IN MEMORIAM

May we let our light so shine that it will illuminate that which is good and beautiful, and magnify our Father which is in heaven. May we stand strong and firm against despair, falsehood, rudeness, hatred, pessimism and prejudice.—Carl Murphy, Editor-Publisher—1889-1967

Perils Of Rap Brown

In AFRO editions dated August 26, 1967 there is a letter from H. Rap Brown, chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, in which the Black Power advocate attacks the colored press for what he considers a lack of militancy.

In a different letter printed in this edition from Mr. Evelyn O. Chisley, executive secretary of Washington, D.C.'s Flower and Garden Club, some of the same thoughts are expressed.

Mr. Chisley suggests in this diamond jubilee year certain programs which this particular newspaper might adopt to re-affirm the commitments of the founders, and to re-establish deep cultural communication between this newspaper and what is best and non-commercial in the black community.

We find much of value in Mr. Chisley's letter, and much that we can agree with and act upon with deliberation and planning. But we are very clear that the AFRO believes in humanized American Democracy, not eastern socialism.

Our major concern in this commentary is with Mr. Brown's letter. He asks where are such papers today as asked colored American soldiers in the Philippines in 1901 why they would fight for America.

He notes that in 1899 it was a colored paper that said: "It is a . . . fact that wherever this government controls, injustice to dark races prevails."

We think the essential key to Mr. Brown's inquiry lies in a pinpointing of the very dates which he cites, 1899 and 1901. In a less glaring way, Mr. Chisley's letter likewise fails to adequately consider the de facto progression of history through which this newspaper has moved and hopefully will continue to struggle and succeed.

But from the view here, we think we recognize many, many achievements that our country has made along the route of justice for all.

To name a few — while we know there is not complete equality for servicemen of all colors, the Armed Forces has achieved in law and policy a color-blind outlook toward fighting men.

While there is still terrorist activity in the Deep South against colored citizens to prevent the exercise of guaranteed rights, the organized and common brutality of past lynching has been effectively eliminated as a blight on our society — this by local as well as federal law enforcement.

While there are still places where black folk do not vote, the Congress has enacted a Voting Rights Act and the federal authority has set up machinery that effectively enforces it — to the extent that non-whites vote now in droves, and a rights leader in Mississippi can realistically plan election of black congressmen, and even challenge the all-white state administration.

In short, even while Mr. Brown has been becoming the useful militant that he is, and while this newspaper has been protesting and growing, a social and legal revolution has gone on and is going on in this country.

The black press generally has been and continues to be a part of this revolution.

In 1900 it may have been realistic and justifiable for the black press to call for refusal of military service; in 1967 it would not only be foolhardy but criminally irresponsible.

We think we are militant, and we love and feel kinship with other militants. We see no dichotomy between working for racial uplift and maintaining virile and even profit-making, if it pleases Mr. Chisley, solvency. We see a very clear distinction between constructive militancy and destructive stupidity.

In our view H. Rap Brown has set out on a perilous journey upon which we shall not embark, thank you.

Abridging the Press

The colored press of the nation has been thrown a ball, perhaps unintentionally, by a 27-year-old semi-literate, convicted Florida rapist. Will it run with it?

When U.S. District Judge William McCrae ruled last week that Henry Jackson, Jr.'s rights were not abridged by refusal of Raiford Prison authorities to permit him to read colored publications the judge did more than deny Jackson's individual request.

In our view, he compromised Article I of the venerated Bill of Rights which says: "Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press." Certainly if Congress itself can make no such law, no prison officials should be permitted to accomplish by rule what Congress cannot do by law.

We can imagine that the learned judge would quickly answer that none of the restricted publications were parties to the suit and that the issue of press freedom was not before him; that he was simply balancing the interest of the prison in keeping order over and against the individual prisoner's interest in reading selected publication.

The fact, however, that the whole colored press can be summarily excluded from Raiford Prison's reading fare because some of it "might cause a security conflict" seems to us a manifest and arbitrary and discriminatory practice, if not against Henry Jackson, Jr., then certainly against this vast section of the American press.

What is so much more laborious about censoring matter out of colored publications than white ones when what is printed may be disruptive of good order in prisons?

The black press of the country should thank loyal reader Henry Jackson, Jr. for calling this pernicious practice to attention so that it can take steps to destroy this unconstitutional abridgement of press freedom.

Not Even-handed Justice

Justice is not always an even handed thing in the United States. H. Rap Brown, the embattled chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee has charged.

Mr. Brown's experience last week offers an interesting case in point.

Arrested in New York by U.S. Treasury Agents on charges of unlawfully transporting firearms, Brown was accused of carrying an automatic rifle for his protection from New York to New Orleans and return.

His bail was set at a punitive high of $25,000.

In Greensboro, N.C., U.S. Treasury agents arrested two men on charges of unlawfully transporting firearms and possession of unregistered firearms.

The men, Joseph O'Connor and Charles Quinn Miller were found in possession of ten machine guns and an automatic rifle.

Arraigned before a U.S. commissioner, they were released under $1,000 bond each.

It will be hard to convince a lot of people that the wide difference between the bail asked for Brown and that demanded for the two Greensboro men was more than $24,000.

True or not, many people will believe the disparity has to be laid to the fact that Brown is colored and the two Greensboro defendants are white.

'Who's Interested In That Tangle? We're Looking For Those Communist Agitators'

Wilkins Speaks • *By Roy Wilkins*

Disagrees with Those Who Criticize LBJ

The almost incredible story of the us far unsuccessful effort of two colored sisters to buy a home in New York City's Borough of Brooklyn and the decline in the popularity of President Johnson in a public opinion poll are, in a way, related.

ROY WILKINS

The oddity is that some people of the same race as that of the thwarted sisters are joining in the criticism of the President who has called for fair housing legislation.

The runaround began in 1964 when the two women, both employed, found a new two-family-house at $38,490. The owner upped the price to $42,500 after initially declaring that the house had been sold. After 17 months of delay, the sisters got a court order branding the price as excessive and ordering prompt procedure with the sale. Nothing has happened.

LBJ's proposals rebuffed

A recent study tabulates a noticeably larger percentage of complaints from ghetto residents about housing discrimination. Yet President Johnson's proposal on fair housing was rebuffed last fall and his 1967 bill is threatened with death by the present Congress.

All this, of course, escapes the pound-and-yell crowd. They are not interested in the treatment accorded the two sisters in Brooklyn and the thousands of home-seeking colored families elsewhere.

They are interested in the much easier tactics of blasting away at LBJ. It requires skill and toughness and persistence (backed by voting power) to shepherd legislation to passage. It requires only a closed mind and a loud voice to denounce the handiest target of all — the President of the United States.

True, New York State has a fair housing law. But a national policy backing it up would be desirable, adding one more string to the bow of freedom fighters. Most of the complaints on the treatment of the colored people are justified and can be supported by thousands of cases like that of the Brooklyn sisters.

Critics avoid Washington

The point is that when a President proposes remedies for these ills, none of the critics appears in Washington to confer with representatives or writes letters or makes supporting speeches.

While some leaders were moaning about Vietnam, the 1966 civil rights bill was killed, largely through the smoothly-functioning Washington lobby of the National Association of Real Estate Boards. This year some groups are again occupied with Asia, Africa and the islands of the sea.

Meanwhile, here in the U.S.A. (not Vietnam) the President has proposed rent supplements to aid families in low income housing. He has pushed the teachers corps to aid low income school districts. His programs on Head Start, Job Corps, Neighborhood Youth Corps and Model Cities aid our people directly and as urban dwellers.

Items trimmed or killed

These items bearing the Presidential blessing have been trimmed or killed. The white people who are blocking them claim LBJ is for colored people. Those who do nothing to unblock the measures claim LBJ is against colored people.

It could be, of course, that black citizens are not aware of how their emotions are being manipulated for the benefit of causes connected only in an oratorical fashion to jobs, schools, voting and slums here at home.

Allowing for all the normal compromises, the record seems to indicate that LBJ on civil rights has been furnishing the kind of leadership that has evoked opposition from the still strategically powerful die-hard whites.

But some elements among our people are giving this leadership — and the Brooklyn sisters — the back of their hands — the same gesture given by the Klan!

FROM THE WORK BENCH • *By Clarence Mitchell Jr.*

Rufus Mayfield's Case Proves Two Pictures Worth More Than A Thousand Words

One picture may be worth a thousand words, but two pictures and the actual appearance of the subject of the photography are worth a great deal more. I hope that those who attended the Urban Coalition meeting in Washington understood all of the implications included in the first sentence of this paragraph when they saw the pictures and heard the remarks of Rufus Mayfield, the director of Pride, Inc.

CLARENCE MITCHELL JR.

The picture was on the front page of the Washington Star of August 23. The second was in the Washington Post of August 24. The Star picture showed Mr. Mayfield making an informal gesture. The Post showed him looking somewhat contemplative. Both revealed that he is a fine looking young man, with an earnest face. Both showed him to be neatly dressed in a clean shirt and wearing a coat.

Mr. Mayfield came to the Urban Coalition meeting which was being held at the Shoreham hotel. He did not have his coat on at that time but he was neatly dressed, his hair was cut and he looked like a young college student who might have taken time off from his job as an intern for a Senator or a Congressman at the Capitol.

Remarks are well received

At the conference he expressed some criticism about the method of inviting people to attend. It is my opinion that his remarks were well received and that he made a hit with the audience, even though he was presenting a kind of rebuke.

I do not believe that the rebuke was deserved; but I also do not believe that those in attendance and those who planned the meeting had any real resentment against Mr. Mayfield for what he said.

No one can be a spokesman for all people in any group. Not even the President of the United States can speak for all Americans on all things. Yet there are people who can present a point of view that is widely held by those with whom they are associated.

I would not call Mr. Mayfield a spokeman for the poor of America nor even for all of the poor of Washington. I would call him an articulate person who capably presents widely held aspirations among the poor of this country.

There are some who believe that the poor of this country just want bigger relief checks, more special privileges and that they have no interest in the good things that American has to offer.

Pictures support contention

Mr. Mayfield's personal appearance in the pictures especially supports what many have known and contended all along. It is this. Most of the poor of our country do not want to be pictured as bums and outlandish types. Many of them may wear overalls because they must, but most would prefer normal attire.

The keystone of Mr. Mayfield's expressed views is employment. He wants jobs for those who do not have them. He also wants opportunity for the youth, neighborhood improvements and just about everything that most of us know the country can make possible for all, but is currently providing for all except the neglected and the inarticulate that we loosely call the poor.

It was interesting, too, to note that Mr. Mayfield did not resort to vulgar expressions when he was making his speech at the Urban Coalition meeting. There are some who contend that four letter words, bad grammar and pool room types of expressions are necessary if we are to communicate with the poor.

Most of those who say this are the college-trained individuals and some of the exotic types who are now claiming the right to tell the world what the poor want. Many of such persons have never really known poverty themselves and others have so diluted their practical knowledge with political and philosophical objectives that they have lost track of the real problem.

Four-letter words common

Anyone who takes the trouble to make a first hand check will know that four-letter words can be heard in country clubs, in labor union offices, civil rights meetings, newspaper offices, in top business offices and just about everywhere that people want to give their listeners a kind of shock treatment or want to appear to be tough guys.

To me, Mr. Mayfield's way of saying things can get through to the rich, the poor, the middle class or to any group that really will listen.

I hope that Mr. Mayfield's words and appearance will help to get the country to see the poor as they really are. It is my opinion that Mr. Mayfield has enough first hand knowledge of what the poor need to qualify him as a person who can help to solve the poverty problems with advice and direct action himself.

Keep him on right track

Let us hope that some of those who now deserve credit for helping to push him into the limelight do not try to get him off the track and poison his mind with propaganda about people who are genuinely trying to be helpful.

Specifically, I hope they do not try to make him think that the people at the Urban Coalition meeting were a bunch of bumblers who do not know anything about the problems of the poor.

I believe that most, if not all, of those who planned and attended the meeting want to be helpful, I believe that Mr. Mayfield and others like him will give these people a chance to prove their sincerity, unless there is a deliberate attempt to discredit the meeting.

Strength For These Days From The Bible

Behold, now is the acceptable time. (II Cor. 6:2)

WHAT AFRO READERS SAY

I wholly disapprove of what you say but will defend to the death your right to say it.—Voltaire on Helvetius

Wants "Diamond decision"

WASHINGTON — The AFRO-AMERICAN Newspaper was established in 1892. The inspired genius that gave this name to this newspaper did one great singular deed. These foresighted pioneers did not forget their heritage. The black slaves who were stolen from their African homeland and brought to America to work in bondage can never erase their Africanism.

The AFRO was founded in 1892 during the election year of Grover Cleveland, the 24th President of the United States. That was a year of much labor agitation and riots. Cleveland was known as the "veto" President, because he would not sign bills for crooked politicians to steal public monies. He also refused to fight in the civil war, using the "1863 Conscription Act" (a draftee could hire a substitute to fight in his place.)

Frederick Douglas in 1892 said of Cleveland: "He is a Democrat, but an honest man." The AFRO being a mirror of the times was founded in this same year.

That year Frederick Douglass was appointed Haitian commissioner at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, Douglass' grandson Joe, played the violin; Paul Lawrence Dunbar recited his poems and Harry T. Burleigh sang.

The ability of the black man to rise under such conditions as were enforced upon him denotes an individual of superior qualities. This was the superior black mind of 1892 — paying tribute to Toussaint L'Ouverture, the black Haitian general, who was the first to strike a blow for freedom in the Western Hemisphere.

Another very important observation by Frederick Douglass during a visit to Egypt in 1887 was the appeal Mohammedanism had to dark-skinned people. He said, "Islam did not make color a criterion of fellowship."

Then came 1917, the year of the AFRO into big time publication — United States entry into World War I, more racial riots and spilling of black blood for white democracy. That year also ushered into the world an idea of such magnitude as to cause the western world to tremble with fear. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels fathered the idea, but Vladimir Ilyich Ulianov, "Lenin," the architect of the Russian Revolution, used the idea to overthrow Czar Nicholas II, ruler of Russia.

The idea was the dictatorship of the proletariat or communism, the abolition of all private property.

Lenin had in 1892 prepared for this historic role — the same year of the AFRO birth. He had been admitted to the practice of law. Law is the seed or foundation of this AFRO-AMERICAN Newspaper; critique, essay and Law — its interpretation by the societies and institutions of Man and its use by the rulers of Mankind. Prophets, kings, queens and war lords have ruled by Law since the dawn of civilization. The Natural Law is as old as the universe, the right to live in peace and propagate. The Divine Right of Kings to rule was the beginning of State Law.

The genius of Lenin using the powers of the Russian workers and intellectuals turn a slave, czarist-ruled, backward nation into a respected modern, strong, industrial, socialistic nation, is one of the wonders of the Russian Revolution of 1917 was inevitable law brought into being by social conditions.

This law has influenced conditions and institutions throughout the entire world and will continue to do so for many years to come. Invisible "Ideas" are powerful and potent forces to reckon with, but no less potent and powerful are the invisible forces of flux and change.

John H. and Martha E. Murphy, cofounders of the AFRO - AMERICAN and their heirs are faced with the gigantic problem of dealing with these formidable forces. The Murphy clan is not in this dilemma alone. President Lyndon B. Johnson, the whole western and eastern worlds, and American cities also are involved. Dates, time, space and weather are four mathematical entities that control all actions.

The year 1892 was the one in which Dr. W. E. B. DuBois was in the midst of writing his great doctoral thesis: "The Suppression of the African Slave-Trade to the United States of America, 1638-1870." The first volume is in the Harvard Historical studies.

There is a peculiar relationship between people, places and things; such is the relation between John H. and Martha E. Murphy, Grover Cleveland, Lenin and Dubois. The refusal of the white dominant society of the white western world and the United States to accept the black man as an equal has created a schism in western thought.

The AFRO-AMERICAN newspaper in its 75 years existence has tried to bridge the contradictions of this schism. Man's inhumanity to man is destined to create chaos. The challenge to the AFRO is interwoven into the lives of five persons, John H. and Martha E. Murphy, Grover Cleveland, Lenin, and W. E. B. DuBois, as follows:

1 and 2 — The responsibility the founders of the AFRO-AMERICAN owe to the colored world; 3 — The scorn Cleveland had for the corrupt Congress and the parallels in today's Congress; 4 — The confrontation of a strong military, industrial Leninist-Marxist socialist world against the strong capitalist power; 5 — The DuBois dictum, "The problem of the 20th century is the problem of the Color Line."

"God is Love and work is his prophet," said the thinker. History has placed Dubois in the proper perspective as one of the great minds of all times. Neither true American History nor World History can be told without recognizing his influence.

The AFRO-AMERICAN is in a very enviable position to direct the power of black Americans into a constructive rebuilding of America. The Dred Scott decision, forced on the nation by the southern oligarchy, reduced black men and women to chattels, mere things, non-humans.

This was the death knell of this nation as a model for others to emulate.

No longer were we a nation dedicated to the improvement of Man and his institutions, but we became dedicated to Mammon without a God-head and high purpose. The exalted creed manifested in every American institution became "To make money — To degrade man". This was the law of the nation on March 6, 1857 and still is the law in 1967. This brought on the Civil War that Lincoln tried and failed to cope with.

Today we have the same conditions that prevailed after the removal of Lincoln, plus a Judge Taney Congress; and a continuation of the Civil War — on the farm, in the counties, in the urban areas and in the ghettoes of the cities.

White newspapers and journalists have sunk to a low ebb of truth projection. Their stock in trade is the fine art of jargon, falsification and truth perversion. The white press for hundreds of years has built a tower of Babel, higher than the space shots, based on white superiority in every phase of life.

The AFRO is a tightly-woven, family-owned corporate body. But in a larger spiritual sense the AFRO really belongs to the people of African heritage, because it has been their vehicle of protest against injustices for so long a period. The profound fact of this period of history is that protest is not enough.

The AFRO, long ago, should have offered as an incentive to young aspiring writers the John H. and Martha E. Murphy yearly journalistic award of $1,000 for the best story on Afro-American history. The paper should ask people from the community to serve on an advisory board to the paper.

You should engage a dedicated person or group to encourage grass-root projects of honest cultural values. You should also sponsor a forum discussion panel monthly.

The white press has no communication lines with the black people of America. There is no dialogue between white America and black America.

The East has taken the measure of the West. The West has jumped the gun and invaded the East so as not to be caught off balance. The AFRO is caught in the vortex of the Vietnam struggle. American military strenght is there to contain Communism.

This action affects the whole American economy but hurts black Americans more than others because they have never enjoyed the fruits of their labors in America. This war is a lost cause for them because their battle ground is America.

Can we teach our children that they can flower to men and women of dignity and compassion under this system of exploitation and racial prejudice and keen a straight face? Will the AFRO take the position of the western world, the one of status quo? Or will it embrace social changes as promulgated by the eastern world of socialism?

The western world bases its strength on technocracy, the power of machines. Man evolved not from machines but from humanity. Man may improve the efficiency of machines, but his true goals must be to advance socially, intelligently.

To keep the respect of black men the AFRO must make the "Diamond Decision." Diamonds are pure carbon, the hardest substance produced by nature and of great value and beauty. Black graphite is also pure carbon but soft, the material used for lead pencils.

John H. and Martha Murphy mined the AFRO-AMERICAN Diamond under much sacrifice. Will it continue to shine and guide as the "North Star" for full equality for black men and women throughout the world, or just become a metal lead pencil to be rubbed out because of lack of courage and lack of love for the African heritage?

EVELYN O. CHISLEY
Executive Secretary
Washington Flower and Garden Guild, Inc.

The Weather

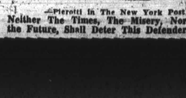
Aug. 30, 31 clear
Sept. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 heavy rain

AUGUST						1967
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
—	—	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	—	—

New Moon	Sept. 4	6:38 a.m.	
First Quarter	Sept. 10	10:06 p.m.	
Full Moon	Sept. 18	12:00 p.m.	
Last Quarter	Sept. 26	4:44 p.m.	
	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	
Wed., Aug. 30	5:06 a.m.	6:23 p.m.	
Thurs., Aug. 31	5:07 a.m.	6:21 p.m.	
Fri., Sept. 1	5:08 a.m.	6:20 p.m.	
Sat., Sept. 2	5:09 a.m.	6:18 p.m.	
Sun., Sept. 3	5:10 a.m.	6:16 p.m.	
Mon., Sept. 4	5:11 a.m.	6:15 p.m.	
Tues., Sept. 5	5:12 a.m.	6:13 p.m.	

Holidays and Holydays

Aug. 30 — Huey Long (La.)
Sept. 4 — Labor Day



—Pierotti in The New York Post

Neither The Times, The Misery, Nor the Future, Shall Deter This Defender

Thoughts Of The Founder

There is no excuse for anyone to take the law in his hands.

John H. Murphy Sr.
Aug. 10, 1912

Wing Wins trophy

LITTLE ROCK AFB, Ark. (UPI) — The 43rd Bom Wing has won the General Dynamics Commander's trophy for being selected the top B-58 wing of the Strategic Air Command for the past six month scoring period.

The trophy was presented the unit by Brig. Gen. Gerald W. Johnson, 825th Strategic Aerospace Division commander.

CORE supports action taken by St. Louis unit

NEW YORK — The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), Friday gave national support to the position taken by members of the St. Louis, Missouri chapter of CORE, regarding recent police charges.

A report to the national office from Edmund Boston, CORE Midwest Task Force worker, stated that:

On Aug. 23rd: "in St. Louis, Mo. four members of CORE were arrested on a variety of charges ranging from inciting to riot and contributing to the delinquency of minors. The four were arrested, in connection with a march the group held on the main office of the local anti-poverty program.

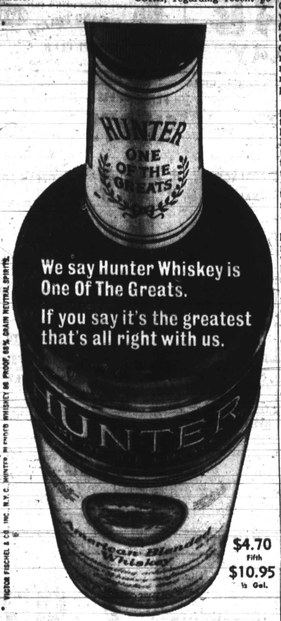
"It is time that the white power structure understands that this kind of disease-like, brutal harassment of Black Militants by white occupation troops will be answered by the Black Community with the same kind of force. Black people will no longer take this kind of political suppression of our Liberation Movement.

"When an oppressed people have tried every peaceful means of redress to grievances, they have no choice but to pick up arms in defense of freedom. So shall the Black Community abide by the Declaration of Independence, Boston said.

* * *

FLOYD B. McKISSICK, CORE national director, stated that: "We are keeping in close touch with the situation in St. Louis, and we are thoroughly investigating the charges of brutality and the illegal use of police force.

"American society should understand that the use of force to suppress the rights of the people, can only lead to retaliation, by force. The primary problem facing this society is the need for education of white people," he said.



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Gray family unites in N.C.

The 3rd Saturday in August is the time for the Gray's family reunion. The reunion was held in Tarboro, N.C., at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George (Sarah) Bridgers.

This was the ninth reunion for the children, grand-children, great-grandchildren, nieces and nephews of the late Randall and Susan Gray of Tarboro, N.C.

There are two sons and eight daughters. They are: Marvin Gray, David Gray, and Meadames Macy Knight, Sarah Bridgers, Lucy Arnold, all of Tarboro, N.C., Beatrice Eloyd, Mammie Knight, of Rocky Mt. N.C., Luberta Croons, Clara Branche, of Arlington, Va. and Maggie L. Knight, of Baltimore.

The reunion was called to order by the oldest brother, Marvin Gray. Prayers by: James Knight, Ervin Croons, Arlington, Va. Joseph Knight, Baltimore, and George Bridgers.

Remarks followed by Elder Johnnie Freeman of Tarboro, N.C., Rev. W. C. Cotton, Rocky Mt., N.C., and Mr. Thad Lawrence, Suffolk, Va.

Then came readings on the family history, how to read the Bible and the voice of the Gray family.

The family was served a delicious dinner of: bar-be-cue, cole slaw, brewing stew, cornbread, rolls, cake and ice cold lemonade.

The 10th reunion is scheduled to be in our own city at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Knight of Groveland Ave.

The out-of-town guests present were: Mrs. Maud Ricks; Mrs. Virginia Dale and family, of New York City; Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Chilson and family; Mrs. Christine Bellony, the Bronx, N.Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Carter Stephens, St. Albans, N.Y.; Mrs. Beatrice Owens, Jamaica, N.Y.; Mrs. Jessie Jordon and family, Hollis, N.Y.; Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hooker and sons, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Mrs. Ann Williams, East Orange, N.J.; Mr. and Mrs. Juulius Knight daughter, Mr. and Mrs. James I. Knight and family; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Knight and grand-daughters (Deborah and Pamela); Mrs. Clar Riley and sons; Mrs. Essolene K. Woods and family, all of Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin C. Knight and family, Mr. and Mrs. Alfonso Knight and family, Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Whitfield, Mrs. Annie King, Mrs. Catherine Bellony, all of Washington, D.C.

Mr. and Mrs. Ervin Croons, Arlington, Va.; Mr. and Mrs. Thad Lawrence, Mrs. Blanche Bess, Mrs. Berta Ie Crocket and son Tommie Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Jessie Lawrence, all of Suffolk, Va.

Russia promises

MOSCOW (UPI) — The Soviet Union promised Sunday it would not try to hold up agreement on a treaty banning the spread of nuclear weapons by attaching riders on other forms of disarmament.

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Our Fight For Civil Rights Is A Matter of Record!

MAYOR D'ALESANDRO

PRESIDENT... CITY COUNCIL SCHAEFER

COMPTROLLER PRESSMAN

Thomas J. D'ALESANDRO'S Civil Rights Record

William Donald SCHAEFER'S Civil Rights Record

Hyman A. PRESSMAN'S Civil Rights Record

- Sponsored and led the successful fight to enact the most comprehensive civil rights bill ever passed by the City Council. That bill banned discrimination in places of public accommodation; in education, health and welfare facilities; by businesses employing more than 15 employees, by labor unions and by employment agencies, and strengthened the Community Relations Commission by giving it investigatory and compliance powers. (Open occupancy provisions in the bill, though supported by Mr. D'Alesandro, did not pass. He was praised editorially by The Afro-American, The Sun and The News-American for his courage and leadership on this "omnibus" civil rights legislation.)
- Urged Senator Brewster to oppose George Wallace in the Democratic Presidential Primary in 1964 and actively supported Senator Brewster in the campaign.
- Called for creation of a Baltimore anti-poverty program and introduced and led the fight for passage of the City ordinance establishing the Community Action Agency.
- Led efforts to equitably reapportion the City Council and vigorously supported the Bart Redistricting Plan which increases Negro voting power.
- Named a Housing Education Commission to persuade the community to accept open occupancy.
- Introduced open housing legislation in the City Council on four separate occasions from 1963 to 1967 and fought for passage.
- Led the fight for Baltimore's inclusion in the Concentrated Employment Program, gaining $4.8 million in Federal funds to provide 2,500 anti-poverty jobs.
- Introduced and fought to expand the public accommodations law to include prohibition against discrimination by bars and taverns.
- Led efforts which ended in passage of new strong Housing Code.
- Supported and voted for the "Self-Help" anti-poverty program.
- Supported and voted for the "Rent Subsidy" program for welfare recipients.
- Supported and voted for all programs proposed by the Community Action Agency.
- Proposed a new, low-cost, home ownership program for low-income persons.
- Cast a crucial vote against an attempt in the City Council to cripple the anti-poverty program.
- Led fight for refunding of "Operation Champ", the anti-poverty summer recreational program.
- Urged construction of additional low-cost housing.
- Advocated more playgrounds and recreation areas in low-income neighborhoods, and proposed keeping existing facilities open on weekends.
- Founded the Summer Youth Corps Program.
- Proposed and supported many job opportunity and training programs.
- Supported legislation to increase Minimum Wage.
- Waged a continuous struggle against restrictive, unrealistic practices and incentives of the Civil Service Commission which deny employment to persons with little education and low skills.
- Voted favorably on all Civil Rights legislation, including equal opportunities in employment, public accommodations, education, health and welfare.
- Led the Judiciary Committee to establish the Community Action Agency — has staunchly supported its anti-poverty measures. Serves as the City Council representative on the Community Action Commission.
- Worked for the establishment of Police-Community Relations Councils, in the various police districts, which are now realities.
- Recommended that the business community be involved in the Concentrated Employment Program and was successful in having established a Businessmen's Advisory Committee composed of leading members of industry and business.
- Served on the committee that established the Community Relations Commission.
- Proposed a Community Relations position within the Police Department for the purpose of greater understanding between the people and the Police Department.
- Fought for the approval of the "Self-Help" Housing Program, the first poverty program actively developed by residents of the Community Action Area. (The Director of the Community Action Agency, wired Mr. Schaefer as follows:

"Your leadership and dogged determination has given Baltimore the Self-Help Housing Program. Thank you for your splendid efforts on behalf of Action Area Residents.")
- Worked with City agencies, private industry, and Echo House — a unique private facility which aids inner-city families — to establish the first playground in West Baltimore to be operated by local residents.
- Supported, over the years, the street club worker program as a means of working with children to channel their energies toward constructive activities.
- Fought for the establishment of the Head Start Program and was Chairman of the Committee that approved this vital program for the City.
- Supported, before the inception of the Poverty Program, a comprehensive Homemakers Service that would insure adequate care for children, when circumstances prevented parents from carrying out their responsibilities.
- Chaired the Judiciary Committee, which studied and eventually passed the Housing Code, Fire Prevention Code, the Vacant House Law.
- Made the motion which admitted colored lawyers to membership in the Bar Association of Baltimore City.
- Fought to uphold the State's first public accommodations law and was successful in having the referendum petitions declared invalid.
- Filed suit to uphold the State's second public accommodation law by alledging the referendum petition was invalid (The voters voted in favor of the law before the case came to trial.)
- Served as lawyer for Harry Cole, the State's first colored State Senator when an attempt was made to steal the election from him.
- Served as lawyer for Verda Welcome when she was elected State Senator and an attempt was made to steal the election from her.
- Was one of the first white lawyers in Maryland to integrate his law office by bringing a colored lawyer into his office.
- Received one of two awards given by the Afro-American in 1957 to white citizens "for superior public service without thought of gain."
- Was the first City Comptroller who ever employed Negroes on his office staff.
- Successfully fought to preserve Druid Hill Park by fighting the proposal to build the Civic Center in the park.

We intend . . . to offer to all the citizens of Baltimore enlightened and experienced leadership and full time attention to the programs of government.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY, SEPT. 7, 1967
By Authority, Jack Luetkemeyer, Treas.