father's rules, is when he ran home before quiting time. The reason: a lodge initiation ceremony that didn't go according to plan, resulting in a plump lady initiate pulmotiring through a trap door, near where Mr. Arnett was setting type.

"I knew she was dead, but it turned out she wasn't, and emerged from the episode a full fledged member of whatever the lodge was, but with considerable loss of dignity.

"Papa" Murphy paid his boys $2 or $3 a week. When the Murphy family moved to 1320 Druid Hill Ave., Arnett added to his earnings by shining the shoes and pressing the trousers of delegates to conferences held in nearby Bethel AME Church.

• • •

IF THERE was a danger he couldn't meet a payroll, the AFRO founder would send Arnett out to make collections from some of the churches whose bulletins he printed.

When all had received their salaries, often the father's share was $10 or $12 per week. "Mother managed well and made a good life for us all, he recalled.

It was Arnett who loaned his mother the $200 from his savings to pay Carl's first tuition when he entered Harvard University.

• • •

THE ELDER Mr. Murphy was a church worker in both St. John and Bethel AME Churches. When Bethel was in debt, he sent to St. Louis for the then Rev. Sampson Brooks to come to Baltimore.

His efforts helped liquidate a $75,000 indebtedness. Early AFRO's carried lengthy accounts of the Rev. Mr. Brooks, and his eloquence as a member.

After being raised to the bishopric, he served in Africa where he built a school for the people there

In each of the Murphy boys, Mr. Arnett saw some of his father's characteristics. He felt that Carl was the most like him.

"Papa was a real man ... with guts, determination and ambition, tempered with wisdom, love and kindness. He always found a way to help people. Ht never let any situation defeat him. If things displeased him, he set about to change them," he recounted.

• • •

THE ELDER Mr. Murphy made a bold transition of occupations, from whitewasher to newspaper publisher. He became aware that white wash was giving away to calcimine.

Mr. Arnett noted that through the years the Murphy family has been caught up in the spirit of the founder to improve the plight of the colored American through the AFRO.

Mrs. Martha Murphy leved recognition in her own achieved recognition in her own right. For 18 years she was president of the then Colored YWCA. She was "mother" to many a transient girl or women whom she saw lodged safely in the 12-room building at 1200 Druid Hill Ave.

• • •

THE AGE 75 has not taken from Arnett Murphy his zest for living. He looks back with happiness and a sense of satisfaction on the only job he ever had.

He will be remembered as the AFRO's vice-president and treasurer, and nationally as founder of the Associated Publishers, Inc., a national advertising agency.

He is still a golf enthusiast, and plays nearly every day on the Forest Park links near his home.

With William Adams, and the late William B. Dixon, Mr. Arnett helped finance court cases which helped desegregate and improve the city's public golf facilities.

His wife of 53 years is the former Miss Sadie Clark. They are the parents of Mrs. Mae Dyson, secretary of the AFRO-AMERICAN Company; Mrs. Arnetta Lottier, a marketing specialist, and the late Miss Virginia Murphy.

Mr. and Mrs. Murphy are members of Grace Presbyterian Church where he is a member of the board of trustees.

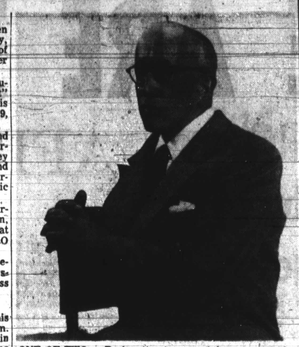
• • •

IN 75 YEARS Mr. Arnett has seen the AFRO grow and expand under the competent, dynamic and imaginative guidance of his brother, the late Dr. Carl J. Murphy. It has more than fulfilled the founder's ambition for a place for his children (and family) to work.

Hundreds of other men and women have found employment with the AFRO not only here in Baltimore, but in the branch offices in Washington, Richmond, Philadelphia and Newark.

David Arnett Murphy is confident of the future of his family's nationally known publication, now in the hands of the third generation, with John H. Murphy, III, son of his brother Daniel, at the helm.

The ideals of the founder, John H. Murphy Sr. have come down through the years. Mr. Arnett feels, "Papa's tight ship has indeed paid off."



ONE OF TWO — D. Arnett Murphy, retired AFRO vice president-treasurer and advertising director is one of two surviving sons of the founder, John H. Murphy Sr., John H. Murphy Jr. is the other living son.

Church was Murphy Sr.'s second love

When a young mother brought her baby to Sunday school class at Bethel AME Church, John H. Murphy Sr., founder of the AFRO, and teacher of that class, said it didn't bother him at all.

That young mother was Mrs. Bertha W. Proctor, one of Baltimore's senior citizens. The baby is now Dr. Nathaniel Proctor, biology professor at Morgan State College.

"I loved being in Mr. Murphy's class, and dreaded missing a session, so I took 'Than' with me. He got restless," Mrs. Proctor recalled.

"Let me have him," Mr. Murphy said.

"Than' sat on his knee, played with Mr. Murphy's watch chain, his pencils, his ears and pulled on his lapels. The teacher was undisturbed," she recalled.

• • •

"FASCINATED by the sonorous voice of Mr. Murphy, 'Than' finally quieted down, nestled back in the arms of the kindly gentleman and fell asleep. I'll always remember the picture they made," the mother said.

This is another vignette in the life of the newspaper man, John H. Murphy Sr., whose second love was church work.

—First AFRO

(Continued from Page 1)

by his five sons.

Carl Murphy, then a German professor at Howard University, became editor and later headed the firm as publisher for a total of 45 years, until his death in February, 1967.

Dr. Carl Murphy's administration was marked by his emphasis on those he termed "the little people."

He waged a continuous war for equal justice for colored citizens long before bold action for civil rights became popular, in the days when his contemporaries hardly "dared to touch the subject."

• • •

"MR. CARL," as he was known among AFRO employees, lived up to the letter Mr. Murphy Sr. wrote to his sons in 1920:

"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 faith with the common people;

"Whether it has no 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 expose corruption and condemn injustice, race prejudice and the cowardice of compromise.

"The AFRO-AMERICAN must become a semi-weekly, then a tri-weekly and eventually, when advertising warrants, a daily.

"It has always had a loyal constituency which believes it to be honest decent and progressive. It is that kind of a newspaper now, and I hope it never changes."

• • •

OTHER SONS include John H. Murphy Jr., oldest living incorporator, who retired as circulation director in 1951 after 33 years service.

The only other surviving of the five sons, D. Arnett Murphy, headed the advertising department, founded the Associated Publishers, a national advertising agency in 1944, and served as vice-president and treasurer.

"Mr. Arnett retired in 1962 after 54 years with the company.

Daniel Murphy who died in 1922 was composing room foreman. His son, John H. Murphy III, is the present AFRO president.

George B. Murphy Sr., another son of the founder, was at one time vice-president and treasurer but is most remembered as an educator, teacher and school principal.

• • •

D. ARNETT and John H. Murphy Jr., John J. Oliver, son of a daughter of the founder, and Mrs. Elizabeth M. Moss, daughter of Carl Murphy are AFRO trustees.

They also serve on the present board of directors along with Frederick Howard, Mesdames Mae E. Dyson, Ida Smith and Arnetta Lottier.

The AFRO building at 628 N. Eutaw St. has been expanded several times and now includes 626 and 630 N. Eutaw St. and 400 and 402 Druid Hill Ave. and half a dozen properties on Jasper St.

City has 3 judges

For the first time in its history, Baltimore has three colored judges.

They are:

Judge George L. Russell Jr., of the city's Supreme Bench.

Judge Robert B. Watts, of the Municipal Court.

Judge Harry A. Cole, of the Municipal Court.

Judge Russell was appointed to the Supreme Bench last year by the then out-going Gov. J. Millard Tawes, and is the first of his race to sit in that court.

Judge Watts, also named by Gov. Tawes, was appointed in 1961, lost a bid for election to a 15-year term in 1962, but led the judgeship ticket in winning a 15-year tenure last year.

Judge Cole is a newcomer to Municipal Court, having been appointed by Gov. Spiro T. Agnew this year.

First judge to be named was John L. Berry, North Carolina Mutual Insurance Co. executive, now retired, who was appointed by Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin as a magistrate at old Northwestern Police Court shortly after he was elected in 1951.

Since that time there has been a succession of police court magistrates, two People's Court judges un to the appointment of Judge Watts.

William T. Grinnage, a colored Marylander who died in February, 1925, painted the celebrated portrait of Francis Scott Key (The Star Spangled Banner), which hangs in the Key Hotel in Frederick, Md. The work he accomplished in oils was the last of his paintings.

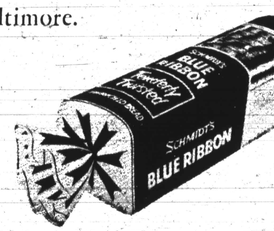
• • •

Dr. Louise Young was the Baltimoreans who reached fame in the entertainment world include Cab Calloway, Clarence Muse, Blanche Calloway, Eubie Blake and Chic Webb.

The Schmidt Baking Company
proudly salutes
The Afro-American Newspaper
on its Diamond Jubilee

We congratulate the AFRO-AMERICAN for its superlative service and contribution to the Negro community of greater Baltimore, and to the growth of that community, during the last seventy-five years.

We at Schmidt's want to thank all our Negro friends, both our loyal customers and our invaluable employees, for helping us grow with Baltimore.



The SCHMIDT BAKING COMPANY, an AFRO-AMERICAN advertiser since 1946

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