DINNER GUESTS — Baltimore Neighborhoods, Inc., an organization seeking to stabilize neighborhoods, held its annual meeting last week. Shown here, left to right, Roger Johnson, Mrs. Alice Snider, Del. Alexander Stark (D., 5th Dist.), Councilman Henry Parks, (D. 4th Dist.), the Rev. Irving Murray of the First Unitarian Church, David Lawrence, the guest speaker, and James W. Rouse.

David Lawrence hits segregated housing

David Lawrence, chairman of the President's Committee ON Equal Opportunity in Housing, warned of the coming crisis in race relations in the United States, Monday.

Speaking on the subject: "Housing and Race — Crisis of the Sixties," Mr. Lawrence said to the 160 persons at the annual meeting of the Baltimore Neighborhoods, Inc., that there is nothing more critical than "the need to wipe out the ghettos of America."

Mr. Lawrence, who is a former Governor of Pennsylvania, said that the "interrelation of the housing problem with the other frustrations of rights and opportunities is as real as it is vicious."

Stating that although President John F. Kennedy's Executive Order barring discrimination in certain dwelling was "calculated" to be "on the firmest possible ground," discrimination will only be "overcome" by the positive action of "both private and public" agencies.

* * *

APPEALING TO the audience's moral spirit, Mr. Lawrence said: "There is a higher motivation — to do what is right."

He said, prophetically, "I hope and pray that we will have the good sense . . . to realize that while it is late today, tomorrow might be too late."

THE MEETING, which was the third annual such meeting, was held at the Sheraton - Belvedere Hotel.

Top lay, educational, political, civic, social and professional leaders were present at the affair.

Edward L. Holmgren, executive director of Baltimore Neighborhoods, Inc., in his annual report, said:

"This past year has found us involved in an increasing number of ways with the many - faceted problem of (neighborhood) change.

"More and more neighborhoods . . . are seeking out BNI. This fact flows from their recognition that change is inevitable and it is well that they prepare early for sensible response to the challenge of this change."

Commenting on a particular neighborhood, he said that Northwood has lived through two years of integration.

Mr. Holmgren said that the only way to "lick" the housing is to make the housing market "a single market" throughout the city and the suburbs.

"This means," he said, "we must stop dealing in faceless racial symbols."

* * *

THERE IS a growing colored middle - class which is reaching out of the ghetto into the "mainstream of American lift."

He said that there are two factors which will help in the process.

The first is the Executive Order in housing, which Mr. Holmgren describes as being significant."

The second is the decision of the Veterans Administration and the Federal Housing Administration to sell foreclosed houses on a non-discriminatory basis.

Encouched in Mr. Holmgren's report was a warning similar to that of Mr. Lawrence's.

"All America is feeling the determination of colored people to attain the full taste of the fruits of the American dream.

"It is no longer possible for anyone. . . to ignore the demands of the situation. a candidate for violence and interracial strife. we must move on all fronts to reduce that anger that explodes into violence against individuals and groups."

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NAACP suit hits unequal congressional representation

WASHINGTON

The NAACP filed suit in the U.S. District Court here Tuesday morning to force registration of colored voter applicants or cause several southern states to lose one or more Congressmen.

Filed on behalf of 25 plaintiffs from seven states and "others similarly situated," the suit attacks the failure of the defendants to carry out their duties as provided for by Section 2 of the 14th Amendment.

Luther Hodges, Secretary of Commerce, and Richard M. Scammon, director of the Bureau of Census, are named defendants.

* * *

SECTION 2 of the 14th Amendment provides, attorneys for the plaintiffs note:

"Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed.

"But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being 21 years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of male citizens 21 years of age in such state."

* * *

ATTORNEYS ALSO point out that the Secretary of Commerce is charged by law to:

"Take a decennial census of population of the United States for the purpose of apportioning Representatives in Congress and to report the tabulation of population as required for the apportionment of Representatives to the President of the United States.

"The Secretary of Commerce has been delegated duties by the President to compute the number of Representatives to which each state is entitled.

* * *

CONTINUING, attorneys state that the director of the Bureau of Census is delegated duties by the Secretary of Commerce to "take a census of the population in each state every 10 years."

"The basic constitutional and statutory purpose of this census of population is to determine the number of Representatives in Congress to which each state is entitled," it was added.

According to the suit, the last time the Bureau of Census attempted to comply with the requirements of Section 2 of the 14th Amendment was in 1870.

It was charged that the defendants, since then, "have not taken and do not intend to take any steps" which will result in redress for plaintiffs and others similar situated.

* * *

"THIS CASE for the first time seriously challenges failure to obey the literal meaning of Section 2 of the 14th Amendment," declared Jack Greenberg, chief NAACP counsel, adding:

"The only reason why no real effort has been made heretofore to get judicial vindication of this right has been overcome by Baker vs Carr, the Reapportionment case."

If the case is successful, notes Arthur Earl Bonfield in the Cornell Law quarterly, several southern states will lose Congressional representatives.

Mississippi will lose two of its present six; Alabama, three of its nine; Virginia, two of its 10; Louisiana, one of its eight; Arkansas, one of its six; Texas, two of its 22, and South Carolina, two of its six.

* * *

PLAINTIFFS also charge that on the basis of statistics, reports and information as to disfranchisement in the hands of defendants and other officers or agents of the United States, it is likely that:

The States of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Missouri, Illinois and California "would receive at least one additional Representative in Congress each."

The court is asked to direct the Secretary of Commerce and the director of the Bureau of Census to:

"Take all necessary and proper steps to prepare to compile figures as to the denial and abridgement of the right to vote at the next decennial census;

"Prepare, compile, compute and transmit an opportionment base on said figures in accordance with Section 2 of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States."

* * *

"PLAINTIFFS are now suffering and will continue to suffer irreparable injury by the maintenance of defendants' policy, practice and debasement of the right to vote," the attorneys said.

"They have no plain, adequate or complete remedy at law to redress these wrongs and this suit for a declaratory judgment is their only means of securing adequate relief," according to the papers, adding that:

"The pursuit of any other remedy would be futile, inconvenient and would not offer them substantial relief."

LISTED AS plaintiffs in the case are Daisy E. Lampkin, Pittsburgh; Nathaniel Denman, Falmouth, Mass.; Lucille Denman, Falmouth, Mass.; R. Sims, Allison, Columbia, Mo.;

E. Davis Allen, Sedalia, Mo.; Willia A. Ross, Jefferson City, Mo.; Arthur Kennedy, St. Louis; Ina Boon, St. Louis; Pearlie Evans, St. Louis; Maurice Rosenfield, Glencoe, Ill.;

Charles Lucas, Cleveland; W. N. Daniel, Chicago; Theodore M. Berry, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Edward Atkinson, Los Angeles; James H. Garrott, Los Angeles; John Lundy, Emporia, Va.;

Raymond Harris, Emporia, Va.; Henry F. Mason, Emporia, Va.; Nephus H. Banks, Skippers, Va.; Dennis Gillus, Emporia, Va.; Laura McGee, Greenwood, Miss.; Clarence Robinson, Greenwood, Miss.;

And also William McGee, Greenwood, Miss.; Milton H. Hancock, Greenwood, Miss., and Carole L. Tureaud, New Orleans.

ATTORNEYS FOR the plaintiffs are William B. Bryant of Washington, Jack Greenberg, Mrs. Constance Baker Motley, James M. Nabrit 3rd and Mi[illegible] Meltsner, all of New [illegible]

Lawyers associated [illegible] the attorneys are Richard Banks, Theodore M. Be[illegible] Loren Miller, William Ming Jr., S. W. Tucker, A. P. Tureaud, A. W. Willis Jr. and Margaret Bush Wilson.

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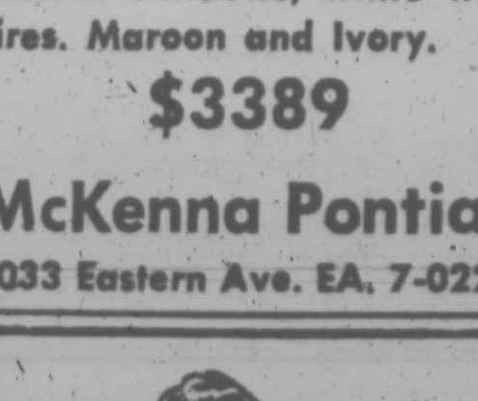

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—Narcotics squad

(Continued from Page 1)

tions at the consent of one of the parties. State law, however, frowns on the practice unless it is done with the consent of both parties.

Capt. Carroll's men had the consent of neither.

Walter Burman.— accused of possessing dope. Chief Supreme Bench Judge Michael J. Manley also found that narcotics squad men violated the telephone ban against listening in on conversations.

Floyd Liggins—brought to trial on possession charges. Judge Manley held that Carroll's men had neither authority or reason to accost, frisk and arrest him in the street without a warrant.

The state contended police had probable cause to arrest the suspect. However, Judge Manley agreed with defense counsel George L. Russell Jr. that probable cause based on suspicion is not sufficient reason to arrest without a warrant.

Mrs. Rosalie L. Beale — found guilty of possessing narcotics paraphernalia and sentenced to eight years in prison.

On appeal, however, the Maryland Court of Appeals ruled that both her arrest and seizure of equipment commonly used by addicts were illegal.

Henry G. Stanley — arrested at gunpoint while driving on McCulloh St., tried con[illegible]ted and sentenced to five [illegible]s in prison as a second [illegible]der.

[illegible] Court of Appeals, how[illegible] overturned the convic[illegible] ruling that Stanley was [illegible]btained.

[illegible]sted on information illeg[illegible] [illegible]mes (Fat Man) Belton— [illegible]sted while visiting an [illegible]'s home. Police entered [illegible] house, without a search [illegible]rrant, and confiscated ev[illegible]ence later introduced at [illegible]elton's trial which ended in conviction and a five - year prison term.

Again the Court of Appeals ruled that the evidence was obtained illegally and therefore not admissible.

* * *

IN ALL THESE cases, it should be noted, the Narcotics Squad was operating under the direct supervision of Capt. Carroll, who set up the bureau several years ago.

It should be noted, too, that Capt. Carroll is the architect of policies used in making dope arrest.

"Captain Carroll runs the squad and any information you want in reference to its operation you'll have to get from him." Inspector Clarence E. German told the AFRO recently.

Inspector German is responsible for the over - all administration of the unit.

Until 1961 when the Supreme Court issued its decree in the case of Mapp v. Ohio, banning the use of illegally obtained evidence aganist defendants, the Narcotics Squad escaped the spotlight of legal criticism.

For while federal courts outlawed such evidence, it was sanctioned by state courts.

As soon as the nation's highest tribunal broke down the "dual standards" and made the federal rule binding on all courts, Capt. Carroll's squad was in trouble.

The above reversals which followed in its wake indicate this.

* * *

THIS VIEW has been supported by Judge Sodaro who recently called for an overhaul of methods and tactics followed by Carroll's men.

Earlier this month, while reversing the conviction of an accused violator, an opinion signed by Chief Judge Manley on behalf of the Supreme Bench, also took issue with the squad's tactics.

Written by Judge Joseph Allen, the opinion held that a "person acting in behalf of police is no more guilty of a crime than the officer himself."

In view of the increasing number of reversals and acquittals resulting from faulty arrests, it becomes obvious that practices sanctioned by state courts in the past are no longer valid.

* * *

WHAT DOES Capt. Carroll intend to do in order to bring his bureau in line with recent rulings?

Nothing!

The question was first put to Inspector German, but he referred it to Captain Carroll because "he handles all such matters."

"We don't plan to do anything different from what we have been doing," said the captain.

"Since dope violations have been made a felony, we won't have any trouble with illegal arrests."

(As of tomorrow a statute passed by the last General Assembly making the offense a felony instead of a misdemeanor, goes into effect.)

Under this provision policemen can make arrests if they have reason to believe that a felony is being committed.

Under the old classification an officer was required to witness the commission of a crime before taking the suspect in custody.

* * *

CAPTAIN CARROLL'S optimism that the squad's troubles are over is not shared by lawyers chiefly responsible for the criticism being heaped upon the squad.

Mr. Russell, who defended all but two of the persons involved in the above cases, and considered an expert on the ramifications of Mapp v. Ohio, has this reaction:

"Their problems are just beginning."

It was Mr. Russell who tagged the conduct of police in narcotic and lottery cases as "lawless law enforcement."

Milton B. Allen, who made "new law" in the Belton case, visualizes even more reversals under the new classification.

"The fact that the offense has been made a felony only means officers can arrest a suspect without seeing him violate the law as long as there is sound reason to believe a felony is being committed," he said.

Under the new provision, Mr. Allen stated, an officer can jail a suspect on what is known in legal terminology as "less than certainty, but more than suspicion."

* * *

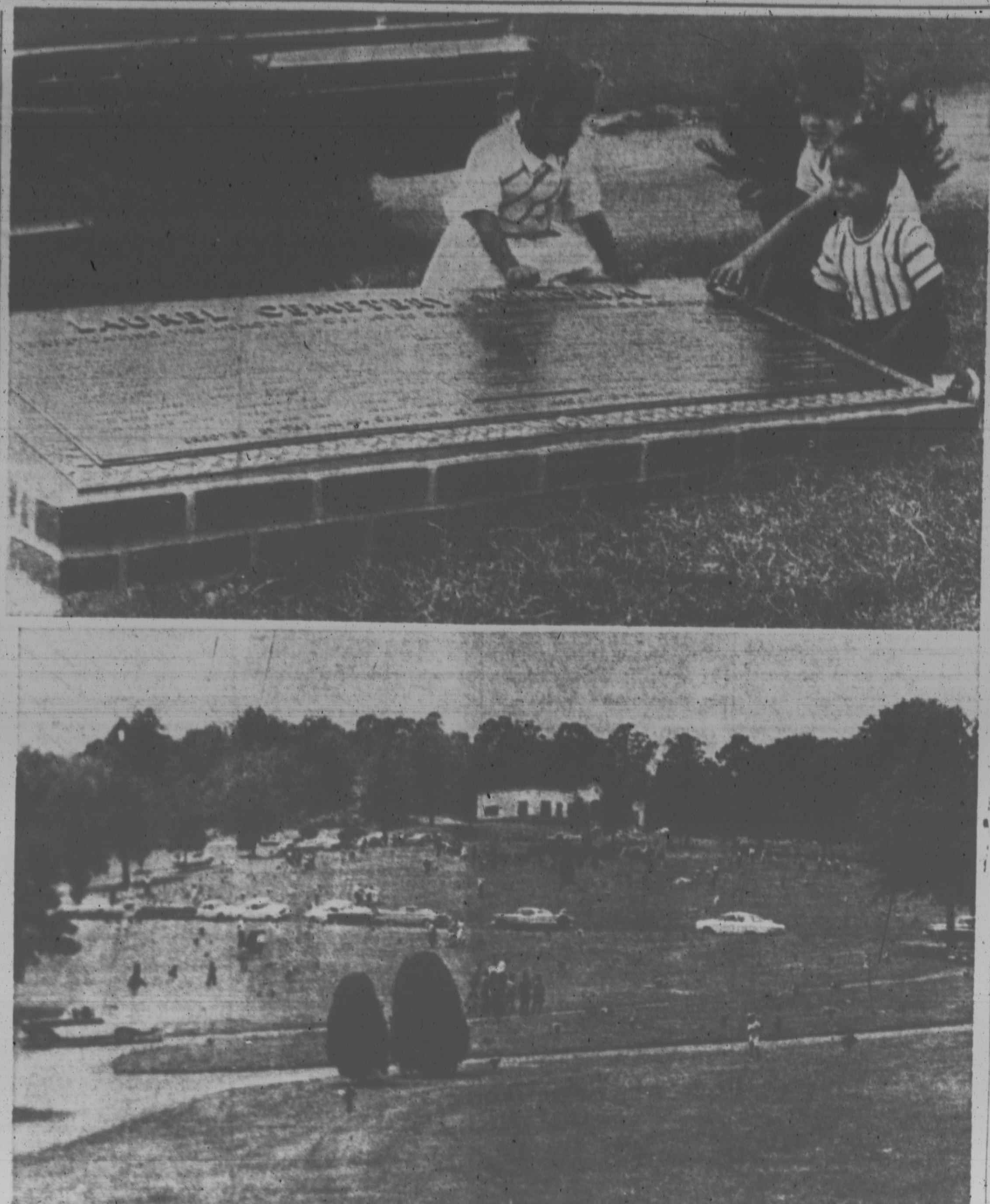
JOHN R. HARGROVE, who won a reversal for a defendant solicited by a police informer and later arrested, is equally doubtful that the dope squad has made its last illegal arrest.

It is mere than significant that few, if any dope cases involving local police are tried in federal court.

"That's understandable," said one federal proscecutor. "Their arrests could hardly stand up under the hard scrutiny of federal courts."

In the two years since the Supreme Court's Mapp v. Ohio edict, both the Supreme Bench and the Maryland Court of Appeals have been consistently ruling in concert with federal courts.

It thus appears to be a fairly safe prediction that unless Capt. Carroll and/or Inspector German and Commissioner Bernard J. Schmidt make an effort to correct the ills in the Narcotics Squad, its troubles are indeed just beginning.



MEMORIAL DAY SCENE—Photos made at Arbutus Memorial Park on Memorial Day by AFRO Staff Photographer Irving H. Phillips, show some of the hundreds of persons who decorated graves of loved ones. Ideal 77-degree weather attracted unprecedented numbers to both Arbutus and Mt. Auburn Cemeteries. Feature at Arbutus was the unveiling and dedication of Laural Cemetery Memorial Triangle by Laurel Cemetery Lot Owners Association, headed by Herbert M. Frisby, who presided. The bronze triangle which is six feet wide and 32 inches high is embedded in a concrete foundation and decorated with red brick. Cast in bronze are names of 150 relatives of the Association known to be buried in the now-abandoned Laurel Cemetery a generation ago. Inscription on tablet also memorializes others unknown. Shelly, Melvin and Kevin Elliott are the children pictured reading the inscription 'To the other ones unknown to us; gone, but still living in our hearts.'

ART CARTER'S

FROM the BENCH

Precedents set in appointments

Precedent-shattering appointments in the Post Office Department, a federal court and a Virginia hospital were highlighted this week as **JOHN R. STRACHAN** was named assistant to Regional Director **SEAN P. KEATING** of the New York Region Post Office Department; **ROSCOE C. GILES JR.**, son of a Chicago surgeon, was sworn in as U.S. court reporter for the Northern District of Illinois by U.S. Judge **JAMES B. PARSONS**, and **DR. R. WALTER (WHIRLWIND) JOHNSON** was accepted as the first colored physician with obstetrical privileges at the Lynchburg General Hospital in Virginia.

Elsewhere **THEODORE A. JONES**, vice-president, Supreme Life Insurance Company, was one of eight persons named by **PRESIDENT KENNEDY** as a public member of the President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in Housing . . . , **DR. T. MANUAL SMITH** was elevated to the vice presidency of the National Council of YMCA's of North America . . . . **DR. T. S. WILLIAMS**, dean, School of Veterinary Medicine at Tuskegee Veterans Administration Hospital, was appointed to the nine-member Medical Advisory Committee for the hospital . . . . **WILLIAM C. MATNEY**, 88, former managing editor of the Michigan Chronicle, took a position as newcaster, announcer and reporter with the Midwest division of NBC-TV and radio. Matney begins his new duties on June 10 . . . **NORMAN HOUSTON SR.**, president, Golden State Mutual Life Insurance Company in Los Angeles, was named by Mayor **SAM YORTY** to the new World Zoo Advisory Committee. **WALT DISNEY** is one of the other eight members of the unit . . . . The **REV. V. SIMPSON TURNER** was elected executive secretary of the Brooklyn Division of the Protestant Council of New York, effective June 15. The Brooklyn division includes 573 churches.

Among the 81 honorees who received Superior Service Awards last week from the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Washington were **MRS. ELLA B. STACKHOUSE** of Kansas City, Mo., a home economist of the Missouri Cooperative Extension Service, who belives in going "the second mile," and **BERNARD E. RICHARDSON** of Washington, D.C., a chauffeur for five Secretaries of Agriculture. Awards were presented by Secretary of Agriculture **ORVILLE L. FREEMAN** personally . . . **SHELIA BRINKLEY** of Richmond, Va., senior at Bennett College, has been named editor of the **BENNETT BANNER**, student newspaper, and another Bennett student, **NANCY GLYMPH** of Washington, D.C., junior, has been awarded the faculty scholarship for 1963-64. Both are majors in English . . . **LOUIS I. CASTOR**, an insurance receiver for the Federal Housing Administration, won election as chancellor of the District of Columbia Knights of Columbus, highest elective office ever held by a colored member in the KC . . . **CHARLES J. SMITH III**, director of public relations at Florida A. and M. University, left FAMU this month for a year's leave . . . A 19-year-old sophomore, **JOHN T. WILLIAMS**, has been named editor-in chief of the campus newspaper, Maroon, at the University of Chicago. . . **IRA WILLIAMS**, senior law student at North Carolina College, was elected secretary of the Fourth Circuit of the America Law Student Association at a recent conference at Duke University. . . **WILLIAM A BROWN**, president Hampton Institute Student Council, will join the staff of Austin Engineering Building Corporation in New York City following graduation on June 3. A Baltimore, Md. native, he is an honor graduate.

NANCY GLYMPH

SHELIA BRINKLEY

ELLA B. STACKHOUSE

BERNARD E. RICHARDSON

Students, teachers take honors

HONORS WERE FLYING thick and fast this month as schools and colleges name scholarship winners, award prizes and select standout graduates . . . At Rutgers University College of Arts and Sciences, **CARL C. CLAIBORNE** of Atlantic City was among those named Henry Rutgers Scholars. Students so designated achieve one of Rutgers' highest academic honors and as seniors are freed from two academic courses to conduct research and prepare a thesis and oral presentation. Claiborne's field is romance languages, specifically French sources of Giuseppe Verdi . . . **OTIS AUTRY** has been named Oklahoma's top biology teacher for 1963. He teaches at Tulsa's Booker T. Washington High and for the sixth straight year has received a National Science Foundation grant to study at Purdue University.

HENRY W. McGEE was selected at the "Outstanding Federal Supervisor of 1963" at the annual awards luncheon for U. S. government employees. He is director of personnel in the Chicago Region of the Post Office Department.

WILLIAM F. BRAZZIEL is in line for appointment to the Norfolk (Virginia) school board. He is director of general education at Norfolk Division of Virginia State. . . . **DR. EDWARD K. WEAVER**, professor of education at Atlanta University, is in Ghana for a two-month visit as a member of a team of educators studying the Ghanaian education system at the invitation of the government. He represents the United States.

COMMENCEMENT NOTES: DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. has been invited to address the 117th commencement of City College of New York on June 12 and has advised the CCNY president, **DR. BUELL G. GALAGHER**, "I will be there.

—South

(Continued from Page 1)

another Federal judge told city school officials to apply a pupil placement law without discrimination this fall or he would order them to draw up a new desegregation plan.

An NAACP official said the organization will seek an immediate appeal of the ruling because it in effect gives school officials more time to delay desegregation. The placement law grants wide powers to placement officials.

Beaten and hospitalized in the Jackson violence was Memphis Norman, 21, of Wiggins, Miss. Most of the demonstrators were students at Tougaloo Christian College in Jackson. Some white faculty members demonstrated with them.

* * *

NORMAN WAS SENT to a hospital for a check-up after being booked on a charge of disturbing the peace. Police also arrested a man identified as Bennie Oliver, 27, of Anguilla, Miss. and charged him with assault in the beating.

The Citizens Council, in an announcement made just before the demonstrations started, appealed to citizens to let local law enforcement handle any trouble. "Our... authorities know what to do," the Council said.

Police made no effort to remove the sit-in demonstrators or to control the jeering crowd that besieged them, squirting mustard and catsup from plastic bottles taken from the counter.

Medgars Evers, head of the Mississippi NAACP whose car port was firebombed during the night said the Justice Department had been notified of the sit-in violence.

Graduations

Peter Mennin, former director of Peabody and now ppresident of Julliard School Of Music, New York, will be the speaker at Peabody's commencement exercises at the school, Sunday, June 2, at 8:30 p.m.

Seventy graduates will receive degrees ranging from bachelor of music through Dr. of Music Arts. Dr. Mennin is to receive the honorary degree of doctor of Musical Arts.

Loyala College, Evergreen. On Sunday, June 9 at 6 p.m. 157 graduate of the day college, and 33 candidates from the evening school.

Judge Sodaro and college physician Dr. John A. O'Connor will be awarded honorary doctor of laws degrees.

—North

(Continued from Page 1)

blocking one of the entrances.

The pickets refused to bulge and one of the officers shouted "Let's charge 'em!"

IMMEDIATELY there was a melee of tangled bodies, waving arms and the swishing of police clubs.

When the mass was untangled, a number of persons — including some police officers — were bruised and bleeding.

Most seriously injured were Maxwell C. Stanford Jr., 21, of 2942 French St., who suffered scalp and face cuts, and Stanley Daniel, 22, of 4027 Spring Garden St., who suffered cuts on the head.

Leonard Simpkins of 252 S. 17th St., one of the NAACP demonstration coordinators, described both Stanford and Daniels as "regular NAACP workers."

He said both had participated in previous picketing by the NAACP.

* * *

DANIELS WAS treated at Temple University Hospital and released almost immediately. Stanford reportedly was treated at Women's Medical Hospital.

However, a hospital spokesman said there is no record of such a patient having been treated there.

Others reported injured in the flareup were:

Capt. Edwin Parker of the highway patrol, who suffered a cut lip; Police Inspector Morton B. Solomon of the North Central Division, cut right hand; Patrolman William Buttenbush, Harbison Ave. and Levick St. station, cut chin; Frank Craig, representative of Bricklayers Union, Local 1, split lip.

* * *

MONDAY'S demonstration at the building site was the second staged by the NAACP. The first was on Friday. It climaxed a series of written and verbal exchanges between NAACP president Cecil B. Moore, Phillip Savage, Tri-State director, and president of the school board, J. Harry LaBrum.

Two weeks ago, the NAACP requested the school board to halt construction of the school building on the grounds that a number of the craft unions which supply workers practice job discrimination.

Following the flareup, Moore warned the demonstrators against violence. "Two wrongs," he said, "don't make a right."

* * *

GEORGE SELLERS, also a co-ordinator of the demonstration, said that two police officers were responsible for the trouble. "We have their numbers, you'll hear more about this later," Sellers said.

He explained that the pickets worked in shifts of 75 to 100, manning the five gates to the building area.

"We don't want to block the streets, nor do we want to knock anybody out of work, but we want this discriminatory hiring policy on jobs made possible by tax payers money to end now," he declared.

Appearing with the pickets were some of the pastors of the largest churches in North and West Philadelphia.

* * *

THESE INCLUDED the Revs. Leon Sullivan, Zion Baptist Church; Lorenzo Shepard, Mount Olivet Baptist Church; David Solomon, White Rock Baptist Church.

Also on the line was George Wood, popular radio disc jockey, who recently was instrumental in raising $6,000 for the NAACP.

One man who was among the hundreds of spectators said he is neither a follower of Moore or a member of the NAACP.

But noting that the pickets had forced a halt to almost all of the work at the project, said:

"When a man (Moore) is able to stamp out something like this, you got to go along with him."

* * *

ABOUT 10 A.M. Moore received a message from LaBrum that NAACP officials and school board and union representatives meet in his office.

The group met from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., returned at 3 p.m. and remained until 5 p.m., and met in a third session Monday night.

With Moore at the session were Curtis Carson, NAACP legal adviser, and Savage.

Monday night the NAACP held a closed strategy session at its S. 15th St. office.

* * *

BACKGROUND for Monday's eruption is as follows:

On Friday, May 17, Moore and a group of NAACP officials visited the site where a $1,250,000, 35-room building is being constructed to replace two existing North Philadelphia elementary schools.

Following the visit, Moore said that "discriminatory, un-American unions" were supplying the plumbers, structural iron workers and electricians."

Immediately he fired off a telegram to LaBrum asking that "all construction of the board of education using segregated labor be stopped immediately."

* * *

HE ALSO requested the board chairman to inform the NAACP be informed by noon, May 18, whether funds from the bond issue scheduled to be voted on in the May 21 primary would be use "to continue to subdize these discriminatory, segregated, anti-colored unions on school construction."

He said the information was needed to determine whether or not colored voters should be advised to vote for or against the bond issue.

Simultaneously, he sent telegrams to Gov. William Scranton and Republican City Committee Wilbur Hamilton to support the NAACP's plea to LaBrum that public funds not be used for construction of public building where labor union practiced unemployment discrimination.

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LaBRUM'S REPLY on May 19 was that the school construction contract were "let in accordance with State law . . ." He added: "and that's the way its going to be."

"We can't violate the law through the influence of any pressure group," the school board president declared.

On May 20, Moore announced that colored voters were being urged to vote against the bond issue. He said 20,000 leaflets containing such advice were printed and distributed.

The same day NAACP pickets paraded outside LaBrum's law office in the Packard Building, 15th and Chestnut St.

ONE PICKET carried a sign which read: "Tate Obeys the Law, LaBrum Is An Outlaw. Vote No."

In reference to LaBrum's failure to answer the NAACP's requests, Moore and Savage stated "The only reply we have received from LaBrum is what we read in the newspapers."

On May 21, the voters voted approval of the bond issue of $15 million for school construction by a margin of approximately 2½ to 1.

On Wednesday, the day following the election, Moore announced that on Friday 200 NAACP pickets would block work on the school building.

REFERRING TO approval of the bond issue, the NAACP president said: "They got their money, now we're going to keep them from spending it."

He said that if workers entered the area "They will have to run over us."

LaBrum's response to this was that employment could not be proved by "a shotgun approach." He said that if it could be shown that the union were discriminating, the board of education would take the appropriate action.

* * *

ON FRIDAY, May 24, Moore showed up promptly at 1 p.m. leading 200 pickets. Two automobiles were parked across gates. Pickets remained at the site until quitting time, although work continued.

One colored worker, Ernest Coppock, 34, announced that he had been fired because he stopped work in sympathy with the demonstrators.

He was employed by the James C. Hamilton Construction Firm. However, a superviser later told reporters the man had not been fired, that he had been given time off in accordance to a policy adopted earlier for workers who wanted to demonstrate their support of the demonstration.

ONE CONSTRUCTION foreman, who refused to identify himself, said that if the pickets returned they would have to drive the trucks over them.

Moore promptly took issue with the statement. He said such talk could "only lead to unnecessary trouble.

Vowing to return on Monday, he added: "Any untoward incidents which may occur . . . must be blamed on this irresponsible individual.

Moore reiteration an earlier statement that the NAACP is protesting the existance of racial discrimination in labor unions in Philadelphia.

Regarding LaBrum's statement that the NAACP must document its charge of racial discrimination in unions, Moore stated:

"Mr. LaBrum needs only to refer to the recent records of the public hearings conducted by the Human Relations Commission for any required instances and practices of discrimination" by the unions.

Additional tax on 'phone opposed

HARRISBURG — Opposition to the proposed additional two per cent tax on telephone bills of Philadelphia was sounded last week by W. D. Gillen, president of the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania.

In a statement to a public hearing of a House Ways and Means subcommittee, Gillen said the proposed levy for public school purposes would discriminate against telephone users who are already overburdened with taxes.

* * *

GILLEN SAID direct and indirect state and Federal taxes equate to 37 per cent of the price of telephone service, averaging $53 annually "for the use of a necessity" to the general and economic welfare of an individual or business.

He warned that imposition of the tax might stifle Philadelphia business growth and even prompt industries and individuals to move from the City to more attractive economic locations.

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half must be submitted by June 1 and the other half by July 1.

Weidemeyer who has constantly fought against such rights legislation is attempting to get the signatures not only from the counties covered by the public accommodations law, but also from the 12 counties that exempted themselves from the provisions of the measure passed in the last session of the General Assembly.

If he is successful, the bill would be voted on in the 1964 general election.

Evidence that the supporters of integration were making plans should the petition be accepted came from Claremce Logan, president of the Civic Interest Group, who said:

"The laws of Maryland afford Delegate Weidemeyer the right to petition for referendum. If he succeeds then we must meet the challenge. Our counter action, be it judiciary or expedient legislation, must prevail, or we shall become fashioners of Birminghams, Jacksons and Cambridges. This pressing challenge must be met by all persons both white and colored."

Meanwhile, Maryland presented a mixed picture of good and bad on the racial front.

The Ocean City mayor announced that the restaurants in the resort city would serve all well behaved and suitable dressed persons, while demonstrations broke out in Cambridge and in Baltimore County.

Five persons were arrested in Cambridge and charged with disorderly conduct and failure to obey an officer, as they prayed in front of a segregated recreation center.

Eight persons were arrested on Memorial Day at Gwynn Oak Park in Baltimore County. They are all members of CORE and all of them have been charged with trespass, and two were accused, in addition, of conspiracy.

Conspiracy charges were placed against Walter Carter, 40, 3300 block Brighton St., chairman of CORE, and James Divers, 34, 1900 block Guildford Ave.

Others were:

Leo W. Burroughs Jr. 21, 200 block N. Amity St.; Maurice Pinard, 30, 800 block Lake Drive; Roland Hawks, 28, 3100 block Guilford Ave.; James E. Dingie Jr., 19, 3600 block Harlem Ave.; Miss Toby Rice, 21, 1700 block Bolton St., and Miss Carolyn Stith, 19, 2700 block Mure St.

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