AFRO was three years old when YWCA set up codes

In 1895 when the AFRO was three years old, and Grover Cleveland was President, while the country at large was concerned with Tariff and Civil Service reforms, officials of the local YWCA busied themselves with setting up strict "codes of conduct" for their "inmates."

Speaking recently at a dinner marking her resignation, Mrs. Grace B. Hunt, executive director of the Madison Avenue Branch YWCA, revealed the 22 House Rules included those which:

Ban the use of snuff, tobacco or intoxicating drinks;

Cautioned girls not to entertain their male visitors on the front steps until after 6:30 p.m.;

Reminded inmates returning from an evening's entertainment not to stop on the outside of the building to talk to their escorts;

Required all male visitors to leave at 10 p.m.;

Insisted on Sunday Church attendance.

* * *

THE HOUSE Committee required a girl to leave if she violated these rules, according to the early history of the YWCA as compiled by Miss Emma Bright, who devoted many hours of service on various projects and committees.

Among those helping to formulate these rules was Martha E. Murphy, wife of John H. Murphy Sr., founder of the AFRO-AMERICAN. Mrs. Murphy served as president for 18 years.

Among other founders of the YWCA were Sarah A. Charity, Novella Rayne, Edythe Cooper and Mary E. Bright.

Transients paid 25 cents per night at the YWCA. Girls in service were charged $2 per month for a single bed and trunk. Unemployed girls were required to pay $1 a week — in advance.

* * *

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE YWCA, as it is now known, was an outgrowth of a women's auxiliary which assisted men in the then recently founded Young Men's Christian Association. This group of women felt the need of a similar service for girls.

This auxiliary changed its aim and in 1896 incorporated as the Colored Young Women's Christian Association. They met first at the old Madison St. Presbyterian Church, on Madison St. near Park Ave., later in rooms in a Biddle St. resident.

A 12-room building at 1200 Druid Hill Ave., the first permanent location, was purchased for $4,500 in 1901. The mortage was liquidated April 17, 1907.

In the precise language of the early days, the Colored YWCA stated as its object:

"To help the young women in our community to a better and truer womanhood; to encourage them to make the most of themselves in mind, body and soul; to teach them to find the sweetness of life and its compensations under the most adverse and discouraging circumstances."

* * *

IN CONTRAST the 1966 Madison Avenue Branch Annual Report shows a program that while similar in essence to the ideals of the founders, is geared to the complexities of the lives of modern working girls including:

The learning of skills, the opportunity to build a better community, the keeping abreast of public affairs; the realization of full potential as persons; developing concern for peoples of the world; planning for the future, and having fun and recreation.

In 1912, the Colored Young Women's Christian Association affiliated with the YWCA of Baltimore, progressing to the point where it became a Branch in 1920. The name was then changed to the Druid Hill Branch of the YWCA.

AMONG THOSE women who have given countless hours of dedicated service to the YWCA are Mabel B. Locks, Katie L. Woodhouse, Ethel J. Daly, Lillian Watty, Erma Davis, Daisy Bailey Jones, Constantia Jackson Beatrice Hall, Patricia Page and Audrey Butler Norris.

No record of the YWCA is complete without mention of the dynamic Mrs. Vivian Garthe Alleyne, a tireless worker, whose magnetic personality proved an asset in promoting the Y program.

It was under the imaginative and effective leadership of Mrs. Alice Arrington, executive director, the women raised $75,000 cash to purchase and remodel the new home, 1912 Madison Ave.

The Metropolitan Board of Directors raised $25,000. When the YWCA building was dedicated, March 4, 1945, it was renamed the Madison Ave. Branch.

Mrs. Arrington was followed by Mrs. Estelle Thomas, and Mrs. Hunt was her successor.

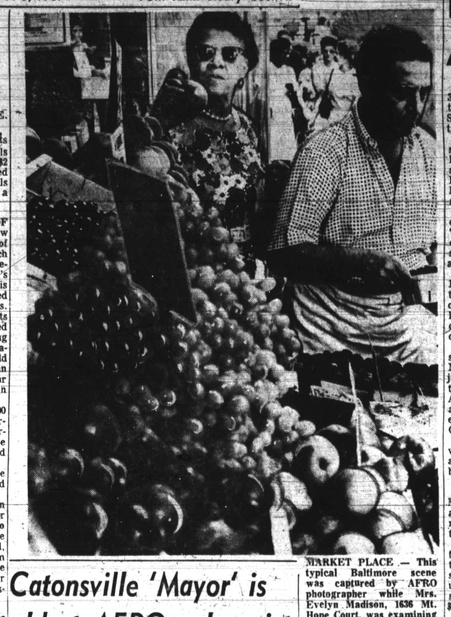
Mrs. Hunt, who has taken a new job with the State Welfare Department, concludes her report with these words:

"Now in 1967, we live within these limitations: the changed and changing neighborhood; boarded up houses, demolition, decreasing population and uncertainties."

The Madison Ave. Branch YWCA is veritably in the center of an urban renewal area, Madison Park North.

Mrs. Hunt continued: "Volunteers and staff of this day, are also women of vision, and of courage. The program has had deep meaning for many women and girls, boys and a few men, from 8 to 80, whether enrolled in clubs, classes, day camp, ballet, judo, or living in the residence.

FATHER DIVINE — The world famed Prophet mowed lawns in Baltimore suburbs in the late 1890's until he had a "combustion," declared himself "The Messenger" and opened his first "Heaven" in Baltimore. His illustrious career extended over 60 years as he fed the poor and urged his members to become full citizens.



MARKET PLACE — This typical Baltimore scene was captured by AFRO photographer while Mrs. Evelyn Madison, 1636 Mt. Hope Court, was examining the freshness content at the fruit stand.

Catonsville 'Mayor' is oldest AFRO columnist

Samuel Torsell, Catonsville's 83-year old "Mayor" is the AFRO's oldest community news writer.

Mr. Torsell started in 1907 when the AFRO was on St. Paul St. He recalls the founder John H. Murphy Sr. headed the staff which included Isaac Bannister, Miss Luvenia Henderson, Cambridge Md., and Mr. Murphy's two sons, Daniel, and John H. Jr.

This was three years after the 1904 Baltimore Fire.

Mr. Torsell is still coming to the AFRO office 60 years later to bring in his column, "Catonsville News"

In 1907 he was attending the old Baltimore Normal School on Saratoga St. next to old Mercy Hospital, near Cortland St.

He walked the eight miles to town and after school sold AFROs at 3-cents a copy to pay his tuition and expenses, then walked back.

"The four-page paper sold well," he exclaims.

MR. TORSELL'S column with its news on Catonsville, Ellicott and Baltimore County news was printed each time the paper came out. His memories of the time and era is still vivid.

The AFRO rented one floor of the St. Paul St. building which was located between a tomb stone establishment on one side and a livery stable on the other, he remembers.

The street was cobblestoned and the Courthouse was at St. Paul and Lexington.

A few blocks away on Pleasant St. were the law offices of local attorneys.

Colored citizens lived in the area in those early days.

A dance hall was also nearby and sat alone in a kind of field as was old St. Paul's Church.

NEWS WAS composed mostly of church, lodge and society events. Marriages, deaths and births also occupied prominent space.

In 1907 Catonsville's colored citizens lived in 15 or 20 homes on Winters Lane.

Those who had no horses, wagons or buggies walked into Baltimore. They mostly farmed for a living.

Largest land owner was the Charles Woodland family. Mrs. Sarah Woodland was the first to operate a grocery store.

John Loudon who lived to be nearly 110 years of age was the oldest citizen.

Ed Pye had an undertaking business; the Rev. Jacob Bowser was the first clergyman and pastored Grace AME Church. Mr. Torsell said as he reminisced about Baltimore and Catonsville.

Remus Adams was the first blacksmith in all Catonsville.

Mr. Adams owned and operated the Greenwood Electric Park on Winters Lane.

The picnic grove and amusement center attracted all Baltimore in summer months and was later bought out by the Catonsville Corporation of which Mr. Woodland was a principal stockholder.

Other old families are the Ebbes, Matthews, Kennedys, Williamses, Willands, Milburns and the Lemuel Govens; the Hensons, Robinsons and Johnsons.

Oldest organizations included the United Order of the Household of Ruth, the Seven Wise Men, the Odd Fellows, Landmark Chapter of the Masons and the Elks Crescent Lodge, still in existence.

MR. TORSELL owned and published Catonsville's first Newspaper, the Clarion.

He has taught violin lessons 40 years. He and his wife, Mrs. Ida Torsell are the chief musicians at the Grace Church. Mr. Torsell has directed the choir 37 years. His wife has been organist 35 years.

The veteran columnist was one of the organizers of the Elks Past Exalted Rulers Council of Baltimore No. 27.

He has played in Catonsville area, lodge and Baltimore bands over 40 years.

He has attended the Elks national convention, which meets each year in August for 37 years.

Looking toward to the one in Los Angeles this year, Mr. Torsell said, "I've never missed a one and plan to go to the next and the next and the next."

The lively and gracious man has two hobbies, in addition to the AFRO, which he terms his lifelong hobby.

They are raising flowers in his garden and taking daily walks with his German police dog.

"He and I do about half a mile every morning," Mr. Torsell maintains, adding, "This keeps me fit as a fiddle, feeling like I'm 20."

CONGRATULATIONS on your DIAMOND ANNIVERSARY

-and on 75 years of glowing accomplishments

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Brickhouse joined AFRO 44 years ago

KENNETH BRICKHOUSE

Kenneth E. Brickhouse, 3300 Auchentoroly Ter., came to the AFRO 44 years ago, in September, 1923, as a linotype operator.

To mark that bygone day so that others can remember, he recalls Ethel Waters was singing the hit song, "Go Back Where you Stayed Last Night" to Baltimore theatre audiences.

She, Billy Holliday and other entertainers weren't the "big-timers" they eventually came to be on stage and screen but they were popular around town, just beginning.

Druid Hill Ave., Eutaw and Paca Sts., other avenues in the downtown area had trees, cobblestones and streetcar lines "that ran both ways" in contrast to the one-way deals of today, he recalls.

Then Mr. Brickhouse resided in the 2500 block McCulloh St., a new block just opening up, and rode to the AFRO on the Madison Ave. street car that turned around in the terminal at the end of Druid Hill Ave. and Cloverdale Rd.

Fare was 10 cents and the vehicle had hand brakes with a brass handle you pulled back to stop or slow down.

* * *

SOME DAYS before dawn, Mr. Brickhouse would arrive at the AFRO to clean the machines and get ready for the week of setting type.

"We worked Monday through Friday and many times on Saturday," he stated, adding there was no union nor wage-hour law and salaries then were around $27.50 a week.

The linotype of 1923 had an old-fashioned belt-drive and gas pot to heat the metal, he stated.

According to Mr. Brickhouse employees were conscientious in their work and to "get out the paper" was the only thought in mind. Proud of the job, they often failed to notice how the hours went by.

SMILING as he remembered such "good old days," Mr. Brickhouse said his opinion is today's rush-a-day world employees think less of quality of work and more of "three other things, lunch time, quitting time and pay day."

"Many's the time we used to set type and then pitch in and stuff the paper, work until the AFRO got on the street," he said.

The AFRO came out rain or shine even though winters saw heavier snows than today and plenty of 90 to 100-degree summers.

With only open windows for air-conditioning, Mr. Brickhouse said employees of the printing firm rolled their pants up and opened their shirts to the waist to keep cool.

* * *

MOST MEMORIES of early newspaper days are pleasant, according to a longtime employee.

A young man on his first job, Mr. Brickhouse recalls he paid $7 a week room and board and the lunch he brought to the AFRO contained sandwiches from leftover chicken, roasts or steaks, homemade bread, or biscuits, homemade cake and pie.

Hot dogs were 10 cents a pound; country sausage 5 to 7 cents a pound; chickens were sold live by farmers who came in town from the farm.

"Eating on a long-hour day was good," he stated.

"People bought the AFRO to get the 'straight of it', the news.

"When Prohibition was repealed and you could get 'real beer' instead of the weak beverages, the AFRO received liquor advertisements. These had to be set precisely and that's what we did, without error. High prices were paid for them."

* * *

ON JASPER ST. behind the AFRO and all around in downtown Baltimore bootleg whiskey was sold in half or pint or quart fruit jars for up to 75 cents a jar.

SUMMER was a pleasant time. AFRO newsboys sold the paper during Band Concerts at the park (Druid Hill Park) and it was not unusual to see traffic policemen on horseback reading the paper.

The streetcars were open, loaded with gaily laughing people, reading to see what the AFRO had to say.

"You'd step right on the foot board on to the side of the car that was lined with wooden benches, enjoy the ride reading," he recalled.

"You'd ride by the bakery, smell the bread, look through the window and see the baker molding loaves and filling pie shells with custard from a hose, he stated.

"And oh," Mr. Brickhouse said, calling on his ever brightening memories of the early days, "AFRO headlines, sometimes handset, told about Father Divine and Daddy Grace holding services in a tent pitched on a field at Hoffman and Pennsylvania Ave., baptizing thousands of every race and creed."

THEY RUN AFRO — Members of the AFRO Board of Directors. Seated, left to right, John J. Oliver, John H. Murphy Jr., John H. Murphy 3rd, president; D. Arnett Murphy and Mrs. Elizabeth Murphy Moss, vice president - treasurer. Standing, Mrs. Frances M. Henderson, Howard H. Murphy, Mrs. Mae E. Dyson, secretary, Frederick Howard, Mrs. Arnetta Lottier, James H. Murphy and Mrs. Carilla M. Jones. All are children and grandchildren of the founder.

Early papers listed unique enterprises

Scattered throughout Baltimore, colored businessmen and women whose advertisments appeared in early editions of the AFRO, displayed an amazing variety of interests.

Although there were numerous drug and grocery stores, barber and beauty shops, there were some enterprises which are unique even today.

Many senior citizens will recall Harry O. Wilson's bank then as now located at 407 W. Franklin St., but called Mutual Benefit Society and run by his sons.

Few will remember the Penny Savings Bank, 1634 Pennsylvania Ave.

Another bank was opened at Eutaw and Biddle Sts. by Henry Jenkins and E. Berman Taylor, the latter also a caterer, and a third by Winfield Thomas.

* * *

WILLIAM DALY, the only colored butcher then in Lafayette Market, had triple business interests on Pennsylvania Ave.

In addition to his meat stall, he had what was one of the first open air theatres in the city.

It was in the 1100 block of Pennsylvania Ave., opposite his jewelry store.

Custom-made shoes were sold by James Fessenton, 918 Cathedral St.

One of the most attractive stores in East Baltimore was that of T. J. Hilliard of 1418 Orleans St., a dealer in fine chinaware.

* * *

WITH AN eye to preparing Baltimoreans to fit in the business world, Arthur Jones became affiliated with Jones and Jones School of Typewriting and Shorthand, 1210 Etting St.

Columbus Gordon, well known in South Baltimore for his moving and transfer business, was also a milk man, as was William Dozier.

Bargains in second hand furniture could be obtained from William H. Dodd, 1131 Pennsylvania Ave.

Those seeking the more unusual in recreation went to B. F. Smith's Electric Pool Parlor.

* * *

RESIDENTIAL CALLS were made by Madam M. A. Hunter, a beautician, who offered wet and dry shampoos, a service hardly available to the modern woman.

The making of high fashion hats was the interest of Mrs. Ella Smith in her shop at Druid Hill Ave. and Dolphin St.

Ladies purchased and had their sewing machines repaired by Robert H. Butler, 941 Druid Hill Ave.

These are but of a few of the numerous business enterprises which waxed, waned and then disappeared through the years as times changed.

Bernard Werner:—

It is my privilege as director of public works to greet the AFRO-AMERICAN on the occasion of its Diamond Jubilee.

Traditionally, the newspaper has been a unifying and stabilizing force in the emergence of the many ethnic groups that make up our American society. The AFRO, for these many years, has recognized and fulfilled its responsibilities in exemplary fashion.

Please accept my deeply sincere congratulations on this milestone marking three quarters of a century of dedicated and continuous service to the community. — BERNARD L. WERNER, Director of Public Works

—Spriggses review

(Continued from page 6)

most of the time, he qualifies as an expert on this subject.

"Winter blew in around October," he said, "and snow came in time for Thanksgiving to return frequently until April."

"In those days, people of all ages gathered in Lafayette Square to talk over the news of the week as they read it in the AFRO.

"There were no radios nor TVs and recreation was to be had only in church, parties, after-church visits, (calling) and impromptu gatherings," he continued.

* * *

THE LIGHT STREET Wharf was filled with small wooden hull boats with names like "The Louise." "The Cambridge" and "The Susquehanna" the boats that hauled general merchandise between Baltimore and the Eastern Shore, the authority on old Baltimore said.

According to Mrs. Spriggs, children of the good old days were different than they are today, well mannered, quiet, obedient and mindful of God, from whom all blessings flow."

She added:

"I used to dress my children in white, sit them on the steps to keep clean. They always had playtime, but when necessary they would stay as told and not jump around and get dirty.

"They would sit there until I was ready, even if I went on an errand and did not return until later. There was no such thing as getting into mischief while I was out of sight.

"Each one went to Sunday school and behaved while there.

The Spriggs children learned early that work is a must in life.

"We did not allow them to go to the movies until they were able to earn the money to pay their own way," Mrs. Spriggs says.

"They learned responsibility early and looked forward to small jobs that would bring them spending change. If a child 'borrowed' a few pennies from either Joe or me, he paid us back by working."

* * *

THE SPRIGGSES have six living children, four daughters and two sons.

They include:

Mrs. Lillian Mounden, Mrs. Eleanor Mills, Baltimore; Mrs. Naomi Jenkins, Dundalk; Miss Mary Spriggs, Scarsdale, N.Y.; Harry Spriggs, NYC; Mrs. Helen Clayton, wife of the late Leon Clayton, a veteran newspaper man, died in 1966.

Five of the Spriggs grandchildren raised in their home are Joseph L. Clayton, for 10 years a Baltimore Transit driver; Miss Bettye Spriggs, a secretary at Fort Meade; Mrs. Doris Cooper, a housewife; Phillip Spriggs and Mrs. Shirley Harris, a Social Security supervisor.

—Israel Baptist

(Continued from page 10)

lor, soloist.

* * *

THE ISRAEL Baptist Senior Choir began its illustrious career when the church was located on Mullikin St. near Ann St. Its first director was the late John Reed.

Then a group of 12 members, its president was the late Mrs. Rebecca Reynolds.

Noteworthy is the fact that in 75 years the choir has had seven presidents, eight organists and three directors.

The late Preston Hill succeeded Mrs. Reynolds and served for 25 years. Other presidents were Mesdames Adelaide Seymore 1951-54; Dora Hill, 1955-56; Annie Claiborne, 1957-61; Marion Wilson, 1962; Della Wright, 1963-66; Sallie Butler (present president).

Pastors under which the choir served were the late Revs. James Reed and James H. Williams.

The yearly Choir's Anniversary in Song event began in June, 1936 when Mrs. Lena Norris, a member, conducted a week-long Prayer and Praise Service and invited choirs from other churches to participate.

Since then, for 31 consecutive years, the choir has held the event in June.

* * *

MANY MILESTONES fill the Israel Baptist Senior Choir's history.

From their friends choir chairs were purchased. In addition, they bought Venetian blinds for the church, a motor for the organ; stalls for the choir; music for the members and countless other contributions that have helped Israel Baptist become a great church.

Mrs. Coleman was elected by the church to succeed Mrs. Matthews as director in 1958 and still holds the post as one of Baltimore's leading directors.

Mrs. Roberta Lipscombe is vice-president; Mrs. Adelaide Seymore, secretary.

Other officers are Mrs. Celestine Redman, financial secretary; Mrs. Iva Sligh, treasurer; Mrs. Mary Taylor, chaplain; Ezekiel Godley, librarian; Mrs. Dora Hill, Sick Committee chairman; Mrs. Rose Nixon, robe inspector.

Former honorary members are Willie Hubbard, deacon; Earl Claiborne, trustee; Junious Lipscombe, trustee; Charles Wills, trustee; John Jeffries, deacon; Hugh Williams, trustee; the Rev. John Clark, pastor, First Baptist Church, Cherry Hill; the Rev. Norman Redd, assistant pastor; Peoples Union Baptist Church.

* * *

MEMBERS ARE; Sopranos, Mesdames Mary Taylor, Dora Hill, Eva Crowell, Florence McCall, Celestine Redmond, Iva Sligh, Odessa Carroll, Mae Grant, Willie Mae Cherry, Eula Tuomony, Vashti Jackson, Rose Nixon, Della Wright Marion Wilson, Helen Johnson, Mable Jackson, Josephine Gross, Addie Long, Elizabeth Jackson, Dorothy Howard, Annie Claiborne, Susette Gaskins.

Altos, Mesdames and Misses Isabelle Elma, Lula Taylor, Julia Harris, Mary Coleman, Martha Taylor, Ora Alexander, Alease Seymour, Pearl Johnson, Roberta Lipscombe, Essie Person, Vinnie Johnson, Sallie Butler.

Tenors, Ezekiel Godley and Glenn Curtis and bass, William Johnson.

Banquet committee members were Mesdames Adelaide Seymour, Vashti Jackson, Mable Jackson, Dorothy Howard and Goldie Coleman.

75

CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR FIRST SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS

THE CATHOLIC REVIEW

THE HOME & FAMILY NEWSPAPER

—Page one news of 1892

(Continued from Page 1)

large percentage on the wrong side of the accounts.

"In Baltimore City, out of a school population of 13,500 but 6,603 found it convenient to enroll their names," the author asserted.

"The average attendance in the city is very much higher than in the counties, being 75 percent, an excellent showing," Mr. Hawkins held.

* * *

HE FOUND little consolation in that fact, however, because he went on to say:

"We are not disposed to be capricious or fault finding, but in searching for the cause, as cause there must be, for this singular state of affairs we are forced to the conclusion that our own indifference does more to bring about this result than any restraints or conditions placed upon us by the powers that be."

As if addressing himself to the apathy and complacency so prevalent among many citizens of color today, the writer continued.

"The school houses may be poor and the teachers inefficient, there are enough school houses and a sufficiency of teachers to warrant a larger enrollment and better attendance.

"It is not at all creditable to us that this condition confronts us. We call upon every teacher in the state to do something to remedy it.

"The best argument which is used against us when we seek Increased facilities is the one that we don't take advantage of the ones we have. And a good one it is," Mr. Hawkins counseled."

Concluding his stinging indictment of the state and citizens of color, the author declared:

"Let us take advantage of our opportunities as we find them, and not spend our time lamenting that they are not better."

* * *

PAGE ONE of the second edition of the AFRO also concerned itself with housing, a subject much in the news in 1967. Seventy-five years later, the heading of "Northwest Baltimore," the brand new publication had this to say:

"This part of the city increases in prosperity weekly. Everywhere new houses can be seen in course of erection and they are often occupied before completed.

"Apparently the newcomers, both white and colored, are industrious and have located with the purpose of staying and adding wealth to the community.

"With the increase of population comes new business enterprises, and this has caused the old establishments to take on new life," the infant newspaper observed.

* * *

"TYING IN improving housing with improved living conditions, the page one story added:

"The outlay of goods is very attractive and will compare favorably in quality and prices with Eutaw and Lexington Sts. (Lexington Market)."

Evidence of the AFRO's awareness of economics, quality food, and race relations was as obvious in 1892 as it is today.

An example is in a front page story which said:

"At Lafayette Market the butchers and produce dealers make special efforts to furnish the very best quality of supplies. They say their method is quick sales and small profits.

"This state of things is a great advantage to some of us, who five years ago had to pay 20 percent more for table supplies in Lafayette market than they cost in Lexington.

"The change has come to pass by men of business ideas and they deserve to be supported in their efforts to keep pace with the age," the article advised continuing:

"One special reason why we Afro-Americans should patronize Lafayette Market is that there does not seem to be any prejudice existing between the races.

"White and colored men do business side by side and they work together for the welfare of each other.

"This is the result of intelligence and perseverance, and now that the business sentiment has been created, let us keep it in motion."

* * *

ANOTHER GREAT advantage Northwest Baltimore offers Afro-Americans, the paper declared, "is that they can buy houses on easy terms. The houses are well located on wide streets and have all the new improvements.

"Many Afro-Americans who have lived down town all their lives, have recently located among us and they say the change has added to them health and wealth," the writer told readers of the city's newest publication.

While the struggle to improve the lot of colored citizens was as prominent then as it is now, there was a conspicuous absence of gloom on page one of the AFRO in 1892.

There were no accounts of Vietnam, no rioting, international ideological and political tug-of war, weapons of mass destruction and other stories which today make newspaper reading an exercise in frustration and hopelessness.

There was humor — and a fairly good example was a piece dealing with the cherished pastime of fishing:

"The pastor was calling at the house of Brother Billings and the small boy was entertaining him until the parents came down.

"'Do you ever go fishing?' inquired the youngster who had inherited his father's fondness for the sport.

"'I am a fisher of men,' responded the good man.

"'Do you carry your bait in a jug, like papa does?' was the next question asked just at the moment Brother Billings appeared with a seraphic smile of innocence lighting up his genial countenance."

* * *

ANOTHER BIT of humor dealth with the ever-present panhandler.

"I am trying to raise $5 to send to my sick family," said a ragged-looking specimen to a man waiting for a Jefferson Ave. car, and if you can help me a little I shall be greatly obliged."

"You don't want me to give the entire five, do you?" asked the man.

"No sir, only enough to make out the five. I've got a start, sir."

"How much money do you need?"

"The seedy one put his hand in his pocket a moment.

"'Only $4.99, sir,' he said meekly and the man broke for the car."

—Liberian

(Continued from page 10)

won't open its doors to the boys in black, and Women's College doors are closed to the girls in black, they will go where their appetites for higher and better education will be satisfied."

GRADUATES OF this class were:

William Anderson, Emory Bond, Erma Bright, Elsie Brown, Margaret Bryan, Beulah Dorsey, Fannie Green, Katie Hall, Katherine Hurst, Henrietta Johnson, Mazie Key, Marian Lewis, Grace Matthews, Sadie Murray, Ella Peck, Willie Taylor, Clementine Washington and Alice T. Wilson.

—2500 Block

(Continued from page 11)

from Pine and Franklin Sts. to North and Madison Aves., in 1951, had fewer than 100 members when it moved to its present location.

When he retired it had more than 600 members, he said.

He said the $225,000 mortgage was paid off in eight years.

"Those are the kind of people we have in our congregation," he said. "They wanted to get it out of the way, and they worked hard to do it."

The friendly minister said most of the congregation comes from the neighborhood, with a number of them living in the 2500 block of Harlem Ave.

"You would have to look hard to find a group of finer people than we have around here," he said confidently.

— Dr. Jackson

(Continued from page 12)

Senator Brooke:—

Please know how very pleased I am to extend to the staff and management of the AFRO-AMERICAN newspapers warmest and most cordial congratulations on the celebration of your 75th Anniversary.

This is indeed a grand occasion, and I feel sure that as you now set your sights on the 100th anniversary you will not relax your efforts to continue rendering service which is in the highest tradition of newspaper publishing. You have all my best wishes.

EDWARD W. BROOKE

and Mrs. Augusta T Chissell.

* * *

DR. JACKSON'S life has spanned the years when hand in hand the AFRO and the NAACP have worked effectively to bring about equality of opportunity and end racial discrimination.

Still militant and active in the fight for civil rights, Dr. Jackson is flanked by her daughter, Mrs. Mitchell a Maryland Law School graduate, and State NAACP Conference president; her son in-law, Clarence J. Mitchell III, State Senator from the Fourth Legislative District.

We Salute the Afro on its Diamond Jubilee may you have many years of continued success

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