"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

4 OCTOBER 24, 1967 OCTOBER 28, 1967

Unconstitutional And Void

It is not difficult to recognize that an American citizen is being deprived of liberty when he is attacked by such monstrous officials as many in Alabama and Mississippi.

It is more difficult to pin-point curtailment of constitutional rights when they are undercut by reasonable-sounding statutes enforced by polite policemen against libertarians and bigots alike.

The three-judge U. S. District Court sitting in Louisville, Ky. had little difficulty, however, recognizing the presence of the latter state situation as it struck down three state laws and three city ordinances last week.

The six laws had been widely used in Kentucky to control and keep petty criminals off the streets, but last summer they were used to halt fair housing demonstrations in Louisville.

The Court commented on the fairness of the police as they enforced these deadly enactments. The arrests, said the Court, were made "only when dictated by reasonable, protective necessity to forestall confrontations and then from both groups of individuals in the controversy (both the marchers and hecklers)."

But the deadly, unconstitutional quality, of the enactments was contained in their broad generalities. A typical expression of the Court was that the laws were "a catch-all, not specific in expression as to what it seeks to prohibit."

"...is wanting of a standard to govern the discretion of the officials)," "overboard and vague," "readily susceptible of use to suppress the constitutional rights of the plaintiff and their class" were other objections the Court found to the laws.

In other words, the Court was saying to Kentucky that it should not presume that by quiet, bland, polite vagaries it would be able to abrogate the clarion protections of the Constitution.

Jack Greenberg, director-counsel of NAACP's Legal Defense Fund, said the decision represents "the broadest protection ever given by a federal court to a peaceful protest demonstration."

Aside from the effect this decision will have on fair housing in Louisville, we are reassured by the knowledge that our Constitution is stalwart enough to make "unconstitutional and void" those quiet, devious means of state action undercutting liberty as well as the loud, violent ones.

We Have Nagging Doubts

Dr. Martin Luther King, unperturbed by the loud noises made by black power militants, still believes that non-violent civil disobedience is the best way to solve the massive problems facing residents of the nation's ghettoes.

Caught in the backlash stirred by the Rap Browns, King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference for the first time finds itself short of the finances needed to get his new demonstration scheme off the planning board.

To his rescue has come Harry Belafonte, who with a star-studded group of entertainers, has begun a tour this month expected to pour thousands of dollars into the empty coffers.

Belafonte, Sidney Poitier, Joan Baez, Aretha Franklin and others will entertain during the October rallies, while Dr. King will put the bite on the audiences for contributions.

The money-raising scheme appears to be sound, but we have nagging doubts about the effectiveness of the announced King plan to tie-up expressways, block factory gates and generally "disrupt the white power structure."

We can see how that program will enrage a lot of discomforted people, attract a lot of television attention and result in hundreds of King's followers landing in jail, but for the life of us we can't see these kind of massive disorders contributing anything toward eradicating rat-infested housing, wholesale unemployment and inferior schools.

Dr. King, after raising his campaign funds, needs to go back into a leadership huddle and come forth with something more mature and more in tune with the times than this program.

A Thoroughly Bad Bill

The House Un-American Activities Committee, after staging a kleig-lighted show with 187 witnesses some 18 months ago, has finally voted out what it purports to be an anti-Klan bill.

The HUAC bill, HR 7025 would block members of a "clandestine" organization from using interstate commerce to promote the commission of any crime of violence.

It would also forbid the teaching of techniques of force by such groups and would give the Attorney General power to obtain injunctions against a conspiracy to commit a federal offense or deprive citizens of federal rights.

A "clandestine" organization, according to the House Un-American Activities Committee's bill, would be any group which holds secret meetings, refuses to disclose the names of its members, or swears its members to secrecy.

Under this loosely-worded definition, an unscrupulous district attorney in less liberal sections of the nation might well feel free to prosecute the Masons, the B'nai B'rith, the NAACP, the Southern Regional Council, the Elks or even the Urban League.

Moreover, this measure seeks to punish individuals not for any crime that has been committed, but for merely proposing any activity that the current power structure might deem objectionable.

Little imagination is needed to see how HR 7025 could easily be diverted to imprison individuals protesting fair housing, or too angrily protesting racial discrimination.

In keeping with its customary blunderbuss approach, HUAC would thus dangerously arm prosecutors with a machine gun when a rifle would be ample armament for such a job.

As obnoxious as the Klan is known to be, the committee's proposal to control it is even worse. It is thoroughly bad legislation and deserves the short shrift, we are certain the more thoughtful members of Congress will give it.

Myrdal's View Of Us

"Would that God the gift would give us to see ourselves as others see us."

Robert Burns wished for this elusive power in his time, and wise Americans would do well to make a racial self-inspection through another's eyes in our time.

The other person who last week took a look at the path America seems to be traveling was Swedish economist and sociologist, Gunnar Myrdal.

Back in 1944 Myrdal wrote what is even today regarded as a landmark study of American race relations, "An American Dilemma."

At the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor during this month's fifteenth anniversary celebration, Myrdal says American racial practices and policies are moving in the direction of South African apartheid.

The difference between our and the African country, says Mr. Myrdal, is that "here there is a government and people that tries to reform itself."

But unless we are alert, he adds, "government policies could begin to go in the direction of apartheid after awhile."

Now professor of international economy at Stockholm University, Myrdal denounced proposals to institute a domestic Marshall Plan to aid impoverished non-whites.

The real solution, he said, is integration and equal aid for all poor.

We are unable to see ourselves as Mr. Myrdal sees us, but hopefully we can benefit from his view.

Better Left Alone

All are agreed that much is known about marijuana, a substance obtained from the flowering top and other parts of the female hemp plant, cannabis, but they admit much is not known.

Its emotional effects say the experts, vary widely. Moderate doses generally produce euphoria — not unlike that from a few cocktails—marked by distortions of time and space and impairment of judgment.

In our view, the fewer crutches people have on which to escape reality the better prepared they are to face and deal with whatever problems confront them.

There seems little advantage — regardless of what the ultimate judgment is on the harmfulness of marijuana — to adding to the already toolong list of substances by which we weak mortals are able to be diverted from the compelling responsibilities of our lives.

Many people were surprised last week by the testimony developed in two different criminal trials where persons were being prosecuted for use and possession of marijuana.

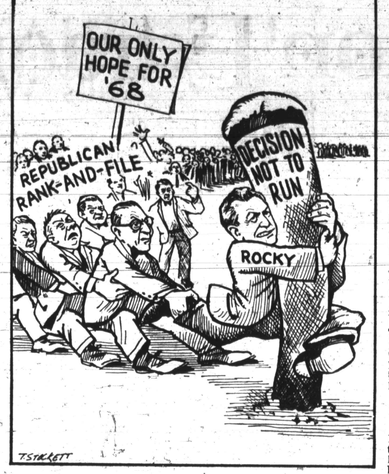
Called as a witness for the defendant, a school principal in California told a jury that she had used marijuana regularly as a relaxant for 18 years, and that she had experienced no bad effects.

In a Boston trial, doctors disagreed violently about the effects of marijuana, but all said harsh penalties now provided in some states are all out of proportion to what is known about the effects of the substance.

To one expert's complaint that marijuana smokers become psychologically dependent on it to the point that it dominates their lives, another answered that this means only "I want it."

"I like music, and the more I hear it the more I like it," said the same expert. "Does that mean I have become psychologically dependent on music?"

$64 Question: Will They Be Able To Pry Him Loose?



Wilkins Speaks • *By Roy Wilkins*

One Of The Things That Triggers Ghetto Riots

The testimony before a House subcommittee that prices in a supermarket chain rose 9.1 percent in poor neighborhoods in Washington, D.C., on the day welfare checks were distributed has significance as far as riots are concerned.

Of course, people do not stage a riot because of a percentage increase in food prices. But the cheating is stored up in their minds. It is added to the bits and pieces that, altogether, convince them that the world is out to get them because they are black or poor or both.

Let a policeman hit or shoot someone at the wrong time under the wrong circumstances and an upheaval is on. The actual participants may take a wide variety of excuses for their conduct —all of them contrary to law and most of them to common decency — but the vast majority is moved by the opportunity to strike out at the world that has held them back.

ROY WILKINS

Higher prices common knowledge

The common knowledge in the ghetto that prices are upped on welfare check days may not be of the stature to command the attention of high-level investigatory bodies, but it is a factor in the build-up of the riot atmosphere. More importantly, it helps to account for the lack of cooperation in efforts to stop riots among many segments of the non-rioting black community.

Three housewives told a subcommittee of the House Government Operations Committee that they checked 10 items in three stores in poor areas and the same items in six stores in middle and upper income neighborhoods. The checks were made on the same dates at two-week intervals. Only on September 1, the welfare check date, was the difference between the "poor" prices and the "rich" prices as wide as 9.1 percent.

This practice is in effect in at least 50 cities. It is so well known in the ghettos that no one talks of it any more. As a duty to his corporation, an assistant general counsel of a food store chain told Rep. Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D-NY), chairman of the subcommittee, that there was "no truth to the 'accusation.'" Rep. Rosenthal properly replied that the lawyer, being from the Pacific Coast, was "not in a position to rebut the charges."

Prices rose in Watts area

Just to rivet down what all ghetto residents already know, Arthur Ross, commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, told the subcommittee that in connection with the probe of the Watts riot of 1965, a survey had shown a tendency of prices to rise in the Watts neighborhood of Los Angeles "when relief checks were distributed."

Thus, black people as a whole not only have less employment at less wages, as well as scores of thousands who are welfare clients, but what little they manage to "get hold of," as they say, is sliced off in 9 percent food price increases.

The man who lives in an $8,000 and up income neighborhood need not fear that his food bill will jump on a certain day each month. It is the welfare family that gets it in the neck.

Profit jump in millions

More heated speeches are delivered in the nation on communism, racial disorders and the "bums on welfare" than on any other topics. An extremely rough and minimum calculation, based upon only 100 relief families in each of only 200 chain stores at a price jump of only $8 each month comes very close to the respectable sum of 2 million dollars annually.

The total could easily be as high as 5 million. Not bad — especially since it is in addition to the regular profit.

All food chain store executives and shareholders who have not made speeches or conversational remarks about the "welfare bums" will please stand up.

Strength For These Days From The Bible

What time I am afraid, I will put my trust in Thee. — Psalms 56:3

To Be Equal • *By Whitney M. Young Jr.*

Writer Suggests Welfare System Sorely In Need Of Changes

This year the nation will spend more than $6 billion on public welfare payments. What is it getting for this money? Does the system help people or harm them?

The answer, I'm afraid, is that the present welfare system isn't helping the poor as much as it could. Because of this it is coming under attack from those of us who want to change it so that it can serve to better help people.

WHITNEY YOUNG

Of course there are many people who are against the idea of welfare altogether. They don't mind huge government subsidies to industry and educational research, or the giveaways to affluent people who don't need them, or subsidies to rich landowners, or even the subsidies given to suburbanites in the form of tax breaks to homeowners and commuters. But mention welfare to needy individuals and they hit the roof.

Nation should do something

They will criticize anything to help people rather than property, so we can't take their attacks too seriously. But when the poor themselves attack the system, the nation should listen and do something about welfare abuses. Even a short list of these abuses would include:

The breakup of families through a rule which permits federal aid to children only when there is no "man in the house." So fathers are given the choice of leaving their families or staying and watching them starve.

The indignities the system showers on recipients. Investigators spend more time trying to catch a handful of cheaters instead of helping the 99.9 percent who are honest and who need friendly counseling and help.

The shortchanging by a system which won't spend a penny more than it absolutely has to. There are only 17 states which pay recipients 100 percent of their own minimum standards. Many pay less than half of what the states themselves set as a standard.

People unaware of benefits

Another abuse comes when people on welfare aren't aware of special benefits like those for winter clothing, etc., or when their investigators disallow such legitimate requests. This is the reason why many recipients are forming unions of their own to fight for what they are entitled to.

In New York for example, the city recently had to pay more than $300,000 to recipients who were unfairly shortchanged. Their legal advisor said that two-thirds of the city's welfare clients were "just not getting what they're entitled to."

Less than half of the people who are eligible for payments are on the welfare rolls.

In addition to these faults, the system may soon be changed to force people to take jobs even when they are unsuited for work or have children at home. Another possible change will restrict the numbers of children getting assistance from the government. These changes will set us back 30 years and will destroy any hope of presenting ourselves to the world as a humane nation.

Nation should hang head

This is only a partial list, but it is enough to make the nation hang its head in shame at the way the needy are treated. People go on welfare because they have nowhere else to turn. Only one in a hundred is an able-bodied man who can work. The rest are mothers needed in the home, children, older folks, and the ill.

They are human beings and citizens with the same rights as the rest of us. A system which treats them as if they were "untouchables" and which blames them for society's failure to bring prosperity to all Americans is a bad system.

We are rich enough in material wealth and (I hope) in spirit, to make the changes needed to bring all Americans up to a decent minimum standard of living without requiring them to give up their dignity and their rights.

We ought to take a lesson from other countries in this. At present there are more than 40 nations who have family allowances or payments for children. The United States is the only major industrial country that does not have such an arrangement. We are also the only country which would be able to afford some form of income maintenance program which would set an income floor beneath which no family would be allowed to fall.

Only $11 billions needed

Economists estimate that the more than 30 million poor people in the United States could be brought out of poverty at an annual cost of about $11 billion. When you add onto the actual costs of the present system the enormous costs of policing and administering welfare payments, you see that we are spending very nearly that amount and harming people besides.

Eventually our affluent society will turn to such an approach, but in the meantime the present system is with us. Inefficient and harmful as it is, it still must be run in such a manner that the essential humanity of its clients is recognized, and its unfairness and indignities must be stopped.

AFRO READERS SAY

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

Twenty-one Poisons Found In Cigarettes

Margarettesville, N. C. — Twenty - one different poisons have been identified in cigarettes! Webster's Dictionary: "Nicotine: . . . . . a poison contained in tobacco . . . . . used in insecticides . . . . . Old Nick manifestly is a killer, with "millions" directly and indirectly, of victims annually. Besides smoking is expensive, a fire hazard, a time consumer, offensive to non-smokers, and very silly!

I was miraculously cured from the vile habit, suddenly, in the twinkling of an eye, eighteen years ago, and I never have had any desire to smoke again, not even one time, since then!

To — among other things —purchase the conscience of both church and state, the nicottan invest money in churches, colleges and hospitals.

Many clergymen, therefore, smoke, or defend the nicodustry, or both. Thousands of other preachers, who should condemn the evil, are silent, "for fear of" their tithe-paying puff-adder members.

"... Who maketh His ministers a flaming fire:" Hebrews 1:7 and Psalms 104:4. I never have known a minister to be a flaming fire and a cloud of smoke at the same time.

In the interest of protecting potential innocent victims of this nefarious habit I, personally, God being my helper, am dedicated to the destruction of the nicodustry

JESSE SEAVER

'I would do it again'

Richmond, Va. — In 1921 after I had studied three years at Colgate and Harvard and had earned three graduate degrees, I was offered a lucrative position in the North at a salary of $3,600 per annum. Thirty-six hundred was a big salary in that day.

I flatly refused the good offer to come to Virginia Union to teach for $1,200 per annum. To make such a decision today would call for a board of psychiatrists to examine my head. The reason I made such a decision is explained by the fact that I was taught at Benedict College by dedicated Northern Yankees, who instilled into me the glory and wonders of dedication.

Christianity can boast of no greater moral heroes than those dedicated Yankees and so I felt called upon to follow in their footsteps — and I did.

I took over in the spirit of dedication to a great task of trying to help those who needed me most. I organized the department of social sciences at Virginia Union and headed same for many years and resigned in favor of one of my former students under whom I taught for several years.

My dedication paid off both at church and at the university although neither had a retirement arrangement and I have before me letters inviting me to teach at larger schools with fine pension plans and larger churches with larger salaries.

Today I am three and eighty and retired without pension, but I am living comfortably and at peace with the world and with my conscience. So a few days ago I sat down and studied my life across the years and began to think of what I might have had and what I do not have and wondered if I had to make those same decisions that were detrimental finance-wise would I make them.

I decided that I would!

This article was inspired by the recent teacher strikes over the country. Could anything be more deplorable than the streets peopled with children who are in great need of education while their teachers are somewhere "Bargaining" for a few more dollars.

The dollar was the big thing and not the children. This is an awful indictment against teachers who are getting fabulous salaries and who never had it so good before. Teachers deserve good salaries for a good teacher verily earns every cent he or she receives.

But striking to get a higher salary while children go untaught is something else. Education plus fine compensation minus dedication does not add up to good teaching. It is doubtful if the children of today need anything more than dedicated teachers.

(Dr.) GORDON B. HANCOCK

Thoughts Of The Founder

If we had not the qualities that go toward making men within us, how could we have survived under the rigid persecution? We simply could not have done it and that is all there is to that.

John H. Murphy Sr.
March 20, 1908

The Weather

Oct. 25 rain
Oct. 26, 27 clear
Oct. 28, 29, 30, 31 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. 25	6:08 a.m.	4:48 p.m.
Thurs., Oct. 26	6:09 a.m.	4:47 p.m.
Fri., Oct. 27	6:10 a.m.	4:46 p.m.
Sat., Oct. 28	6:11 a.m.	4:44 p.m.
Sun., Oct. 29	6:13 a.m.	4:43 p.m.
Mon., Oct. 30	6:14 a.m.	4:42 p.m.
Tues., Oct. 31	6:15 a.m.	4:40 p.m.

Holidays and Holydays
Oct. 31 — Nevada 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, 1926

BLENDED WHISKY, 86 PROOF 65% GRAIN NEUTRAL SPIRITS. © SCHENLEY DIST. CO., N.Y.C.
$2.98 Pint $4.70 ½ Qt. 5.85 Qt.
Schenley...always in the center of things

Sherwood wants more $$ for war on rats here

Arthur Sherwood Republican candidate for Mayor, today called for a permanent Washington, D.C. field office to represent the pressing needs of Baltimore to Federal agencies responsible for administering programs of importance to our city and to obtain the maximum funding possible.

Mr. Sherwood said, "A couple of nights ago, I saw a big fat rat trawl up a trash can, poise on the rime seeming to survey the scene, and then disappear into its depths . . . right in front of the new restaurant located downstairs from the Mechanic Theatre in the magnificent Charles Center complex.

"This was my first personal confrontation with the four-legged race, but I know that rats have been running around in our city . . . and some of our citizens have had to cope with the rodent problem on a daily basis. . . yet no one at City Hall bothered to even acknowledge their existence until Congress, amidst wild hilarity, refused to pass the Rat Control Bill. All of a sudden, the existence of rats got to be newsworthy and local politicos jumped on the extermination bandwagon.'

On another matter Sherwood said that local institutions of higher learning can do much to help solve urban problems and asked for their assistance.

Mr. Sherwood said, "Urban universities should be more to cities than local growth industries that create jobs and purchasing power. . .more than brain centers that attract research and development companies. . .even more than think machines to formulate social programs and planning techniques.

"Universities must also help cities ask and answer the essential question of what all this tooling up is for.

"We have been so preoccupied with mastering techniques, inventing institutional arrangements and getting funds that we have not paused to inquire about urban goals. Once we get beyond welfare minimums and economic motives, we are at sea with no philosophy and no guiding conception of the city's human functions."

* * *

IN STILL another action Sherwood called on City Council President Thomas D'Alesandro to endorse Walter H. Lively's candidacy in the Second District.

Sherwood said such a move would once and for all clear up Mr. D'Alesandro's position on having constructive colored representation in the Council.

Lively, an independent, was placed on the Republican ticket after two arch-conservatives won spots in the Democratic nomination. Mr. D'Alesandro is the Democratic nominee for mayor.

TARGET seeks to aid released prisoners

To the man or woman just released from one of the state penal institutions many problems have to be met.

Where will I live? What kind of job can I get? These are two the questions he or she must answer quickly if he is to "go straight" and avoid the environment which will return him to a life of crime.

One organization available to help this man or woman is Target (Toward A Rightful Goal of Employment Together), a self-help organization composed of ex-offenders and non-offenders who, with their own ideas, can help solve some of the many problems facing the recent releasee.

* * *

CLARENCE TYLER, Target public relations and employment chairman, said, "A person coming out of jail would rather talk to one of his own than to a professional like a member of the parole board or Prisoners Aid, because the ex-offender is likely to be more understanding and to better understand the problems and struggles facing the recent releasee."

He added, "Our goal is to see that the release gets gainful employment, not just a job paying 95 cents an hour, but the best job the person is qualified to hold. We also urge the person to go back to school if necessary."

TWO COMPANIES, Park's Sausage and Lebow Clothes have agreed to hire ex-offenders, screened and recommended by TARGET, depending upon the nature of their offense.

Mr. Tyler, an ex-offender himself added, "We don't attempt to rehabilitate a person; that's left with him. If he wants to, then we are willing to help him. Our main purpose is to see that he gets a job."

One of TARGET's main goals is to aid female releasees. To meet this goal TARGET has been given a house in the 200 block of E. Lafayette Ave., and an anonymous donor has agreed to furnish the home.

The young people of the Church of the Redeemer have volunteered to do the papering and the painting.

* * *

TO RAISE funds for the new Half-way House Phil Harris, of the Famous Baltimoreans has offered to promote a cabaret of jazz show free of charge.

TARGET, which opened in June, hopes to establish a headquarters in the half-way house. Presently they meet in the Community Action Center, 1100 block Pennsylvania Ave., and St. Francis Neighborhood Center, 900 block Whitelock St.

Lou Rawls, Cannonball to share Nov. 12 bill

Lou Rawls, coming to the Civic Center, Sunday Nov. 12, has at various times during his meteoric career been called a jazz, pop, gospel and even folk singer.

Lou himself says that he is primarily a singer of popular songs with a touch of the blues. He belives that this particular style will never fade or be copied.

What Rawls is actually trying to do is reach everyone . . . from the young teenagers to the rock 'n' rollers to the more mature audiences. Judging by the sales crarts on his two latest albums, "Soulin" and "Carryin' On," he's accomplished what he set out to do.

On the same bill, Julian "Cannonball" Adderley and his Quintet will provide exuberant jazz rhythms.

Born in Tallahassee, Fla., Julian E. Adderley was brought up in a home where musical talent was practically a family trademark. His father, a high school teacher, had at one time been a noted jazz cornetist.

Julian's younger brother, Nat, shared his Dad's preference and went on to become the second talented cornet player in the Adderley clan. Julian, however, after dabbling briefly with the trumpet, finally took to the alto sax.

Today, "Cannonball" is busily engaged in the task of satisfying the man-sized musical appetites of jazz fans throughout the country who, once exposed to the Adderley brand of artistry, enthusiastically call for more of the same.

Judge Hammerman named by Agnew

Gov. Agnew has appointed Judge Robert Hammerman of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City to succeed Judge Charles E. Moylan Sr., on the State Advisory Board of Juvenile Services. The chief executive also reappointed four persons to the Board.

The law creating the Board requires that one of the three Judiciary members be a judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore. Judge Hammerman will fill the vacancy created by the retirement of Judge Moylan, and will serve the remainder of the term which expires in June, 1968.

Reappointed to three-year terms which expire in June 1970, were: Miss Virginia Richardson, representing the Department of Public Welfare; the Honorable Ernest A. Loveless Jr., judge of the 7th Judicial Circuit; Dr. William L. Holder, representing the Department of Mental Hygiene; and Dr. Frederick J. Brown Jr., representing the Department of Education.

2nd D. Lively, Douglass endorsed

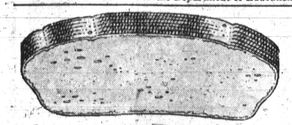
Robert L. Douglass and Walter H. Lively, 2nd District candidates for the City Council, have been endorsed by the district's Center City Democrats.

This is an integrated organization headed by Sen. Frank J. McCourt, which fielded the unsuccessful ticket in the primary of John D. Alexander Jr., Allen L. Fox and Floyd E. Rogers.

In addition, Sen. McCourt has announced his personal endorsement of Thomas D'Alesandro 3rd for mayor, and termed his qualifications "heads and shoulders above those of his opponent."

OCT. 29

The Woman's Society of Christian Service of Union Memorial Methodist Church, Harlem and Warwick Avenues, Baltimore, will have Woman's Society Day, 5:00 p.m. Emphasis will be placed on the purpose and work of the Society. Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson is president, and the Rev. Edward D. McGowan, minister.


Swiss or American???

any cheese tastes better on
Delicatessen Rye
baked by Schmidt

U. S. SENATOR TYDINGS
Tells Why He's For
Thomas J. D'Alesandro, 3d
FOR MAYOR

I wholeheartedly endorse Thomas D'Alesandro 3rd for Mayor of Baltimore City.

Tommy D'Alesandro offers to voters of Baltimore an experienced and at the same time a young, vigorous and progressive candidate. Tommy knows Baltimore and understands its problems. In his five years as President of the City Council he has demonstrated his independence and his ability to get things done. He has proven his willingness to support the interests of the people against the encrusted political power structure. He has courageously fought for human rights and equal opportunity for all Baltimoreans even when these causes were politically unpopular.

His plans to gather around him in the Mayor's office talented and energetic persons selected on the basis of ability, not political allegiance, provide hope that Baltimore can look forward to having one of the most respected city governments in the nation, under Tommy's leadership as its dynamic young Mayor.

Much has been written and said about the problems facing every major American city, including Baltimore. These problems can only be adequately confronted through the vigorous leadership of the nation's mayors. Tommy D'Alesandro can give Baltimore the necessary leadership. I urge all Baltimoreans to support him at the polls.

SENATOR TYDINGS

VOTE THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET:

FOR MAYOR

THOMAS J. D'ALESANDRO
Lever 1-B

COUNCIL PRESIDENT

WILLIAM DONALD SCHAEFER
Lever 2-B

COMPTROLLER

HYMAN A. PRESSMAN
Lever 3-B

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.