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THE NATIONAL NEGRO WEEKLY
DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DARKER RACES

VOL. 42

LONDON, CANADA, AUGUST 1968

PRICE: 5 Cents

Grenada, B.W.I.'s First Woman Governor Relative Of Montessori School Teacher

One person in London read with special interest the article in Tuesday's Free Press about Dr. Hilda Bynoe, the first woman to be appointed governor of a British Commonwealth country.

Twenty-three-year-old Miss Myrna Bynoe, a "niece-in-law" of the newly-appointed governor of Grenada, B.W.I., teaches at the Montessori School on Askin Street. She lives on Orchard Street with another girl from Trinidad who is studying science at the University of Western Ontario.

Miss Bynoe said Dr. Bynoe is married to her uncle, Peter Bynoe, chief government architect in Trinidad, who designed the popular Trinidad pavilion at Expo.

Dr. Bynoe scored another first in that she is the first West Indian to be governor of Grenada. Previous governors have been British.

Miss Bynoe said her "aunt-in-law" manages to spend much of her time with her sons, Roland, 16, and Michael, 15, apart from keeping up a medical practice in Trinidad.

Miss Bynoe said Dr. Bynoe's main hobby is reading. She also enjoys cooking and doing some housework. The appointment, she said, was a surprise, but made her "very pleased."

She described her aunt as a "lively, outgoing person who loves nice clothes," and who is very interested in her medical practice.

The London teacher said



Miss Myrna Bynoe, a teacher at Montessori School, is a niece of Dr. Hilda Bynoe of Trinidad.

she feels her aunt-by-marriage is laying a foundation for other West Indian women in government. She quoted her aunt as saying the appointment was "an honor . . . not only to me, but to other women, and to my profession."

Dr. Bynoe has been district medical officer of the 133-square-mile island for the past three years. Before this, she was in the Trinidad-Tobago health service.

Dr. Bynoe's father, Joseph T. Gibbs, is president of the Grenada senate. Her mother died when she was a young girl, and she has one sister.

Miss Bynoe said her uncle is "with his wife all the way" with regards to her new appointment, and is even relinquishing his government post in Trinidad to move with her to Grenada where she will be governor. Miss Bynoe expects he will set up an architectural practice there.

The London teacher received news of the appointment from her own family, who also live in Trinidad. Her 22-year-old brother will be studying business and ministration at McGill University this fall.

She will be returning to the West Indies at the end of June and will return to London in September to resume teaching.

Martin Luther King Chosen For Commemorative Medal

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., assassinated Negro leader and president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, was honored today by his appearance on a commemorative medal.

Struck in silver and bronze, the commemorative medal bearing King's portrait on the obverse side is issued by the Chase Commemorative Society Inc., Brooklyn. Reverse of the medal bears a quotation from one of his last speeches "I HAVE SEEN THE PROMISED LAND," and a rallying cry of the civil rights movement "WE SHALL OVERCOME." A cross and sunburst complete the reverse design.

The medal design is the work of Rolf Beck, Narrowsburg, N.Y., 28-year old son of famed sculptor Curt Beck, un-

der whose tutelage he learned bas-relief sculpture. The younger Beck has already produced outstanding work including the 100th anniversary medal for Encyclopedia Britannica; the Chamizal Settlement medal for the U.S. State Department, the Hahnemann Medical College medal, Optical Society of America David Richardson medal, portrait medals for North Carolina Mutual, American Psychological Association, and many others including three prior issues for the Chase Commemorative Society.

After issuing to its members over 30,000 silver proof medals—including such notables as John F. Kennedy, Winston Churchill, Washington, and Lincoln—the officers of the Chase Commemorative

Society felt Dr. King's medal should be made available to the public.

"Doctor King has earned a place in history as prominent as any of our other medal subjects," said one official.

The medals are struck by Metallic Art Company, New York, are silver dollar size—

1½ inches—struck in silver (.999 pure) with a proof finish, and also available in bronze. The silver Dr. Martin Luther King medal sells for \$9.50, the bronze for \$5.00 postpaid from The Chase Commemorative Society, Inc., P. O. Box 67, Lefferts Station, Brooklyn, New York 11225.



Design for the Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Medal shows a portrait of the assassinated Negro leader on the obverse. Reverse of the 1 ½-inch silver and bronze medal bears a quotation from one of his speeches and a civil rights rallying cry. Struck by the Metallic Art Company, New York, the medal was designed by sculptor Rolf Beck, and issued by the Chase Commemorative Society, Brooklyn.

Harlem Negro Youths To Visit In Woodstock

WOODSTOCK — A planned visit to Woodstock by 40 Negro teen-agers from the heart of Harlem, sponsored by St. David's United Church, is rapidly developing into a community affair withoutside offers of financial aid and facilities.

Rev. Alfred C. McAlister, minister of St. David's, said the youth in his church decid-

ed to invite the group of Harlem youths, aged 14 to 18, to Woodstock during the Labor Day weekend. Forty St. David's youths had visited the New Yorkers at Salem Methodist Church in Harlem during the Easter vacation period this year.

The Woodstock church

(Continued on Back Page)

Dawn of Tomorrow

Published in the interests of and for the Advancement of the Colored people of Canada.

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The Dawn of Tomorrow
Publishing Co.

IQ Test Geared To Negro Culture

New York — "T-Bone Walker got famous for playing what?

(A) trombone, (B) piano, (C) 'T-flute,' (D) guitar, (E) 'hambone.' "

Those who do not know that T-bone Walker, a horse-voiced country blues singer out of Linden, Tex., who once accompanied blind Lemon Jefferson and sang "T-Bone Blues" with the Les Hite orchestra in 1940, played the (D) guitar, may be clasified

as culturally deprived.

That, at any rate, is the conclusion of the Dove Counter - Balance General Intelligence Test.

The test was devised by Adrian Dove, a sociologist and government worker, Dove, a Negro, designed the test as a rebuke to standard intelligence tests, which he and some other experts contend do not fairly reflect the intelligence of Negroes because they are oriented to white culture.

Also known as the Chitling Test, the 30 question multiple choice examination is currently making the rounds, in bootleg Xerox form, among anti-poverty and civil rights workers.

Dove drew up the test in 1965, when as an employee of the California Fair Employment Practices Commission, he served on part of a technical advisory committee on testing established shortly after the riots in the Watts section of Los Angeles.

"People were failing employment and intelligence tests," he said in an interview from Washington, where he now works as a program analyst for the federal bureau of the budget. They were failing, he said "not because they were stupid but because the test was geared to middle-class white society."

After the group struggled unsuccessfully to devise a so-called "culture-free test, Dove drew up his own, designed to reflect the culture and knowledge of the Negro slums.

"It was kind of half-serious, a way of proving the point that we're not really measuring intelligence," he said.

"Actually, you could utilize this test for people working in the ghetto, like highway patrolmen or parole officers, to see if they were sensitive and alert to what's around them."

Even his test may not be completely relevant, Dove conceded.

One of its questions is: "Bird or yardbird, was the jacket that jazz lovers from coast to coast hung on—

"That's being missed by a lot of younger kids, sadly," he said. "Imagine growing up not knowing about Charlie Parker."

"I suppose I'll have to substitute somebody else—maybe Aretha (Franklin), but I guess she's getting too well known."

Some of the other questions (with answers below) are:

1. Who did "Stagger" Lee kill?

(A) His mother, (B) Frankie, (C) Johnny, (D) his girlfriend, (E) Billy.

2. A "gas head" is a person who has a—

(A) fast - moving car, (B) stable of "lace" (C) "process," (D) habit of stealing cars, (E) long jail record for arson.

3. If a man is called a "blood" then he is a—

(A) fighter (B) Mexican-American (C) Negro (D) hungry hemophile (E) redman or Indian.

The Answers:

1. (E); 2. (C); 3. (C).

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Of either one.
All dese cities
Ashes and rust,
De win' sing sperrichals
Through deir dus' . . .
Was another Memphis
Mongst de olden days,
Done been destroyed
In many ways . . .
Dis here Memphis
It may go
Floods may drown it
Tornado blow;
Mississippi wash it
Down to sea—
Like de other Memphis in
History.

2

Watcha gonna do when Memphis on fire,
Memphis on fire, Mistah Preachin' Man?
Gonna pray to Jesus and nebber tire,
Gonna pray to Jesus, loud as I can,
Gonna pray to my Jesus, oh my Lawd!

Watcha gonna do when de tall flames roar,
Tall flames roar, Mistah Lovin' Man?
Gonna love my brownskin better'n before—
Gonna love my baby lak a do right man,
Gonna love my brown baby, oh, my Lawd!

Watcha gonna do in de hurricane,
In de hurricane, Mistah Workin' Man?
Gonna put dem buildings up again,
Gonna put em up dis time to stan',
Gonna push a wicked wheelbarrow, oh my Lawd!

Watcha gonna do when Memphis near gone,
Memphis near gone, Mistah Drinkin' Man?
Gonna grab a pint bottle of Mountain Corn,
Gonna keep de stopper in my han',
Gonna get a mean jag on, oh my Lawd!

Watcha gonna do when de flood roll fas',
Flood roll fas', Mistah Gambelin' Man?
Gonna pick u pmy dice fo' one las' pass—
Gonna Fade my way to de lucky lan',
Gonna throw my las' seven — oh, my Lawd!

3

Memphis go
By Flood or Flame;

Nigger won't worry
All de same —
Memphis go
Memphis come back,
Ain't no skin
Off de nigger's back.
All dese cities
Ashes, rust . . .
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Blunt-Spoken Jurist Is Friend Of Civil Rights

Not long ago, Federal Judge William Homer Thornberry, looking back on his experience in the House of Representatives, said that his most agonizing moments were in voting against bills that his friends had asked him to support and backing measures that his friends opposed. Then he added:

"Finally," he said, "you make up your mind and do what you think is right as

well as what is right for your constituents."

Now that the 59-year-old member of the United States Court of Appeals for the fifth circuit has been nominated by President Johnson to the Supreme Court, the nation is wondering about his independence and his beliefs.

His decisions as a district judge, which he was named in 1963 by President Kennedy, and a member of the appeals court, a Johnson appointment in 1965, have stressed his liberalism of civil rights, desegregation and freedom of speech.

A friend in Austin, Texas, where Judge Thornberry lives, who has known this stocky grey haired legislator and jurist for years, describes him thus:

"He is blunt-spoken. He does not make a big fuss about what he believes but he makes pretty clear what he means."

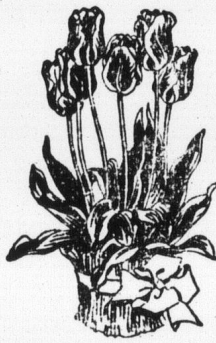
For example, more than 20

years ago a community bordering on Austin wanted to become part of the city. Thornberry, then a member of the city council, learned that the area did not admit Jews. He said nothing until the community applied for inclusion in the city.

Then, without mincing words, he began a fight to bar the community unless it changed its charter to allow the sale of lots to Jews. His aggressive campaign blocked admission of the community, which refused to change its charter and is still not part of the city.

In recent years, Judge Thornberry has argued — off and on the bench — for equal rights for Negroes. During much of the Kennedy administration, as a member of the house rules committee, he was the only southerner who voted on the Liberal side, often giving the president a one-vote margin until the committee was expanded.

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Coalition Of American Indian

The Indian people who were a part of the official beginning of the Poor People's Campaign on Washington came away from the first week of meetings with the knowledge that the growing revolution of poor people is not an issue of race, class, or culture, but it is a moral issue in the most basic sense—

the right of people to live and to live how they choose. To achieve, assume, or maintain that right required more than concern and recognition.

It demands action—competent, knowledgeable, and effective—aimed at breaking apart and dissolving those programs, policies, agencies and traditions that deny that right; the same action must rebuild, reorder, and restructure systems of laws and institutions and traditions that do not merely insure that right but which are founded on that right.

Because it was this kind of understanding that we left the meetings, it was recognized that the urgency of acting and doing something had to involve more than a month's campaign in Washington, D. C. and more than the banding together of Negro, White, Mexican, Puerto Rican and American Indians.

It is beyond the something for which we have already started to search. Beginning with the first 18 people who went to Washington we have continued to move. Indian people are now being organized in Washington, the Dakotas, Oklahoma, California, New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado to join the Poor People's Campaign. People on temporary leave from their jobs are out organizing and raising funds. Individuals and agencies have met and are continuing to meet about alternative courses of action, which have already begun to change programs and policies. It reflects a changing mood and time in the Indian worlds.



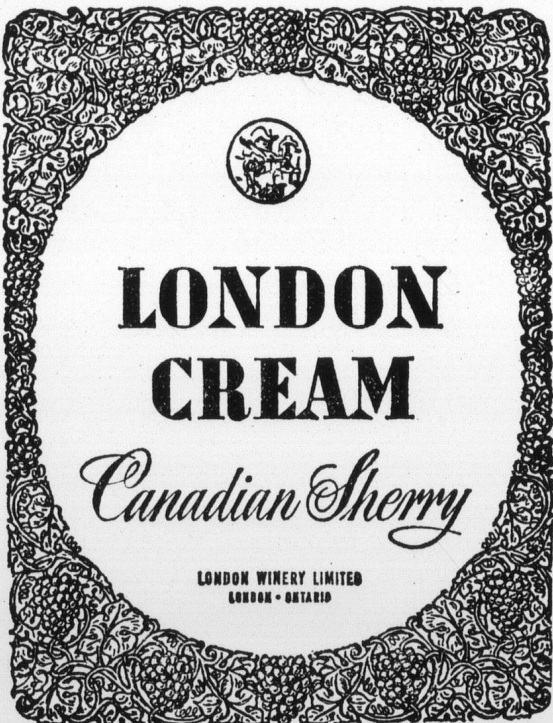
GARY, IND. — Mayor Richard Gordon Hatcher hands Mrs. Anna Simmons a pen in his office at city hall as she prepares to sign commitment papers with The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U.S. for \$313,500 to be used in building a new and expanded interracial nursing home in this city. The new home will provide complete convalescent and nursing facilities will accommodate 46 beds while the present building has only 22. The facility will provide 25 new jobs for Gary residents. Observing the action is Charles A. Tatum, executive vice president of Sivart Mortgage Corporation in Chicago, who handled details in arranging the loan with Equitable. Mrs. Simmons, in addition to being operator of the nursing home, is also president of S. & M. Investments which will erect the new structure. The nursing home loan is part of Equitable's \$83 million commitment in the life insurance industry's billion dollar program to help rebuild underprivileged areas and encourage job-producing enterprises in American cities.

PRACTICE SAFETY . . .

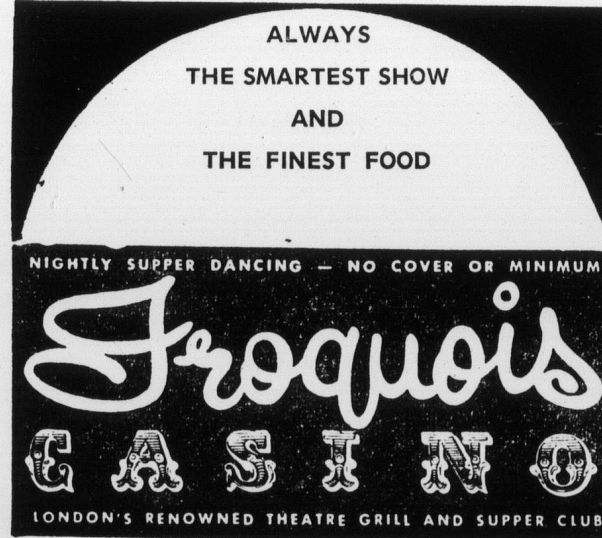
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NEGRO U.S. TRIAL WINNERS PLAN NO BOYCOTT OF GAMES

Los Angeles (AP) — A poll of the Negro winners of events at the U.S. Olympic Trials indicated they plan to go to Mexico City to compete in the Olympic Games this October.

Despite a publicized plan for a boycott of the Games by black athletes, all of those polled said they would be going to the high-altitude training site of Lake Tahoe, Calif., in September for the final trials. And none of them said they would definitely

boycott the Games.

Harry Edwards, leader of those who planned to dramatize Negro dissatisfaction with racial injustice in the United States said, however, nothing had changed since the walkout was announced last November.

Lee Evans, winner of the 400-meter dash Sunday, said he planned to run the event at Lake Tahoe. Evans said Negro athletes had met and decided what to do. However, others said they hadn't heard there was a meeting. One of them was Art Walker.

at a news conference planned later today in San Jose or San Francisco. Tommie Smith, another who sees merit in a Negro boycott of the Games, said he was very displeased about having to run the 200 in the eighth lane. His wife Denise was so disturbed about the matter she made a protest to Stan Wright, U.S. assistant coach and head of the seeding committee.

But Wright, a Negro himself, just snorted that the names were drawn out of a hat and "if someone wants to challenge my integrity they

can come and see me." Jim Hines, winner of the 100 and second in the 200, said he likes running several races and hopes to run the two dasher and a leg on a relay team at Mexico City.

Edwards an instructor at San Jose State College, was wearing a Malcolm X sweat-shirt and a necklace of beads and sat next to Bill Russell, player-coach of the world champion Boston Celtics' National Basketball Association team.

Edwards said the black athletes were competing in Los Angeles because "you can't boycott the Olympics if you're not qualified to go. You can't boycott the grocery store if you don't have any money."

Many of the Negro athletes were wearing buttons on their sweaters saying "Olympic project for human rights." It was white and ringed in green oak leaves.

One young Negro in the stands bore a sign reading, "Why run in Mexico and crawl at home?"

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Martin Luther King Memorial Medallion

In tribute to Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., the International Numismatic Agency of 127 East 59th Street, New York, New York (an official medallist to H.R.H. Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia, King Peter II of Yugoslavia, Dalai Lama of Tibet) has commissioned the world famous sculptor Abram Belskie to design a definitive Memorial Medallion.

The Medallion features a full portrait of Dr. King on the obverse and a symbolic expression of peace and brotherhood on the reverse. The medal will be available in several sizes and metals for educational and fund raising purposes. However, a First Edition Collectors Presentation Set struck in Pure Silver and

limited in mintage to 500 registered sets will shortly be announced to international coin and medal collectors. The medals will be multi-struck in Proof Condition and will be hallmarked and serially numbered, and be accompanied with Certificates of Registration.

The last two commemorative coins officially authorized by the United States portray Booker T. Washington and Washington Carver. Considerable sentiment has been voiced by international numismatists that Dr. King be the next great American recognized on a new commemorative coin. Bills to this effect are currently being reviewed by the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, having been introduced by Senators Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, Edward M.

Brooke of Massachusetts, and Representative John Conyers Jr. of Michigan. The International Numismatic Agency supports this movement and will make available at no charge to the U.S. Treasury Department its tools and designs for the Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Medallion, if so desired, for possible utilization in the creation of a new commemorative coin.

The historic achievements of Dr. Martin Luth King, Jr., have earned him the admiration and respect of the world community. The Dr. King Memorial Medallion will be a permanent reminder of a great human being whose very death gave credence to his often quoted remark, "non violence or non existence."

POOR PEOPLE'S
CAMPAIGN, WASHINGTON,
D.C.

We of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, having experienced and participated in a decade of non-violent struggle for political and social equality in America, are launching a new series of massive protests to demand jobs or income for all Americans.

The American blackman, after centuries of suppression, achieved finally his basic social and political rights. He fought nonviolently, along with many white freedom fighters, in Montgomery, Birmingham, and Selma, to be able to assert those rights that most other Americans take for granted.

We fought hard those years, some of us died, all of us were psychologically and spiritually resurrected. And, as a result, we are now more sophisticated; of necessity we have recreated our vision, placed it in its proper perspective. We can now see ourselves as the powerless poor trapped within an economically oriented power structure. We are those men and women with certain inalienable right, but without the means to express them.

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A Focus On Health

The focus of international public health in 1968 is on the World Health Organization, one member of the United Nations family of specialized agencies. For, this is its 20th Anniversary Year.

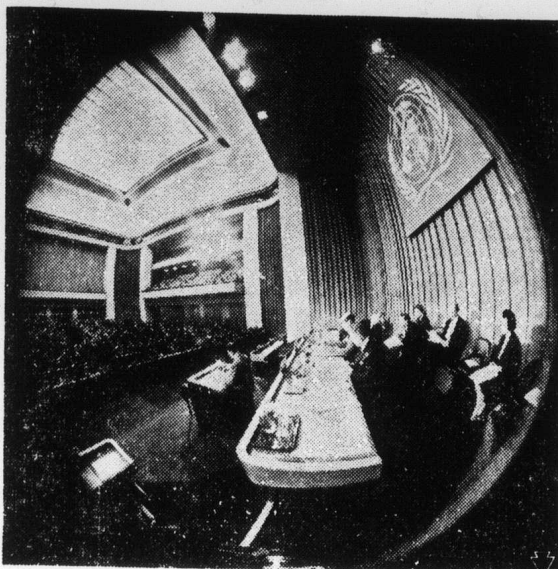
WHO's first year of life in 1948 saw a modest \$5 million budget finance campaigns, waged generally then against age-old scourges as malaria, smallpox, and urban yellow fever.

Today, that figure is up tenfold, to more than \$55 million. And projects range over health's full spectrum — from air pollution to zoonoses, the diseases transmitted between animal and man; and from ancient to modern ills.

Moreover, with some 30,000 public health workers thus far the recipients of fellowships, education and training in the skills national health services need are major programs.

WHO operates world-wide programs through six regional offices, doing so in the Western Hemisphere through the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, headquartered in Washington, D.C.

Though it was on April 7 twenty years ago that WHO came into existence, with ratification then of its constitution, official commemoration of that



At World Health Assembly, 129 nations commemorate 20th anniversary year of World Health Organization.

milestone event takes place this year on May 7 in Geneva, Switzerland, at the annual World Health Assembly.

Twenty-six nations were members of WHO when its life began. Now, two decades later,

at a special Twentieth Anniversary Commemorative Session of the global parliament on health, 129 nations — including every one in the Americas — mark the beginning of the third ten years of WHO.

Protection For Algonquin Park

out to the letter.

While the new organization is concerned with all parks, its first objective is to insure that Algonquin Park is not destroyed by commercial exploitation, Mr. Conway said.

"Due to lack of a strong Government policy, Algonquin Park is being cut into small pieces by a major network of commercial roads without regard for sanctuary, solitude or inspirational enjoyment promised by the Lands and Forests Department," Mr. Conway told the conference.

He said that the league, which received its provincial charter last April, intends to make its views known in five areas: commercial logging, pollution, high-powered motor-boats on wilderness lakes, intrusion of permanent construction in wilderness areas and protection of wildlife.

The zoning policy of the

Department of Lands and Forests fits into the objectives of the league, but in practice little is done to translate it into action, Mr. Conway said. A recommendation for the zoning of the park was made last March to the standing committee of the Legislation on natural resources and tourism. It is now intended to press for implementation of this zoning proposal as a league objective.

Mr. Conway said the increasing demand for recreation in natural surroundings will create the pressure from now on.

"We must plan how Algonquin park can cope with the tide of outdoorsmen and their families that is already upon it," he said. "Commercial interests must be phased out. Lumbering, as it is practiced in Algonquin Park today, is not compatible with its future."

CONTROL OF AFFAIRS AIM FOR INDIANS

EDMONTON (CP) — A federal grant of \$288,755 has been made to the Peigan Indian band at Brocket, Alta., 50 miles west of Lethbridge, under a new program designed to give Indians more control over their own affairs, an Indian affairs spokesman said Monday.

Under the band grants program, the Indian affairs department turns the funds over to bands for administration of services in which the department was formerly directly involved.

Ralph Ragan, department regional director for Alberta, called the program "the biggest step in getting Indian people to look after some of their own programs."

"It's just a matter of time before the bands become just like municipalities," he said.

The grant provides money for welfare, some road building, administration of a garbage dump, fire protection and repairs to housing.

Fellowships Honor Doctor King Jr.

PRINCETON, N.J. — The Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation has announced Martin Luther King Jr. Fellowships for returning Negro veterans.

Mrs. Coretta King is enthusiastic about the program, according to Dr. Benjamin Mays, president emeritus of Morehouse College, who, on behalf of the Foundation, sought Mrs. King's approval in naming the fellowships in honor of her late husband.

The Rockefeller Foundation granted \$200,000 to the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation as seed money to finance fellowships for Negro ex-servicemen in the academic year 1968-69. Dr.

King's assassination that night came before the Foundation could announce its pilot program.

The two-year fellowships will enable returning Negro veterans of outstanding promise to enter graduate or professional schools in preparation for careers of public service. They will provide full tuition and generous living stipends. Among the fields of study open to Martin Luther King, Jr. Fellows will be public administration, education, law, journalism, medicine, the ministry, social work, library science, and similar service fields.

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Discrimination In Canada Disappointing

FREDERICTON (CP) — "Many African students are disappointed to find the Canadian people racially discriminating after being told at home this didn't happen," says the secretary of the University of New Brunswick human rights group.

Mrs. Ludo Abricht says: "In Africa, Canada has a very good reputation because the people think Canada is a quite different country from the United States, but they discover quickly this is an exaggeration."

Most students encounter the first serious discrimination when they begin looking for accommodation. In an at-

tempt to encourage the University of New Brunswick to exclude the names of discriminating landlords from the official accommodation list, the human rights group conducted a pilot project this spring to locate specific instances of discrimination.

Mrs. Abricht says it was difficult to encourage African students to join the project because they feel embarrassed and hurt to admit they are discriminated against, and want to avoid encountering further prejudice.

In the first project, 15 houses on the university accommodation list were visited. Eight students—five whites, one Chinese, one Indian

and one West Indian — requested accommodation.

Of the 15 houses visited, three practised outright discrimination, the group reported.

"Mr. K. K., a student from India, applied at the house of Mrs. A. His application was turned down. Ten minutes later, Mr. H. B., an Austrian-born student who grew up in Canada, applied for the same room. He was immediately accepted."

Mrs. Abricht, distressed to find such a high percentage of discrimination, said the report on the project, with complete names and addresses, was sent to the newly-formed New Brunswick human rights commission.

An official of the commission said the report will be kept on file, but further action cannot be taken at this time. He said the commission had anticipated that Section 6 of the provincial Human Rights Act would cover the rental of rooms in private houses.

But the commission asked for a legal opinion and was told the section could not be interpreted as including housing. As a result, the minister in charge of the commission, H. W. Williamson, said an amendment to the act, expected to cover housing, will be made.

Dr. Noel Kinsalla, chairman of the commission, said the university has decided to stop asking landlords if they will accept foreign students.

"I think we are making very positive inroads," he said. "Attitudes are changing."

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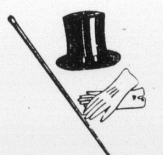
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Ownership of Negro Housing by Negroes Will Help Create Favorable Living Conditions

New York — One of the nation's leading mortgage executives has urged businessmen to foster the ownership of Negro housing by Negroes and to channel urban renewal funds through Negro organizations. The recommendations were made at the American Management Associations meeting on "Manag-

ing for a Better America: Mobilization for Urban Action Programs" by Thomas F. Murray, vice president in charge of mortgages for The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U.S.

Mr. Murray told the meeting that while much of the urban renewal money has to come from outside the community, "no community development should be planned without full consultation with the leaders of these community groups. He added that with increased "ownership participation," the American Negro will rise to the challenge, will take renewed pride in ownership, and will help create more favorable living conditions in the distressed areas of our major cities."

Mr. Murray discussed the life insurance industry's \$1 billion investment pledge toward improving core areas of major cities, and Equitable's \$83 million share of that pledge, 70 per cent of which has already been committed. He warned, however, that "in our dealings with the minority

groups, we have got to limit our promises and maximize our accomplishments."

Among Equitable's largest commitments are \$5 million each in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area of Brooklyn, in Detroit, and in the Millbank-Frawley area of Harlem. Others include \$4 million in Camden, Union and Hudson counties of New Jersey and \$3 million in Philadelphia. While these loans are guaranteed by the Federal Government, they represent money which could have been invested elsewhere at a higher rate of interest.

Mr. Murray criticized the "relentless use of bulldozers to level entire city blocks before a comprehensive plan for rebuilding had been established." He stated that if local people had been consulted, "they would have advised urban planners not to tear down block after block in their city without having a place for the residents to move to in the meantime."

"In many cities, community organizations have sprung up," Mr. Murray said, that are "vitaly interested in their neighborhoods and can be of extreme help in guiding the redevelopment of their neighborhood." He cautioned, however, against factionalism among such groups and pointed out that "in one major midwest city there are no less than 16 community organizations seeking an active voice in the urban renewal of their city."

Mr. Murray told his listeners that it is sometimes "nearly impossible to resolve the militant conflicts" among these groups regarding the time and form of urban renewal. But he advised his audience "not to get too frustrated" and stressed the need for "communication, education and patience."

American business's partnership with core city residents, Mr. Murray said, "must encompass three main objectives — education, jobs, and housing." He added: "All of the housing that money could provide would not help much if the residents had no jobs to provide the rent money, and not number of available jobs would be of help if the workers were not trained to perform on these jobs and could not hold them after they got them."

The ghetto resident, Mr. Murray said, "must be counseled and guided so that he can work out his own destiny — he doesn't want it handed to him on a platter." He made three recommendations agreed to by leading Negro groups and the life insurance industry:

"Positive encouragement — to aid in the development and expansion of Negro business firms and institutions" including "stores, plants, savings institutions and the full gamut of commercial establishments."

Use of "the special knowledge of Negro concerns regarding financial conditions within urban core areas" and

channeling funds through such concerns.

"Reinvestment of earnings to expand jobs, improve housing and provide community facilities," and an end to "the withdrawal of profits by business establishments operating in these areas."

Conceding that business must operate at a profit, Mr. Murray said it has "a responsibility above and beyond strictly economic concern to solve the problems of our city core

areas." He urged cooperation "between business and labor, between black and white, between government at all levels and business leaders."

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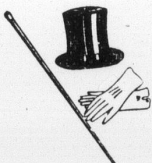
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Frazier Takes Same Path Rocky Took—Kayo Route

NEW YORK — When the oldtimers in boxing say the modern heavyweights "ain't what they used to be" they're not referring to Joe Frazier.

The unbeaten, five-state heavyweight champion, whose fighting style resembles that of Rocky Marciano, is rumbling along the Marciano path in knockout victories.

Marciano, the retired, undefeated heavyweight champion from Sept. 23, 1952, to April 27, 1956, scored 19 knockouts and two decision victories in his first 21 pro fights. That's a .905 knockout percentage. He finished with 43 kayos in 49 fights for a .878 knockout percentage, tops among all heavy-weight champions.

Frazier, an inch taller and 15 to 20 pounds heavier than Marciano, has racked up 19 victories and two decisions in his 21 fights, equalling Rocky's early pace.

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Rocky was 24 by the book, but actually closer to 26 when he started fighting for money. Frazier, the Olympic heavyweight champion in 1964, turned pro when he was 22. He's now 24.

Marciano had 25 fights before he met his first name fighter, Roland LaStarza, and won a narrow decision.

Frazier already has beaten Oscar Bonavena, Eddie Machen, Doug Jones, George Chuvalo, Buster Mathis and Manuel Ramos. Machen and Jones were over-the-hill. The others may not be regarded too highly but they are among the best of what is around today.

Chuvalo, the durable Canadian champion, had never been stopped before and that included a 15-rounder with Cassius Clay. Frazier pounded Chuvalo's face into a lopsided mess and halted him in four rounds.

Mathis was unbeaten and had never been floored until Frazier draped him over the ropes and stopped him in the 11th round to win five-state recognition as world heavyweight champion.

Ramos had won 15 straight and had never been floored or stopped in 28 fights until the strong, muscular Frazier dropped him twice and forced him to surrender under gunning in two rounds.

Like Marciano, Frazier comes to fight.

"I'm coming out smoking," is his pet expression.

The resemblance to Marciano is striking in many more ways.

Frazier is dedicated in his training just as Rocky was. Marciano trained as he fought and his gym fights were wars. The same goes for Frazier.

Rocky was willing to take a punch to get one, and usually more, of his own blows

home. The Brockton Bomber used to batter an opponent's arms to force him to drop his guard. He broke blood vessels in LaStarza's arms.

Marciano smashed away at the body to soften up an opponent and to open up the head defences.

There's an old saying in boxing that "when the body dies, the head rolls."

Frazier fights the same way. But Rocky was vulnerable to cuts. Frazier is not. He has a tough skin over his tank-like body.

The Philadelphian, a 5-foot-11½, 205-pounder, has improved with every fight.

"He throws more punches and throws them faster than Rocky ever did," says Teddy Brenner, matchmaker from Madison Square Garden. "He's a helluva fighter now and he has tremendous potential. When he's in there, you're guaranteed a good fight. He comes to fight."

"I feel I've learned something with every fight," says Frazier. "Someone asked when I'll reach my peak. I can't say. How can anyone say, I'm 24 now but at what age do you reach a peak? Age may have nothing to do with it."

"All I know is that I may wrap it up in a couple of years. I'd like to fight Jimmy Ellis and Cassius Clay. That would settle any doubts about the title but I feel now that I am the champion."

Ellis, of Louisville, Ky., is recognized as world champion by the World Boxing Association. Clay, still appealing his conviction for refusing military service, is considered champion in some parts of the world and by Ring Magazine.

"I believe I can beat anyone now," says Frazier. "I'd like to get the chance to prove it."

Harlem Negro

(Continued from Front Page) a dairy farm. A number of dinners and receptions are included.

Mr. McAlister said that now that the visit is becoming known in Woodstock doors are opening everywhere. The YM-YWCA pool and museum will be kept open for them on the weekend and an individual has invited them to his home and to use his swimming pool. Other facilities normally closed that weekend will also be opened to them.

The Harlem visitors will be accommodated in Woodstock homes during their five-day stay. They will visit Niagara Falls, take in a Stratford Festival performance, attend a barbecue at Bayfield and visit

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