Second juror

(Continued from Page 20)

discriminatory in practice.

The Grand Jury clerk has on record over 1,400 presentments since Sept. 9.

Should the panel be adjudged "unconstitutionally constituted" and ruled out quashing from the presents galities, the indictments resulting from the presentes would have to be invalidated.

The resignations leave only one non-white member on the jury, Mrs. Alice T. Carroll, AFRO payroll comptroller.

Mrs. Carroll, observing strict rules of secrecy imposed on jurors, declined comment. She directed all inquiries to Chief Judge. Dulany Foster.

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CCB trustees

(Continued from Page 20)

is best known for his work as chairman of the Provident Hospital Development Drive and his position thers as associate administrator.

Mr. Tildon has been on leave from his post as a public school teacher to raise funds for the new facility now under construction on Liberty Heights Ave.

His committee has already raised over $14 million for the community hospital.

Active in Catholic circles, Mr. Tildon is chairman of the Archdiocese Urban Commission.

He is an honor graduate of Morgan State College and has done graduate work at Johns Hopkins.

• • •

MR. TILDON has extended his activities to include work in the NAACP, YMCA, and the Citizens Planning and Housing Association.

He and his wife, the former Louise G. Smith, have a five-year-old son, Charles 3rd, who attends St. Peter Claver School.

Mr. Tildon told the AFRO: "I feel this is an opportunity to serve the community because the trend for community colleges throughout the country is going to make it easier for our people to become prepared in specialties.

"More important, I think this is an opportunity to serve the city of Baltimore. When I see the other members of the board, who have been appointed, I am hoping we can make the Community College have a significant impact on training young people, including black youth," Mr. Tildon stated.

• • •

FOR THE past 21 years James T. Dorsey, 60, has owned and operated Dorsey's Citgo Service Station at the corner of Pennsylvania Ave. and Mosher St.

Mr. Dorsey is a steward at Douglas Memorial Church, serves on the board of Baltimore Neighborhoods, and is president of the Men's Creative Civic Activity, a group organized after an Urban League seminar.

"I hope I can make some contribution. I have had broad experience in the business world and in community activities. am looking forward to this new assignment," Mr. Dorsey said of his appointment.

• • •

MRS. ELIZABETH MURPHY MOSS will represent the School Board on the Community College Board of Trustees. She has been a member of the executive committee of the old college board for several years.

Mrs. Moss is serving her second six-year term on the Baltimore City School Board which formerly served as the trustee organization for the college.

She has three children, two of them junior high school students; and the third a part-time student at the Community College.

She is vice president-treasurer of the AFRO-AMERICAN Co.

City to get

(Continued from Page 20)

campaign should be started to acquaint Baltimoreans as to existing Sanitation Laws and fines to be levied on habitual offenders.

"A Public Relations Staff should be organized to work actively in the schools to educate the children in proper sanitary methods."

2. ENFORCEMENT — the Sanitation Division should hire 54 men to be deputized by the Heath Commission as sanitarians. There would be six uniformed men assigned to each Police District.

"They, along with every police officer, should give out sanitation summonses. These would be given to sanitation violators in the same manner that traffic summonses are given out."

• • •

3. STAFFING — Additional supervisors should be hired to see that areas are properly cleaned. More men should be hired to clean in the streets and alleys.

4. EQUIPMENT — Additional equipment should be purchased to do an adequate job. Trucks, mechanical sweepers and flushers are badly needed.

5. VACANT LOTS — A regularly scheduled program should be started to clean city-owned property. To provide this service men and equipment will be needed.

6. COOPERATION — Civic pride and cooperation is needed to get this program under way and to help establish a workable program.

"Civic clubs, church groups, garden clubs, improvement associations and neighborhood groups are being asked to support our efforts to help make Baltimire a cleaner City in which to live."

Pretty Party Shoes
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PROFESSIONAL shoe fitting for all children
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Mrs. Mueller

(Continued from Page 20)

never answered," Mrs. Mueller charged.

"Your legal advisors will be the State's Attorney and his assistants," she quoted Judge Harris' advice.

AS TIME went by I observed the frequent and illegal use of racial designations while police officers testified before the jury.

"I couldn't see then — and I don't see now — what value the color of a defendant has to do with the merits of the case against him.

"It doesn't require a genius to recognize that when statements of facts regarding a person's race, used unjustly, results in pejudicing the minds of jurors as to guilt or innocence," Mrs. Mueller told a reporter.

She illustrated her point by recalling that of the 21 jurors, only three were colored, "a fact long known to be a condition resulting in injustice."

The civic and political worker cited population percentages to justify her disaffection.

"With nearly 50 per cent of the city's population being black, a jury of three members of color out of a total of 23 is obviously not balanced.

"I also noticed there was an imbalance as to age groups. The majority of the jurors are close to or over 30. Young people are excluded, thus barring a large segment of the population from jury duty.

"A jury can hardly be fair without including all adult age groups," she declared.

"As to the 'belief in God oath,' this factor has only to do with law.

"The law has said the outdated oath can no longer be used.

"Use of the oath, whether I am a faithful Christian and believer in God or not, is against the law.

"As jurors, I felt we could not willfully and knowingly disregard the law."

"When I was called to serve on the Grand Jury I was elated that here was a chance to do my community another service.

"But, as days went by and I saw what it was hard for my eyes to believe, I found what we were doing was a disservice.

"I found to my horror, what is supposed to be an instrument of justice was on the whole an instrument of injustice," she charged.

Secret report

(Continued from Page 1)

some that they might well use their skills and leadership abilities, developed while in the armed forces, with the perpetrators of violence."

THE OBJECTIVES of the brief study were listed as identification of veteran problems and wishes, and determination of the adequacy of social and employment services for the black veteran.

The 60-page report includes interviews with 36 black Vietnam veterans. This is usually considered a small sample in most research papers.

Although it is not mentioned in the report, consideration was given to the emotional atmosphere that characterized the time when the pilot study was conducted and the physical limitations of the study.

Out of the group polled about a third, 12 Vietnam veterans, lived in the Model Cities "target" area which is considered the ghetto in Baltimore.

At the time of the study only six of the veterans were unemployed.

The report scores the idea that armed forces specialty schools prepare veterans for jobs in the civilian world.

"Practically all of these veterans received service training in occupations which have an industrial demand.

"Yet strangely enough, not a single one is employed in any of the fields in which he acquired his specialty," the study claims.

According to the report veterans are hesitant about asking for high technical positions, and that most specialty areas are traditionally closed to black people.

Out of the veterans who have jobs, 25 said that they port also states that the 25 feel they have been passed over for promotion or are stuck on the bottom of the seniority scale.

THE DOCUMENT points out that "there is little difference in the patterns of their employment from what they were before they entered the service."

The report shows that veterans expect special consideration for their risk of life in the Vietnam conflict, but that they seldom receive any recognition for their service to the country.

The three-man study also scores the notion that discrimination is lacking in the armed forces. The report states that 23 of the veterans said they experienced discrimination in the service.

"It is quite possible that some of the incidents reported were relatively unimportant and did not reflect the policy of the service.

"However, whether the incidents were minor or major, it was important to the veteran as he experienced it."

ACCORDING TO the study discrimination in the armed forces consisted of being passed over for promotion and incidents with white Southern servicemen.

Only 12 of the veterans thought that they should get special consideration from employers, but 31 of the black Vietnam veterans expected that the government should provide them with suitable employment.

The study also polled the veterans on the subject of civil disturbances.

"Fifteen veterans felt that the riots were justified; 14 felt that the riots were not justified while six felt that the riots were both justified and unjustified," the study reported.

After the Baltimore civil disturbance last spring 25 veterans said that it was justified and 11 said that they were not justified.

The study quotes one veteran as saying that, "I think the riot accomplished the fact that the white man has had to give up his dictatorial powers."

In answer to a question as to the sincerety of white political leaders and employers in helping black people, 25 veterans replied that whites were not sincere.

OUT OF 50 private and government agencies, the study reported only 10 were equipped with special programs to help returning Vietnam veterans.

In summary, while all 50 agencies recognized the problems which Vietnam veterans from the ghetto will experience in their attempts to readjust to civilian life, and while they also recognze the responsibility of the community to do something about these problems, somehow it seems tragic that none seemed to feel that they had any direct responsibility to do anything concrete for the veterans," the study claimed.

The document contains a profile of three agencies, Baltimore Urban League, Community Action Agency and Congress of Racial Equality, in an effort to determine what is being done for returning veterans.

An examination of the Urban League's Office of Veteran Affairs included a recommendation that "despite the fact that Baltimore does have a Veterans Administration Center there is need for a Non-white Veterans Center because the needs of these veterans are sufficiently unique to merit Urban League attention."

Of 28 business firms that answered a questionnaire from the study group, only two had any policy concerning the recruitment of Vietnam veterans in the ghetto.

The study made a point of the fact that white absentee ownership of ghetto businesses may have been one of the major causes for civil disturbances.

Only four of the firms said that they had priority employment policies for black Vietnam veterans.

The pilot study concludes with a list of recommendations which the authors urge for adoption.

The list of five recommendations deal more with local conditions and probably would not come under the jurisdiction of the Office of Economic Opportunity which sponsored the report.

The conclusions of the document also fail to mention the "fear" that black veterans will take part in future civil disturbances.

An essay in a national magazine on the frustrations of returning black veterans mentioned that some of the black veterans were advocates of violence, however "The black veteran" fails to draw any conclusions about the potential of Vietnam veterans leading future riots.

The report implies that an improvement in the employment and social services designed to serve the black veteran will alleviate whatever "fear" there exists.

The five recommendations for a better employment service for veterans includes:

1. A decision from top management businessmen search out and employ "hard-core ghetto veterans."

2. Investigation in companies policies with an eye to substituting on-the-job training for outdated tests, defining qualifications and using effective publicity for jobs.

3. Proper publicity of what each community agency can do for the problems of the veteran. The report notes that ghetto poor know little if anything about anti-poverty programs.

4. Counseling programs for veterans and an effort to reach them directly. The report notes the effectiveness of the Urban League's program for Vietnam veterans and recommends that it be more adequately funded.

5. A follow-up with each veteran who is given help in readjustment so that there would not be any subsequent problems. Evaluation of progress in solving housing, employment and other problems of the ghetto veteran.

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HHH FANS — Cheerful youngsters surround Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey during his triumphant tour of Tennessee, North Carolina and Florida, as the presidential candidate appealed to all citizens to help him build a "great nation." The Vice President hit hard at the "racist" appeals of his opponents and urged his young supporters to have their parents vote for the benefit of all.

Major Charges Army is 'citadel of racism'

SAIGON — Major Lavell Merrit, a veteran of 20 years service in the U.S. Army, was transferred last week immediately following his charge that the military was "the strongest citadel of racism on the face of the earth."

Maj. Merrit, 40, made the charge in an eight-page statement issued after he said he was "fed up" with the unequal treatment given the black soldier in the service of his country.

He stated that black officers "should start acting like men" in regard to standing up for their rights. "The black military officer group is the largest collection of identifiable accommodationists," he said, defining that term as "a synonym for Uncle Tom."

• • •

MERRIT, A native of Chicago, said he was happy with the change of jobs and had requested the transfer some time ago because, he said, there was discrimination in the training section of the Military Assistance Command Vietnam (MACV), where he had been stationed.

He was shifted to the MACV operations section.

"Time after time I have been called a nigger and have been treated as an inferior," the Major said.

He contends that 99 per cent of black soldiers do not feel they receive equal treatment and justice.

"In the foxholes and the bunkers there is no racism," he added, "but the minute they step out — there it is."

• • •

MAJOR MERRIT, a graduate of officer candidate school, said he had checked with the Judge Advocate General's office, the legal branch of the Army, and was advised by two lawyers that he was within his rights in making his statement.

"The American people have for years been told that the military leads the nation in breaking down and eliminating all vestiges of segregation and discriminatory treatment of minority groups," he said. "This is a blatant lie."

Merrit said he expected to be "roundly castigated by the military hierarchy, if not directly then after my expulsion from the Army," for the statement.

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ALMOST ONE-third of drivers involved in fatal accidents in the United States in 1967 were under 25 years of age.

• • •

THE CHUKAR partridge is an immigrant to the United States from the foothills of the Himalayas.

• • •

IT COSTS U.S. taxpayers $500 million a year to pick up the litter dumped on public property.

• • •

INSECTS MAY find as much as a teaspoon of nectar in a tulip tree's flower.

VICE PRESIDENT of the New York City Board of Education, the Rev. Milton O. Galamison, is a supporter of the controversial school decentralization program. (UPI Telephoto)

Councilmen ask for equal voice

MEMPHIS — "We want a bigger voice," said Fred L. Davis, one of three black city councilmen who are protesting the momination of a white insurance man to the Memphis Housing Board.

"We want the opportunity to do things for ourselves," said Mr. Davis.

The five-seat board presently has one black member.

City councilman Jerred Blanchard said recently that he would ask the council next week to guarantee blacks a proportionate number of seats on crucial city boards.

• • •

THE COUNCIL postponed action on the new member, Wiliam H. Buck Jr., until Nov. 12. Mr. Buck was nominated by Mayor Henry Loeb.

"I'm going to take a quiet shot at it (a fair percentage policy) next week," said Mr. Blanchard after such a suggestion was rejected recently by the council.

A plan to guarantee a set percentage of blacks of city jobs was also rejected by a majority of the councilmen. After James Died m8

Hospitals ordered open to everyone

MEMPHIS — Odell Horton, city health services director, said last week that he will order William F. Bowld Hospital to open its doors to all patients regardless of economic status.

Bowld Hospital, the newest and most modern of all city hospitals, has been reserved for payin private patients of physicians on the University of Tennessee medical faculty.

Mr. Horton said that the move is part of a plan that will include all city hospitals not just Bowld.

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MR. HORTON said he will take his policy to the hospitals board within a week for ratification. "I feel sure they (board members) will be with me."

Another part of his new policy, which is aimed at breaking all economic patterns of segregation, is a plan to transfer patients and employees within the hospital system itself.

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THE SHIFT, which will begin next week "at the latest," may cost the city money. Mr. Horton said, "I'm not thinking in terms of deficits."

The statement won immediate approval from Mayor Henry Loeb and other city officials.

"Segregation by ability to pay has been maintained for patients," he said. "The effect of it is racial segregation and the fact that we have a few colored paying patients (at Bowld) . . . doesn't satisfy me. This (segregation) has got to go.

'v group to aid ...lren in Biafra

WICHITA, Kan. — The Northeast Sector of Wichita became the scene of the first Black Community-wide Drive in the nation to aid the starving and dying children of Nigeria-Biafra, Africa.

The Wichita Community has taken the motto of "Let the Black Man Help the Black Man," in its drive to raise more than $25,000 to cover the cost of inland shipment of high-protein foods destined for the ravaged African land.

Ft. Hood trials open for soldier protesters

KILLEEN, Texas — The courts-martial of 19 Ft. Hood soldiers who demonstrated against going to Chicago during the Democratic Convention began Tuesday as the first six came to trial.

Four of the men, Robert Rucker, 22, of Gary, Indiana; Guy Smith, 21 of New York; Ernest Bess, 21, of Trenton, N.J.; and Albert Henry, 19, of Houston, Texas, are Vietnam veterans.

Twice wounded, Rucker holds the Bronze Star, and Henry, the Purple Heart and the Air Medal. Ernest L. Frederick, of Detroit, served in Korea and Tollie Royal, with a brother in Vietnam, has not seen service abroad.

Michael Kennedy of the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee is civilian counsel for the men who face confinement of up to five years at hard labor, dishonorable discharges and forfeiture of all monies and civilian benefits after discharge.

• • •

THE MEN ARE charged with willful dispbedience of an order of a superior officer to disperse their demonstration and return to their units.

When rumors circulated on Aug. 23 that the First and Second Armored would be called for riot duty in Chicago, 125 colored soldiers gathered in a fort parking lot to discuss this and discriminatory conditions at the base. Almost all had recently returned from Vietnam.

At about midnight Maj. Gen. John K. Boles, Jr., commanding officer of the First Armored Division, met with the men. For an hour they told him that they did not want to go to Chicago where they might be used to fight other colored citizens.

They also complained of the bad duty and double standard of punishment meted out to black soldiers.

• • •

ALLOWING THEM to remain at the parking lot until he sent word, Maj. Gen. Boles said he would ask higher authorities whether—they could be exempted from Chicago duty as a matter of conscience. He promised to report back with an answer, but never did.

At 5:45 a.m. the post provost marshal arrived with an M.P. company and ordered the 60 men remaining to disperse. Minutes after his order, the MP's arrested 43 demonstrators. The prisoners were held incommunicado, subjected to intensive interrogation and allegedly beaten.

The "Ft. Hood-43" were all charged with the same offense but have been treated in different ways. Two had the charges dismissed. Ten were acquitted by a lower court and 12 received prison sentences ranging from three to six months.

Eleven of the remaining 19 cases are being tried this week and the rest will be heard in the next few weeks.

NECLC says that "Ft. Hood-43 highlight the discrimination and racism which exist in the Army. The mass protest," said Michael Kennedy, staff counsel to the organization, "shatters the myth that equality exists within the armed services."

Atty. Harris appointed by Lindenwood College

SAINT CHARLES, Mo. — William B. Harris, Washington, D.C. attorney, has been elected to a six-year term on the Board of Directors of Lindenwood College here.

Announcement of the election was made by Lindenwood President John Anthony Brown who was in Washington last week attending a meeting of the Commission on Colleges and Society of the American Association of Colleges.

Harris is an adjunct professor of law at Howard University and in the general practice of law with his wife, Patricia Harris, former United States Ambassador to Luxembourg.

He is a graduate of Temple University and the Temple University School of Law where he served as associate editor of the Temple Law Quarterly.

• • •

ACTIVE IN many Washington area civic groups, Harris served for two years as Consultant for Special Legal Functions n Europe for the Department of State. He served as vice-chairman of the D.C. Health and Welfare Council, is a former member of the D. C. Board of Recreation, and currently serves on the Boards of the Iona Whipper Home and the Meriwether Home for Children.

WILLIAM B. HARRIS

He has been a member of the D. C. Bar since 1947 and has been admitted to practice before the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals and the United States Supreme Court.

QUOTING THE CANDIDATES

RICHARD M. Nixon at Johnstown, Pa.: "If a bombing pause can be agreed to in Vietnam, — one which will not endanger American lives and one which will increase the chances for bringing a peaceful and honorable solution to the war, then we are for it. And the one man who can make that determination is the President of the United States. Let's let him make that determination, and if he makes it, we will support him because we want peace and we do not want to play politics with peace."

• • •

GEORGE C. WALLACE, campaigning at Fort Worth, Tex.: "My election is going to put some backbone in some mayors and governors, and we are going to let the police enforce the law."

• • •

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, to a crowd of union members at Detroit: "If you elect me your President, whatever your color, black or white, young or old, thin or fat, you're going to have a job."

• • •

EDMUND S. MUSKIE, commenting in Chicago on Nixon's campaign: "It is the approach of a man who says there is no connection between poverty problems."

• • •

SPIRO T. AGNEW at Youngstown, Ohio: "I've been accused of putting my foot in my mouth, but that's better than putting my hand in your pocket."

Do the facts back up Wallace's claim of speaking for 'little man'?

By BAYARD RUSTIN

NEW YORK — Recently a prominent black leader referred to George Wallace as a man with "guts." Another of our "spokesmen" said, "At least, Wallace tells it like it is."

Guts in politics is a value only when the politician is working for the benefit of people. Otherwise one could end up applauding Stalin and Hitler for having "guts."

And surely Hitler told it like it was from his ugly point of view. He said in Mein Kampf that he would eradicate the Jews, and that's what he almost did.

There are also some black people who argue that Wallace is for separation. Since they are for separation also, they conclude that Wallace is working in their interest.

At any rate, they say, he is honest and the other candidates ase hypocrites.

• • •

WELL, LET us see how honest Wallace is: The former Governor of Alabama says he is against crime in the streets, which is his shorthand for "keep the black man in his place."

This is nothing but dangerous double talk when you consider what Wallace has done about crime in his state.

If you live in Alabama, your chances of being murdered are nearly double the national average. In fact, Alabama's murder rate is the highest of any state in the union.

Wallace makes a great point of claiming that the streets of Washington, D.C. (a city with a high black population) are not safe at night.

But FBI figures show that the murder rate in the nation's capital is far below that of George Wallace's Birmingham.

Alabama's rate of aggravated assault is the 4th highest of all states — 40 percent higher than the national average.

• • •

DON'T TAKE my word for it. Here's what a white Alabamian, William Bradford Huie, said about his governor:

"He has the terrorist on his side. Motorcades of KKK men roam Alabama Highways, escorted by state troopers.

"Alabama does not have a secret ballot. In our lonely rural areas, an hour after the polls close, the sheriff knows how everyone voted."

Wallace says he has the "guts" to be for the "little man." Let's see what happened to the "little man" in Alabama under Wallace's leadership.

In Alabama wages are low, taxes are high, jobs are scarce and poverty widespread. And the black man is on the bottom of the following miserable statistics:

Nearly 40 percent of Alabama's people live in poverty. In some counties two out of three people are poor. Thousands go hungry and suffer from malnutritin.

Personal income runs $17.30 a week lower than the national average.

Alabamians pay the highest sales tax (6 percent) in the nation — and it applies to everything, food, clothes, etc.

Alabama's unemployment rate is the highest in the nation.

Over 110,000 older people are excluded from the social security rolls.

Alabama spends less money per pupil in education than any state except South Carolina and Mississippi.

I could go on and on, but I think my point is clear. Anybody with talent can tell it like it is.

Politicians have to do more than talk. It's their record that counts, their performance that matters, their program that must be judged.

Surely, black people aren't going to be decieved into voting for George Corley Wallace.

Woman is 82 but she wants to vote

PETERSBURG, Va. — Mrs. Aravell Brown, who was born August 25, 1886, made her first trip to the voting registrar on Sept. 24, 1968.

Mrs. Brown, of 702 Airy St. here, was assisted to the registrar by her grandson, Carl Winfield; Calvin Miller, director of VOTE; and Fred Martin.

Convinced by her grandson, a Youth Leader for SCLC, that voting was important to all citizens, Mrs. Brown said, "After many years of not knowing what voting meants," she felt that "she owed her ancestors something."

• • •

MRS. BROWN was born in Cinwiddie but moved here some 50 years ago. She has two daughters, thirteen grandchildren, and one brother.

A recent honored guest at a VOTE banquet held at Virginia State College, Mrs. Brown was born 16 years after the passage of the 15th Amendment, which guaranteed equal rights for people of all races, and 79 years before the 1965 Voting Rights Act.

Job Corps graduate is 'thinking of the future'

MILWAUKEE — Joseph M. Harris, 20 joined the Job Corps to "get my mother off my back."

Now he has certificates of achelvement in welding and cooking and is an Army paratrooper bound for Germany.

"I've hanged," he said simply. "I've grown; I've learned to think about the future, which is something I'd never done before."

• • •

MR. HARRIS, a high school drop-out who is now equipped to enter the welding or cooking trades, said, "It's mostly a matter of wanting something bad enough."

Last April he graduated from the Ojibway Civilian Conservation Center on the Ottawa National Forest and enlisted almost immediately.

"Even now I haven't got it made, I've only proved that I can do it if I want to," he said. "I'm going to have to work twice as hard as whites to get the same opportunities; but even that's OK because it also means that I am going to be twice as good as they are.

"It's a sort of built in incentive, and I'll make it pay off."

Postage stamp honors Handy

NASHVILLE (UPI) — Gov. Buford Ellington said this week that a postage stamp honoring blues composer W.C. Handy will be issued as part of Memphis' sesquicentennial celebration next year.

Ellington said he was informed of the move by Postmaster Genral Marvin Watson.

• • •

MEMPHIS' 150th birthday celebration will feature a W. C. Handy memorial music festival next June to honor the "father of the blues."

Handy composed such tunes as "St. Louis Blues," "Memphis Blues," "Beale Street Blues," and "Nobody Knows the Trouble I've Seen."

Ellington said Handy's talents "will live forever through his music which is enjoyed by each succeeding generation."

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ADHESIVE BACKED United States postage stamps first went on sale July 1, 1847.

• • •

OKLAHOMA CITY has the only capitol in the world with a working oil well under it.

Writer's home now open to all

ATLANTA — The home of Joel Chandler Harris, creator of the fictional character Uncle Remus, has been ordered open to singhtseers of all races.

A Federal court here said that the home, which had previously barred all-black tourist groups, was violating the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

• • •

THE HARRIS home, Wren's Nest, which is one of Atlanta's best-known tourist attractions, came under the jurisdiction of the 1964 law when it moved some items interstate.

The Joel Chandler Harris Memorial Ass. contended it has the right to discriminate because it is a private group.

Young, Ashford out at Alcorn

LORMAN, Miss. — The coaching staff of Alcorn A and M College announced that Willie Young and Haywood Ashford will be lost for the season due to injuries received in the Grambling and Jackson State ball games, respectively.

Young was a sure-fire All American candidate this season. The 6' 4½", 272 pounder, a native of Jackson, Miss. was the best complete football player at the college.

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