Provident served 36,000 patients

1954 budget is $689,000; building nearly completed

It cost $644,849 in the year 1953 to operate Provident hospital.

These are the figures given in the report of Administrator John L. Procope for the year ending December 31 last.

Just 10 years ago, the hospital's operating budget was $169,000.

$41,256 Deficit

Income this year was $603,592, leaving a deficit of $41,256. The accumulated deficit for the past 3 years is $98,000. Unpaid accounts due the hospital from patients total $100,000.

The Community Chest contribution, which was $19,000 in 1944, increased to $119,000 for 1953 and will be $138,00 for 1954.

Provident served 30,151 patients in 1952 and 36,282 in 1953.

1,281 Operations

There were 1,281 surgical operations (almost at the rate of 4 each weekday), 5,900 X-ray examinations, 65,000 laboratory examinations, and 2,000 prescriptions during the year.

There were also 1,367 babies born in the hospital, 14,414 emergency and accident visits, 11,942 clinic visits, and 4,045 patients were admitted to the hospital.

Mr. Procope describes the year 1953 as the year of decision for Provident and as a trial run under its program which reorganized the medical staff and made an improvement in the quality of work and number of persons served.

Improvements

The building program nearly completed adds 12 semi-private beds, an additional elevator, a fireproof stairway, an autopsy room and morgue and a new laundry.

Also a fire sprinkling system throughout the main building, new equipment, renovation of kitchen and refrigeration room, several lavatories and washrooms on all floors.

In addition to providing this medical care for its patients, Mr. Procope says, it furnishes a place for work and research by the colored physicians of the city, a place to which he can send his private patients.

This is the only hospital in which the colored doctor has full staff membership and privileges.

Internes and Nurses

"It serves as a training ground for colored graduates as interns and a training school for nurses. Nearly all the colored nurses in Baltimore are educated at Provident.

"It also provides a place where the colored patient, who is able to pay, may get privacy and the privileges of choosing his physician.

$17.46 A Day

It costs Provident $17.46 a day per patient to operate the hospital.

Its per diem patients income is only $13.12, so that it operates at a deficit of $4.34 a day for each patient served.

This is the problem which the hospital must meet. Mr. Procope says, as its major objective.

Improvements are expected through greater utilization of beds and a tightening of credit policies in the light of the large proportion of uncollected bills of discharged patients; the increased subsidy this year awarded by the Community Chest and other economies.

Free Work

The financial picture which we find ourselves, Mr. Procope says, is tied closely to the social pattern of segregation under which we must operate.

"The patients we see belong to one economic group which has been accustomed to various degrees of free service. The idea of paying for medical care is foreign and repugnant to many.

"The truth of this statement is reflected in the high proportion of free work which we are forced to accept.

Future of Provident

Mr. Procope asked the question:

"It is Baltimore's destiny, to continue, Provident as a private voluntary non profit hospital?

"If so, there must be found a way to meet the inevitable deficit.

"On the other hand, in the light of the economic quality of the persons served by Provident and the apparent inability of this group to satisfy the financial requirements of the institution, should we not cast our thoughts and thrust toward some area of Governmental support?

City, State or Federal

"Our preference should, no doubt, be to continue to operate our institution as a voluntary non-profit hospital, privately supported by our patients and the public.

"The actual fact is that the support from these sources remain inadequate to meet the needs of the growing institution."

Segregation

"We look to the day when segregation will be a thing of the past, but the changing pattern of segregation has its affect on the economy of our hospital.

"In the last few years, several of the smaller Baltimore hospitals have opened their doors and have made bids for the admission of colored patients, particularly the service patient.

"We understand some of these hospitals are considering admitting some colored physicians to staff privileges.

"These are moves in the direction of enlightenment and we applaud them.

"Because the colored group as a whole has a status of second class citizenship, poorly housed, has low paying jobs and is among the first fired when recession sets in, he has provided a lush sort of clinical material for the medical training program of those hospitals and medical schools.

Blue Cross

"Patients covered by Blue Cross and other insurance contracts average 45 per cent to 50 per cent in Baltimore hospitals.

"At Provident it is now 22 per cent, an increase from seven per cent in 1947.

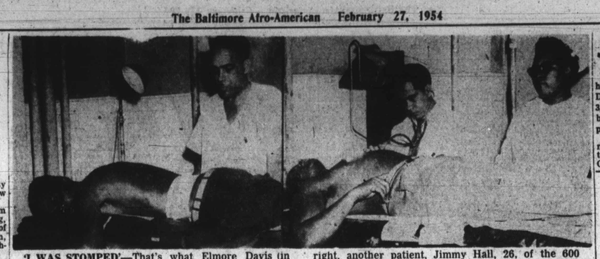
"Because some hospitals put great emphasis on the need of this clinical material, frequently Provident is told that patients are admitted to these other hospitals for fees which are less than we can quote to a patient."

Filipino Doctors

Provident has met some of the deficiencies of the house staff through the securing of internes from the Philippine Islands.

Speaking of the relatively high contribution of the Community Fund to Provident, Mr. Procope says, "the disproportionate size of our subsidy is to a degree one of the costs to the community for the luxury of segregation."

"Let our planning of the future be for a hospital equipped to serve all people. To serve all people, and be served by all. A fully integrated institution in Northwest Baltimore."



"I WAS STOMPED"—That's what Elmore Davis (in photo at left) told Lawrence Kirk, orderly at Provident hospital, when he reported there Sunday morning for treatment. Mr. Davis said two unidentified men beat him near his home in the 500 block Robert st. At right, another patient, Jimmy Hall, 26, of the 600 block N. Carey st., was treated same morning for stab wound of the chest. Attending him are Dr. Gorg Leyno and Mrs. Sally Cherry.

NOT QUICK ENOUGH — Mrs. Rosalie Stanton, 30, of the 2200 block Etting st., was treated at Provident hospital early Sunday morning for lacerations of the face. She told attendants that she was reportedly struck by her husband when she didn't open the door "fast enough." Treating Mrs. Stanton is Mrs. Camilla Bruton.

Announce plan for Sellers, and Turner Homes tenants

The Baltimore County Commissioners have announced a plan to provide housing for more than 400 tenants faced with eviction from the Sellers and Turner public housing porjects in Turner Station.

Both of the projects are comprised of temporary barracks-like structures, erected during the critical war years.

Under the new arrangement, the tenants living in Turner Homes would be moved to the Sellers housing project.

Turner Homes would then be dismantled.

County officials would not confirm or deny the statement, but it is also believed that a private contractor would then erect homes on the ground presently occupied by Turner Homes.

Project Half-Vacant

Neither of the projects is fully occupied. Just about half of the homes in each is boarded up and padlocked.

Tenants who formerly lived in those homes moved out shortly after the first eviction notices were issued in 1952.

Michael Birmingham, president of the County Commissioners, and Carroll Royston, county solicitor, arranged details of the new plan.

The 12th District Democratic club has sparked the fight to obtain housing for the "displaced" tenants.

It was through intervention of the political club that Mr. Birmingham became interested in finding a solution to the problem.

Md. airman bound for duty in Korea

PARKS AIR FORCE BASE, Calif.—A/2C William Murray, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Murray, Route 1, Glen Burnie, Md., was processed with the 2349th Personnel Processing Group enroute to Korea, recently.

Prior to his shipment to the Far East, Airman Murray was stationed at Truax Field, Madison, Wis.

He enlisted in the Air Force in April, 1952.

Senator John Butler schedules TV talk

Continuing his bi-weekly television reports to the people of Maryland, Senator John Butler will appear on Baltimore's Station WBAL-TV, Channel 11, Sunday, at 2:15 p.m.

The Senator anticipates that this program will be devoted to the controversial issues which have been, and will be, deliberated by the Senate during the current session. He will also answer questions on government which Marylanders have sent to him.

Joint Lenten service

Union Lenten Services, will be held on Ash Wednesday, First Day of Lent Wednesday, March 3, at 8 p.m., at the Grace Presbyterian church, Etting and Dolphin sts.

Participating churches and ministers are: Grace Presbyterian, the Rev. Robert Newbold Cherry Hill Presbyterian, the Rev. Edgar Ward; Knox Presbyterian, the Rev. H. Octavius Graham; New Life Presbyterian, the Rev. Harold G. Nixon; Madison Presbyterian, the Rev. Reginald Daniels. The choir of Grace church will sing. The Rev. Mr. Ward will deliver the message.

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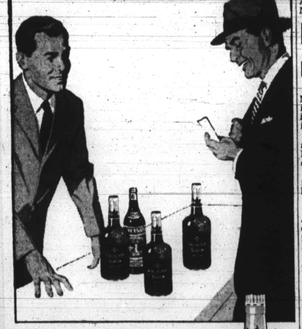

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Elks initiate new members

The Monumental Elks Lodge No. 3 held a ceremony Sunday in which 75 persons were either initated as new members or reinstated in the lodge.

Lloyal Randolph, exalted ruler and grand trustee, and Charles Dorsey, grand district deputy officiated.

The lodge is in the midst of a membership drive which will last until April 30.

Reduced Fees

Grand Exalted Ruler Robert Johnson gave the lodge special disposition to conduct the campaign which features reduced initiation fees.

Similar drives are being conducted throughout the state of Maryland in other lodges.

The Monumental Elks have also embarked on a new program under their new leadership. It aims to bring the lodge closer to the community.

NAACP meeting to hear Jackson

The Balnew-Sparrows Point branch holds its annual mass meeting and membership drive Sunday.

The meeting, at the New Shiloh Baptist church in Turner Station, will begin at 5 p. m. The Rev. James A. Everett is pastor.

Dr. Reid Jackson, of the AFRO-AMERICAN editorial department will be the principal speaker. Music will be furnished by the Sollers Point high school chorus.

Henry H. Allmond is president of the NAACP branch.

One hurt in wreck with BTC vehicle

In a collision with a BTC street car at Eden and Gay sts. Wednesday, James Yarborough of the 1608 N. Guilford st., sustained injuries to his right hand and knee.

Treated at Johns Hopkins hospital and released, Mr. Yarbough was a passenger in a truck driven by J. W. Douglas of 610 N. Maderia st.

The vehicle was owned by the Baltimore Oxygen co. Passengers on the streetcar driven by Ben H. Richardson of 2105 W. Mulberry st., were uninjured.

Released in bond on assault charge

FREDERICK, Md.—John C. Lee of the Lincoln Apartments, has been released in $2,500 bond on a charge of assault with intent to criminally attack a five-year-old child.

Mr. Lee was arrested early in February by city police. His case is to be considered by the current grnd jury.

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Jim Crow's Last Stand

Summerton, S.C.

On Saturdays, the town of Summerton, S.C., becomes a bustling community when hundreds of farmers in the surrounding areas come to town to shop, visit relatives, and gossip a bit. Reporter Rowan and Photographer Cross visited Summerton on a typical Saturday to talk to the people. What they learned is in this installment.

Tuesday In Your AFRO Magazine Section

Part 8

Of a series of 11 articles dealing with the situations behind the five school segregation cases now pending before the U. S. Supreme Court.

"They're Still Fighting"

When residents of Summerton, S.C., signed a petition asking for equal school facilities, eight school teachers lost their jobs, mortgages were foreclosed and threats were made. Despite all this—they're still fighting for the end of segregation.

Don't Miss This Installment!

DEFIES M'CARTHY — Arthur L. Owens gesticulates angrily during Senator McCarthy's subcommittee hearing at Albany, N.Y., into subversion at General Electric's Schenectady plant. Owens was one of six GE workers dubbed members of the Communist party by former FBI informer, all of whom refused to testify, citing the Fifth Amendment.

—McCarthy

(Continued from Page 1)

dues paying member of the Northeast Branch of the Communist Party and of the Frederick Douglas branch of the Party.

McCarthy has claimed that she was employed in a code room of the Pentagon handling secret messages. The Army has stated that Mrs. Moss was never in a Pentagon code room.

Jackson Differs

A colloquy occurred between McCarthy and Jackson during the exchange, and Jackson insisted that McCarthy had implied that Hayes was a Communist lawyer.

Hayes said it definitely was not true that he is a Communist lawyer.

McCarthy then said he was not implying that Hayes was, that, on the contrary, he was implying that he was not—at least not to his knowledge.

Hayes then told McCarthy that his knowledge was correct and that it is entirely supportable that he is not a Communist lawyer.

When Jackson objected to McCarthy's phrasing of his remark, McCarthy turned on him angrily.

"You go ahead, Mr. Jackson, if you like, and protect the Communist lawyers that have appeared before this committee.

"You now object to my questions, but if you had been sitting with us the past four months, you would know more about what these lawyers are like."

"I think your statement is uncalled for," Jackson replied. "The inference of that question was that Mr. Hayes was a Communist."

It was then that Mr. Hayes chimed in, "That is definitely untrue."

"I did not so interpret it," Mr. Hayes told NNPA after the hearing Wednesday, "but when Senator Jackson raised the issue, I then responded by saying that I had not gotten that implication and if it carried any such implication, I resented it."

Bad Feeling Exists

The exchange between McCarthy and Jackson was probably due to ill feeling between him and the Democratic candidates of the Senate Permanent Investigating subcommittee, who quit in a huff over McCarthy's insisting that as subcommittee chairman he had full and complete power to hire and fire.

Democratic members had returned to the subcommittee only Tuesday when the inquiry was begun into the case of Mrs. Moss, a Signal Corps employee.

McCarthy talked Mrs. Moss out of testifying when she took the stand Wednesday morning. McCarthy insisted that she looked too ill to testify. Besides, he said that secret testimony had already established her as a Communist party member, and if she denied it publicly, he would cite her for perjury.

In a magnanimous mood, McCarthy said he did not want to send a sick woman to jail.

Another Viewpoint

Observers who are familiar with McCarthy's devious methods, however, took another view of his advice to Mrs. Moss not to testify. They were quick to assert that he did not want her to spread onto the record her denial of any affiliation with the Communist party prior to the scheduled appearance of Secretary of the Army Robert T. Stevens before the committee on Thursday. Mr. Stevens' appearance later was cancelled.

Stevens has clashed with McCarthy over what he called the "unwarranted treatment" of Army officers called to answer questions on the Army's handling of Communists. The Army Secretary ordered Army personnel not to appear in response to subpenas from the committee.

After Mrs. Moss, clerk in the Army Communications section, was sent from the room where the hearing was being held, she wept in the cold marble corridor of the Senate Office Building.

Apparently the ordeal through which she has been going was too much for her, and Hayes, after conferring with her 23-year-old son, who sought to comfort her, told the committee that Mrs. Moss did not feel able to go ahead with her testimony.

Named By Agent

Mrs. Moss has denied informally that she is or ever was a member of the Communist party. A cursory investigation does not show that she ever was, despite the damaging testimony of Mrs. Mary Stalcup Markward, a former FBI undercover agent.

Apparently the case against her is based on the assumption that she was a Communist member because, for a two-week period, she lived in the home of a Mrs. Hattie Griffith, whom Mrs. Markward identified as a Communist.

The charge against her also is apparently based on the assumption that she is a Communist because the Daily Worker was sent to her for a period of five or six months.

But there is no evidence that she subscribed for the paper. And even McCarthy himself, in open hearing Wednesday, admitted that he reads the Daily Worker, as do hundreds of other Washingtonians, who simply want to know what the Communist party policy is.

She did not seek the protection of the Fifth Amendment then and she has made it plain that she will not seek it before the committee when it meets.

Didn't Pay For Paper

NNPA learned that when a collector called on Mrs. Moss for payment for the paper, she told him she did not want the paper, had not subscribed for it, was not going to pay for it, and he could call back the next day and see her husband. NNPA was told that was the end of that.

In her testimony concerning Mrs. Moss, Mrs. Markward, who is now a housewife, said that as an FBI undercover agent she joined the Communist party in May, 1935, and was active in it through October, 1949.

She testified that she was named press director of the Northeast Club of the Communist party in October, 1943 and later was elected chairman of that club and held various other official positions in the party before she quit.

While she was a member of the party, she said, she was in a position to know the names of other members and reported those names to the FBI, including such pertinent information as their party-book number, type of employment they had, age, race, unions and other mass organizations to which they belonged, and a detailed description of the party members.

Served As Official

From 1944 through 1946, Mrs. Markward said, she had access to the addresses and telephone numbers of party members. After 1946, she testified, the Communist party tightened its security and ceased to keep lists of names and addresses.

About 1944 when the Communist party changed to the Communist Political Association, Mrs. Markward said, she was elected to the City Committee and elected treasurer and membership director of that committee. While she was treasurer, she said, members paid their dues directly to her.

After the Communist party was reformed, and the membership was broken down into smaller cells or clubs, she said she got most of the dues from the secretary or another officer of the club.

Questions And Answers

Portions of her testimony concerning Mrs. Moss follow:

McCARTHY: I wonder if you would tell us now whether or not early in 1944 you gave reports to the FBI on Annie Lee Moss.

A. I did.

McCARTHY: Would you tell us what you told the FBI in those reports?

A. I recall, sir, that I had a woman by the name of Annie Lee Moss on the list of card-carrying, dues-paying members of the Northeast Club, and at that period in the history of the Community party detailed lists were kept.

McCARTHY: Was Annie Lee Moss a member of the Communist party?

A. She was.

Didn't Handle Funds

McCARTHY: You collected dues from Annie Lee Moss?

A. I was not specifically the dues collector at that point. I was the chairman of the club I had overall responsibility for dues collection, but I was not actually handling funds.

McCARTHY: There is no doubt in your mind that she was a full-fledged member of the Communist party?

A. Absolutely not.

McCARTHY: And you reported that in detail to the FBI from time to time?

A. I did.

Was Cafe Worker

McCarthy suggested that committee counsel read into the record the job description of Mrs. Moss, but Senator John L. McClellan, (Dem., Ark.), asked that it first be established whether Annie Lee Moss who is now employed in the Government is the same Annie Lee Moss who was a Communist.

McCARTHY: I think that is a good idea. What was the address of the Annie Lee Moss that we have been discussing?

MRS. MARKWARD: My recollection is that she had several addresses, all of them in the area of Second and F streets northwest.

Q. What was her occupation?

A. She was a cafeteria worker.

Q. Where dis she work at that time?

A. In the Pentagon.

McCarthy asked the committee staff whether they had checked to determine that Annie Lee Moss was now employed in the Army Signal Corps, whether she had been working in the cafeteria, and whether her address had been checked.

FRANCIS P. CARR, executive director: Yes, sir, we have. From the records of her employment with the Army, it is reflected that she lived at 525½ Second st. sw. during the period from November, 1942 to June, 1943, and was a cafeteria worker.

McCARTHY: Am I correct in this that she was suddenly promoted to the code room?

CARR: She subsequently went to the code room, yes. This is not directly from this job (cafeteria).

Didn't Know Personally

McCLELLAN to MRS. MARKWARD: Did you know her personally so you could identify her as a person, or was it only as a name to you as a member of the Communist party?

MRS. MARKWARD: I don't specifically recall that I do know her as a person. I don't recall that I don't know her as a person, either. I just have no specific recollection on that point.

McCLELLAN: What I am trying to determine is could you identify her if she was present.

A. I am not sure whether I could or not. I am very, very sure of the name, and the matter that she was a dues-paying member as a matter of fact

Called Same Person

McCLELLAN: Is there any question at all at this time that the Annie Lee Moss that you are discussing is the Annie Lee Moss that is now working in the code room of the Pentagon?

A. No question in my mind, sir.

Sen. McClellan asked committee counsel whether the records showed that the FBI, through the Civil Service Commission, reported to the Army that Annie Lee Moss, who is now employed by the Signal Corps, is the same Annie Lee Moss that Mrs. Markward was discussing.

ROY M. COHN, chief counsel: I believe there is no question about that. Our information from the Civil Service Commission was to the effect that the FBI report shows that not only was Mrs. Markward available, but there were other witnesses whom the FBI had as informants in the party who know Annie Lee Moss as a member of the Community party;

And all of that information had been supplied to the Civil Service Commission and to the Army, and, specifically, we were told, and I think some of the records reflect this, under date in September, 1951, the FBI filed supplemental reports with the Civil Service Commission and with the Department of the Army giving to them the benefit of the information supplied by Mrs. Markward and other FBI informants concerning Annie Lee Moss.

Mrs. Markward has been exposed and is available to testify publicly. Insofar as many of the other witnesses are concerned, that is a matter which we will have to take up with the Department of the Army and the FBI.

McCLELLAN: The only thing I have in mind is that we are talking about a name here. I do not know whether there is anyone in that could possibly qualify or be identified as another Annie Lee Moss. I am simply trying to establish once and for all, and right in the beginning of this hearing, that the Annie Lee Moss that we are talking about, and taking testimony about here, is the Annie Lee Moss who is now employed by the Federal Government.

Transferred Job

McCarthy said that before Mrs. Markward was called as a witness "we checked in detail and there is no doubt in the minds of any of the staff members that the Annie Lee Moss, reported to the Army by the Civil Service Commission as a member of the Communist party, is the same person that this witness is describing this morning."

Cohn said the file the committee has, shows that Mrs. Moss transferred from her job as a cafeteria worker to a job as under clerk in the Central Accounting Office on January 15, 1945. She was promoted from under clerk to clerk to assistant computer in the General Accounting Office.

She transferred to the Department of the Army December 15, 1950, as a communications clerk in the Signal Corps and she has been there ever since.

Cohen added that adverse reports on her were submitted as late as 1951.

She was clerk in charge of subversive activities by the Loyalty Board on June 23, 1948, and by the Loyalty Review Board on October 20, 1949.

Her pay is $3,175 a year.

No Secret Material

The army announced late Tuesday afternoon that it had transferred Mrs. Moss on February 5 to a new position where she had no access to secret material. The Army has initiated its own check into her background, the announcement said, under authority of President Eisenhower's directive of March 1953, to re-examine all loyalty and security cases. This was ordered before the McCarthy subcommittee entered the case, the Army said.

The statement said Mrs. Moss had been a communications relay machine operator in the Signal Corps, prior to February 5, in charge of equipment which carried "unintelligible code messages, both classified (secret and confidential) and unclassified."

Mrs. Moss never had access, the Army stressed, to uncoded top secret or confidential messages or to the highly secret cryptographic or code rooms.

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Who Is Annie Lee Moss?

By JAMES L. HICKS

Mrs. Annie Lee Moss, who has been accused as a Communist by Senator McCarthy, was born 40 years ago in Chester, South Carolina.

She attended the J. C. Rice school in Salisbury, North Carolina and in 1941, moved to Durham where she took a job with the Liggett and Meyer Tobacco company. While in Durham she lived at 708 Pine st. and 804 Pickett st.

In 1941 she came to Washington and started work for the Elite Laundry at 2119 14th st. Later she worked for the Welfare Recreation Association, the GAO, became a cafeteria worker, and finally a Pentagon clerk.

The record is still speaking. Annie Lee Moss cannot speak for herself to newsmen as of now for its not ethical for witnesses to try their cases in the press before presenting them on the witness stand.

But newspaper clippings, people she knows, people who know her, are speaking for her.

Let the record continue to speak.

She has a son, 23-year-old Ernest L. Moss, who lives in her home at 1244 Evarts st., ne. in 1952 he was inducted into the Army and served with the 101st Airborne Division at Fort Breckenridge, Ky.

Major General Ray E. Porter sent her a form letter which was sent to all mothers whose sons are inducted into the Unit. The letter congratulated her on having her son become a member of the famed unit and invited her to come visit him at her pleasure.

Humiliating Experience

Mrs. Moss went to see her son. She had a humiliating experience. It was a form letter type of invitation and apparently the clerk who mailed it had not known she was colored, or else had figured she would not come.

When she arrived there were no accommodations for her because of her race.

General Porter learned of it and sent her a letter of apology stating that the whole thing had been due to the failure of untrained personnel in handling the accommodations.

Attended Night School

She went to night school to improve her education, attending the Randall Night High school. She took a correspondence course with the International Correspondence Schools. She made good grades in both places.

Between 1943 and 1948 she began work with the Tenants Tri Council in Washington and in 1948 became president of the Creek Bowen Syphax Tenants Council.

From that position she set up a Welfare committee, a Home Makers Club, a teen age advisory group, a civil air patrol for boys which the Army thought enough of to assign a link trainer to the unit.

She aided Boy Scout troop 582, she became president of a PTA group, she was active in the YMCA. Newspaper accounts of her activities show all this. Let the record speak.

Twice Cleared

In 1948 she was charged with Communist activity, while working at the GAO. She faced the charges squarely and cleared her name. It remained a good name.

In 1951 the same charges were brought against her again. Again she faced the charges: Faced them alone and without the aid of a lawyer. Another government loyalty board cleared her of the charges.

On June 12, 1948 a weekly Washington newspaper ran a picture of her under the caption: "Women in the News." The paper referred to her as a "Sparkling and active in South west civic circles."

It said, "Her energetic leadership and tireless work is of a great degree responsible for the achievements of the James Anthony-Syphax council on organization.

Lauded By Pastor

She was pictured in the AFRO-AMERICAN on December 4, 1948, August 19, 1950, and in November 18, 1950 receiving awards for her civic work, or working with other prominent citizens group—such as the Urban League's Guild—in performing civic work.

She was a staunch church member. Let her pastor speak.

The Rev. Benjamin H. Whiting, pastor of the Friendship Baptist church where she has been a member for 10 years, made this statement to the AFRO:

"Mrs. Moss is a staunch Christian woman of high moral character. She attended church regularly. I know her as a good Americans."

MRS. ANNIE LEE MOSS

"I am not now and never have been a Communist."

MRS. ANNIE MOSS WILLIAM WHITMORE MRS. CARL SNIPES HERMAN TALLEY MRS. LOUISE SUMMERS

Mrs. Moss in days before "red" charges assailed her.

Mrs. Peek takes cover of 5th Amendment

WASHINGTON

Mrs. Sally F. Peek, housewife of 1433 Ames pl., ne, took the cover of the Fifth Amendment Wednesday when she was called before the McCarthy subcommittee to face charges of Communist activity.

Mrs. Mary S. Markward, an undercover agent for the FBI charged before the committee that Mrs. Peek was a member of the Communist party in 1944, that she attended the party's national training school in New York in 1947.

She also charged that Mrs. Peek was the one who had recruited Mrs. Annie Lee Moss, Pentagon code clerk, into the party.

Refuses To Talk

Mrs. Peek, when called, refused to answer questions regarding having recruited Mrs. Moss. She also refused to say whether she was acquainted with her.

Thursday when an AFRO reporter sought information as to her background, Mrs. Peek said by telephone that she was "too busy" to answer questions at that time.

AFRO men have marital woes

Two members of the editorial department of the AFRO-AMERICAN were involved in suits for divorce, this week.

Dr. Reid Jackson filed a petition for divorce from Mrs. Rosa Mae Jackson charging that she deserted him in 1951, following their marriage in 1946.

Milton (Buddy) Lonesome is being sued by Mrs. Helen Lonesome of 1314 W. Lanvale st. on the grounds of desertion.

Married in 1945, Mrs. Lonesome says that he left her in 1952. She has asked for custody of their two children, alimony for herself, support for the children and fee for her attorney.

Josiah Henry, attorney, is representing Dr. Jackson and Mrs. Lonesome.

'No leads' in assault case

"No new leads as yet," according to Baltimore police, turned up in the case involving the abduction and assault upon a 40-year-old mother.

A search for two white men who criminally assaulted the woman last week is still underway, police said.

Abducted and assaulted by the two men while on her way home from work, she gave police a description of both the car and the suspects.

Was Walking Home

A resident of the 1200 block Jefferson st., the matron was walking around 2 a.m. Sunday while walking along Kresson st., near Monument st.

She was forced to enter the car at the point of a gun.

While in the automobile she was assaulted by one man while being driven down Pulaski highway. When they reached a lot at North Point rd., the second man assaulted her.

Following the attack the car was driven away without lights. The woman was taken to the Essex police station by a passing motorist.

An examination at Johns Hopkins confirmed the fact that she had been assaulted. She is the mother of two daughters. One is 18 years of age, the other 20.

Panel will examine child delinquency

A panel discussion on "What Makes Our Children Delinquent" will be held Sunday at 8 p. m. at the YMCA under the auspices of the YMCA Mother's Club.

Elder W. L. Cheatham, Carlton Wilson and Julia Z. Cooper are in charge of arrangements. Professor Jones is director of music at Pine Forge Institute, Pine Forge, Pa.

Choral group set for Berea concert

Professor Charles Jones and his choral group will be presented in concert Sunday at 8:15 p.m. at the S.D.A. Berea Temple, Madison ave. and Robert st.

The concert is being sponsored by the Senior Choir and the Billy Robinson Circle for the benefit of the organ repair and scholarship fund.

Elder W. L. Cheatham, Carlton Wilson and Julia Z. Cooper are in charge of arrangements. Professor Jones is director of music at Pine Forge Institute, Pine Forge, Pa.

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