

N. J. NAACP Head Seized

Special to The Inquirer
WOODBURY, N. J., March 29. — Mrs. Irene H. Smith, 44, of Wenonah, New Jersey president of the NAACP, was arrested Saturday as she led 100 marchers across this community's main street.

The demonstration was called to protest a so-called "junk yard" on S. Mantua ave. in south Woodbury. Two groups of 50 persons each marched singly on a sidewalk for six blocks along Broad st.

Police Chief F. Dean Kimmel said the march was orderly until the first group crossed Broad at Cooper, where, he charged, it deliberately slowed

down. With the main artery blocked by demonstrators, traffic became stalled for blocks.

Police moved in when traffic lights changed five times without an auto moving, the chief said.

Mrs. Smith was ordered to break the line and was arrested when she refused, Kimmel said. She and her husband, Howard, also arrested, were charged with disorderly conduct. She faces additional charges of resisting arrest and using abusive language.

The two were taken to Gloucester County jail a half block away, where the marchers gathered and sang civil rights

songs until the Smiths were released after 3 P.M. Mrs. Smith was released on \$200 bail, her husband on \$50 bail.

They will face a hearing in Municipal Court on April 9.

The groups were protesting a machinery salvage business operated by Conrad T. Bundy Negroes in south Woodbury de-

The NAACP has threatened to stage a "Black Easter" in Woodbury by picketing stores in the business district if the operation is not closed.

Bias Complaints Filed Against N.J. Apartments

Complaints of racial discrimination were filed Saturday with the New Jersey Division of Civil Rights against 12 apartment projects in Camden and Gloucester Counties.

The complaints were filed by Prof. Arthur Frakt, dean of the Rutgers Law School in Camden, on behalf of eight Negroes.

According to Mrs. Gwen Gain, a worker for the Housing Association of Delaware Valley, white "testers" went to each of the apartment complexes and found that vacancies existed where black applicants had been told there were none, or that higher rents and deposit fees were being charged blacks than whites.

The complaints said that four of the projects cited had previously agreed not to discriminate against blacks and the Civil Rights office was asked to obtain court orders against these four, making any further discrimination a contempt of court.

Negro History Display Slated

Scores of books, prints and manuscripts covering 350 years of Negro history will go on display for three months beginning April 16 at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and the Library Co. of Philadelphia, 13th and Locust sts.

The exhibits will include the rare 1533 volume containing the first description in English of an African Negro and the 1902 printing of essays on the future of the American Negro by Booker T. Washington, W. E. B. Dubois, and Paul Lawrence Dunbar.

The items, from the collections of the institutions in which they will be displayed will be open to public view from 10 P. M. to 9 P. M. on Monday and 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Tuesdays through Fridays. The exhibit will continue through July 16.

CATALOGUE PREPARED
 An illustrated catalogue has been prepared and will be available for sale. Robert Kuncio, assistant director of the Library Co., said the selection of pieces from the large collections of the two old Philadelphia libraries represents but a small part of their extensive holdings, among the most important in the country in the field of Negro history.

Soon after its founding, in 1731 by Benjamin Franklin, Kuncio explained, the Library

Co. was given books by authors of anti-slavery works and by organizations devoted to that cause. For decades the library accumulated books on slavery and the Negro.

SOURCES ADDED
 This material has been combined with the historical society's collection of papers of Philadelphia families who played leading roles in the fight for Negro freedom and the records of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society and the American Negro Historical Society.

Covering a vast range of Negro history, the exhibition is divided into 13 sections: the African Homeland; the Early Anti-Slavery Movement in America; Slavery and Freedom in Great Britain and Her Colonies; Slavery and Freedom in France and Her Colonies; the Abolitionists; Fire, Guns and Nooses.

Also, Slavery in the South; Patriots and Soldiers; The Life of Freeman and Freedmen; From Slavery to Freedom; Men

and Women of Talent; Lincoln and Emancipation and The New Professionals.

NOVEL INCLUDED
 Among the rare books in the exhibit is a work of the first Negro novelist, William Wells Brown. Entitled "Clotel," the book is based on the theory that Thomas Jefferson sired several children by his slave mistress. The heroine of Brown's novel is purportedly one of the illegitimate offspring.

Other interesting matter in the exhibit includes the first printing of the Narrative of Nat Turner, 1821; John Brown's last letter to his wife and children before his execution; William Still's record of fugitive slaves who stopped at his Philadelphia home on the underground railroad; an unpublished manuscript of the 18th century's premier Negro poet, Phillis Wheatley, and the original minutes of the first anti-slavery society in America.

'Truth-in-Pricing' Sought for N. Y.

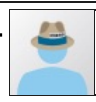
NEW YORK, March 29 (AP). — The Department of Consumer Affairs will ask the City Council to enact a "truth-in-pricing" bill, requiring supermarkets to mark the price per ounce on all products, Commissioner Bess Myerson Grant announced Saturday.

Mrs. Grant said the bill should cover all products, not just foods.

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