*"No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States."*
*—14th AMENDMENT, U.S. CONSTITUTION*

THE AFRO-AMERICAN

## 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*



## Home For The Dispossessed

The idea of black Americans migrating to the birthplace of their ancestors is not exactly new.

Although the suggestion has been kicked around for more than 200 years, the only time it ever received mass consideration was 145 years ago when a group of black freedmen landed on the west coast of Africa to establish Liberia.

Since then Marcus Garvey had a dream which collapsed. The late Sen. Theodore Bilbo of Mississippi advocated a wholesale migration, as did South Dakota's Sen. Karl Mundt, but no one took them seriously.

Of more recent vintage the Muslim leader, Elijah Muhammad has toyed with the idea, and the assassinated Nazi, Lincoln Rockwell gave it his blessing. But never before has there been any indication that the Africans would welcome the return of these long-lost cousins with any enthusiasm.

Now Mark Mwithaga, a member of the Kenya Parliament has introduced a resolution asking all African countries to "grant black Americans citizenship as dispossessed sons and daughters of Africa."

The proposal has merit and our hope is that it is approved not only by Kenya's Parliament, but by the lawmaking bodies of all the emerging nations.

But we seriously doubt that it will trigger any mass exodus. Mwithaga should know that while most of us look with understandable pride at these newly independent countries, not too many are in a hurry to migrate there. After all we are Americans, not Africans.

## Danger! Apostle In Jail

We are greatly disappointed that the United States Supreme Court could not find the legal means by which to quash the five-day prison sentence imposed on Dr. Martin Luther King and seven of his minister associates in Alabama.

From our reading of accounts of the original June decision upholding the state sentence, it seems that the justices thought it strategically fatal that the Nobel Peace prize winner did not ask the Alabama courts to overrule the sentencing judge before he went on with a 1963 demonstration in Birmingham.

Perhaps the immense power of the Supreme Court requires that it restrain itself from seeming summarily to undermine respect due to state courts, but we know and the justices ought to know that in the heat of that Birmingham summer, the demonstrators were in no mood to think of niceties nor was any Alabama court likely to protect their right to demonstrate.

And courts have frequently held that it is not necessary for a litigant to do a futile act.

The really damaging effect of the King sentence is that this case can be used as a precedent against other demonstrators, who may now be faced with mandatory procedural steps they must take before exercising what is clearly the Constitutional right to protest in a peaceful manner.

As for Dr. King and his associates — if they are called upon by Alabama to serve the sentences — we anticipate that the entire event will develop into a plus in the cause of civil rights and racial justice.

After all, it was from a prison cell that Dr. King wrote the moving nucleus of his statement of purpose, "Stride Toward Freedom," the result of which was interdenominational commitment by thousands of churchmen to the civil rights movement.

And in this connection we cannot help but remember that it was from a prison cell that the sainted Apostle Paul wrote some of the epistles which have become Christian scripture and thereby influenced the whole world.

If Alabama has the temerity actually to call these eight modern-day apostles to jail, who knows what far-reaching effect their concerted communion in suffering and abasement will have?

We hope Alabama will be too wise to try to find out.

## Critic Without A Cause

The freedom to criticize is a precious attribute of the citizen living in a democracy, but when that criticism is ill-conceived and groundless, it can be tiresome.

Such was the criticism by Dr. Thomas W. Matthew of New York of Senator Robert S. Kennedy delivered in a speech to the Hudson Civic Association last week.

Matthew lambasted the senator's proposal to encourage large-scale ghetto spending by big industry through giving industrial tax incentives.

The doctor, a neurosurgeon and president of the National Economic Growth and Reconstruction organization, said Kennedy's plan was a "double fraud, a booby trap for white industry as well as for the black ghetto."

Toward the end of his speech Dr. Matthew had a counter-suggestion. He submitted that the federal government and private industry should spend their money by giving colored factories contracts for the manufacture of goods.

We can certainly sympathize with the doctor's desire to have non-white industry recognized and given business, but it seems to us that criticism of the Kennedy proposal is not necessary to achieve this desirable end.

Ghetto dwellers need the help of all sources — big industry, little industry, black industry and white industry.

Indeed, realistically considering the small number of colored-owned plants with production capability, if rescue of the ghetto dweller is to be slowed to the pace they would necessarily set, that rescue may be too late.

We are certain that Dr. Matthew must be a competent neurosurgeon, but as an economic planner for the ghetto and as senatorial critic he falls very short of the mark.

## House Should Act Promptly

With surprising ease, the Senate by a lop-sided 60 to 21 vote, approved the $4,066,000,000 two-year extension of the Administration's War on Poverty.

It now goes back to the House Labor and Education Committee which has already held prolonged hearings but has not yet agreed upon a bill that would stir the least opposition from reactionary Republicans and their Democratic allies.

The bill, piloted through the Senate by Pennsylvania's Joseph Clark, provides funds for all present anti-poverty projects, including the Job Corps, Neighborhood Youth Corps, Head Start and aid to migrant workers among other things.

In addition, it calls for a program of day care for children of working mothers and funds designated for private concerns to train unemployed skilled ghetto residents.

Bitter foes of the program in the House are already sharpening their axes for a showdown fight to either abolish the whole thing or whittle it down to a shadow of the Senate version.

Ironically, it is the Congressmen who most loudly insist that something be down to curb riots, who consistently vote against programs designed to deal with their causes.

The responsible majority in the House must ignore these voices of doom and move promptly to approve the Senate-passed measure. Further delay is not only an invitation for another 'long hot summer' but for an uncomfortable winter as well.

## False Witness

Hiawatha Wynn, 20, was found guilty of rape in a North Carolina court and sentenced to life imprisonment. The conviction of the colored man was based on eye-witness identification by the white rape victim.

Now a 24-year-old man with a "striking facial resemblance" to Wynn has confessed to the crime. The victim has renounced her previous testimony and identified the other man as her assailant. Wynn has been pardoned by the governor.

Hiawatha Wynn was sentenced to life. Suppose it had been death, and the sentence had been executed? Such instances have occurred, including cases in Georgia.

This is but another reason for questioning the whole concept of capital punishment.

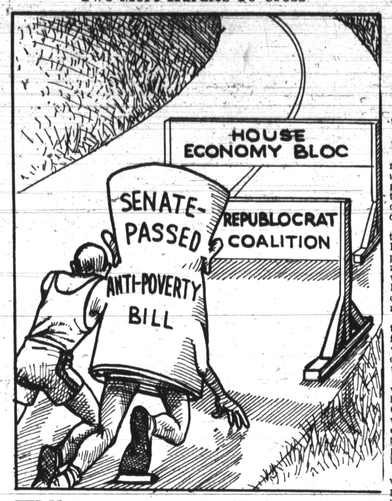
—THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

Red, White And Blue Power
—Engelhardt in The St. Louis Post-Dispatch

## Strength For These Days From The Bible

Who can understand his errors? Cleanse Thou me from secret faults. — Psalms 19:12

## Two More Hurdles To Cross




## Wilkins Speaks • *By Roy Wilkins*

### Let America's Record Stand, Wilkins Pleads

That old civil rights campaigner, Dick Gregory, announces he is going to run for President of the United States in 1968. Simultaneously he asserts that the United States is the greatest racist nation in the world.

ROY WILKINS

This, I suppose, is the kind of statement a candidate feels compelled to make. Of course, Dick Gregory as seen white and nonwhite people close up, in moments of stress and decision. He has seen how government machinery treats people. He has been jailed with them.

While his experience has covered differing geographic areas and has been intimate in graphic and moving detail, it does not encompass the world. Gregory, good soldier in the civil rights ranks, is convinced by his experiences that surely this nation must be the most racist on the globe.

#### Reaction is not accurate

His reaction is understandable although it is not accurate. Anyone who remembers the dogs and the hoses of Birmingham, the assassination of Medgar Evers, or the police killings in a dozen Northern cities, will certainly sympathize with Dick's thesis.

But what of South Africa, exemplar of the hated apartheid? Those who have heard South African spokesmen or who know about the massacre at Sharpeville may respond that we, too, have American white spokesmen upholding racism and we have our equivalents of Sharpeville.

There is, however, a fundamental difference. In South Africa the official government policy is embodied in law and in the political, economic and social structure of the nation, is in opposition to black people. In our country, the national policy and the laws restate the theme of equality.

The rub, of course, is that the American national policy is not enforced. South Africa's is —positively. Propagandists may argue that nonenforcement is as bad as a frankly anti-colored policy.

#### Dick would be in prison

The trouble with this is clearly illustrated by the fact that under South African laws, Dick Gregory (and all black dissenters, from moderates to extremists) would be either in prison or under house arrest for the statements they have made. Under South African law, Gregory could be charged with sedition and held incommunicado for an indefinite period. He could be imprisoned on the unsubstantiated charge of any white person.

Most colored Americans who resent their treatment do not really understand how crushing legally-sanctioned government repression can be. They have experienced brutal attacks by white individuals and institutions and they have been embittered by the manner in which government either collaborated with, or passively permitted their persecution.

They have no idea of what our society could be like if the entire American democratic fabric, imperfect as it is with respect to the nonwhite, were to be supplanted by a system of total repression.

There would be then no constitutional guarantees, no civil rights laws (federal or state, strong or weak), no freedom of speech or assembly. Police brutality would be but a muttered phrase. Other items, now taken for granted, would vanish (for the black minority) under a real racist state.

#### Cites slaughter in Nigeria

In Nigeria, scores of thousands of Ibos have been massacred merely because of their tribe and their religion. Is this slaughterhouse killing or apartheid better than the admittedly faulty racial climate of America?

There must be no satisfaction with the U. S. racial situation. There must be no let-up in the drive for equality until colored Americans are on a par with other Americans. The sin of the United States is that while proclaiming equality she crassly and crudely or smoothly and subtly denies her dark citizens.

This is ugly enough. As the lawyers say, let the record stand. We do not need a world hyperbole to prop it up.

## Thoughts Of The Founder

**There is something wrong with a cause that needs so much bolstering to keep up. A good cause will take care of itself.**

John H. Murphy Sr.
May 18, 1910

## To Be Equal

*By Whitney M. Young Jr.*

### Public Schools In Big City Ghettoes Get Failing Grades

One of the scandals of public education is the way schools actually retard the performance of non-white and other minority group children. Although they are only a little behind other children in the earliest grades, by the time they are in junior high school these children are several years behind in performance.

WHITNEY YOUNG

This proves that the schools are failing in their responsibility to educate all children. Educators often say that they have no control over the home environment of children, or over other factors which influence learning. But they do have control over teachers, teaching materials, and supervisors, and it is about time that they took drastic steps to reverse the inferior education minority children are getting.

Just changing teacher attitudes can have tremendous results. Too often teachers are prejudiced themselves, or they have been brainwashed into believing that black children don't have the same potential other students have. Sometimes these attitudes affect their teaching; expecting failure, they encourage it.

#### Psychologist proves point

An experiment at a San Francisco elementary school with a large proportion of Mexican-American students showed how teacher attitudes influence children. A psychologist gave all students in the school an I.Q. test. He told the teachers that the results would tell which pupils were ready to "spurt ahead" in their learning.

He then selected the names of about 20 percent of the student body at random and told the teachers that these students would greatly improve their achievement levels in the coming year. This wasn't true of course, but the teachers believed him.

A year later the students were tested again. Their I.Q. scores dramatically showed how their teachers' attitudes towards them were affected by what the psychologist told them. In the earliest grades, the students who were picked had an I.Q. gain of more than double that for other children.

#### Encouraged by teachers

It's not that they were smarter or different in any way from their classmates. What happened was that their teachers were led to believe they would improve, and so they did. In hundreds of little ways that year, teachers encouraged the children to do better, but other children in the same room, with the same family backgrounds and basic intelligence, weren't expected to improve as much so their teachers didn't ask that little extra from them.

Some sidelights to this experiment are also interesting. The most improvement was by two groups — the average students who were neither at the top or the bottom of the school's ranking system, and those Mexican-American children who looked most like Anglo-Saxons. The boys who looked most Mexican showed the least improvement, reflecting the teacher's prejudices.

All of this shows how the teacher's attitude toward children is often the difference between academic success and failure. America's affluent suburbs don't have this problem. Pupils in their schools are expected to succeed, and their teachers know that their job is to prepare them for college. If they don't, they know that the school board will get rid of them.

#### Need belief in their future

Children in ghetto schools need the same kind of belief in their futures and extra effort in the classrooms. I know that there are many dedicated teachers who could get more money for less work elsewhere, who stay in the ghetto schools and work hard at teaching their students with the care and love they deserve. But other teachers expect nothing good of their pupils, and get it.

This is an area in which school administrators can bring about great changes if they roll up their sleeves and go to work. A lot that is wrong with slum schools only large amounts of money and difficult political policy changes can solve. But here is something that costs no money, only time and effort.

Minority group children, like all children, have enormous potentials. There is a genius within them which will flower forth if it is nurtured and cared for. Teachers and school officials have to change their attitudes and help liberate the great human potential of these youngsters.

Slum schools have been getting an "F" on their report cards for far too long. They aren't doing their job, and they are failing in their duty to the children, the country, and their own professional integrity.

## AFRO READERS SAY

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

### A Sweeping Victory For Black Unity

New York — The election of Carl Stokes as the Democratic candidate for mayor of Cleveland was a sweeping victory for black unity in which the Congress of Racial Equality played an important part.

Approximately 100,000 of Cleveland's registered black voters or 96% of those elegible voted in the primary election. The 211,374 voter turnout broke an old record of 210,000 set in 1933 and represented an unprecedented turnout in the black community in a primary election.

CORE conducted an intensive voter registration and education campaign under the auspices of the CORE Target City Project. The turnout in the three wards in which CORE concentrated its efforts is an indication of the effectiveness of that campaign.

As the result of a door-to-door contact, the sponsorship of a Candidate's Fair, extensive mailings and newspaper advertisements to inform citizens of their rights, the three CORE wards had the largest turnout of all East Side wards (with the exception of Stokes' own ward) in both registration and voting on October 3rd.

Because of a deliberate attempt by the Board of Elections to confuse and frustrate the efforts of the voters, a voter information marathon was conducted three days preceding the election.

Voters who did not know where to vote were able to call CORE on a 16 hour a day basis to get information. CORE's voter information service was so effective that on election day even the Cleveland Board of Elections referred citizens to the CORE project's headquarters when their lines became jammed.

This record turnout demonstrates very clearly that Black voters will participate in the democratic process when a clear choice is presented. Acting as a disciplined and intelligent voting bloc, black voters will also make choices which will benefit the entire community.

The success of this project points up the need for intensive voter registration and education in black communities throughout the nation. This had always been our formula for developing meaningful black power.

FLOYD McKISSICK
CORE National Director

#### Why all the preparedness?

Anchorage, Alaska — It was with some consternation that I learned that Gov. Walter J. Hickel of Alaska had alerted the state troopers; dogs have been purchased and there is no compunction to call out the National Guard. And there hasn't been even a hint of an incident.

If Alaska is the most "integrated" state, and there is a minimum of problems affecting the minorities here — why the necessity for all this preparedness?

If one looks at the housing situation, one would not find housing for minorities on an equal par with Caucasions who may live where they please.

One look at the public and quasi-public institutions and one will get the employment picture for minorities. Just check the Alaska State Court Building, the Federal Building, City Hall, the Greater Anchorage Borough Building will show the casual observer that minority job-holders are conspicuous by their absence.

Let us make it abundantly clear — violence in any form is to be abhored. But it cannot be averted by putting "fear" into citizens.

It is to be averted by studying the conditions that develop into such anti-social behavior, and beginning to make a determined effort to correct the problems.

Alaska should be one of the most progressive states in the area of utilizing its human resources since attitudes are not as fixed as they are in other areas. I hope the governor and all its citizens will rise to meet the challenge.

EDNA THOMAS

#### An early bird greeting

Hamptop, Va. — The year 1967 will soon be history. Time speeds onward in its never ending course and all people are carried along with it, unable to retard its progress.

Our lives are like the dew that lies over the landscape at daybreak and dissolves in the warm rays of the sun. We know that time passes quickly and this should encourage us to make the most of every moment.

As we look back over the years, there will be many regrets over neglected opportunities and for those precious hours idled away. Let us at the beginning of a brand new year confess these faults, then forgetting those things which are behind us, determine to make the most of the remaining time allotted us.

Wishing you and yours a Merry Christmas for 1967 and a Happy New Year for 1968.

JOHN L. HUGULEY
(Ret.) USAF

#### 'One-wing' birds condemned

Philadelphia —Let's stop helping "one-wing" birds to fly;

Hawk or dove, left wing, white power or black power;

They will never learn to sail straight liberally and freely through the land of Democracy.

JOSEPH H YOUNG

### The Weather

Oct. 18, 19 — rain turns to snow
Oct. 20, 21, 22 — clear
Oct. 23, 24 — rain

| OCTOBER | | | | | | 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 | Oct. 3 | 3:24 p.m. |
| First Quarter | Oct. 10 | 7:11 a.m. |
| Full Moon | Oct. 18 | 5:11 a.m. |
| Last Quarter | Oct. 26 | 7:04 a.m. |
| | Sun Rises | Sun Sets |
| Wed., Oct. 18 | 5:59 a.m. | 4:59 p.m. |
| Thurs., Oct. 19 | 6:00 a.m. | 4:57 p.m. |
| Fri., Oct. 20 | 6:02 a.m. | 4:56 p.m. |
| Sat., Oct. 21 | 6:03 a.m. | 4:54 p.m. |
| Sun., Oct. 22 | 6:04 a.m. | 4:53 p.m. |
| Mon., Oct. 23 | 6:05 a.m. | 4:51 p.m. |
| Tues., Oct. 24 | 6:06 a.m. | 4:50 p.m. |

Holidays and Holydays
Oct. 18 — Alaska Day
Oct. 24 — United Nations Day

### Afro Credo

I measure a newspaper not in buildings, equipment and employees — those are trimmings.

A newspaper succeeds because its management believes in itself, in God and in the present generation. It must always ask itself —

Whether it has kept faith with the common people;

Whether it has no other goal except to see that their liberties are preserved and their future assured;

Whether it is fighting to get rid of slums, to provide jobs for everybody;

Whether it stays out of politics except to expose corruption and condemn injustice, race prejudice and the cowardice of compromise.

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

It has always had a loyal constituency who believe it honest, decent and progressive. It is that kind of newspaper now and I hope it never changes.

JOHN H. MURPHY SR.
December 25, 1920

## Friday 13th prisoner, 27, back in jail

Lescalleo Gallop Jr., 27, under $35,000 bail on charges of assault with intent to murder Magistrate Bernard M. Morton last June was married to his 24-year-old fiance Friday 13th.

The ceremonies took place at 11 a.m. in the Marriage License Bureau on the first floor of the Courthouse with Deputy Clerk Joseph M. Carney reading the civil voews.

The bridegroom under guard was returned to the City Jail to await trail for the shooting incident.

The bride, the former Miss Jacqueline C. Jordan, went back to her home in the 1300 block Division St.

## 'Appeal' drive needs step-up on donations

Harper R. Clark, general chairman for the 1967 Community Chest - Red Cross United Appeal campaign, has urged volunteer workers to step-up their efforts, and called upon the public to show a marked increase in generosity in order to meet the $7,490,000 goal by Nov. 2.

The campaign chairman's request came at the Emerson Hotel where some 350 volunteer workers gathered Friday to hear the first progress report in the United Appeal drive which opened here Sept. 28.

Contributions and pledges received thus far in the campaign total $3,253,702 or 43.4 per cent of the money needed to finance 54 Community Chest agencies and 21 Red Cross services.

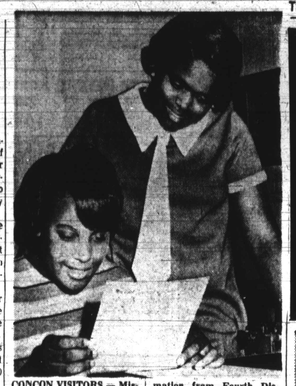
## Peace Corps program now at Hopkins

A team of Peace Corps recruiters are conducting a week-long program on the Homewood Campus of The Johns Hopkins University to outline the opportunities that Peace Corps volunteer service affords college students.

A general information booth is in the Levering Hall YMCA where applications are available.

Thomas McBride, deputy director of the Latin American Region of the Peace Corps, Washington, will speak in Levering Hall Wednesday, at 4 p.m.

Interested persons are invited to participate. For further information call Larry Stearner, Peace Corps recruiter, HO. 7-3300, ext. 711.



**CONCON VISITORS — Misses Denise Lewis, and Rachel Woodland, 8th and 9th graders at Lemmel Junior High School, compare notes they compiled on their visit to the Constitutional Convention, Miss Woodland said she initiated the visit by seeking information from Fourth District Del. Juanita J. Mitchell, who invited them to sit in on ConCon sessions to complete history homework assignment given by her teacher, Mrs. Zola Boone. "It was very educational," Miss Woodland reported.**

## ConCon groups set 3 general hearings

ANNAPOLIS — Three general public hearings have been scheduled by committees of the Constitutional Convention on Thursday and the following Monday and Tuesday.

All hearings will be at 7:45 p.m.

Thursday, the Committee on Legislative Branch will hold discussions on the subject of legislative and executive relations.

Monday, the same committee will hold a hearing on residence requirement of legislators, vacancies and referendum.

This hearing, the first scheduled outside Annapolis, will be held in the Randallstown Public Library, Liberty and Old Court Rds.

Next Tuesday, the same committee will hold a public hearing on compensation of legislators, pensions and expense accounts.

* * *

MEANWHILE, Convention officials are urging a greater public interest in the body's affairs, reminding that all sessions and committee meetings are open to the general public.

Among some Convention accomplishments to date are:

1. The Committee on Suffrage and Elections has voted to reduce the minimum voting age to 19.

2. The Committee on Personal Rights and Preamble has voted not to mention capital punishment in the Constitution, on the basis it is a matter for the legislature to decide.

3. The Committee on Legislative Branch has shown a preference for a two-house legislature.

4. The Committee on Local Government rejected a proposal that Baltimore City legislative and councilmanic districts be the same.

5. The Committee on General Provisions has agreed that the constitution contain no prohibition or authorization of public financial assistance to non-public schools.

The state's present constitution also contains no mention of such aid.

## Gay Street renewal gains in favor

The first phase of Gay St. urban renewal —including shutting off Gay from Eden to Chase Sts. — was placed before City Council for approval this week.

Although some objections were raised, hundreds of East Baltimore residents and many civic groups pushed for approval of the planned fifteen-square block slum clearance and rehabilitation project.

The Mayor personally backed the street shutting proposal.

In a crowded City Council chamber Wednesday night, the Union for Jobs or Income Now (UJONs), the Citizens for Fair Housing and other groups supported the 14-acre, $7 million project.

Councilman William Bonnett (D, 1st) objected to Gay St. being shut down, and other residents opposed the planned use of the southern part of Madison Square for the project's first housing development.

On the street closing matter, James L. Foley Jr. commissioner of transit and traffic, and an opponent of the urban renewal plan, said Monday that closing Gay St. would end its usefulness as Baltimore's most important inner-city traffic path running northeast from the center of town.

After the Mayor's announcement of his backing of the plan, Mr. Foley appeared to abandon his opposition and said "a way would be found" to handle what was said to be the 11,000 cars a day that use Gay St. to get in and out of the city.

* * *

COUNCILMAN THOMAS WARD (D. 2d) commented on the street closing plan:

"We in the second district are more interested in getting the traffic coming in from the county off our neighborhood streets to help keep our children from getting squashed by cars."

On the Madison Square housing development question, Nathan Irby, president of Citizens for Fair Housing, said using the square was the only way to provide new homes in the area for the first group of people displaced by the renewal project.

More than half of the 1,500 dwellings in the projects will be razed.

The meeting in the Council chamber opened with City Urban Renewal Director Richard Steiner describing the project.

He said residential land will increase from about 25 acres to about 34; that recreational land will double to about 6 acres, and that business use land will drop from about 3.5 acres to 2.2.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...it's all we've ever needed.



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Because this is the most expensively made* Bourbon in Kentucky... and probably in the world.

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Your Key to Hospitality

*Source: Kentucky Distilling Records

STITZEL-WELLER, America's Oldest Family Distillery • Established Louisville, Ky. 1849 • 86.8 & 100 Proof Straight Bourbon Whiskey


# VOTE.. the Democratic Ticket

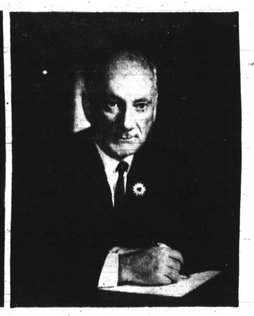
MAYOR — D'ALESANDRO — Lever 1-B

PRESIDENT... CITY COUNCIL — SCHAEFER — Lever 2-B

COMPTROLLER — PRESSMAN — Lever 3-B

THOMAS J. D'ALESANDRO

WILLIAM DONALD SCHAEFER



HYMAN A. PRESSMAN

## FOR CITY COUNCIL
### FROM THE FOURTH DISTRICT

VICTORINE ADAMS — Lever 4-B

EMERSON R. JULIAN — Lever 5-B

HENRY PARKS — INCUMBENT — Lever 6-B

## General Election, Nov. 7, 1967

BY AUTHORITY — JACK LUETKEMEYER, TREAS.