—Anti-liquor war

(Continued from Page 1)

center, point out that 75 per cent of the total population is under the age of 21.

"A liquor outlet here," said one spokesman, 'would expose the younger element to added temptations through convenience and easy accessibility."

Morris Norris, manager of the Hill Theatre, expressed his views: "A liquor store in this area at this time will only serve to multiply the problems we already have here.

"With the number of young people here and considering the problems I have already had at this location, an outlet right here could only make alchoholic drinks available and convenient for them to obtain."

• • •

THE THEATRE manager told of problems with occasional and obvious drinkers among the young crowd; the finding of wine and whiskey bottles under seats; the damage done to plumbing system due to attempts to discard and conceal miniature bottles.

"As it is now," Mr. Norris went on, "they must go or send to Westport or Brooklyn for liquors. With a store right here among us the problem will surely get worse."

According to others located in the shopping center, a request has already been made to the police department to station plain-clothes officers in the area to combat already existing problems, mostly with juveniles.

"Maybe we can't stop them from drinking," said one, "but we don't need to make it easy for them to get it — right at home."

Capt. Elmer Z Bowen, commander of the Southern District, was another who expressed concerns over the ruling.

"I feel we're getting along so well without liquor in Cherry Hill. I am sorry to see it coming in. I hope it will not bring more problems."

• • •

STATE SEN. William L. Biff) Hodges (6th D.)—"I feel like the people ought to have been honored. A majority of them said they didn't want it and they shouldn't have it put on them.

"I see no necessity for the liquor store. The people of that community should have been given consideration.

"Just because there are shopping centers, there's no reason for somebody to be given the right to put one there against the wishes of residents surrounding it."

JUDGE CULLEN'S opinion, in calling the license board's denial of a license "arbitrary", cited the fact that other shopping centers in the city serve those patronizing the centers.

Mr. Burge, in his opposite view, points out that the Cherry Hill center is the only such shopping center that is so closely centered around residential and school properties.

He cited School 160, within 300 feet of the proposed liquor store on one side, and School 159 within a half-block:

"Residences to the rear of the center are only an alley apart; public housing facilities are within one block.

"The situation here is unique. No where else is a center located almost within arm's reach of homes," Burge went on.

Mr. Burge is editor of the Cherry Hill News.

MRS. BUNDY, president of the Cherry Hill Coordinating Council, cited the fact that there are package goods outlets less than two miles from the community.

"Persons desiring liquors can go this short distance; in fact, they can even get phone delivery service," Mrs. Bundy said.

"This decision is contrary to the idea behind Mayor McKeldin's recent appointment of a committee designed to devise means to prevent blighted areas."

In the past, other appeals from the licensing board decisions have been turned down.

Twice in 1945, the late Judge W. Conwell Smith upheld the decision of the board in denying liquor licenses in the Cherry Hill community.

In 1947, Judge Joseph Sherbow, acting on appeal from the board's findings, again denied a petitioner the right to establish an outlet.

Judge E. Paul Mason, twice in 1947 and again in 1949 affirmed decisions of the board and each time denied to the petitioners the issuance of a license.
ance of a licene.

"Maybe Judge Cullen should have paid a personal visit to our community to see our unique make-up," the Council representatives remarked.

"His decision might have been different."

ACCORDING TO figures compiled by the Community organization, 47 per cent of the residents in public housing projects in Cherry Hill are on public assistance.

From these same figures 60 per cent of the residents have an average income of less than $3,000 per year.

The AFRO learned that William R. Brown, operator of a service station and key businessman who testified in behalf of the package goods store, is to be manger of the outlet when and if it opens.

Said Mr. Brown: "I don't see how it could add to the problem here. I will be the manager and would operate in a ligitimate manner to make it a clean business

"My familiarity with the area and the people here should help keep down any problems. I don't anticipate any drinking on the streets or in cars.

"People now hitch-hiking to Westport and Brooklyn will be able to go only a few blocks to get what they want. They will take it home to drink."

Mr. Brown admitted, however, that he would make no move to open the business, despite Judge Cullen's decision, until the matter of protests and appeal is settled.

MEANWHILE, in the Cherry Hill community, it is hinted that many of Mr. Brown's service station patrons may feel inclined to trade elsewhere in protest against his sanction of the outlet and his stated intention to operate it.

A strongly banded together community remains determined to use its power to prevent what it considers to be the beginning of a blight—a threat to its peace and tranquility.

The strength of unity that exists was obvious in the some 3,300 signatures in the petition against compared to the "450 to 650" in favor of the liquor outlet.

—Banquet

(Continued from Page 1)

Charles E. Moylan Jr., state's attorney; Dr. William Watts, chairman of the local Life Membership Committee; the Rev. F. Madison Reid, chairman of the local chapter's steering.

Also, Mrs. August Chissell, Dr. Lillie M. Jackson, president of the local chapter, and Dr. Carl Murphy, AFRO publisher and chairman of the Legal Redress Committee—all of whom are the only surviving charter members of the Baltimore NAACP which was organized in 1935.

Other committee chairmen who have helped in the planning of the affair include Herbert Gardner, arrangements; John H. Thornton, publicity; Mrs. Ida T. Russell Ladies' Division; Harry Macer, tickets; and Mrs. Eula Mae Watts, hostesses.

—New chief

(Continued from Page 1)

of previous trouble.

He explained away one failure to book a group by saying he had been presented no firm offer but later when a firm offer was made for the Supremes, they were turned down.

Further, booking agencies which do or try to do business with the Civic Center, have told the AFRO Mr. Tawney has discouraged them from seeking to promote shows at the center which would attract largely colored audiences.

Not one show in this category has appeared there in recent months.

The promoter of the Sammy Davis Jr. show is one of those who is aware of the unofficial policy.

The Supremes are playing at the Lyric Theatre on Nov. 26, two shows.

• • •

"I WANT to do the best I can in my new job," Mr. Klein told the AFRO from his office with Gerard W. Purcell, Ltd. of New York.

"I would find it extremely surprising that such a racial policy existed at the Civic Center," he said.

Mr. Klein will arrive in Baltimore Dec. 6 to work with Mr. Tawney until the new director's official office-taking on the first of next year.

4 schoolboy stars killed in crash

WESTLAKE, La., (UPI)—A car carrying six Grand Avenue High School football players back to Dequincy, La., ran off State Highway [illegible] early Saturday. Four of the youths and the driver were killed. Another youth was not expected to live.

The dead were identified as Michael Spillar, 17; Jonnis Paige, 17; Preston Pullard, 19; Willard Abram, 17, and James Spillar, 22, driver of the car.

Kirby Buck, 17, and Jesse Adams, 17, both were injured; Buck the more seriously.

Adams told state police the car went out of control at a high rate of speed. Hit a culvert and overturned several times.

—Clay to KO

(Continued from Page 1)

dence is just as positive that Clay is the undisputed master of Liston.

When these two fought, with Liston's title at stake, Clay virtually took Sonny apart before the latter reneged on leaving his stool for the seventh round. And when they staged their return match, Cassius got out of a hospital bed where he had undergone a hernia operation and made even shorter shrift of the behemoth from Philadelphia.

This writer is fully aware that stranger things have happened, but it is difficult to conceive of Patterson going as many as five rounds with the man who destroyed the man who destroyed Floyd.

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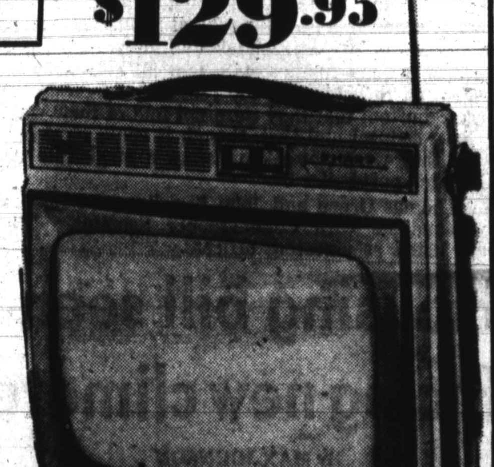

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CAA to get four VISTA volunteers

The Community Action Agency today announced the arrival of the first four VISTA Volunteers to work in Baltimore's Anti - Poverty Program.

The Volunteers will work in the Neighborhood Centers operated by the Community Action Agency. Their particular task will be to assist residents with housing problems.

The four VISTA Volunteers completed their training at the University of Maryland School of Social Work VISTA Training Center located at 1701 W. Pratt St.

The Volunteers are Bernice Jacobson, New Jersey; Roger McCullough, Las Vegas, Nev.; Rita McLain, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Dennis O'Brien, Smithfield, Va.

Civil rights figures ask for implementation of laws

By RUTH JENKINS

In the opinion of A. Philip Randolph, America would get off cheaply with the investment of a hundred billion dollars in a 'Freedom Budget' — a nationwide plan to wipe out the 'black ghetto jungles' in every city.

Mr. Randolph, prominent labor and civil rights leader, and chairman of the historic 1963 March on Washington in support of civil rights legislation was honorary chairman of the two - day planning conference held in Washington this week to chart the course for a White House Conference on civil rights next spring.

• • •

ADDRESSING the opening meeting of the planning conference Mr. Randolph first saluted President Johnson for "... his pronounced bold and brave new approach to the American race problem when he pointed out that the nation has to advance from equality as a right and theory, to equality as a fact."

"As a result," Mr. Randolph said, "rights have been secured; now they must be fulfilled. We dare not delay in redressing this one huge wrong of the American nation."

He also saluted the "leaders of the Freedom movement, Roy Wilkins, Dr. Martin Luther King, James Farmer, Dorothy Height, Whitney Young Jr., John Lewis and Jack Greenberg ... they threw down the challenge to the President and he took it up."

SOME 200 civil rights experts and scholars, augmented by government officials and "grass roots" citizens participated in the conference workshop discussions.

Their purpose was to "outline creative and innovative proposals to help the colored American fulfill the rights which after the long time of injustice he is finally about to secure" as President Johnson stated in his commencement address at Howard University last June.

Co - chairmen of the conference were Morris B. Abram, recently appointed U.S. representative to the UN Economic and Social Council Human Relations Commission; and William T. Coleman Jr., a former special counsel to the city of Philadelphia.

They also addressed the opening meeting, substantially supporting Mr. Randolph's regard of the gathering as "one of the most extraordinarily important conferences this country has ever had, not only for the colored citizen, but for the benefit of the country as a whole.

MR. RANDOLPH had some specific ideas to advance on how to fulfill the rights being sought by the civil rights revolution.

One is the abolition of all ghettos. He said, "If pouring a hundred billion dollars into the enterprise of ridding the country of the social sickness of the ghetto seems to be a staggering sum, let me hasten to add that colored citizens and the country are now paying a much higher price for not wiping out the ghettos."

He said the hundred billion dollars "may be vastly less than the chance of another unhappy Watts of Los Angeles (where riots erupted this summer), especially as a legacy of racial hate."

HE NOTED that according to the President's Council on Economic Advisors, the nation's economy is losing from $13 billion to $17 billion per year in national income and product because of racial bias by (1) failure to utilize fully the existing skills of the population; and (2) failure to develop potential skills fully.

"Therefore," he concluded, "the abolition of the ghettos throughout the nation at a cost of a hundred billion dollars or more would constitute a basic economic gain which would continue to grow with the increase of the colored population with a correlative increase in their skills, training and education."

• • •

HE BELIEVES that the job problem of the colored worker would be a difficult task for the Civil Rights Revolution. So he suggested approaching the problem from these two angles:

(1) The public sector of the economy should provide vast public works such as building schools, hospitals, libraries, highways, slum clearance and other developments the country needs;

(2) New opportunity in the private sector of the economy should be provided by a series of the President's White House Conferences with management and trade union representatives of every industry.

Such industries as railroads, oil, electrical, electronics, shipping, automobile, steel, rubber, building construction, public utilities, manufacturing, wholesale and retail businesses and others were mentioned.

• • •

HE SUGGESTED that the prupose of these White House conferences would be for each industry to determine the extent to which colored workers serve in all areas and job classifications; then to develop a master plan for full integration in all classifications.

If colored workers lack the necessary training skills, let the industry take on the responsibility for in - service training, he declared.

Industry itself would profit from this program, he observed, because it would create higher purchasing power of a large segment of the nation's workforce. And cities would profit by the elimination of heavy relief rolls.

Similar White House Conferences should be held to increase the integration of colored employees in government departments; and in city and state governments, both north and south.

• • •

ON THE subject of schools, Mr. Randolph said, "Only within the framework of an integrated American school system will the colored boy and girl ever get a chance to move into the vanguard of American progress in this new age of advancing technology."

And history textbooks **"with creakingly antiquated and fantastic hypothesis and concepts on race" need rewriting, he suggested, declaring:**

"I don't know of a single history or school textbook in adequate, realistic picture of the colored citizen's role in American society."

• • •

FOR LEGISLATIVE action to provide greater economic strength, he suggested a federal minimum wage of $1.75 an hour, with unlimited coverage, enforceable in every state.

Such a minimum wage, he said, would increase purchasing power, create more jobs, and bring billions of dollars into the homes of workers who now require public welfare subsidy.

Calling segregated housing the foundation of segregated schools, he said the answer to both is integrated housing.

And he added that "Middle income and low rent housing projects with the President's proposal of rent subsidy for the working poor is a fitting and timely corollary of a new and sound approach to a housing problem which is becoming increasingly acute."

• • •

SUMMARILY, Mr. Randolph explained that "the achievement of these objectives is the purpose of this conference and the vision of President Johnson."

Advocating that the Civil Rights Revolution "keep to the creative oath of non - violence," Mr. Randolph added, "May God grant us the strength, courage and faith to go forward in this battle for human dignity, and may we never falter."

Veteran writer suffers stroke

CHICAGO (NPI)—Claude A. Barnett, 76-year-old veteran journalist and well-known authority on Africa, suffered a mild cardiac accident (slight stroke) last Friday morning in his office.

Taken immediately to Michael Reese hospital, he is reported to be on the road to recovery.

According to his wife, Mrs. Etta Moten Barnett, well-known figure in theatrical, television, radio and concert circles, he never lost consciousness following the attack, which affected his left side.

Post Office to hire

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) —Post Office employment officials have been instructed to "make certain that some 40,000 jobs resulting from the 1965 retirement and Salary Acts are filled without regard to race, creed, color, sex or national origin."

Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien served notice Nov. 9 that he wanted both "the spirit and the letter" of the executive order on fair employment practices and the 1964 Civil Rights Act to be "strictly adhered to" in appointments and promotions to these jobs.

He ordered his Task Force on Equal Employment Opportunity to visit each regional office to discuss with officials ways of assuring that fair hiring policies are carried out in filling job vacancies.

• • •

O'BRIEN SAID the Post Office is creating 20,000 new jobs to provide a 40 - hour work week for postal employees under the 1965 salary act.

An additional 20,000 jobs are expected to result from "an unprecedented number of retirements" under the new retirement act, particularly among the upper and middle management levels.

Members of the Task Force are Henry L. Dixon, special assistant for operations, who acts as chairman; Hattie P. Baumann and Charles T. Muntain, both specialists in employee - management cooperation.

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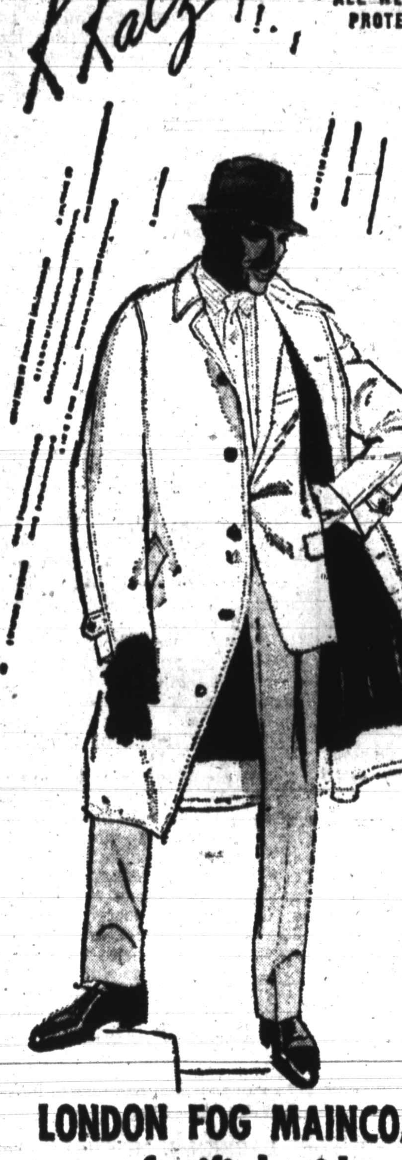

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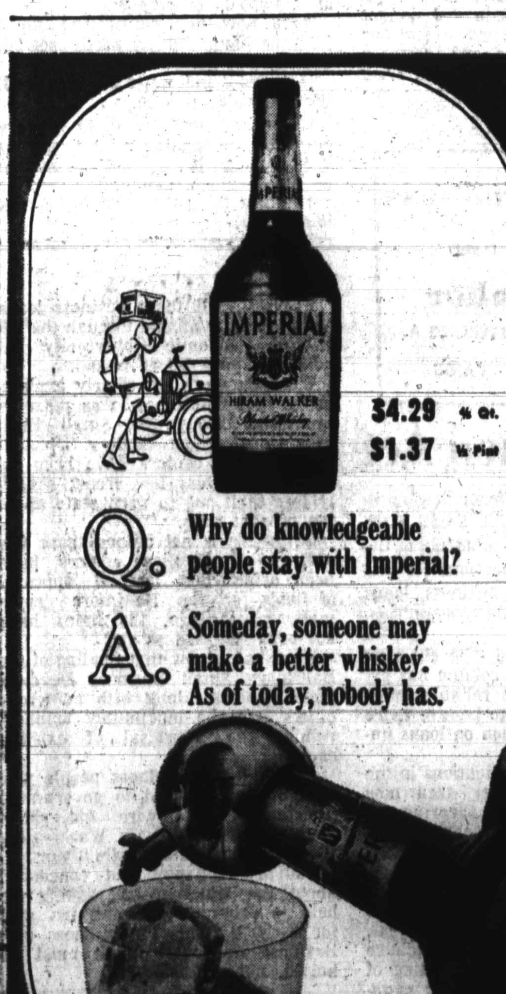

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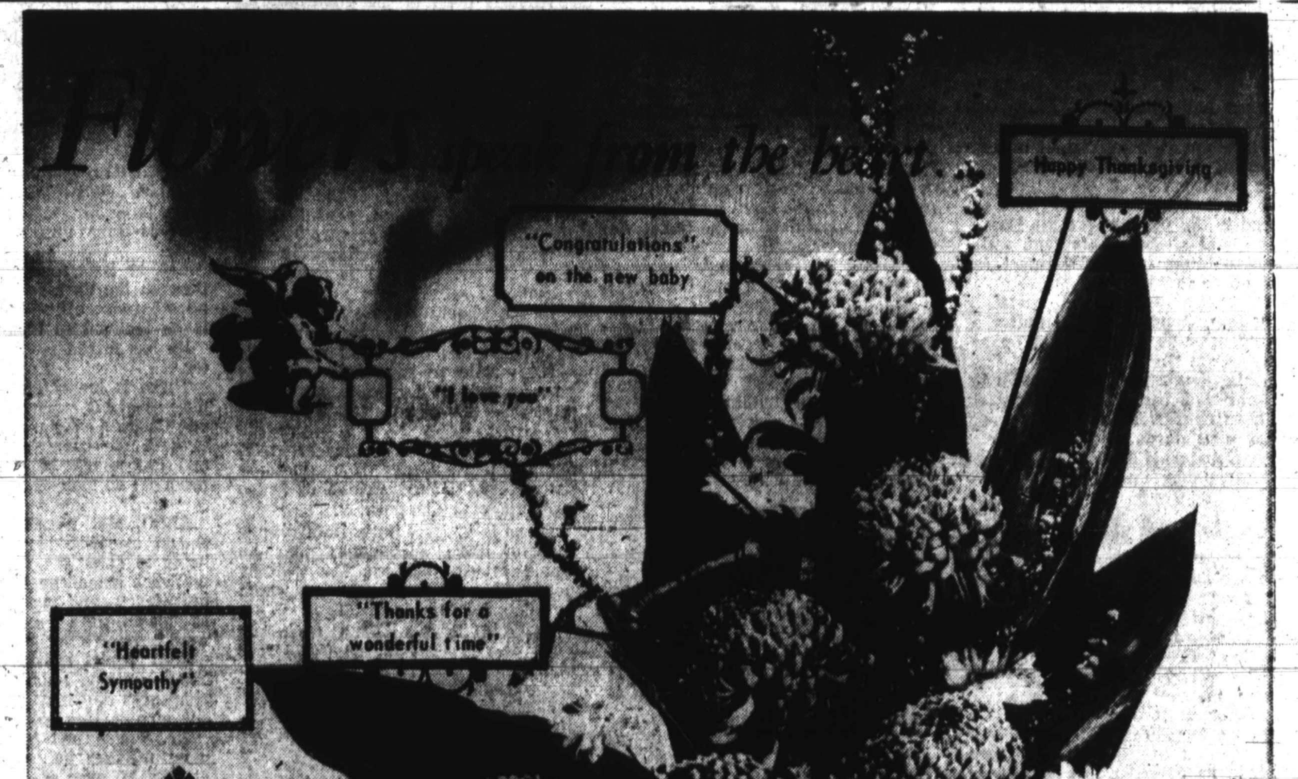

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