WHEN YOU FINISH READING YOUR AFRO PASS IT ALONG TO A FRIEND

Virginia schools must integrate

HARRISONBURG Va. (NNPA) — Federal District Judge John Paul, in open court here Monday, blasted state officials and politicians for building up hostility to the Supreme Court decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools.

He told the Charlottesville School Board that "there has been no speed—deliberate or otherwise" in desegregating public schools in Virginia. The last two or three years, Judge Paul declared, "have been consumed by officers of the state government and politicians building up hostility."

He said the atmosphere was much more favorable to acceptance of integrated schools when it is "now," he remarked.

JUDGE PAUL made his observations near the end of the day's hearing on the petition of 33 colored students that they be ordered enrolled in white Charlottesville schools which are due to open Sept. 15. The opening orginally was scheduled for Sept. 2, but was postponed because of the pending suit.

The Charlottesville School Board, using its own assignment plan, has rejected the applications of all 33 colored students. The court heard testimony on each application.

Judge Paul originally ordered Charlottesville to desegregate its schools two years ago, but enforcement of the decree was stayed pending appeals.

A. B. Scott, attorney for the Virginia Pupil Placement Board, asked Judge Paul to dismiss the suit until that board was made a defendant. Authority to assign pupils to public schools was taken out of the hands of local school board by the Virginia General Assembly and vested in the state board.

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FEDERAL DISTRICT Judge Walter E. Hoffman has declared the Virginia Pupil Placement Act unconstitutional. Mr. Scott argued that it was still in effect until a court of last resort holds it is invalid. "I cannot accept your declaration," Judge Paul told him. "As far as this court is concerned, it has been declared unconstitutional."

Judge Paul asked if it were not true that the pupil placement board has never assigned a colored student to a white school "and has never given any reason whatsoever?"

Mr. Scott admitted that was true. Judge Paul then read from last year's hearing before him when Gov. J. Lindsay Almond, who was then the of State Attorney General, appeared in his court.

AT THAT TIME, Mr. Almond said he was going to advise the pupil placement board "that pupils will not be denied admission to public schools in any locality in Virginia for their failure to make direct application to the pupil placement board."

Charlottesville City Attorney John S. Battle Jr., devoted all of Monday to the 24 pupils who are seeking admission to white elementary schools.

Mr. Battle told Judge Paul that the primary consideration in assigning the students to the all-colored **Jefferson Elementary** School was because all lived within the same school attendance area. Judge Paul had observed in an earlier hearing that the area appeared to be gerrymandered.

Mr. Battle admitted that three of the 24 elementary school applicants were academically qualified to transfer to white schools. Five others were not tested because they were entering the first grade, Mr. Battle said.

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THE REMAINING 16 applicants were disqualified because their scores on achievement tests were too low for them to be transferred to white schools, Mr. Battle added.

Judge Paul reiterated his earlier statement that he felt that the proximity of an applicant to a school should be the main consideration in making assignments.

Girl dies of burns after dress fire

WASHINGTON

A 3-year-old SE girl died Thursday of second degree burns suffered when her dress caught afire while she was playing with matches.

Mary Frances Gregory, 200 block K St. SE, died of burns over half of her body in Casualty Hospital.

Her parents told police that she was burned late Tuesday at home.

Many could not get in court but enjoyed it

By ERNEST MATTHEWS

Though most of the 500 spectators did not get into the crowded U.S. Supreme Court room, they stood in line throughout the four-hour Little Rock School hearing.

The laughter they heard from the courtroom indicated that the Little Rock School Board did not have much of a case or was being made a fool of by the counsel for the Little Rock Seven in their effort to return to schools Monday.

General opinion expressed that unless the court ruled in the children's favor, "anything else that the court says will mean practically nothing."

This is the opinion of spectators like J. Ernest Wilkins assistant secretary of Labor and member of the Civil Rights Commission; Dr. Philip Y. Wyatt, president of the Virginia state branches of the NAACP; Lester Banks, executive secretary of the Virginia State Conference of branches of the NAACP; local leaders and lawyers.

Other key observers included Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP; Lester Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League; Gordon M. Tiffany, staff director of the President's Civil Rights Commission; and J.W. Storey, vice chairman of the commission.

The spectators line began at 10:55 p.m. Wednesday, when C. Till Matthews, Washington attorney, arrived at the court building. J Ohrenstein, Bob Harris, and John Deunree of the Washington Fellowship House arrived at 11 p.m.

Frank C. Carter, Brooklyn, N.Y. joined the group at 12:05 a.m., and they made themselves comfortable through a chilly night and until the courtroom opened at 11 a.m.

At high noon the nine justices in black robes took their seats and the second session of the extraordinary hearing got underway.

Whether or not the Little Rock School Board convinced the high court that it still needs 2½ years to "contemplate," is doubtful but at least the overflow spectators seemed to have enjoyed the irony and humor.

Richard C. Butler, counsel for the beleaguered school board had questions shot at him by the nine justices that had him stammering, stuttering and rubbing his hands in concentration.

Chief Justice Earl Warren twice asked Butler; "Am I to understand that the majority of the people of Arkansas oppose segregation of the races?"

"Yes, sir —O no, sir they are opposed to desegregation; I meant integration," he replied.

The courtroom's dignified silence broke with laughter.

For 2½ hours, Butler begged for a delay, not to work out an integration program, but because of the head-on clash between the Federal and state governments. "With the school board helplessly in the middle, unable to resolve the conflict."

"Isn't opposition engendered by the act of state officials?" asked Justice Frankfurter.

"Sir, there is a personal opinion," said Butler. "I prefer not to express mine."

The courtroom laughed again.

Chief Justice Warren asked that if the delay is granted would the state of Arkansas in the meantime, "pass other laws to frustrate the rights of the seven (colored) children."

"I don't know, Sir. I don't have all the answers.

Throughout Butler's argument all nine justices interrupted him with questions that literally put the schoolboard's counsel on the spot, drawing either stirs or snickers from the courtroom which is normally quiet and dignified with its tall pillars and maroon drapes.

Drama came with Thurgood Marshall's 20-minute argument that if the school board is granted a stay "there will be no further litigation nor lawyers to litigate."

"We don't have to worry about the colored children," he stressed, "they have been struggling for their rights for many years.

"The single issue is: whether or not the Federal District Court can delay integration plans that are already in operation because of a threat of violence."

Mr. Marshall asked the court to make it clear "that to even the politicians of Arkansas that the Constitution means what it says."

James Lee Rankin, solicitor general of the U.S. asked the court to "give these people the rights they have been entitled to for many years."

When the court adjourned at 4:05 p.m., Mr. Marshall and Mr. Rankin were rushed by photographers outside and herded before microphones and cameras while spectators applauded.

Butler and Virgil Blossom, Little Rock superintendent of schools came out without hardly being noticed.

Spectators see no decision from the court other than granting the Little Rock Seven their Constitutional rights to return to Central High School Monday for their second year.

First Virginia school closed

IN A NUTSHELL

- **Federal Judge Paul hits delaying tactics of politicians and state government in school crisis.**
- **Accuses Virginia of building up hostility against integration.**
- **Holds Virginia Pupil Placement Act unconstitutional.**

FRONT ROYAL, Va.—Warren County's only high school will be closed with the end of classes Friday, rather than admit 22 colored pupils.

The decision to padlock the school was announced by the school board after an emergency meeting Thursday. It gave the county the dubious distinction of being the first to shut down a public school under the state's massive resistance program.

The school closing announcement came a few hours after Federal Judge Simon E. Sobeloff refused to grant Warren county school officials a delay.

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WARREN COUNTY has no high school for colored children and they are sent at county expense to schools in adjoining counties. Many of the children have to travel from 30 to 50 miles a day.

The denial by the chief judge of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, in Baltimore, catapulted Warren County into the national limelight.

The county in the foothills of the Blue Ridge, had no integration problems two months ago when the pupils filed suit. Within that short space of time the county has moved to the forefront to became the first locality in the South to have an integrated school padlocked.

Other Virginia schools facing imminent closing are located in Norfolk, Charlottesville and Arlington.

—Supreme Court

(Continued from Page 1)

itself up defiantly against the Supreme Court and the Government, but right now, Governor Faubus is withholding his signature to six laws passed by the Arkansas legislature in special session.

Mr. Faubus is to sign the laws just as soon as the Supreme Court hears this case.

One of them takes the direction of Little Rock schools out of the hands of the school board and transfers it to the governor.

The other was aimed, Thurgood told the court, "at you know whom," (meaning the NAACP).

It would make it unlawful for any association to represent an individual who desired to claim his constitutional rights on school integration cases.

The judges looked astonished.

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SAID THE NAACP's top lawyer:

"Mr. Butler is only asking time in which Arkansas can circumvent the school integration, and muzzle lawyers and litigants so that they cannot get into the courts.

"Let's put aside the rights of colored children for a moment," said Thurgood. "It's the rights of white children that are in danger.

"Here should be no balancing of rights of one group against another's.

"Education means more than teaching of the three R's —It should mean teaching of all children to obey the law."

• • •

MR. MARSHALL took only 22 minutes to argue for the NAACP in his main statement.

The government's Mr. Rankin was carrying the ball and Arkansas' Butler couldn't get possession.

When the case is won, a wise lawyer would not argue further.

Thurgood declined the Court's offer of time to rebut the Solicitor General's argument.

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THE ELOQUENT Mr. Rankin took only 36 minutes to answer the 2½-hour pleadings of Arkansas' Butler.

He asked the Supreme Court to:

1. Affirm the order of the Court of Appeals returning the colored children to Little Rock's Central High School;

2. Reinstate the order of U.S. Judge Davies directing Central High School to readmit the colored children.

3. Make it effective upon receipt of the Supreme Court's order and before the Little Rock school opens.

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"THE CASE," he said, "involves maintenance of law not only in Arkansas, but through out the country.

"This court has said segregation in public schools is unconstitutional.

"Constitutional rights are present and personal.

"I have debated whether they can be postponed one moment, not how long they can be postponed.

"This court has said relief must be granted forthwith when proof is given to satisfy this court for a delay that action must be asked in good faith.

"Desegregation has gone ahead in the South.

"What is there in Arkansas that is different? The only element is lawlessness — a small group has decided to defy the law."

• • •

MR. RANKIN CONTINUED:

"Every policeman will watch this court to see what it says . . . when in his community he has to enforce laws people do not like.

"The Little Rock School Board has said the State of Arkansas and the Federal Government are equal sovereignties. Let them fight it out.

Virginia county told to mix schools loses plea for delay

U.S. Circuit Court Judge Simon E. Sobeloff refused to grant a stay here Thursday on a Federal Court judge's order to begin immediate integration in a Warren County, Va., high school.

The county school board was ordered last Monday to integrate its lone high school.

In issuing the order, Judge John Paul of the U.S. District Court told the board: "There has been no speed, deliberate or otherwise, in integrating schools in Virginia."

Requesting the stay, pending a further decision on an appeal, were A. S. Harrison and Robert D. McIlwaine, Virginia's Attorney General and assistant Attorney General, and William J. Phillips, representing the Warren County school board.

Oliver W. Hill, attorney, appeared on behalf of the NAACP.

• • •

THE ATTORNEYS requesting the stay contended that the order for immediate integration was in violation of the Supreme Court's order of "deliberate speed."

In opposing this argument, Mr. Hill stated:

"The idea persists in Virginia that there can be no integration until each particular community gets integration that covers them.

"It wouldn't do any good to give them (Warren County) a year. We would have to follow the same procedures."

Mr. Hill stated that the Commonwealth of Virginia was sparking the opposition to school integration, and was holding a hammer over the heads of communities to prevent them from taking any voluntary action.

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PRIOR TO denying the stay, Judge Sobeloff asked the representative attorneys whether the Warren County school board would be willing to accept applications from colored students for the school year, 1959-60.

Mr. Phillips told him integration had not even been considered in Warren County, because the school board "had not had the time."

Judge Sobeloff did not get a direct answer to the question.

The Warren County High School is scheduled to open on Monday.

IN ADDITION to Warren County, seven other Virginia areas are faced with Federal court suits to integrate schools.

All told, some 244 applications from colored children in five localities have been filed for admission to 23 state schools.

A brief breakdown on the integration status in Virginia follows:

ARLINGTON: Pending a ruling, expected to be handed down soon on the admission of 20 colored pupils to new schools, Arlington continues to operate on a segregated basis. U.S. District Judge Albert Bryan will decide the matter.

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ALEXANDRIA: A date has yet to be set on a hearing for 14 pupils seeking admission to new schools.

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CHARLOTTESVILLE: Under court orders to integrate this month, Charlottesville drafted a local pupil assignment plan. District Judge Paul has ordered 12 pupils immediately admitted to schools, previously attended by only white students.

Some 22 colored pupils have applied for admission to four schools. Under a plan by City Attorney John S. Battle Jr., Charlottesville is eyeing the possibility of joining the city's five grammar schools heretofore attended by white and one elementary school attended by colored into six geographical units to stave off integration.

UNDER THE plan a colored child, even though he lived in a predominantly white district, would be forced to attend a colored school.

In addition, the plan sets up a five-man committee to interview pupils applying for admission to schools attended by another race.

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NORFOLK: The Norfolk School Board said it would obey the court order if any conflict between that and state law arose. Seventeen pupils, under support of U.S. District Judge Hoffman, have been tentatively assigned to schools by the school board.

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NEWPORT NEWS: Ten pupils have applied for admission to new schools here. A hearing on their motions is set for Nov. 28.

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RICHMOND: Hearings have been conducted on the plea of six colored pupils to enroll in schools here. Case was taken under advisement.

There are 30 white and 24 colored schools in Richmond, with colored pupils expected to compromise about half the city's total enrollment this year.

In July, for the first time since the Supreme Court handed down its desegregation decree, colored children applied for admission to schools in Richmond.

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PRINCE EDWARD: Under a ruling of District Judge Hutcheson, with appellate action expected, no integration will begin here until 1965.

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ON THE COLLEGE LEVEL in Virginia, colored students have been in former white schools since 1950.

The University of Virginia, the College of William and Mary, the Medical College of Virginia, the Richmond Professional Institute and the Virginia Polytechnic Institute have long admitted colored students.

The University of Virginia Law School at Charlottesville has also admitted a colored student.

Solicitor General Rankin said the government came to court to ask it promptly to affirm the Court of Appeals, reinstate the order of Federal Judge Ronald N. Davie.

He asked the court to make it the judgment, or order of this court in such form that it will be effective without the problem of mandate or other procedures upon notice to the parties so that the action will be notice to all interested parties at the earliest possible date and certainly before school opens on Sept. 15."

He further said the Little Rock case as he told the court on Aug. 28 "involved the question of maintenance of law and order," not only in Little Rock and Arkansas but throughout the country.

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THE DECISION in the school segregation cases as the government interprets and understands it, Mr. Rankin said, "is quite different from what was related to the court by counsel for the school district.

"This court said that segregation in public school systems maintained by the state is unconstitutional.

"It thereby declares it is a constitutional right of people not to be segregated by reason of race in the attendance of the public schools.

"Now a constitutional right is what we regard in this country as the most precious right of the legal rights we have, because it is declared in our basic document creating the union.

Constitutional rights are present and personal rights and should not be suspended, he said.

Referring to the delay granted by Lemley, Rankin said:

"IT WAS greatly disturbing.

"I for one was greatly disturbed about whether there could be a postponement for one moment of a present and personal right.

"It was said here from time to time if you, just leave us alone we can handle this problem ourselves. Just give us time. The court rejected that argument.

• • •

"THE SAME argument was made at the time of relief. The court rejected again, but the court said the principle you must consider in this matter is this relief must be given forthwith unless there are equitable factors which you with the burden of proof can show justifies some delay of this Constitutional right.

"But the principle is you are entitled to the right forthwith unless there is proof that satisfies the court there has to be a delay and that delay should be the shortest possible time to give the people the rights they have been entitled to for many years."

—High Court

(Continued from Page 1)

gration in public schools.

"Do you believe that this court should, in deciding this case, clarify the things you think are now obscure in the minds of the involved people in Arkansas, that will take the place of delay or do you seek delay in preference to clarification?" Chief Justice Warren asked Butler:

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"WE SEEK clarification, but we say to make that clarification effective and keep our public school system intact, we must also have a delay to do it," the school board lawyer replied.

"Will you say no matter how clear this court might resolve the issues that are involved in this case you still insist upon your delay of 2½ years?" Justice Warren asked.

"Yes sir," Butler replied.

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BUTLER ASKED the court to send the case back to the lower court, with instructions that integration be delayed until the "conflict between the federal government and the state of Arkansas is settled," and an effective plan of enforcement is presented and appears to have a reasonable chance of enforcement.

Answering this argument, Marshall told the court that the single issue in the case was whether or not a Federal District Court can delay a desegregation plan already in progress, solely because of violence and threats of violence.

The decision of the Court of Appeals reversing Judge Harry J. Lemley, Marshall said, should be "affirmed in such a fashion as to make it clear to the politicians in Arkansas that Article VI of the Constitution means what it says."

Article VI of the Constitution makes Federal law supreme.

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MARSHALL also told the court that "The battle between the sovereignties was decided when the Constitution was adopted."

He said: "It is one thing for a politician in the state to argue or a political officer in the state to argue the disagreement with the Supreme Court, or the doubt of the power or authority of the Supreme Court.

"It is another thing for a lawyer to stand up in this court and argue that there is any doubt about it," the NAACP counsel said referring to Mr. Butler's argument.

Marshall brought forth the batch of bills the Arkansas General Assembly recently passed.

He pointed out that Butler had said he was not sure what was in these bills.

Marshall said the provisions of one of these bills in which the General Assembly declared that the people of Arkansas were opposed to forcible inte-

Mr. Worthy's attorneys, after the Government requested the action.

Since Mr. Worthy appealed for renewal of his passport, the Supreme Court has ruled that the State Department exercised authority it never possessed in denying passports to law abiding American citizens.

Under this ruling, singer Paul Robeson, denied a passport nine years due to his alleged Communist affiliations, was granted freedom to travel abroad with a visa.

William M. Kunstler, an attorney appointed by the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), earlier sued Secretary of State John Foster Dulles in the case to force the renewal of Mr. Worthy's passport.

Bill Worthy's passport case action is delayed

WASHINGTON

A motion for summary judgement filed in U.S. District Court here in order to gain a passport for special AFRO correspondent William Worthy, was temporarily adjourned last week until Sept. 22.

Mr. Worthy was refused renewal of his passport after he visited Communist China in December, 1956 against the wishes of the State Department.

His appeal for renewal of his passport was left suspended in air for more than a year. Last March, however, the Board of Passport Appeals upheld the refusal of the department.

• • •

THE TEMPORARY adjournment of the summary judgement was granted by a Federal judge over violent opposition by

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Suspect viewed by victim shot on boat

A suspect in a shooting that sent 1,200 passengers aboard an excursion boat running for shelter last weekend, was taken to Wilmington, Del., Wednesday for identification.

The suspect was taken to the bedside of Calvin Jones, 27, of the 1400 block N. Parrish St.

Mr. Jones, who was partially paralyzed as a result of the shooting aboard the Bay Belle last Sunday, is in critical condition at the Delaware Hospital.

At AFRO presstime, no charges had been filed against the suspect.

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MR. JONES was shot in the neck by an unknown gunman who escaped from the boat unnoticed as passengers milled around the wounded man.

Jones has been given a 50-50 chance for survival.

The shooting occurred as the boat was nearing Chesapeake City loaded with weekend pleasure seekers.

The passengers were on an excursion sponsored by the Pythians according to witnesses.

One passenger, Mrs. Rosa Anders, 34, of the first block N. Calhoun St., was struck on the leg by one of the ricocheting bullets, police said.

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STATE POLICE said that when they boarded the ship on the Eastern Shore, no one would admit having been the gunman.

After the injured man was removed from the boat at Chesapeake City, passengers were taken to Tolchester Beach where an investigation was made by State Police from the Conowingo Barracks, and officials from the Cecil county State's Attorney's office and the sheriff's office.

The boarding party was accompanied by state troopers from Easton, Md.

When the Bay Belle docked in Baltimore, more than 25 patrolmen met the ship at the foot of Broadway.

THE SHOOTING marked the second time in as many weeks that a near riot has broken out on the excursion boat.

Two weeks ago a fight occurred on board near Sparrows Point.

Following that disturbance, 100 policemen were at the dock to meet the ship to assist the ten officers who were already on board.

$11,000-keg theft nets 2-year term

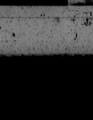
Rufus M. Howerton, 28, 600 block W. Mosher St., was sentenced in Federal Court, Wednesday to two years in prison, for the theft of 231 aluminum barrels from the U.S. Army post at Fort Meade.

John R. Hargrove, deputy U.S. attorney, told Chief Judge Roszel C. Thomsen that the barrels were valued at approximately $11,000.

According to testimony produced by Mr. Hargrove, Mr. Howerton made four trips to the post for the barrels.

A blond man, Jack Gartner, charged with Mr. Howerton in the theft of Government property, was acquitted.

Poly grad goes to Ohio school



Mr. Malloy

Walter Malloy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Malloy, Sr., 1911 Braddish Ave., has successfully completed the requirements for admission to Capital University, Columbus, Ohio, according to an announcement by James P. Schultz, director of admissions. Mr. Mallow will be entered in the pre-engineering curriculum.

Walter was graduated from Baltimore Polytechnic Institute where he participated in track and football.

Narcotics defendant is freed

"It is against all reasoning of justice to hold a man in jail since June 6, when he was entitled to a speedy trial, solely because a witness needed in another case was not ready."

State Senator Harry A. Cole was speaking in Criminal Court Wednesday against further postponement of a narcotics trial of a client, who was acquitted the next day in court.

The accused man, James Smith, 1400 block Parrish St., charged with conspiring to violate the narcotics laws, was acquitted by a jury, on a directed not guilty verdict, requested by Senator Cole and ordered by Judge Anselm Sodaro.

• • •

TRIAL OF HIS CASE, previously scheduled for trial on August 13, had first been postponed at the request of Norman Polski, assistant state's attorney.

Mr. Polski said then he wished to try a series of narcotics cases in a certain order.

Mr. Smith, according to testimony, was arrested in his home, after a known narcotics user had told police he had attempted to make a purchase from him.

No narcotics were found in his home.

—Chuch Richards

(Continued from Page 1)

and I talked with them and told them it was not a willful evasion of income tax, just a mistake in addition, and I though; they were working it out.

"Yesterday (Tuesday) was the first time I heard from them in two years.

"I'm no income tax evader. I want to be a law-abiding citizen and pay my taxes like everybody else.

"The discrepancy was caused by a mistake."

• • •

THE INDICTMENT, which will be prosecuted by William J. Evans, assistant U.S. attorney, lists the following alleged discrepancies in Mr. Richardson's income tax reports:

	Reported	Actual	Tax Paid	Tax Due
	$6,390.76	$13,302.27	$1,306.38	$2,963.68
1953	$5,833.27	$9,628.17	$ 759.32	$1,684.38
1954	$4,552.95	$9,587.10	$ 901.50	$2,092.68
1955	$9,453.90	$13,300.10	$2,807.83	$3,556.04
Totals	$26,230.90	$45,818.04	$5,775.03	$10,297.08

Oct. 14, date for Powell tax trial

NEW YORK — Judge David M. Edelstein scheduled October 14 as the date for the hearing in United States District Court of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Harlem Democrat, of tax-evasion charges.

The Congressman was indicted May 8 on charges involving evasion of approximately $3,000 in taxes for 1952 in a joint return listing his wife, Hazel Scott. Miss Scott is not a defendant.

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—Boys find body

(Continued from Page 1)

ing the expressions of disappointment on the faces of his less fortunate comrades.

"Ah, you just snagged a rock" chided his companion noting the difficulty with which he tried to disentangle his line but the next second the faces of all three were transformed into horror when they saw that what was holding the line was a human body, floating toward the surface.

The boys raced to notify the police and as the screaming sirens announced their approach the turbulent waters seemed to subside again comforted by the knowledge that the ugly secret was a secret no more.

The boys, Michael Brown, nine, 248 Kenilworth Avenue, N.E. Ellsworth Chapman, seven, 242 Kenilworth Avenue N.E. and Louis Towler, ten, 343 Clay Street, N.E. stood wild eyed as they saw their afternoon of fun converted into a tragic experience which would touch off one of the city's most exciting mysteries since the unsolved slaying of 11-year-old Valerie Denece Lee rocked the Northeast sector more than a year ago.

• • •

POLICE RECOVERED the pajama clad lifeless body of a woman to whose legs were tied a block of cement intended to hold her on the river bottom forever and convert into just another statistic on the missing person's list. But the river through the aid of the boys had turned stool pigeon.

The unidentified body was carried to the morgue.

Far removed from the scene John E. Sulhoff, superintendent of the International Bank Building in the 1800 block H Street, NW thumbed through his morning paper and his eye caught the story about a woman's body being found in the river. He merely glanced at it turned quickly to the sports pages and was busy checking the latest scores when suddenly a bell seemed to ring in his head.

He turned back and reread the description of the woman. Yes, the details seemed to tally. This sounded very much like the body could be that of Mrs. Ruth Reeves, a night elevator operator who had not shown up for several days. What pricked Sulhoff's curiosity was the fact that during the whole eight years Mrs. Reeves had been an employee she had never been late or absent without calling in. He just felt something had to be wrong. He called the police who invited him over to view the body.

"That's Ruth", he said giving the police all the information he knew about her home and family life which was very scant, but enough to set the authorities off on a trail which might eventually lead to her slayer.

• • •

DOWN AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS Capt. Lawrence Hartnett, of the Homicide Squad, who had run across many a tough one in his time, leaned back his hat and scratched his head as he eyed a photograph he had recovered from the victim's grimy room in apartment at 206 34th Street S. E.

The picture showed her smiling between two male companions all in a happy mood apparently on her front lawn. He pondered the picture carefully certain that one or the other or both men were responsible for her death. But which one.

Sticking a stogie in his mouth, he brushed off the reporters, who pounded him with questions with a brusk "Nothing new yet" and dashed back to the neighborhood armed with the photograph which he showed to neighbors and acquaintances.

Yes, they recognized one of the men. He was a frequent visitor to the home. They remembered him her regular boyfriend. The other man they did not know. Cap. Hartnett concentrated on the "boyfriend."

• • •

TUESDAY NIGHT, 40-odd hours after the boys had made their grizzly discovery Philmore Clark, a 42-year-old government carpenter entered his rooming house in the 300 block of C. Street N.E. adjusted the lock on his door and turned on the lights.

There was a loud banging on the door accompanied by a command to open up. "It's the police!"

Clark went along quietly. He admitted to police that he had lived with and supported Mrs. Reeves, who was separat from her husband for four years. They had had a misunderstanding and now they were living apart. He denied he was responsible for or knew anything about her slaying.

Police claim they are holding him on an "Accumulation of Evidence" which will be revealed in due time, Clark is the father of five children, some of them just adults. The age of the three little boys whose fishing spree led to his involvement in the city's most bizarre homicide of the current year.

What is a good job?

A Morgan College student working his way through Morgan told the AFRO he has a good job this week.

He gets room, board and $15 a week (he emphasized room with television) for serving dinner daily, clearing the table and putting the dishes in a dishwasher, serving occasional parties when his employer entertains, attending to the lawn and odd jobs.

ANOTHER MORGAN student earns $1 and hour for 40 hours a week as a janitor, no meals nor board. He considers his a good job.

What is a good job? Maybe other students would like to tell the AFRO.

Any who would, may write to "What Is A Good Job?, care of the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers, 628 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore 1.

Pastor's son pleads innocent

Eugene T. Groves, Jr., 22, son of the Rev. Eugene T. Groves, Sr., pleaded not guilty Monday, when arraigned in Criminal Court on a second robbery charge.

He is accused in this charge of robbing Lee D. Babb, 2700 block E. Hoffman St., of $46 on August 11.

Mr. Groves is also awaiting trial on a charge of robbing Mrs. Irene Vicky Fowlkes, 700 block Sterling St., of a pocketbook and $42.63 on July 18.

John Chishlom, 20, 400 block Aisquith St., is charged with him in the latter case.

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Administrators named for estates

Mrs. Elizabeth Rawlings of 1810 N. Ellamont St. has been named administratrix of the estate of her daughter, Mrs. Bettie B. Ward, who died here Jan. 30.

Charles G. Cooper will administer the estate of Mrs. Mabel Keating, who died on June 22.

Mrs. Keating's survivors are her son, Avon S. Davage of 1215 N. Ellwood Ave. and her daughter, Mrs. Mabel Bacon of 901 Bentalou St.

Her estate amounts to approximately $1,000, and debts include a funeral bill of $837.

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