STATISTICS

Marriage Licenses

SINGLETON-WILSON — William, 22, 1313 N. Milton, Army; Bobbie, 17, 2320 E. Hoffman.
SNELL-WIMBERLY — Arthur, 22, Phila., Pa., clerk; Earnestine, 22, MORROW-ALLEN — Odessa, 61, Stratford, Conn., guard; Mary, 47.
WILLIAMS-COOPER — Cornelius, 21, 18 W. Preston, Army; Sarah, 19.
HOLLOWAY-SAVOY — George, 20, 833 Laurens, truck; Peggy, 18, 1617 Calhoun.
GARRISON-BROOKS — Marvin, 24, 1108 Harlem, truck helper; Phyllis, 19, 620 Linnard.
FIELDS-SMITH — Leroy, 1731 W. Lafayette, painter; Joyce, 21, 336 N. Pulaski.
PUTTY-TUTT — Russell, 24, 1631 Warwick, steel; Dorothy, 20, 1832 W. North.
McMILLAN-WIGGINS — Anthony, 21, 440 Whitridge, officer; Thelma, 20, 2414 Calvert.
BENNETT-DANIELS — Roy, 23, 3618 Hadson, trailer dr.; Rosa, 20, 2021 Aisquith.
SAUNDERS-JONES — James, 22, 2201 W. North, Army; Jennifer, 18, 3200 Caton.
GOODWIN-ROBINSON — Danny, 24, 309 E. 36, service worker; Julia, 20, 3133 Cedardale.
MULLEN-BELL — Joe, 51, 2317 Eutaw, porter; Vera, 51, 1718 Eutaw.
RUSSELL-WRIGHT — Fletcher, 22, 1837 W. North, bakery; Paulette, 20, 130 Aisquith.
PAGE-BRADLEY — Harold, 42, 18 Stockton, labor; Julia, 42.
SMITH-POLLARD — Kenneth, 22, 1301 N. Dallas, welder; Doris, 22, 1304 Waldo.
HARRIS-CLASH — Edward, 20, 2601 E. Hoffman, labor; Gayle, 16, 971 N. Chester.
POTTS-TAYLOR — Willie, 29, 2015 Dolfield, barber; Shirley, 25.
RUSSELL-REYNOLDS — George, 24, 1706 Madison, labor; Brenda, 19, 129 S. Exeter.
KEARY-DAVIS — Conway, 27, New York, youth counsellor; Deborah, 19.
HOLLAND-BRAGG — Ruben, 23, 2332 Cherryland, factory; Yvonne, 20, 2212 Cecil.
WILLIAMS-BUTTS—Leroy, 38, 2418 Loyola Northway, truck; Aretha, 35, 2431 W. Lanvale.
JAMES-CROMARTIE — Ernest, 40, 3429 Pre. Hgts., lift op.; Marie, 41.
HAMILTON-DIRTON — Gregory, 19, 1929 Park, tech.; Saundra, 18, 3407 Elgin.
SAUNDERS-RICHMOND — Chester, 19, 504 E. 33, orderly; Carnethia, 18, 2424 Guilford.
GARNETT-WRIGHT — Charles, 32, 1301 N. Linwood, manager; Deborah, 19, 2634 E. Hoffman.
RICHARDSON-HARPER — Elmon, 21, 311 N. Gilmor, packer; Claudia, 18, 2009 Hollins.
JACKSON-DANCY — Dennis, 22, Glen Burnie, service; Melissa, 20, 4140 Rogers.
CRUM-BENTON — George, 27, 1223 Holbrook, glass maker; Constance, 20, 1235 E. Preston.
FORBES-OLEMONS — Freddie, 32, 124 Dennison, chauffeur; Brenda, 27, 2734 Lafayette.
ROBERTSON-MAGEE — David, 21, 1631 W. Franklin, Army; Regina, 19, 2612 Violet.

Jobs

Applications for the position of communication relay equipment operator — $4,776 and $5,331 — have been announced by the U. S. Civil Service Commission.

The posts are for duty at the U. S. Army Strategic communications command, Fort Detrick in Frederick, MD. closing date for applications is Oct. 31.

* * *

THE CIVILIAN Personnel Division, Aberdeen Proving Ground, has also announced a listing of job openings. They include:

Accountant, clinical nurse, computer systems analyst, economist, education officer, education specialist, chemical engineer, medical record librarian, metallurgist, mechanical engineer, mathematician, management analyst.

There are openings also for sports recreation specialist, automotive training instructor, electronic equipment repairman, electronic equipment installer, mechanical communications equipment installer and repairer and TV equipment installer and repairer.

Applicants should contact Edward Stubbs Jr., chief, Personnel Resources Section, Civilian Personnel Division, Aberdeen, telephone 278-3594.

Reform — in 5

Major reforms in the certification of teachers in Maryland are recommended in the report of a 22-member ad hoc committee of the Maryland State Board of Education presented to the Board last week.

Committee chairman Elliot S. Pierce said the committee report includes almost 40 recommendations. Purpose of the proposals, the chairman said, are to:

1. Provide the additional staff in the State Department of Education needed to break the logjam in certification.

2. "To make teaching in Maryland much more attractive to able people.

3. To keep teacher requirements abreast of changing times, and to encourage selfreliance for professional growth, and to raise standards where necessary."

The proposals would add at least 13 professional staff members to the state education agency's Division of Certification and Accreditation to provide statewide advisory services to the state's 24 local school systems.

ALSO INCLUDED in the report is a recommendation to expand Maryland's interstate reciprocity in teacher certification, to ease teachers' movement into Maryland school systems.

Dr. Pierce pointed out that Maryland prepares only about 40 per cent of its own teachers.

The committee also recommended establishment of a professional standards board to advise the State Board of Education on keeping certification, accreditation, and teacher education up to date.

An appeals group of the standards board would advise the State Superintendent of Schools on appeals from individual certification rulings.

Other recommendations of the committee would:

Establish new ways for talented people to gain certification when they have decided on teaching careers too late to enter the traditional preparation;

Require three years of successful teaching to obtain tenure, instead of the present two years.

Abandon the present requirement of a master's degree for continued professional certification after 10 years of successful teaching;

And start a state-supported sabbatical leave program for educators.

Last rites set today for Thomas Brandon

Funeral services will be held today (Tuesday) for Thomas Brandon, 80, 11 Walnut Ave., Turner Station, at Faith Baptist Church, Bond St. and Ashland Ave.

Mr. Brandon, a life long member of Faith, died Friday at City Hospitals after a lengthy illness.

He was the grandfather of Denise Brandon, an AFRO-A student of the year.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Mary Brandon, 70, sons: Matthew Brandon, father of Denise; Lt. Col. Elisha Brandon, a marine medical doctor stationed in Illinois, and Sidney Brandon, Baltimore.

Daughters surviving are Mesdames Eleanor B. Weeb, Clarissa Williams and Miss Covetta Brandon, ten grandchildren and three great grandchildren.

One of his grandchildren is Army Dr. Howard Bullock, stationed in the furnedal from Germany where he is stationed.

Mr. Brandon's family is one of the oldest and most prominent in Turner Station.

CATONSVILLE NEWS

Final rites held for Guy Ridout at Gilbo

Funeral services for Mr. Richard Jackson, brother of Charles Jackson, were held Wednesday in Cooksville.

Funeral services for Guy Ridout were held Tuesday at the Mt. Gilbo Church. Mr. Ridout is survived by his wife, Mrs. Evelyn Ridout; two brothers, two sisters and other relatives.

The Golden Age Club will sponsor a bus excursion to Harper's Ferry, Va., Saturday.

Miss Thease Coleman is a patient at St. Agnes Hospital.

Lawrence Pollock and Robert Watkin are patients at Fort Howard.

Emma Williams Temple Elks held an anniversary service, 4 p.m. Sunday at Grace Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Turner have returned from Fredericksburg, Va., where they visited Mrs. Turner's sister, a patient at Mary Washington Hospital.

Leon Dorsey, exalted ruler of Cresent Lodge Elks, has returned from a visit to Cleveland, Ohio.

Services held for Viet GI

A 20-year-old Marine lance corporal, Marcus Brown, died of infectious hepatitis while serving in Vietnam.

Funeral services were held Saturday at the Morton and Dyett Funeral Home. Burial followed at the Baltimore National Cemetery.

Corporal Brown was the son of Mrs. Rosena Brown of 333 N. Bruce St.

According to a telegram from the Marine Corps, the young soldier died at the station hospital at the Marine base at Da Nang on Aug. 28.

A machine gunner assigned to C Company, 1st Battalion, 3rd Marine Regiment, Corporal Brown had been in Vietnam since December, 1966.

Born in Sumter, S.C., Corporal Brown graduated from Douglass High School in June, 1966 and immediately entered the Marine Corps.

He underwent his basic training at Parris Island, S.C., and infantry training at Camp Lejuene before being sent to Vietnam.

In addition to his mother, the soldier is survived by his father, Mr. Marcus Brown Sr., of Durham, N.C.; five sisters, Janie, Daisy, Sarah, Patricia and Carolyn Brown, of Baltimore, and three brothers, John, Charles and Curtis Brown, of Baltimore.

Masons, Urban League set joint conferences

South Baltimore Notes

Annual Men's Day at Star of Bethlehem AME Church will be held on Sunday, Nov. 19. Officers elected were: Roland Christian, chairman; Vernon Hill, co-chairman; Howard Williams, secretary; Joseph Payton, treasurer and William Polk, program chairman.

* * *

MRS. HELEN HAYES, director of recreation at P.S. 156, spent her vacation in Chicago where she visited her niece and enjoyed reunion with her mother and five generations of the family.

At Paducah, Ky. they observed the 91st birthday of her mother in which forty grandchildren, eight great grand and three great great grandchildren were in attendance.

They also spent sometime in Cincinnati, Ohio visiting other friends.

AN OLD FASHION BARB-QUE will be held on the lawn of Bethany Baptist Church on Friday and Saturday, Sept. 29 and 30 for the benefit of the Annual Men's Day. The Rev. Roland Johnson is pastor.

* * *

THE MT. WINANS Civic Interest Group, Inc. invites all persons to attend a meeting on Wednesday at the Mt. Winans Methodist Church to get questions answered by the Housing Authority, the Planning Committee and the Urban Renewal Agency. Remember the date — Wednesday, Sept. 20 at 8 p.m.

Mrs. Roberta Christian and Mrs. Patricia Stewart are co-sponsoring a Variety Supper to be held at 2418 Annor Court on Saturday, Oct. 21 from 2 p.m. until.

A North Carolina State Rally will be held at Star of Bethlehem AME Church on Sunday, Sept. 24 following morning service. The affair is sponsored by Howard Williams for the benefit of Men's Day.

Large number of evening classes offered in city

The Neighborhood School for Parents will open centers for parents and other inner city adults at two junior high schools, Harlem Park No. 78 and Cherry Hill No. 180, Monday evening; Oct. 2, at 6:30.

School children, 12 years old and up, may accompany their parents and enroll in the project's youth center.

There will be free bus service for parents and children to and from both centers.

Free hot supper will be served in the cafeteria, of each school to parents and their children from 5:30 p.m. to 6:25 p.m. on the three days of classes — Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

THE FIRST classes during the eight-week session will begin at 6:30 p.m., and the last classes end at 9:30 each evening.

According to Lloyd McDonald, project administrator for the evening and summer centers, the two schools will offer nearly identical subjects.

At Harlem Park the offerings are: reading (all levels, from non-readers up); basic arithmetic and math; sewing and dressmaking; home nursing typing; home repair; leadership training and (incl. basic electricity); leadership training and the High School Equivalency Training Course.

TO ENROLL in the equivalency course, parents must be able to read at or near the 9th Grade level. Parents who read below that level may enroll in a basic reading and math course an.... Eq. later.

Cherry Hill will offer the same program, excluting Home Repair.

At Harlem Park, the youngsters will be offered a job-oriented, experimental training program.

At Cherry Hill, courses for youngsters will include art, dramatics, teenage problems discussion, speech improvement and a study hall period lasting at least one hour for all students.

Mr. McDonald stated that the staff of the schools will include some who taught at each of the centers last summer.

* * *

WILLIAM S. HAYS will serve as principal of the Harlem Park Center, and Paul Beckham will head the Cherry Hill center. They served in the same positions last summer.

Announcements of the programs will be distributed to pupils at neighborhood schools.

Information may be obtained from Mr. McDonald at HO. 7-4000, extension 2465, or evenings at 367-0136.

During the day Northwest parents and preschoolers may og to Ames Methodist from 9 a.m. to 11:15 and East Baltimoreans may go to Zion Baptist. Free breakfast, bus service, and classes. Call Harriet Steinberg at HO. 7-4000, Ext. 737.

Deaths

Lonie (Lonnie) Smith, 4719 Emerette
Nora Mayfield, 4304 Penhurst
Joan W. Armstrong, 4002 St. Georges
Blanche M. Williams, 2913 Winchester
William T. Booker, 1751 E. North Ave. (Army-Navy, 308 E. Biddle
Girl Byrd, 2002 Carlisle
Pvt. Jones, 19 E. Fort
Nettie Pickett, 2415 E. Lafayette
Clara Brown, 344 Douglas
Agnes McKell, 1802 E. Chase

HOUSE GUTTED — Three persons were injured when fire destroyed this house in the 1500 block of E. Preston St.

MT. WINANS NEWS

Green named .. pro at Pine Ridge

By GERTRUDE PARKER

Persons interested in bettering the community are asked to meet with the Mt. Winans Civic Interest Group at the Mt. Winans Methodist Church, Wednesday at 8 p.m.

Representatives from the Housing Authority, the Planning Committee, and the Urban Renewal Agency will speak.

Walter W. E. Hill is president of the group, Mr. Darrell Greene, secretary.

Mrs. Bessie Malloy was hostess last week for the Women's Society of Christian Service, Sept. 7 at the Mt. Winans Methodist Church.

Program Leader, Modern Woman's Struggle for Personal Identity, was presented by the Program Committee.

Mrs. Martha Watkins will hold the next meeting, Oct. 5, at her home.

Albert Green, son of the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Greene, has been named assistant pro at Pine Ridge Golf Club.

Winner of the Monumental title in 1965 and 1966 and the Eastern Golf Association champ in 1966-67, Mr. Greene is married to the daughter of the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. William Brown and is the father of three.

The Sarah O. Collins Guild is sponsoring a bus trip to Boiling Springs, Pa., Saturday, Sept. 30.

Included in the trip is a visit to the Allenberry Playhouse to see "Wait Until Dark."

Mrs. Alice Lee is guild president.

OUT. 5

A fall dance will be held 7-11 p.m. at the Chick Webb Recreation Center, 623 N. Eden St., sponsored by the center's boys and girls softball teams with a 75 cents admission.

ATTENTION ALL AFRO READERS

SOMETHING NEW HAS COME TO BALTIMORE

THE AFRO-AMERICAN ..

$2,000.00

LUCKY COIN CONTEST

MONEY CAN BE WON BY ANYONE. . .TUESDAY AND FRIDAY. ALL YOU HAVE TO DO IS CHECK THE NUMBER ON YOUR LUCKY COIN WITH THE NUMBER THAT WILL APPEAR IN THE AFRO EVERY WEEK. IF THEY MATCH YOU ARE A WINNER.

WATCH FOR THE AFROS' MONEY MAN EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY FOR SPECIAL AWARDS

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CHECK CONTEST RULES BELOW

BONUS AWARDS

1. LUCKY COIN CONTEST BEGINS JULY 5th AND WILL CONTINUE THROUGH SEPT. 30th.
2. THIS CONTEST IS OPEN TO ANYONE IN THE, OR OVER.
3. 5 LUCKY NUMBERS WILL APPEAR IN THE AFRO EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY NORTH 10.00 EACH.
4. AFTER THE FIRST WEEK THE NUMBER AT THE TOP OF THE LIST WILL INCREASE 10.00 EVERY TUESDAY & FRIDAY UNTIL SOMEONE WINS. THEN IT WILL BEGIN AGAIN WITH 10.00.
5. 100.00 ON HAND WILL BE GIVEN AWAY EVERY WEEK FOR THE LENGTH OF THE CONTEST.
6. IF YOU ARE HOLDING THE LUCKY COIN NUMBER THAT APPEARS IN TUESDAY'S AFRO, YOU CAN CLAIM YOUR CASH PRIZE NO LATER THAN THURSDAY BY 5:00 P.M. FOR THE NUMBERS THAT APPEARED IN THE FRIDAY'S AFRO, YOU CAN CLAIM YOUR CASH PRIZE NO LATER THAN MONDAY BY 5:00 P.M.
7. THE AFRO'S MONEY MAN WILL BE IN THE STREET EVERY WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY LOOKING FOR LUCKY COIN HOLDERS.
8. IF HE SHOULD STOP AT YOUR HOUSE AND YOU ARE FIRST TO HAVE ANY OF THE COIN NUMBERS THAT APPEAR IN THE CURRENT EDITIONS, YOU WILL RECEIVE 25.00
9. IF YOU HAVE A COPY OF THE CURRENT AFRO, YOU WILL RECEIVE 5.00.
10. IF YOU HAVE JUST A LUCKY COIN, YOU WILL RECEIVE 1.00.
11. IF THERE IS A PERSON IN THE HOME WHERE HE STOPS THAT IS 70 YRS. OLD AND HAS A LUCKY COIN, THEY WILL RECEIVE 25.00.
12. IF A PERSON IS 75 YRS. OLD AND HAS ONE OF THE LUCKY COINS WITH ANY OF THE NUMBERS THAT APPEARED IN THE CURRENT ISSUE, THEY WILL RECEIVE 100.00.
13. GET YOUR LUCKY COIN FROM YOUR AFRO CARRIER, YOUR FAVORITE NEWSTAND OR AT THE AFRO OFFICE, 628 N. EUTAW ST.
14. AFRO EMPLOYEES AND THEIR IMMEDIATE FAMILIES ARE NOT ELIGIBLE TO WIN.

Lucky coins are FREE—no purchase is necessary

GET YOUR COINS FROM YOUR AFRO CARRIER OR YOUR FAVORITE NEWSTAND

SAVE YOUR AFRO...IT'S WORTH MONEY TO YOU!

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE 'LITTLE ROCK 9?'

By BERT L. CAMPBELL

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (UPI) — It was just 12 years ago that the South faced the federal government at Little Rock in the first great confrontation over civil rights.

Today, segregation has been at least nominally banished from all Little Rock schools and all other public facilities, and the city is as integrated as any in the South.

Ten years ago, it took nearly 10,000 troops to get nine colored teen-agers into Little Rock Central High School, through crowds of cursing and trying whites.

Today, former Gov. Orval Faubus, a central character in that drama, says the racial fire and thunder of the past decade have so overshadowed what happened here that "if the so-called Little Rock crisis were to take place today, it would be so minor no one would notice it."

* * *

Ten years ago, Elizabeth Eckford, one of the first nine children involved in the integration of Central High, saw among the whites a girl she knew — and the girl was just "another hateful face in the crowd." Not long ago that same white girl contacted Miss Eckford and "apologized for the way we had been treated."

Not all Little Rock's racial problems are solved, but 10 years have made a difference.

* * *

L. C. BATES, head of the Pulaski County (Little Rock) unit of the NAACP, says Little Rock put civil rights on the world's conscience.

"Without 1957 I doubt we would have had the civil rights laws we have today," Bates says. "The crisis of 1957 was the real beginning of the civil rights movement."

Bates and his wife, who is the state NAACP president, were prime movers in the campaign to get the nine children into Central High.

The events leading to the "great confrontation" at Little Rock began May 17, 1954, when the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that racial segregation of public schools was unconstitutional. Three days later, the Little Rock School Board said it would comply with the decision, when specific times and methods were outlined.

On May 24, 1955, the school board adopted a plan of gradual integration which would start with high schools in September, 1957. Other grades would be integrated over a six year period.

On Aug. 29, 1956, Federal Judge John E. Miller declared the school board had acted in "utmost good faith" in setting up its integration plan. He dismissed a NAACP suit to hurry integration.

On March 16, 1957, two candidates who backed the gradual integration plan defeated two avowed segregationists for seats on the Little Rock School Board.

During this period, one congressman had hailed the Little Rock school integration as a pilot project for southern schools. A national news magazine and many newspapers called it an example for the South.

On Aug. 29, 1957, Faubus appeared, without previous notice, at a hearing and testified that integration of Central High School would lead to violence. County Judge Murray O. Reed granted a temporary injunction, halting the integration.

* * *

U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE Ronald N. Davies nullified the injunction the following day and ordered the school board to integrate Central High Sept. 3 as planned.

Faubus then shocked the school board, the city and the nation on Sept. 9, the night before the ordered integration, by surrounding Central High with the Arkansas National Guard. He said private sources had given him "evidence of disorder and threats of disorder."

The school board told the colored children not to report to Central High.

When the integration did not take place Sept. 3, Judge Davies ordered the school board to proceed with integration Sept. 4. Faubus said the Guard would remain at the school.

* * *

THE NINE children attempted to enter Central High that day. They were turned away by the Guard.

On Sept. 5, President Dwight D. Eisenhower notified Gov. Faubus that the constitution "will be upheld by every legal means."

Judge Davies ordered Faubus on Sept. 20 to stop interfering with integration. The Governor removed the guard from Central High and Little Rock policemen moved in, in case of trouble.

There was trouble.

On Sept. 23, 1957, the nine youngsters entered Central High School. More than 1,000 whites lined the streets and sidewalks. They cursed. They spat at the children. Some wept.

As the Little Rock 9 entered the building, the mob broke through the police lines and surged toward the school. They threw rocks and attacked reporters.

During the morning the group grew more thretening and the colored children were slipped from the building to safety.

That afternoon, Eisenhower signed a proclmation clearning the way for the use of federal troops at the school.

On Sept. 24, the following day, the 101st Airborne Division, 1,100 officers and men, took up posts around Central High. The 1,200 members of the Arkansas National Guard were federalized.

Troops stayed at the school for nine months.

The nine students entered the school on Sept. 25 with a troop escort. They attended the rest of the school year.

IN FEBRUARY, Mini Jean Brown, one of the nine, was expelled from Central. The school did not give a specific reason, she said it was because she called a girl who had hit her "white trash."

Gov. Faubus said in March he would seek an unprecedented third term as Governor. During the campaing, he said he would call the Guard out again if violence seemed likely when school opened in September, 1958.

Faubus was re-elected in July by the greatest majority in Arkansas history. He quickly called a special session of the legislature and asked for six segregation bill. All were approved.

In August the U.S. Supreme Court agreed to hear Arkansas' appeal to halt the integrated classes at Central High. The start of school was postponed until Sept. 15, so the high court's decision would be known.

On Sept. 12, the Supreme Court said classes at Central should be integrated. Faubus immediately ordered all Little Rock high schools closed indefinitely.

A private school corporation opened classes for some white students. The Little Rock School Board paid off the contract of Virgil T. Blossom, who served as superintendent during the furor. Five of the six board members resigned, calling the situation "hopeless and helpless."

That December a gallup poll found Faubus to be the 10th most admired man in the world.

THE SCHOOLS were closed for a year. They opened again in September, 1959. Integration and peace appeared to live together in Little Rock. But it was a bitter bargain.

"I'll tell you how we were accepted," says Miss Eckford now. "I had one teacher who had all the other students hand her money for some project. She made me put mine on the table so I wouldn't touch her."

"I'd do it again," said Carlotta Walls, another of the nine, "but I'd want a different circumstances. This was hard on my family."

Miss Walls and Jefferson Thomas returned to Central in the fall of 1958 and were graduated in 1960. The others transferred to schools outside of Little Rock. All received degrees, either in school or by correspondence, and attended college.

Thomas attended UCLA for three years. He married and was the father of a young child when he was drafted. He is now serving in Vietnam.

What happened to the others?

Ernest Green graduated from Michigan State and now is associated with the Workers Defense League in New York. He is active in civil rights work and was arrested during a demonstration at the New York World's Fair.

Gloria Ray graduated from Illinois Tech and teaches in Chicago.

Minni Jean Brown attended the University of Southern Illinois for three years. Recently, she has refused interviews, saying she did not want others to make money off of her name.

Carolotta Walls attended Michigan State for one year, dropped out to work, and now is studying at the University of Colorado.

Miss Eckford graduated from Michigan State, worked in several different cities and now lives in Little Rock.

Melba Pattillo attended San Francisco State for two years and then married. She and her family now live in San Francisco.

Thelma a Mothershed graduated from the University of Southern Illinois and now teaches in East St. Louis, Ill.

Terrance Roberts graduated from California State College in Los Angeles recently.

Richmond, once rebel capital, works for fair racial harmony

By RICHARD B. LEGGITT

RICHMOND, Va. (UPI) —More than a century ago this city of white-columned mansions led the South in a battle to preserve slavery. In this century it was the birthplace of Sabin's "massive resistance" to school integration.

Today Richmond, one of the first cities of the South to see its colored population outnumber its white citizenry, is dealing with the task of learning how to cope with northern style urban problems.

With a reputation for being a bit stuffy and more devoted to the past than the future, the former epaital of the confederacy is struggling to adjust to its new position.

MAYOR MORRILL CROWE estimates non-whites make up about 51 per cent of the city's 215,000 residents. Among the nation's major cities, that leaves Richmond second only to Washington, D.C. in colored population percentage.

Crowe and city planners cite three reasons for the increase in colored population: rural non-whites moving to the city, whites moving to the suburbs and a boom in non-white births in recent years. The Mayor predicts the colored majority will grow greater each year, but it does not alarm him.

"We're learning to work together," Crowe told UPI. "The colored citizens here are by and large a responsible group and the whites have shown a high level of citizenship."

"Richmond, comparatively speaking, has excellent race relations. We're not completely successful, but we're honestly trying to do what's right."

Crowe and other members of the Richmond City Council, which includes three non-whites, don't agree with black extremist warnings marking Richmond as due for explosive racial trouble.

But they do admit problems of housing, education and employment.

"We realize any city in America can have problems, but if the right spark is touched off," said colored Vice-Mayor Winfred Mundle. "But we've worked awfully hard to eliminate problems and hold a solid foundation for progress."

* * *

MUNDLE SAID Richmond is "definitely on its way" to becoming "a city of people, not a city of whites and blacks."

"We recognize we don't have everything we want," he said, "but we're striving to get those things. We've made tremendous progress, but we're not satisfied."

Colored City Councilman Henry Marsh, who believes it would be a "most tragic mistake . . . to believe it can't happen here," has pressed for still faster progress.

"How many non-whites are on the City Council is not a test of a city's race relations," Marsh said. "The test is whether the problems of the people are being met."

Heeding warnings from other cities about the ghetto causes of racial trouble, Richmond has $165 million in capital improvements in the planning stage.

The city is building parks and playgrounds at an almost unprecedented rate. Three new swimming pools opened in colored areas this summer and several vocational-technical schools are planned to train rural blacks for jobs in the city.

The city police department has 60 non-whites on its 460-man force, and is working actively to recruit more. Police also work in summer clean-up campaigns in the slum areas, teach colored youngsters judo after school and lecture on law enforcement and civil respect for the law.

"Employment is really one of the biggest factors in upgrading the colored community," said the Rev. Robert Taylor, colored co-chairman of the Richmond Bi-racial Commission organized in 1958 to work out problems between blacks and whites.

* * *

TAYLOR is one of the leaders who keeps close contact with the grass roots in the colored community, carrying requests and complaints to the bi-racial commission and the City Council.

He agrees with other city leaders that Richmond must move farther faster if it is to avoid the ghetto pitfalls that racked Watts, Newark and Detroit.

* * *

"RICHMOND'S moving in the right way, but we're not any model civil rights city yet," Taylor said. "We must provide better housing and employment. And we need adequate representation at the higher levels of government."

Colored citizens make up 30.1 percent of the city employes. Recently the non-white community voiced concern that few department heads and supervisors are colored. The city responded by appointing Herman T. Benn, a colored lawyer, assistant city attorney, the highest city administrative post held by a non-white in the South.

Even if the city government fails to satisfy the colored community's demands, Richmond non-whites have another alternative to street riots — the ballot box.

They are just becoming aware of their majority, and black voting power is being felt more each election.

In addition to three councilmen, the city has nominated a colored surgeon, Dr. Williamson Ferguson Reid, for the Virginia House of Delegates. Reid ran fourth in a 12-man race for nine Democratic nominations and is virtually assured election in November.

For the first time there are two non-whites on the City Planning Commission. And the power of colored votes carried the city for U.S. Sen. William B. Spong last year, helping him defeat two more conservative candidates and win his first Senate term.

Richmond officials hope the importance of a man's color —in politics or otherwise — will diminish in importance.

"What we're trying to do," said Mundle, "is bring about an understanding that no matter how many whites and blacks live in Richmond, we can and must work together."

BLACK POWER ADVOCATE H. Rap Brown is cheered by children of controversial Intermediate School 201 in Harlem. Brown entered the school saying he was going to teach as a volunteer. The school and all the others in the city have been hit by a teacher walkout since start of the new term, last week. Since then, Brown has been indicted in Virginia. (UPI Telephoto)

UNITED NATIONS REPORT

Castro still in uniform, often sleeps on the beach

By CHARLES P. HOWARD
UN and Foreign Correspondent

HAVANA (HNS) — It is simply not possible to separate Cuba, what is going on in Cuba — and Fidel Castro, they are one and the same. You can't say you love the people of Cuba, which them well, but you hate Fidel Castro, because the people of Cuba, what they believe, how they act, are creations of Fidel Castro.

He represents them, they love him. The compliments are mutually acceptable.

Even physically the similarities are noticeable. Cuba is young, vigorous, dashing, an independent country. Experimenting, living dangerously, head in the air, a free people.

Castro is young, has just turned 40, born in 1927, lives dangerously, is a big bruising type of man, well over 200 lbs., with a disposition that would gladden the heart of a professional football coach.

He dresses unconventionally, still wears the uniform of a major in the Cuban army, that army's highest rank. He is still its commander.

He refuses to live in a palace as a head of government might well do. Nobody knows where he will sleep tomorrow night to say nothing about tonight.

He seems to sleep best on the beach with his head resting on his napsack, is likely to turn up on a down town Havana street at 2:30 in the morning for conversations with passers-by.

Small crowds now assemble in favorite areas hoping he will show up. One of his favorite occupations is visiting students on or near the campus of Havana University, his Alma Mater. Dr. Castro he is, a lawyer by training and some practice.

* * *

I TALKED to him in the Presidential Palace at Havana. My guide and translator introduced me as the (Stokely) Carmichael of the Afro-American journalists in the United States. That may or may not be an acceptable description back home, but it put me "in the money" in Cuba.

There's no stranger in Cuba more popular at this moment than Carmichael. Castro turned to me as if I were a long lost brother.

He can certainly turn on the "old charm" when he wants to. I heard him tell a group of beautiful women, "really you give me too much credit." I'm willing to bet that Frank Sinatra couldn't say it with more sex appeal.

I thanked him for what he had said in his speech the night before about Carmichael and the struggle of the Afro-American in the United States. He replied, "The struggle of the colored people of the United States is a hard one; there, it is a difficult one, but it is an heroic struggle."

And then he began to talk about the visit of Carmichael to Cuba. He said, "Hundreds of articles about Stokely's trip have been published in the United States, some very rude, others more subtle. Some say "Stokley is fooling Castro," "Castro is fooling Stokley." "Stokley wants to make Castro believe that he represents the colored movement, the majority of the colored movement." Things like that.

* * *

AND THEY have gone even further. Some theorists have stated that, "how strange it is that this country that is not racist, and Stokley who is a racist . . . How strange. They try to make us believe that the colored movement in the United States is a racist movement."

Further he said, "It is logical, that the exploiters who for centuries practiced racism against the colored population, now consider racists those who struggle against racism."

Undoubtedly, Castro has given considerable study to the Afro-American problem in the United States. It shows in his handling of the racial issue in Cuba. I am forced to the conclusion that the freest persons of African descent I have found anywhere in the world are in Cuba.

The government has chartered the course that there shall be no distinction in Cuba between the people of Cuba on a basis of color. The government has lived up to its part of the bargain and insisted that the population do the same.

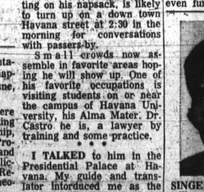
* * *

AS AN example, the Government has brought together 60,000 youngsters from disadvantaged areas, black and white, some from the mountains, some from slum city areas and housed them together in one of the areas left vacant in Havana when the rich moved away.

These children eat, sleep, attend school, study, enjoy their recreation together. They are attired in the same school dress and become accustomed to one another. They are called "scholarship students" similar to what we call students "boarding in."

Every level of necessary education is provided in the area. Nobody thinks of it as an experiment in racial mixing. It is simply bringing together "Cuban children" where they can get the best possible training for living.

Getting back to Carmichael and the colored struggle in the United States, Castro said, "they said that they have no program. Well, that shows that often a movement so sure about that anymore.



SINGER Marian Anderson will serve as chairman of the 1967 Christmas Seal campaign, it was announced last week in New Haven, Conn.

Hiring picture in 25 top cities

By United Press International

The following chart lists the nation's largest cities, their estimated 1967 population, the percentage of non-whites in the total population, and the percentage of colored employment in four categories, including each city's largest private firm (—1 means less than one per cent).

In the following chart, P.N. means percent non-white; P.D. means police department; F.D. means fire department; S.T. means school teaching; L.F. means largest firm.

City & Population	P.N.	P.D.	F.D.	S.T.	L.F.
1. NEW YORK (7,993,000)	19.5	5.0	3.7	10.0	11.8
2. CHICAGO (3,800,000)	32.0	25.0	5.0	33.1	20.0
3. LOS ANGELES (2,800,000)	17.0	5.0	2.5	6.5	5.0
4. PHILADELPHIA (2,052,000)	30.0	20.2	15.0	30.8	16.0
5. DETROIT (1,610,000)	36.0	4.0	3.0	30.0	39.0
6. HOUSTON (1,600,000)	22.0	3.3	3.8	28.5	5.0
7. BALTIMORE (925,000)	42.5	35.0	10.0	51.0	30.0
8. CLEVELAND (860,000)	35.0	7.0	10.0	33.0	10.0
9. WASHINGTON (810,000)	63.0	20.0	14.5	70.2	28.7
10. DALLAS (790,000)	20.0	10.0	1.0	20.0	5.0
11. MILWAUKEE (774,000)	11.9	(Not Avbb)		11.2	7.0
12. SAN FRANCISCO (745,000)	17.5	6.2	—1	5.0	7.0
13. ST. LOUIS (710,000)	35.0	10.0	8.0	38.0	17.0
14. NEW ORLEANS (670,000)	41.0	4.0	—1	41.0	10.0
15. SAN DIEGO (660,000)	6.0	1.0	3.0	2.5	3.0
16. SAN ANTONIO (655,000)	17.0	2.0	—1	10.0	1.0
17. BOSTON (616,326)	13.0	2.0	—1	5.4	10.4
18. PITTSBURGH (600,000)	20.0	8.0	5.0	17.3	16.0
19. MEMPHIS (555,000)	7.0	—1	—1	3.8	4.8
20. ATLANTA (535,000)	38.0	11.3	2.2	44.0	37.8
21. DENVER (500,000)	34.4	10.0	13.0	50.0	9.8
22. CINCINNATI (495,000)	8.0	2.5	2.0	7.0	2.0
23. BUFFALO (488,453)	23.0	6.5	—1	21.8	29.0
24. NEW ORLEANS (485,000)	17.5	3.2	3.4	9.0	15.0
25. MINNEAPOLIS (468,107)	4.0	—1	0.0	3.3	3.0

Improved water service should let Hobson grow

HOBSON CITY, Ala. (NPI) — Mayor J. R. Striplin disclosed last week that he has been notified that the 68-year old town of Hobson City has been approved for a $58,000 loan to assist it with the development of a system of water and sewer facilities.

Mayor Striplin said the public-facility loan was approved by the Department of Housing and Urban Development to assist in the construction of the two facilities.

The announcement added: "The project will attempt to improve existing facilities, storage and distribution lines, and new sewer facilities. It is expected to get under way in three months and to be completed four months later."

The town's 13th mayor said: "The project will mean six-inch water mains over the major part of this town. The funds will allow the city to meter water to all residents of the municipality and provide adequate wated service."

The municipality was organized in 1899 with small water mains which did not allow some of the town's residents to have water service. The new project, according to Mayor Striplin, will place Hobson City in a better position to invite more industries to locate in this town.

Approximately 2,000 residents live in this all-colored municipality.

Ministers poor insurance risks

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Clergymen are bad auto insurance risks because they tend to drive with the attitude that "the Lord will provide."

Doctors are no better because "there is a possibility they may use their cars in emergencies." Then there are Navy gunners' mates, funeral directors, and