



H. Mason

Blackpoint - San Francisco



Fort Mason

San Francisco

Text of Truman's Civil Rights Talk at Howard University

The following is a text of President Truman's address at Howard University's commencement exercises yesterday:

I am happy to be here at this Howard University commencement.

Dr. Johnson has asked me to come to your commencement several times, and I am glad that I was able to do it before the end of my term in office.

You who are graduating here today can always be proud of this university. This institution was founded in 1867 to give meaning to the principles of freedom, and to make them work.

The founders of this university had a great vision. They knew that the slaves who had been set free needed a center of learning and higher education. They could foresee that many of the Freedmen, if they were given the chance, would take their places among the most gifted and honored American citizens. And that is what has happened. The long list of distinguished Howard alumni proves that the vision of those who established this university was profoundly true.

True Institution Of Higher Learning

This university has been a true institution of higher learning which has helped to enrich American life with the talents of a gifted people.

For example, every soldier and every civilian who receives the life-saving gift of a transfusion from a blood bank can be grateful to this university. For it was the work of a distinguished Howard University professor, the late Dr. Charles Drew, that made possible the very first blood bank in the whole world.

This is a practical illustration of the fact that talent and genius have no boundaries of race, or nationality, or creed. The United States needs the imagination, the energy, and the skills, of every one of our citizens.

Howard University has recognized this from the beginning. It has accepted among its students, faculty and trustees, representatives of every race, every creed and every nationality.

I wish I could say to you who are graduating today that no opportunity to use your skills and knowledge would ever be denied you. I can say this: I know what it means not to have opportunity. I wasn't able to go to college at all. I had to stay at home and work my family's farm. You have been able to get the college education that is so important to every one in this country. Some of us are denied opportunity for economic reasons. Others are denied opportunity because of racial prejudice and discrimination. I want to see things worked out so that every one who is capable of it receives a good education. And I want to see every one have a chance to put his education to good use, without unfair discrimination.

Our country is founded on the proposition that all men are created equal. This means that they should be equal before the law. They should enjoy equal political rights. And they should have equal opportunities for education, employment and decent living conditions.

Nation Grows Stronger By Practicing Belief

This is our belief, and we know it is right. We know it is morally right. And we have proved, by experience, that the more we practice that belief,



AT HOWARD COMMENCEMENT—President Truman delivers the commencement address at Howard University. In the background is Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard.

—Star Staff Photo.

the stronger, more vigorous and happier our Nation becomes.

That is why, six years ago, I created the President's Committee on Civil Rights. Nearly five years have passed since this committee made its report to me and to the whole American people. Today, I want to talk about some of the progress that has been made in those five years.

Back in 1947, a good many people advised me not to raise this whole question of civil rights. They said it would only make things worse. But you can't cure a moral problem, or a social problem, by ignoring it. It is no service to the country to turn away from the hard problems—to ignore injustice and human suffering. It is simply not the American way of doing things. Of course, there are always a lot of people whose motto is "Don't rock the boat." They are so afraid of rocking the boat, that they stop rowing. We can never get ahead that way.

If something is wrong, the thing to do is to dig it out, find why it is wrong, and take sensible steps to put it right. We are all Americans together, and we can solve our hard problems together, including the problem of race relations.

The experience of the last five years demonstrates clearly that this is true. Instead of making things worse, our efforts in the field of civil rights have made things better—better in all aspects of our national life, and in all parts of our country. One of my Southern friends said the other day, "The last five years are the best years in race relations this country has ever had." And the record proves it.

Forward Movement Started in 1930s

Of course, the forward movement did not begin with the Civil Rights Report. It was already in motion. It had been started in the 1930s, and had gained momentum during World War II.

It looked for a while in 1946 and 1947 as if this progress would come to an end. You remember that, after the first World War, a wave of hate and violence and Ku Kluxism swept over the country. The problem we faced after the second World War was this: Would we have to go through another experience such as that, or could we hold fast to the gains that had been made?

We did neither. Instead, we went forward. In many lines, we have made gains for human freedom and equality of opportunity that go far beyond anything accomplished during the war. And most of these gains have been permanent. They have been written quietly, but firmly, into our basic laws and our institutions. They will never be undone.

These things have been accomplished without dividing our people. None of the talk about the country being torn apart has come to pass. These things were done because people wanted them to be done. There has been a great working of the American conscience. All over the land there has been a growing recognition that injustices must go, and that the way of equal opportunity is better for all of us.

The Civil Rights Report and the Civil Rights Program give voice and expression to this great change of sentiment. They are the necessary instrument of progress. They are the trumpet blast outside the walls of Jericho—the crumbling walls of prejudice.

And there work is not yet done. We still have a long way to go.

Progress Has Been Made But Tasks Still Await Us

I should like to turn to the record now, and speak of the progress that has been made, and the tasks that still await us.

First, in the field of political rights. In the last five years, two more States, Tennessee and South Carolina, have abolished the poll tax. Now there are only five poll tax States, where there were eleven, not so long ago.

Opportunities for all out citi-

zens to participate in our political life have increased steadily and rapidly. Court decisions have given protection to the right of equal participation in primary elections.

These are notable advances. But there is still a lot to do. The poll tax and other discriminatory restrictions on voting should be removed in all the States.

Second, let's take the field of education.

I am glad to say that the principle of no discrimination—the principal that has always been followed here at Howard University—is the law of this country today in institutions of higher learning supported by public funds. Since the court decisions outlawing discrimination, more than a thousand Negro graduate and professional students have been accepted by ten State universities that were closed to Negroes before. In the last five years, legislation has been passed in ten other States to abolish segregation or discrimination in schools and colleges.

And the gloomy prophecies of the opponents of civil rights have not been fulfilled. The universities have not been deserted. On the contrary, the faculties and students of the universities which are now open to all have welcomed and accepted the new students on their merits as individuals.

This is only one instance of the way educational opportunities have been opening up to Negroes in recent years. Since 1930, the enrollment of Negro college students has gone up eight times. Just stop and think what that means. For every 100 Negro college students enrolled in 1930 there are 800 today.

Progress Being Made In Field of Housing

In the field of housing, we have also been making progress. The congested, segregated areas in our great cities are breeding grounds of poverty, delinquency, and poor health. We have been trying to improve conditions in these areas. A major step was taken in this direction when the Supreme Court outlawed the enforcement of restrictive covenants, which so often make bad housing conditions worse.

We have begun to make progress in public housing also. In 1950, 177 local public housing projects were freely opened to families of all races and creeds. This is an eight-fold increase in eight years. And in the last few years, nine States and eight cities have forbidden discrimination of segregation in public housing.

Another problem is that of protecting the right to safety and security of the person. There is no more important duty of Government. We must protect our citizens from mob violence. And here again we have been moving forward.

In the last five years, two States have enacted anti-lynching laws, and four States and six cities have passed laws against wearing masks in public. The civil rights section of the Department of Justice and the FBI have used their powers to reinforce the State and local law enforcement agencies. The latest instance was in Illinois, where the State Governor stopped an outbreak of mob violence and the Federal authorities brought to justice the local law enforcement officers who abetted the mob.

This kind of action hasn't interfered with States rights or upset our system of Government. Most of our citizens, wherever they live, have welcomed it. They want to be helped in suppressing lynching. And they would be helped by Federal legislation to safeguard the rights of individuals when local law enforcement officers fail in their duty. Such legislation ought to be on the books.

Proud of Progress In Fair Employment

Now I would like to speak of something that gives me considerable pride. That is the progress in fair employment in Federal service.

If there is any place where fair employment practices

ought to prevail, it is the Federal Government. But experience shows that the departments and agencies of the Federal Government, no less than other organizations, need to be helped and encouraged. Sometimes they need to be compelled. In 1948, I set up a Fair Employment Board in the Civil Service Commission. This board has gone about its task quietly and effectively, and has done a great deal to insure the success of our non-discrimination policy.

The Federal Government makes billions of dollars worth of contracts every year to buy the things it needs. The money to pay for these contracts comes from all the people, without discrimination. For over 10 years we have had a policy that every Government contract must contain a clause binding the contractor and his sub-contractors to practice non-discrimination. But it is not always easy to be sure that such a clause is being followed in practice. To meet that situation, I set up a Committee on Government Contract Compliance last year. It is the duty of that committee to work with the contracting agencies and to help them get better compliance with the rule of non-discrimination.

States and cities have also been going ahead to see that fair employment practices are followed in their jurisdictions. In the last few years 11 States and 20 municipalities have adopted fair employment laws. Unions and employers in many places have voluntarily done away with the color bar. And the results have been peaceful and beneficial. None of the disorder that was so freely predicted has taken place.

Some of the greatest progress of all has been made in the armed services. Service in the armed forces of our country is both a duty and a right of citizenship. Every man or woman who enters one of our services is certainly entitled to equal treatment and equal opportunity.

Segregated Armed Units Called Nonsense

There has been a great deal of talk about the need for segregation in the armed services. Some of our greatest generals have said that our forces had to have segregated units. But our experience has proved that this was nonsense.

Quite some time ago, the Navy and the Air Force eliminated all racial distinctions, and the Army has been moving step by step toward this goal. For over two years, every soldier coming into a training unit has been assigned on a basis of individual merit without racial distinction. In the Far East, when Gen. Ridgway took command, he ordered the progressive integration of all the troops in his command, and you have seen the results in the wonderful performance of our troops in Korea. Only recently a similar order was issued by the European command at the direction of the Secretary of the Army. From Tokyo and Heidelberg these orders have gone out that will make our fighting forces a more perfect instrument of democratic defense.

All these matters have been taken care of in a quiet and orderly way. The prophets of doom have been proved wrong. The civil rights program has not weakened our country—it has made our country stronger. It has not made us less united—it has made us more united.

The progress we have made so far is a source of deep satisfaction to all of us. But that does not mean we have reached the goal or that we can stop working. Much remains to be done.

Voluntary action can carry us a long way, and we must encourage it. State and local legislation is a necessity, and we must have it. But let us remember this: The President's Committee on Civil Rights led the way. The debate over the civil rights program has stimulated much of the progress of the last five years. We still need the legislation I recommended to the Congress in 1948. Only two of the recommendations I made in my civil rights program have been adopted so far. I shall continue, in office and out, to urge the Congress to adopt the remainder.

Cannot Leave Matters Up to States Alone

I am not one of those who feel that we can leave these matters up to the States alone, or that we can rely solely on the efforts of men of good will. Our Federal Government must live up to the ideals professed in our Declaration of Independence and the duties imposed upon

by our Constitution. The full force and power of the Federal Government must stand behind the protection of rights guaranteed by our Federal Constitution.

In this country of ours that we all love so much, we have built a way of life that has brought more satisfaction to more people than any other that has ever been devised. Our American way of life is the envy and the admiration of people everywhere in the world. But this fact should not make us proud and arrogant. It places a heavy—a critical—responsibility upon us.

The technical skills and knowledge that have been brought to such perfection in our country depend upon scientific discoveries that have come to us from all over the world. We have used this knowledge to build for ourselves a prosperous and happy country, but we know that we hold these skills in trust for all mankind. It is not our way to use the power that has come to us to oppress or victimize others. Our way is to use the power that has come to us to lift up the weak and the down-trodden.

In many countries of the world, misery, poverty and poor health are widespread. Some of these countries were formerly possessions or colonies. Their people are now determined to improve their welfare and to preserve national independence. And we can help those new countries reach their goals.

One of the means to do this is our Point Four program, through which we are helping to bring better health, more education, more and better food to millions of people. Graduates of this university are working on Point Four teams in many countries throughout the world. Negro professional workers from this and other universities are helping to cure sickness in Burma and Lebanon, to increase farm output in Liberia, to improve education in Ethiopia and Iran. They are working in India, and Thailand, and Indo-China. In these and other countries, Americans are working together, regardless of race, creed, or ancestry, to help the progress of mankind.

Our Nation Is Great Because of Diversity

This American Nation of ours is great because of its diversity—because it is a people drawn from many lands and many cultures, bound together by the ideals of human brotherhood. We must remember these things as we go forward in our efforts for world peace.

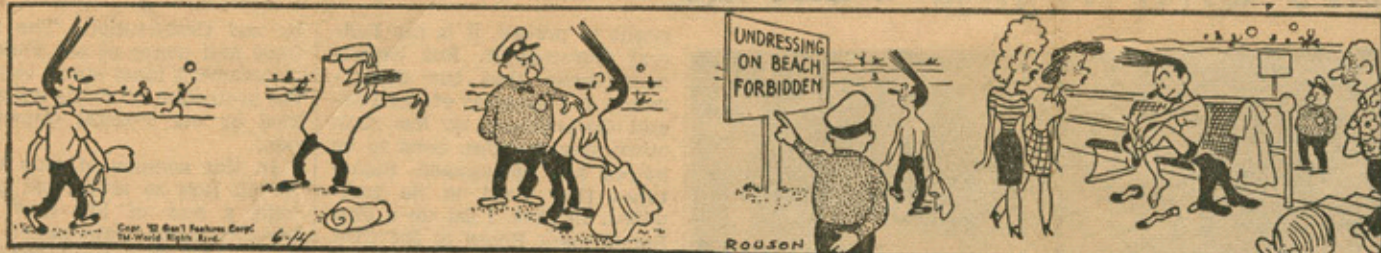
We should realize that much of the trouble in the world today is the result of false ideas of racial superiority. In the past, the conduct of the democratic nations has too often been marred by a racial pride that has left its scars on the relations between East and West.

Today, as we reach a fuller understanding of the brotherhood of man, we are laying aside these old prejudices. We are working with the new nations of Asia and Africa as equals. Anything less would be a betrayal of the democratic ideals we profess. Better than any other country, the United States can reach out, through our diversity of races and origins, and deal as man to man with the different peoples of the globe.

In this way—in this spirit—we can help other peoples to build better lives for themselves. We can show that free peoples working together can change misery to happiness.

There are those who have said that this is America's century, but we want it to be more than that. We want it to be humanity's century. If all the people of the world, including the people of the Soviet Union, could know and appreciate this fact, lasting peace and universal justice would not be a dream. They would be a reality. With courage, with vision, and with God's help, we will yet make these ideals a reality around the world.

LITTLE SPORT



Upset Duke Battling Western Michigan to Stay in NCAA Play

By the Associated Press

OMAHA, June 14.—Penn State and Missouri were the only undefeated teams today as the National Collegiate Association baseball tournament entered the second round.

The leaders, each with a 2-0 mark, clash tonight.

Preceding that top attraction, Texas and Holy Cross were matched this afternoon and Duke and Western Michigan later. Each of the trailing quartet has a 1-1 record and two are due for departure from the double-elimination tournament.

Penn State turned in the top surprise yesterday, whipping Duke, the tournament favorite 24 hours ago, 12-7, by out-slugging the Blue Devils at their own game. At the finish, Duke was a bit groggy and certainly a trifle off poise. Penn State slammed three Duke hurlers for 12 hits while Jack Krumrine pitched a reasonably steady game after giving up four runs in the second inning.

Jackie Lonergan, a little Holy Cross southpaw who had pitched only 24 innings all season, lost a 1-0 heartbreaker to Missouri. Jackie didn't allow a hit for seven and one-third inning and the deciding run was unearned in the seventh. Junior Wren scored it from third on Shortstop Jack Concannon's error, his first in 83 chances.

Ralph Monroe's single in the eighth with one out was the only hit off Lonergan.

Texas and Western Michigan were afternoon winners. The Longhorns, champions in 1949 and 1950, ripped Oregon State, 10-1, behind the six-hit pitching of Dick Robertson. Oregon State's only score came on Danny Johnston's ninth-inning home run.

Western Michigan, getting home runs from Al Nagel and Bud Brotnick good for five runs, dropped Colorado State, 8-6. The defeats knocked Oregon State and Colorado State from the championship hunt which will end Monday night unless a tie develops.

Major Box Scores

(YESTERDAY'S GAMES.)

Cubs, 5; Braves, 0

Chicago	A.H.O.A.	Boston	A.H.O.A.
Adams	5-4	Jethro	3-2
Herndrick	3-0	Torgeson	3-0
Sauer	4-0	Gordon	3-0
Atwell	3-1	Clarkson	3-0
Pondy	4-1	Stowe	1-0
Strickland	4-0	Burris	4-0
Smalley	4-0	Stall	0-0
Rush	4-1	Lozano	2-0
		Bickford	1-0
		Mathews	0-0
		Cole	0-0
		Daniels	1-0
		Chipman	0-0

Totals 36 9 27 8 Totals 30 3 27 10

*Popped out for Bickford in 5th.

*Doubled for Cole in 8th.

*Grounded out for Chipman in 9th.

Chicago ———— 400 100 000—3

Boston ———— 000 000 000—0

Runs—Miksis (2), Hermanski, Sauer, Atwell, Errors—Torgeson, Clarkson, Runs batted in—Atwell (5), Pondy, Serena, Hermanski. Two-base hits—Adams, Daniels. Double play—Chipman to Lozano to Torgeson. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Boston, 7. Bases on balls—Off Bickford, 3; off Cole, 1; off Rush, 4. Struck out—By Bickford, 5; by Cole, 3; by Rush, 11. Hits—Off Bickford, 7 in 5 innings; off Cole, 1 in 3 innings; off Chipman, 1 in 1 inning. Runs and earned runs—Off Rush, 0-0; off Bickford, 5-3; off Cole, 0-0; off Chipman, 0-0. Winning pitcher—Rush (9-3). Losing pitcher—Bickford (1-7). Time—2:12. Attendance—4,976.

Indians, 7; Yanks, 1

New York	A.H.O.A.	Cleveland	A.H.O.A.
Mantle	4-0	Simpson	3-2
Rizzuto	3-0	Avila	4-1
Mize	1-0	Rosen	4-0
Bauer	3-1	Doby	3-1
Berra	3-0	Reiser	4-1
McDonald	4-0	Easter	3-0
Martin	3-0	Boone	3-1
Woodling	3-0	Hegan	4-2
Colina	3-2	Garcia	4-0
Reynolds	3-0		

Totals 30 4 24 11 Totals 32 10 27 9

*Struck out for Rizzuto in 9th.

New York ———— 000 000 100—1

Cleveland ———— 001 100 05X—7

Runs—Berra, Reiser (2), Easter, Boone.

Oaks Owner's Feud With Rickey Nets Him \$8,500 in Gregg Deal

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, June 14.—Brick Laws, owner of the Oakland Oaks of the Pacific Coast League, got mad at Branch Rickey in 1950. As a result he's \$8,500 richer today and Hal Gregg is back in the major leagues.

Laws blew a gasket when Rickey drafted Outfielder George Metkovich for \$10,000. The Oakland owner had paid the White Sox \$30,000 for Metkovich's services at the start of 1950.

The coast league mogul, in retaliation, drafted Pitcher Hal Gregg from the Pirates' New Orleans Southern Association team for \$6,500.

It looked as if Laws had thrown \$6,500 down the drain because Gregg from the Pirates' New Orleans out of the game in 1951, but came back strong this year. Gregg won 10 games, including a no-hitter, and lost only two.

Gregg has paid off in spades. Laws sold the 30-year-old right-

hander to the Giants yesterday for \$35,000 plus players to be named later and Pitcher Roger Bowman. Bowman goes to the Oaks on option.

Gregg broke into the majors with Brooklyn in 1943 and stayed with the Dodgers until 1947. His best season was 1945 when he won 18 games.

Rickey, then head of the Dodgers, traded Gregg, Vic Lombardi and Dixie Walker to Pittsburgh in the fall of 1947 for infielders Billy Cox, Gene Mauch and Pitcher Preacher Roe.

Gregg was a shadow of his former self at Pittsburgh and in 1949 was shipped to San Francisco. He spent 1950 at Indianapolis in the American Association and at the close of the season was dealt to New Orleans.

He went on the voluntary retired list last year and operated an orange grove in Anaheim, Calif. The year's layoff apparently cured his back trouble.

Miss Warlock Pacing Green Hunters Class In Upperville Show

By a Special Correspondent of The Star

UPPERVILLE, Va., June 14.—Miss Warlock, a Virginia-bred mare from the stables of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Burke of Middleburg, held a decisive lead in the contest for the green hunter championship of the Upperville colt and horse show entering the finale of the two-day meeting at Grafton Farm here.

Ridden by Mrs. Burke, the smooth-fencing daughter of Great War-Alack yesterday won the Founders Cup, a replica of the trophy first given by Col. Richard Henry Delany when this show was started in 1853. The Founders Cup is open only to horses bred and owned in Loudoun or Fauquier counties.

The pony classes and the last lap of the thoroughbred breeding division were on the program today with a large crowd expected.

The Cad Also Stars.

Miss Warlock's record of three blues and a second topped the winning list yesterday, but another promising youngster starred in the 3-year-old division. Mrs. Raymond Barbin's The Cad beat a handsome lot in two classes for hunter prospects and capped the day by winning over 41 green and seasoned horses in the open warmup.

Mrs. Archibald Cary Randolph's Blue Ghost took a lead into the conformation hunter division today with 10½ points scored in early competition; Icecapade was close with 9.

Also in the running for green-hunter honors was Morton W. Smith's Silver Comet, in the ribbons four times, and George P. Greenhalch's Borealis, who beat Miss Warlock in the open green class.

Adventure Gains Points.

Mrs. Cooper Persons of Llangollen Farm picked off a brace of blues with Adventure in the open conformation hunter class over the outside course and Safety Call, winner of the open hunter event in the ring.

The summaries:

Heavy draft mares or geldings, 3-year-olds and over shown in hand—1, Nell, owned by Thomas C. Brown, 2, Mollie, Brown, 3, Prince, Robert C. Fletcher. Halfbred brood mares—1, Vampiro, Joseph G. Cunningham, 2, Ma-Jean, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Gable, 3, Gory B. Peach Bros.

Safety calls—1, entry, Peach Bros., 2, entry, Leigh Graham, 3, entry, Mr. and Mrs. Gable.

Open warmup—1, The Cad, Mrs. Raymond Barbin, 2, Borealis, George P. Greenhalch, 3, Safety Call, Llangollen Farm.

Heavy draft teams—1, entry, Robert C. Fletcher, 2, entry, Mrs. Walter Mack Jones, 3, entry, Kemp Shaffer.

Halfbred yearlings—1, Llangollen, George M. Brewster, 2, entry, G. W. Cutting, 3, Jamaica Inn, B. H. Kelly.

Three-year-olds, shown in hand—1, The Cad, 2, General Patton, Ballantyne, 3, Philabeg, Claude W. Owen.

Halfbred, 2-year-olds, Virginia Horsemen's Association high score award—1, Shooters Hill, Penny Armstrong, 2, Sabbath Robe, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Burston, 3, Evelyn Run, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Burke.

Three-year-olds hunters—1, The Cad, 2, General Patton, 3, Silver Comet, Morton W. Smith.

Halfbred, 3-year-olds, Upperville challenge trophy—1, Gory B, 2, Sudlight, 3, Quasi Pratt, 3, Cherry Boy, E. L. Redman.

Lightweight green hunters—1, Miss Warlock, Mr. and Mrs. Burke, 2, Coke Hi, Morton Smith, 3, Eyer, in hand—1, The Cad, 2, General Patton, Ballantyne, 3, Philabeg, Claude W. Owen.

Model hunters—1, Jack Blandford, Parker Poe, 2, Sandy Rex, E. L. Redman, 3, Charles Baxter.

Thoroughbred hunters—1, Blue Ghost, Mrs. A. C. Randolph, 2, Icecapade, Miss Pace and Berkeley Jennings, 3, Lone Road, Mrs. Charles Baxter.

Middle and heavyweight green hunters—1, Silver Comet, 2, Philabeg, 3, Spanish Mat, Mrs. Dean Rucker.

Open hunters—1, Safety Call, 2, White Stockings, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Moffett, 3, Rink-Tum-Ditty.

Green hunters under saddle—1, Miss Warlock, 2, Coke Hi, 3, Nordame, Mrs. Hamilton.

The Founders Cup—1, Miss Warlock, 2, Future, Llangollen, 3, General Lem, Ballantyne.

Open hunters under saddle—1, Nordame, 2, Jack Blandford, 3, Compromise.

Halfbred hunters—1, Lucky Ann, G. W. Cutting, 2, White Stockings, 3, Sky Chief, W. E. Ballenger.

Laurel Entries For Tonight

First Post, 8:15 P.M.

FIRST RACE—Trot, Class 23; 1 mile. Purse, \$700.

1. Almada Maud (C. Thompson)..... 4-1
2. Shadydale Beau (J. Foster)..... 10-1
3. Boy Of Mine (J. Hayes)..... 6-1
4. Toni Darnley (C. Carter)..... 3-1
5. Doty Allure (O. Dumont)..... 15-1
6. School Boy (L. Dandorf)..... 20-1
7. Dagsworthy Ann (T. Walters)..... 12-1
8. Walnut Royal (J. Stokley)..... 7-2

Also eligible—

Rebel Mite (W. Rouse)..... 3-1
True Key (W. Holmes)..... 20-1

SECOND RACE—Pace, Class 24; 1 mile. Purse, \$700.

1. Frances Jewell (J. Workman)..... 2-1
2. St. Moral (K. Cartnal)..... 3-1
3. Wicomico Direct (J. Belote)..... 15-1
4. Mighty Demon (J. Hayes)..... 6-1
5. Susie Elin (W. Bain)..... 8-1
6. Seattle Victory (W. Holmes)..... 5-2
7. Dagsworthy Lola (T. Walters)..... 12-1
8. Walnut Royal (J. Stokley)..... 7-2

Also eligible—

Dusty Sue (E. Kelly)..... 6-1

THIRD RACE—Pace, Class C; 1 mile. Purse, \$700.

1. Will Bolton (J. Amato)..... 8-1
2. Profitt (F. Jones)..... 3-1
3. Neal Abbe (J. Stokley)..... 5-1
4. Chief Brooke (L. Atchison)..... 4-1
5. True Peggy (J. Cummins)..... 10-1
6. School Boy (L. Dandorf)..... 20-1
7. Night Flare (R. Bekeris)..... 5-2
8. Fuzzy Tail (J. Workman)..... 15-1

FOURTH RACE—Pace, Class 20; 1 mile. Purse, \$800.

1. Volto Man (T. Walters)..... 9-2
2. Eloise Moon (W. Wood)..... 5-2
3. Irma's Boy (C. Short)..... 4-1
4. Lady Laura (J. Belote)..... 20-1
5. Dale Royal (H. Stokes)..... 10-1
6. Indiana Hanover (E. Van Sant)..... 5-1
7. McHal (C. Carter)..... 15-1

FIFTH RACE—Trot, Class CC; 1 mile. Purse, \$800.

1. Real Cloud (W. Burton)..... 3-1
2. Breeze Up (J. Eyer)..... 8-1
3. Rapid Hanover (J. Goodenough)..... 12-1
4. American Lou (J. Stokley)..... 5-2
5. Silver Stardust (Brown)..... 8-1
6. Baron Rosecroft (H. Stokes)..... 5-2
7. Buttercup (E. Kelly)..... 6-1
8. Uptown (J. Belote)..... 20-1

SIXTH RACE—Trot, Class 18; Event No. 6; 1 mile. Purse, \$2,000.

1. Risen Sun (P.P.1) (J. Hannis)..... 2-1
2. Great Colby (P.P.4) (K. Cartnal)..... 12-1
3. Symbol Land (P.P.5) (C. Oakley)..... 12-1
4. Quaker Miss (P.P.6) (C. Michel)..... 20-1
5. Gay Diversion (P.P.7) (W. Smith)..... 5-2
6. Sp'der Lawrence (P.P.8) (D. M.)..... 20-1
7. Miss Sue Ellen (P.P.10) (J. W.)..... 12-1
8. Blueclacker (P.P.13) (P. H.G.)..... 12-1
9. Earl's My Jane (P.P.13) (S. R.)..... 7-2
10. Provo (P.P.2) (D. Insko)..... 12-1
11. Proud Jim (P.P.3) (R. Widdick)..... 12-1
12. Scotlane (P.P.9) (W. Holmes)..... 12-1
13. Nina P.I. Gallon (P.P.11) (J. G.)..... 12-1

SEVENTH RACE—Pace, Class 10 cond.; Event No. 5; The Baltimore; 1 mile. Purse, \$3,000.

1. True Kitty (W. Marvin)..... 7-2
2. Thomas B. Scott (T. Carlock)..... 8-5
3. White Mountain Boy (D. Miller)..... 10-1
4. Guinea Gold (P. Hungerford)..... 6-2
5. Freddy Hawk (E. Kelly)..... 5-1

EIGHTH RACE—Pace, Class BB; 1 mile. Purse, \$1,000.

1. Hal Council (D. Insko)..... 8-1
2. Peaceful Guy (R. Baker)..... 2-1
3. Skool (W. Rouse)..... 4-2
4. Miss Billie (J. Weiler)..... 2-1
5. Lou's Girl (J. Stokley)..... 2-1
6. Wayside (W. Smith)..... 7-2

Scratch time—8:30 a.m., the day of the race.

All-High Nine Favored In Game Tomorrow With Prep Stars

The top schoolboy baseball players in Washington will converge on Griffith Stadium at 2 p.m. tomorrow for the first annual All-High All-Prep baseball game.

The game is being sponsored by the Home Plate Club with proceeds going to its welfare fund.

The All-Highs, who feature the batting power of Billy Harrison, Frank Billings and Carmelo Pino of Coolidge; Bill Smith and Robbie Smithers of Roosevelt and Chick Payne of Eastern plus a fast-ball pitching crew, are slight favorites.

Coaches Carl Heintel of Coolidge and Jim Kramling of Roosevelt will name their starting pitcher tonight. The choice will be either Sonny Wise of Eastern, Smith, Bill Turner of Western or Gene Wall of Anacostia.

The Preps, coached by Joe Kozik of Gonzaga, Don Hillock of Georgetown Prep, and Joe Judge of Georgetown University, will counter with Dick Burke of Gonzaga, Joe Claveloux of St. Anthony's, Roscoe Sweeney of St. John's or Butch Orday of Prep.

Kozik, Hillock and Judge are expecting Jack Kirchner and Phil Calder of Gonzaga and Larry Horning of Georgetown Prep to carry the burden at bat.

However, any one of the 44 players making up both squads could be standouts tomorrow. The teams were selected by coaches and sportswriters.

Mrs. Brawner Wins Harris Cup In Golf Tie Playoff at Argyle

Mrs. E. M. Brawner of Columbia finally has possession of the Elizabeth Harris Cup as winner of the Women's District Golf Association Class C championship.

She scored 97-19-78 yesterday in a playoff at Argyle to win over Mrs. Hill Houston of Prince Georges, who had 103-20-83. They had tied the previous day with net 77s.

Women's team competition ended yesterday with Chevy Chase defeating Bethesda, 7-2, at Bethesda to gain the third-team championship.

Other scores yesterday were: Columbia over Indian Spring, 7½-1½; Washington over Belle Haven, 6-3; Manor and Congressional tied, 4½-4½; Argyle over Kenwood, 5½-3½.

Final third-team standings: Chevy Chase, 57; Kashington, 51; Congressional, 44½; Columbia, 43½; Bethesda, 39; Argyle, 37½; Kenwood, 37; Belle Haven, 36½; Manor, 33; and Silver Spring, 26.

Mrs. George E. Bond scored 98-

24-74 to win at Columbia yesterday over Mrs. Carl MacCartee, 98-20-78. Net leaders were Mrs. L. G. Pray, Mrs. M. Fillius and Mrs. Irving Swanson, all with 79s.

Tied atop Class B were Mrs. L. E. Hutchison, 107-31-76, and Mrs. C. P. Redick, 108-32-76. The Class C winner was Mrs. Karl F. Kellerman, 112-36-76.

Mrs. Carl J. Matthews won the Robert P. Smith Trophy at Congressional yesterday with 84-18-66. She was followed by Nina Crampton, 88-15-73; Mrs. J. K. Bole, 99-25-74; Mrs. Thomas K. Ryon, 110-35-75; Mrs. R. A. Garbaric, 111-36-75, and Mrs. N. D. Oldt, 106-30-76.

Mrs. J. L. Barnicle's 83 won the low gross prize and Mrs. R. E. Burks had the low number of putts, 27.

The Army Navy winner was Mrs. Clare Passink, with 83-11-72, followed by Mrs. W. J. Ely, 82-8-74, and Mrs. J. E. Nettles, 89-14-75.

Laurel Results

FIRST RACE—Purse, \$700; trot; class 24; 1 mile.

Titania Hanover (Brenneman)..... 45.20 9.60 6.20
Wichita Queen (Cartnal)..... 3.20 3.00
Benny's Day (Kelly)..... 6.40

Time, 2:11½.

Also ran—Volga Micht, Kenyon, Belleview, Scotch Harbor, Ridge Dean.

SECOND RACE—Purse, \$700; pace; class 22; 1 mile.

Billington (Hannis)..... 12.00 6.00 3.80
Wicomico Shamy (T. Walters)..... 22.20 10.20
Susie Song (J. Walters)..... 4.00

Time, 2:09½.

Also ran—Direct, Mighty Brave, Shamrock Bonnie, Mr. Direct, Mr. Reed. (Daily Double paid \$141.)

THIRD RACE—Purse, \$800; trot; class 20; 1 mile.

Sugar Candy (Smart)..... 3.00 2.40 2.20
Janie Mite (Stokley)..... 3.00 2.60
Eddie Voice (Bekeris)..... 3.40

Time, 2:08.

Also ran—Lady Chenault, Scotch Spirits.

FOURTH RACE—Purse, \$700; trot; class C; 1 mile.

Follow Dillon (Stout)..... 19.80 8.40 5.00
Robert Darnley (Marvin)..... 15.20 6.60
Trudeau (Holmes)..... 4.00

Time, 2:10.

Also ran—Rex Bills, Round Up, Wayline, Pronto Miller, Dakar.

FIFTH RACE—Purse, \$700; pace; class C; 1 mile.

Japonica Red (O'Neill)..... 8.40 4.40 3.00
Victory Cash (Stokley)..... 3.80 2.60
Belle Amour (Kelly)..... 5.20

Time, 2:09½.

Also ran—Mary Lou, Flash Hi, Duke.

SIXTH RACE—Purse, \$800; class CC; 1 mile.

Jessie Chief (Hannis)..... 3.40 2.60 2.20
Gold Coin (Goodenough)..... 3.80 3.00
Prim Hal (Cartnal)..... 2.80

Time, 2:09½.

Also ran—Mary Martha, Golden Hal, Sally Mite, Topsy Scott, Barbara Song.

SEVENTH RACE—Trot; class 10 CD; 1 mile.

Ford Hanover (Thomas)..... 2.60 2.40 2.20
Silver Faith (M

one of Uncle Johns
chicken wing (you
know Sam Otis died
in Hallowell last
Fall) could probably
tell you more.

Possibly you know
that your Father's
appointment to West
Point came through
Uncle John because
his own son William
Otis (Maries own
brother) did not pass
the physical examina-
tion. Uncle Johns

185 Lancaster St.
Albany - N. Y.
Feb. 10. 1919

Dear Cousin Harry
Your letter just
rec'd and I reply at
once to tell you that
Wm Kemicks first
wife was Maria
Otis, Uncle John
Otis' oldest Daughter
and as Uncle John
was married twice
Elizabeth Otis who
is I think the only

children by his first Wife
all had weak lungs but
two of the Sons who went to
Texas to live, were fairly well.
Maria (Mrs Wm McKim) Fanny
and Finghan Otis all died
of consumption. I know nothing
of the Baileys. Of course
Kitter was so much younger
than any of her Brothers
and Sisters they were more
like Uncles and Aunts

to her but Uncle John was
U.S. Representative and quite
prominent in Lowell
and in the State of Maine
and as he had some business
connection with Kitter I heard
more about him. I had a
Xmas letter from Elizabeth
Otis so you can write her for
more information.

We were much pleased
with Mrs. W. H. Phelps and
very glad the pleasure

Howard
University
was founded

located in 1868

Washington, D.C.

in 1868 by Gen.

D. O. Howard

Its first president

was Gen Howard

in April 1869

& he served

until 1873 when

he returned to
military service

New York

Times

June 11, 1932

EDUCATION OF NEGRO LAUDED BY HOOVER

President Tells Howard University Graduates Their Alma Mater Is Helping to Build the Nation.

TRAINING FUTURE LEADERS

Mrs. Hoover and Secretary Wilbur Accompany Executive to Capital Institution, Largest in East.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—President Hoover, addressing the graduating class of Howard University this afternoon, told them that nothing the government had ever done in the way of meeting an obligation had reflected more credit upon it than the establishment of this Negro university in Washington. He declared that the Negroes were "being integrated fully" into the life of the nation, which was, he said, their natural right.

About 2,000 persons gave the President a warm greeting when he made his appearance and again when he left. The President was accompanied by Mrs. Hoover and Secretary Wilbur. The exercises were in the open air and the President's was the only speech.

The President's Address.

The President said:

It is an inspiration to come into this great institution of higher education for the Negro race. Nothing that the Federal Government has done reflects more credit upon it for the meeting of an obligation than this institution to bring to a great segment of our population the means of overcoming a handicap for which they were not responsible and of leveling upward for them an equal opportunity to share in the full measure of citizenship with their brethren of other races.

It is vital in a democracy that the public opinion upon which it rests shall be an informed and educated opinion. The Negro race comprises 10 per cent of our population, and unless this 10 per cent is developed proportionately with the rest of the population, it cannot pull its proper strength at the oars of our pressing problems of democracy. To provide this development requires trained leadership, and I conceive that to be the function of Howard University.

You are providing here professional training in all those fields to which the community naturally looks for leadership—religion, law, medicine, education, science, art. You are providing this professional training to men and women of the colored race, to your own best talents, your own leaders by natural endowment.

Being Prepared for Leadership.

Through the instruction which they receive here, your natural leaders become trained leaders; and this training is of the same kinds and of equal efficiency with that which is provided for the natural leaders of the white race. By this process the colored people are being integrated fully into the broad stream of the national life, sharing in the obligation and opportunity for political service, for economic advancement for educational development of the individual and for enjoyment of all the benefits of science and art and general culture, including skilled medical service, more beautiful home surroundings and a share in the intellectual progress of mankind.

These things are the natural right of the citizens of a republic. The Federal Government has nobly acknowledged its duty to provide them here.

I congratulate the graduating class upon completing their studies with credit, and I congratulate the Negro race upon your efforts to prepare yourselves for leadership in their development. I wish you well in your careers upon which you now embark.

DR. LESHURE DIES IN COUNTRY HOME

Comment on Suicide Story Is
Refused by Westport Official
After Otologist's Sudden End.

ON HOSPITAL STAFF HERE

He Was Head of Department at
Lutheran Institution—Was an
Accomplished Organist.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WESTPORT, Conn., June 10.—Dr. John Leshure, 62 years old, head of the otological department of the Lutheran Hospital in New York City, died suddenly at his Summer home in Greens Farms today.

Newspapers in this vicinity printed stories that his death was due to suicide, but H. S. Phillips, medical examiner, who was called to the Leshure home, refused to comment on reports that Dr. Leshure had stabbed himself with a surgical instrument.

Through Dr. Phillips's office, a statement was issued saying that Dr. Leshure had died of "heart failure." No death certificate has yet been filed.

Dr. Leshure had just opened his Summer home for the eleventh season in Greens Farms and was well known among the residents. His wife, Mrs. Charlotte Schoerner Leshure, heard him cry out in his room this morning and rushed to him. He died in her arms.

Besides his widow he is survived by a brother, William P. Leshure of Springfield, Mass. There are no children.

Funeral services will be private.

With Hospital for 15 Years.

Officials at the Lutheran Hospital, 343 Convent Avenue, refused last night to discuss Dr. Leshure's death and at the office of his associate, Dr. Charles C. Francis, who was in New Rochelle, it was said that no further information was available.

Dr. Leshure had been director of the Laryngological and Otological Department of the hospital for the past fifteen years. He was also associated with the Vanderbilt Clinic. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1898.

He left New York with his wife about a month ago to go to his Summer home, whence he was in the habit of coming to town once or twice a week to see his patients.

Dr. Frank Grauer of 221 West Seventy-first Street, a friend, said last night that Dr. Leshure had suffered from heart attacks for some time, and that he had received no word of his having committed suicide.

Dr. Leshure was a native of Springfield, Mass., and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. He was a fellow of the Academy of Medicine.

He was actively interested in the Laymen's Club of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine and was an accomplished organist and composer.

COMPLAINS AGAINST JUDGE.

Waldman Charges Churchill With
"Oppressive" Conduct.

Charges of improper conduct in the granting of an injunction in a labor case were made yesterday against Supreme Court Justice Thomas W. Churchill in a letter forwarded by Louis Waldman, union attorney and former Socialist candidate for Governor, to the committee on practice and procedure of the New York County Lawyers Association. Calling Justice Churchill's conduct "arbitrary, insulting and oppressive," Mr. Waldman said that he submitted the matter for such action as the committee might deem proper.

Justice Churchill said yesterday that he had no comment to make.

The charges arose out of an action by Paylay Hats, Inc., of 29 West Thirty-eighth Street, for an injunc-

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former commander of the Army of the Tennessee, 1864-5.

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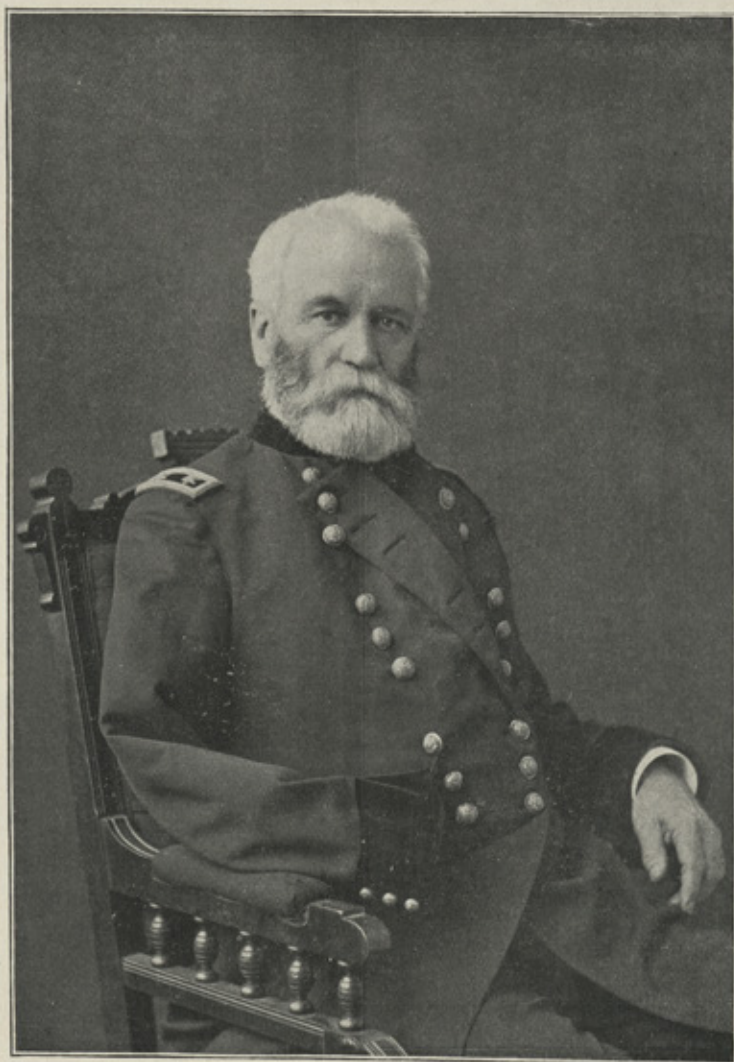
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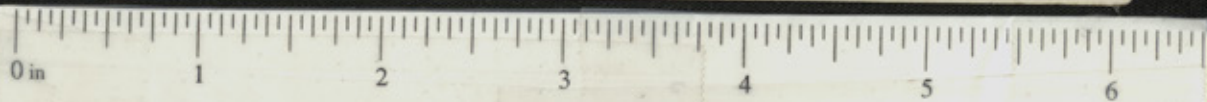


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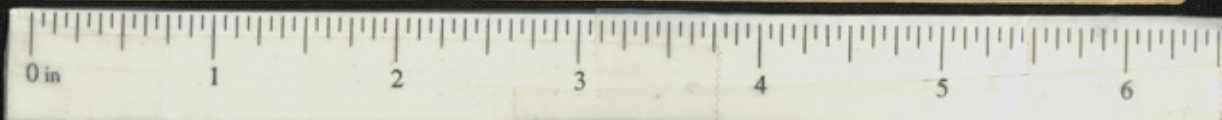
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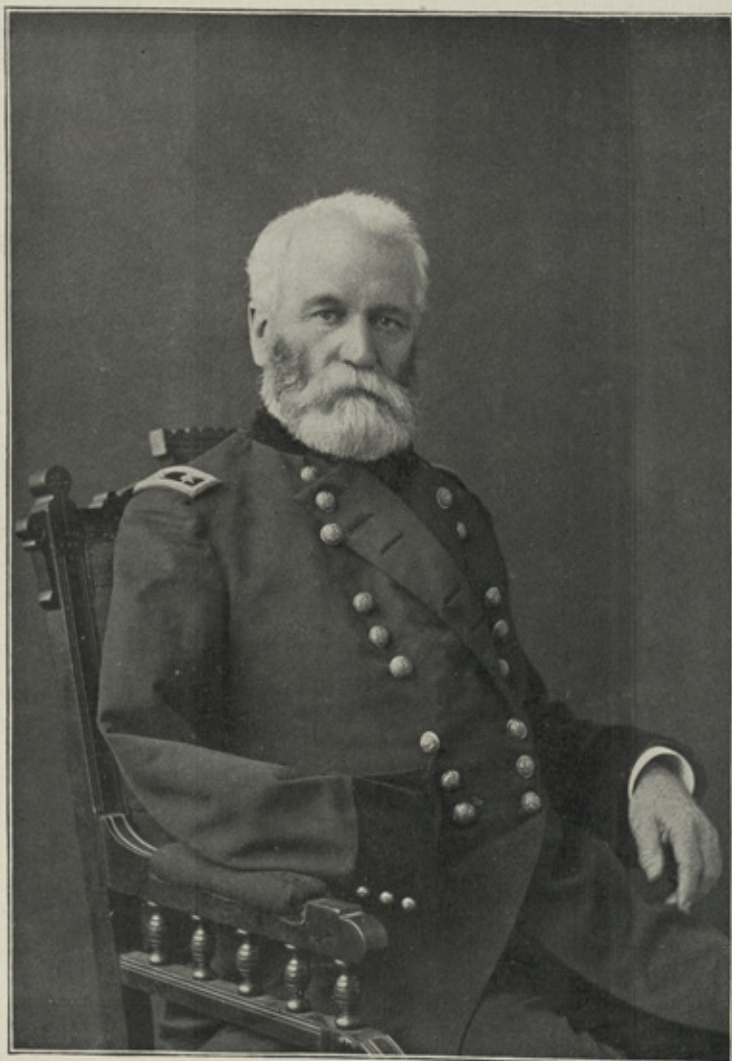
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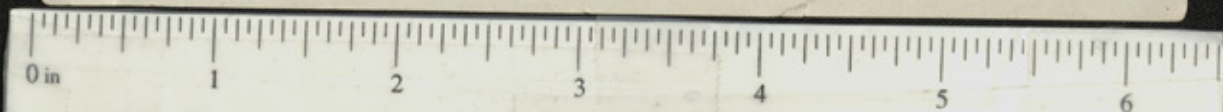
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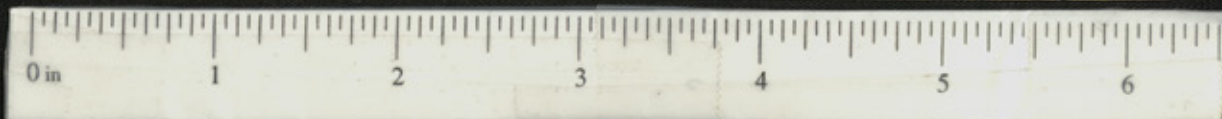
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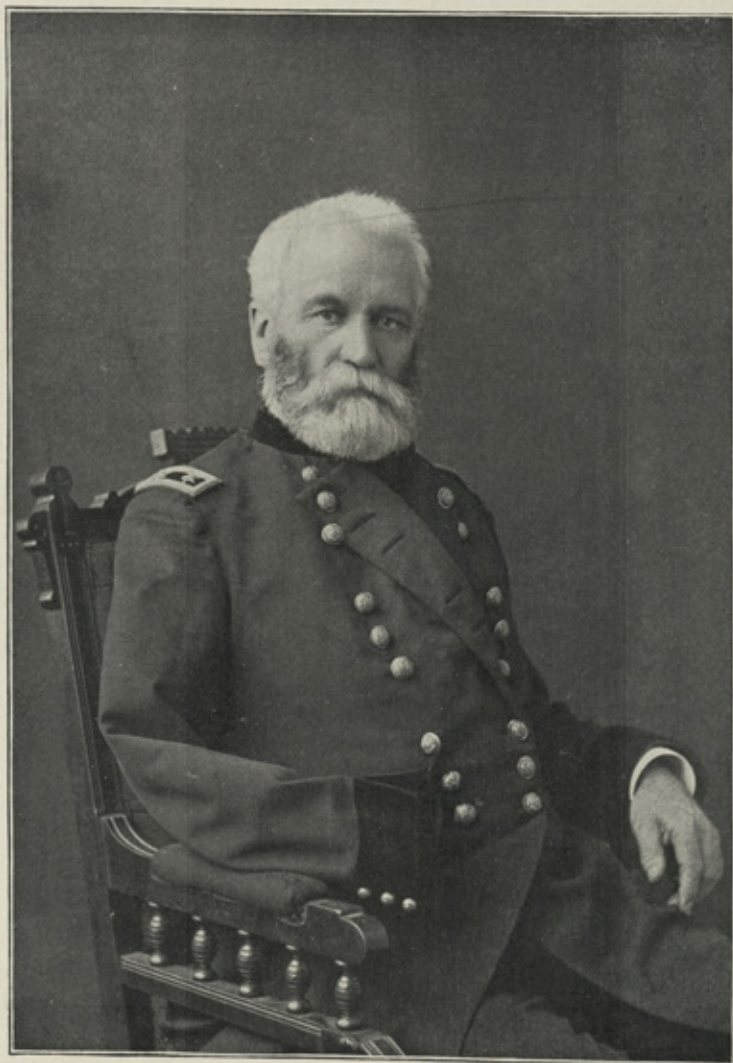
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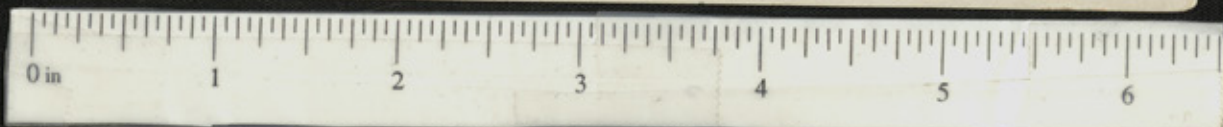


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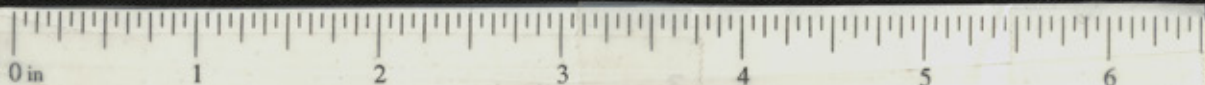
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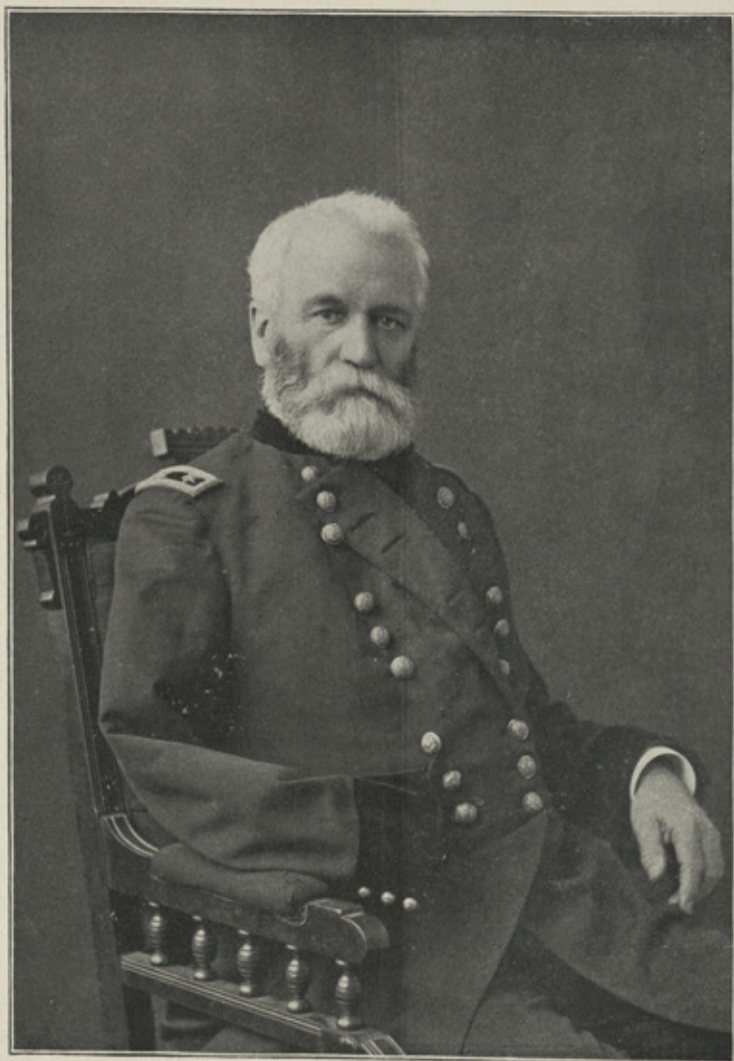
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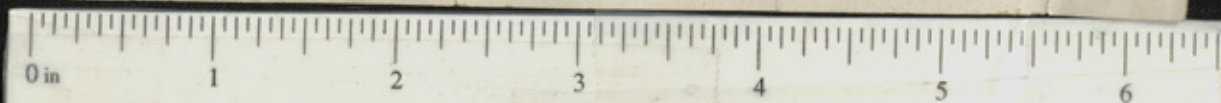
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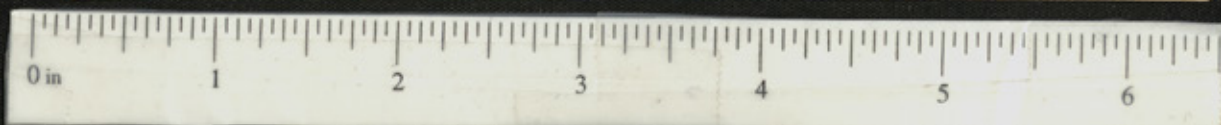
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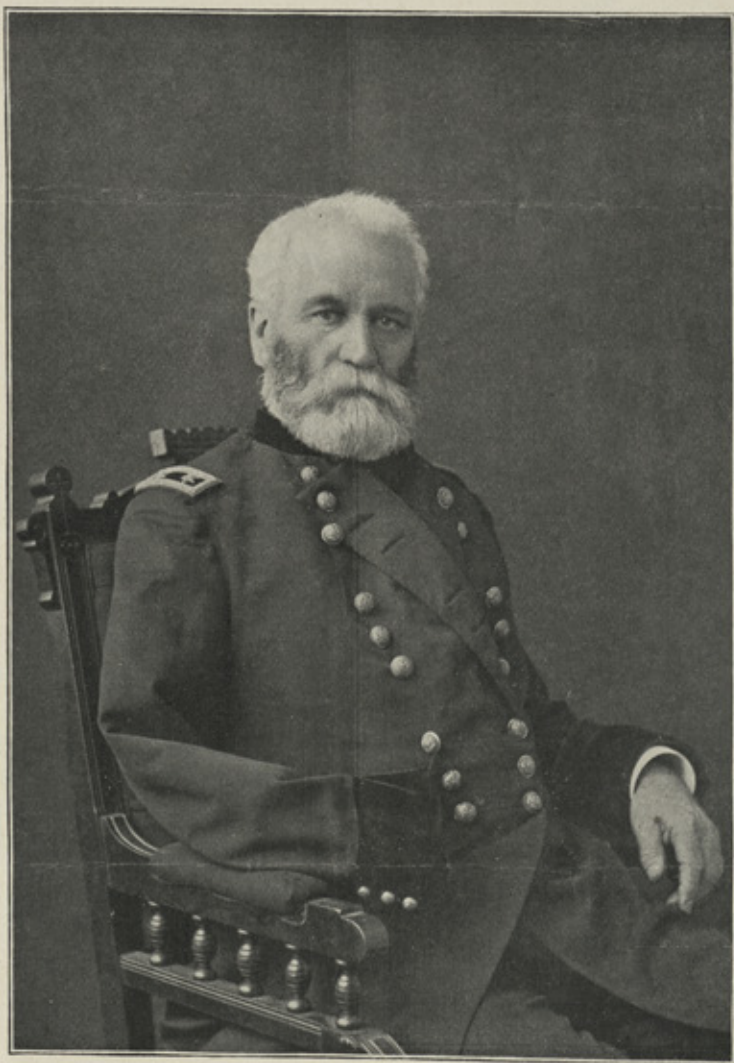
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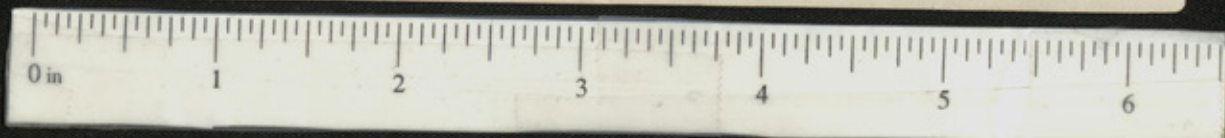


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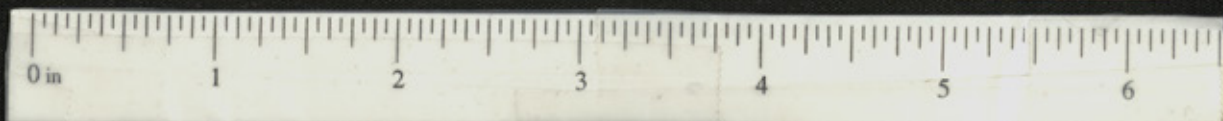
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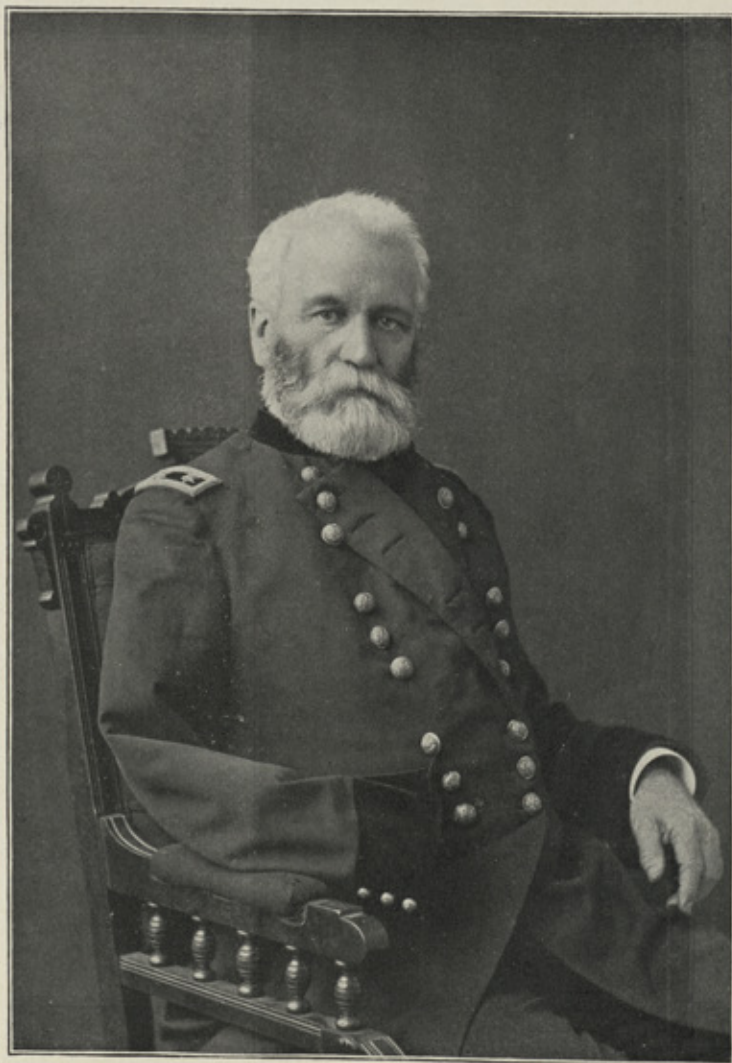
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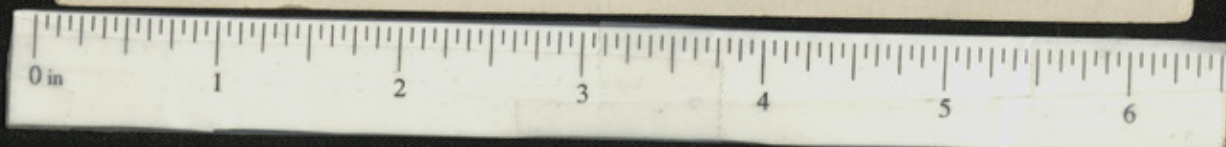
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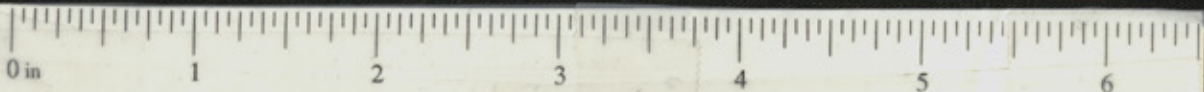
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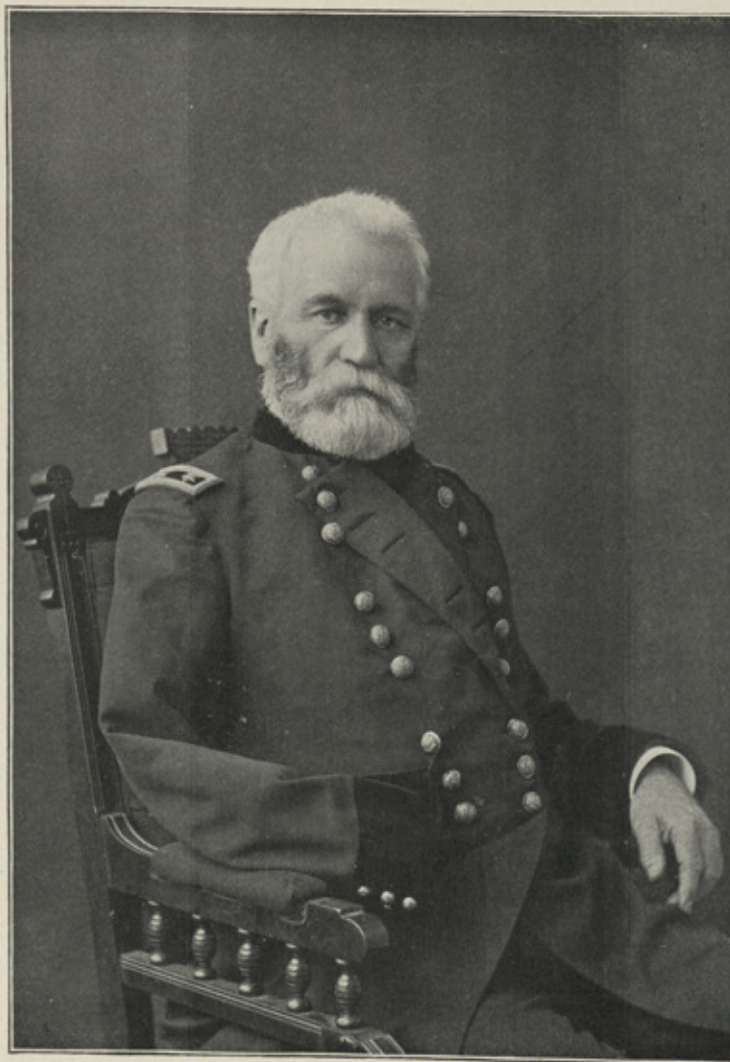
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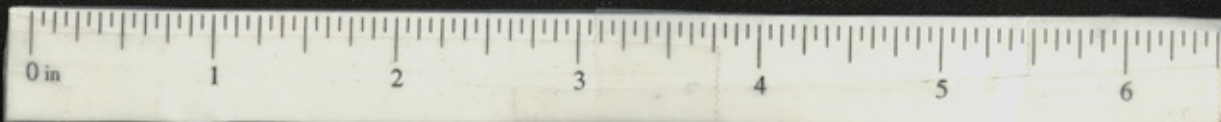
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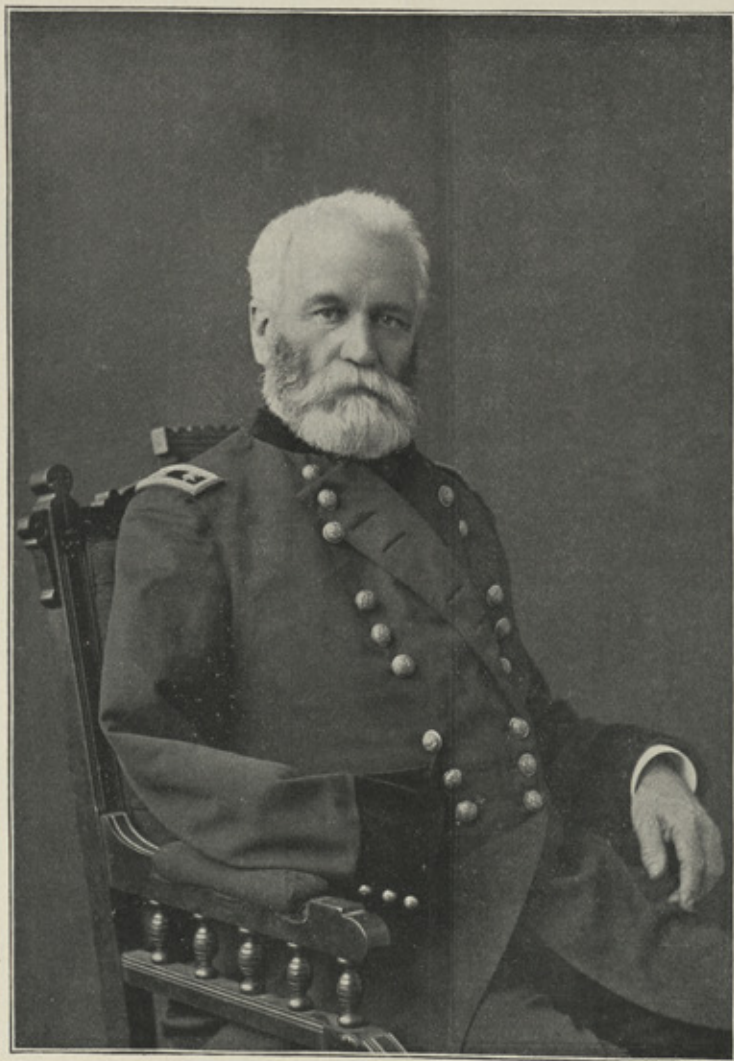
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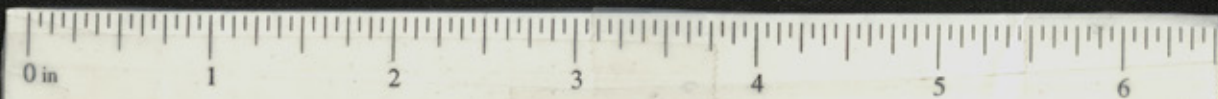
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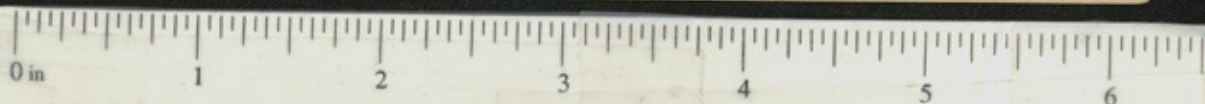
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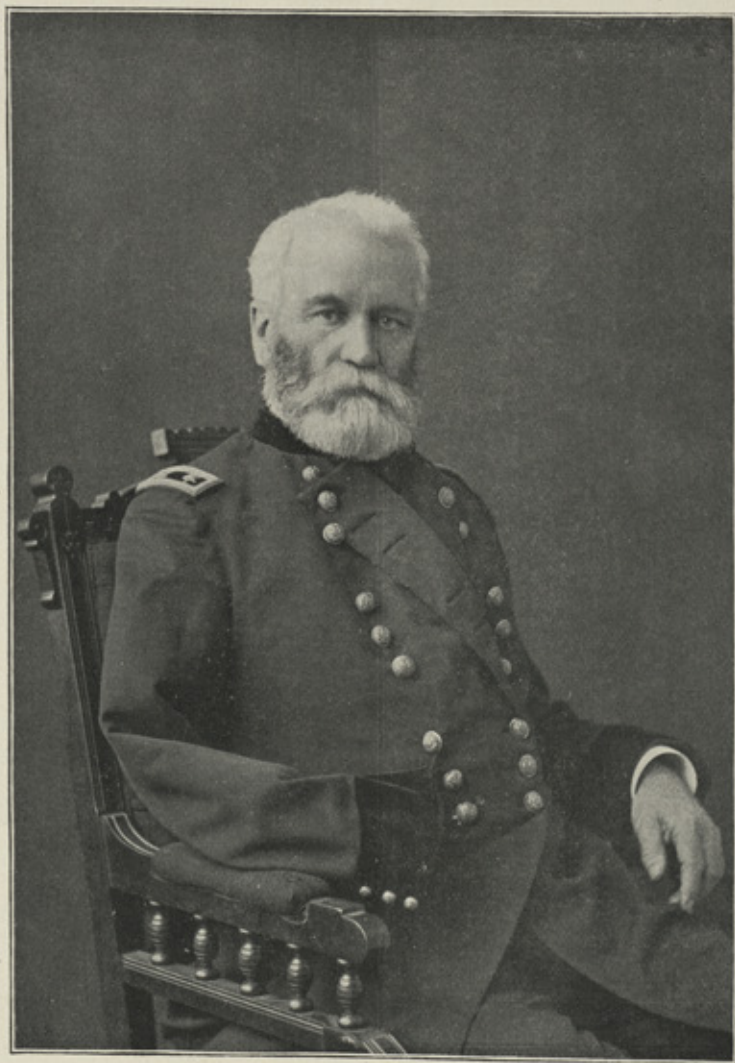
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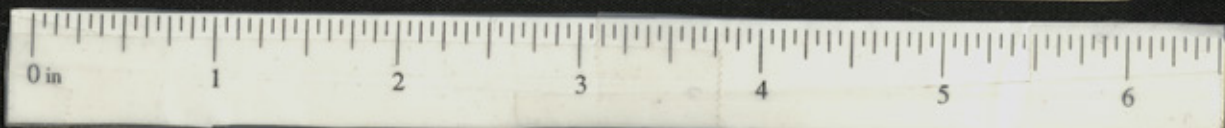
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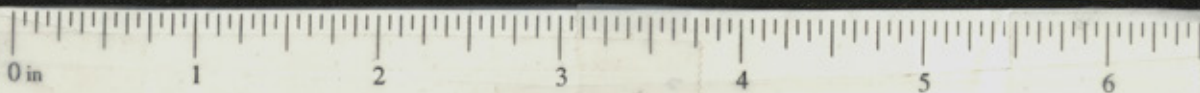
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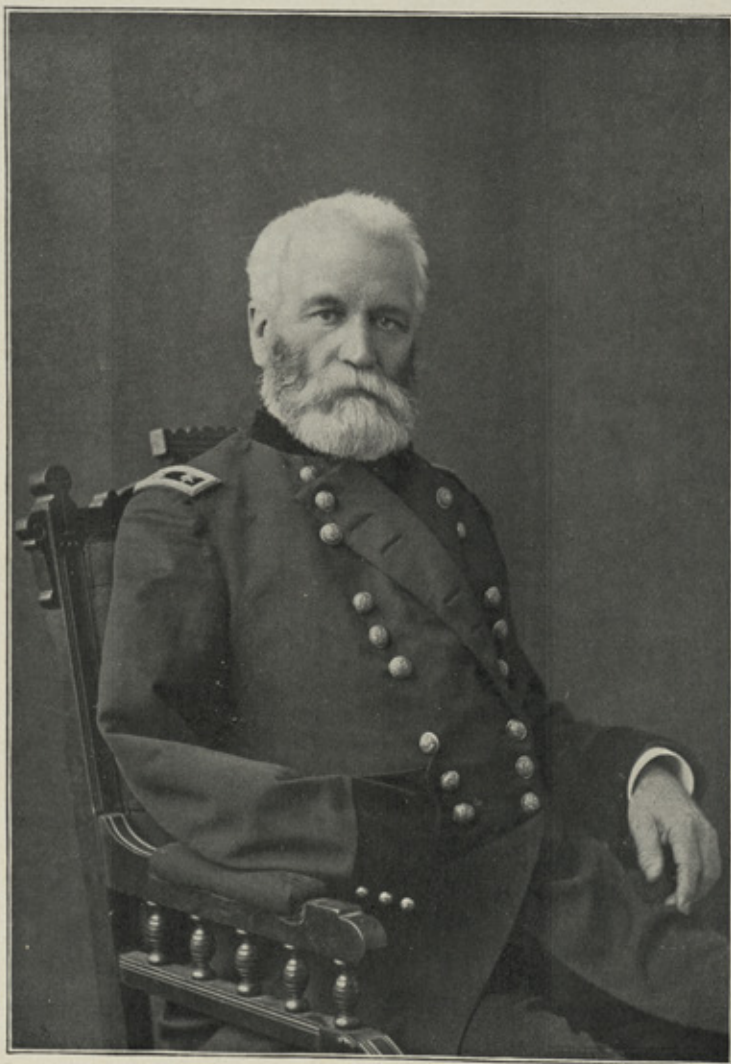
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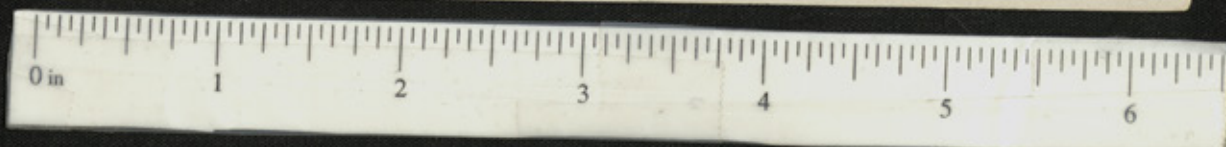
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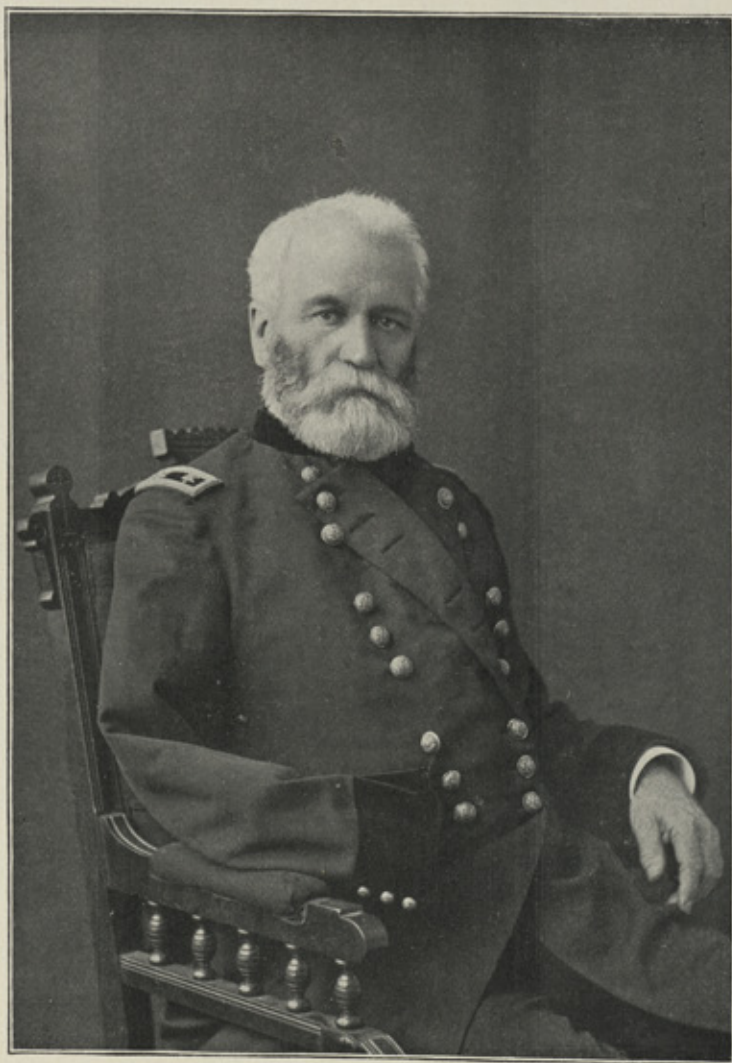
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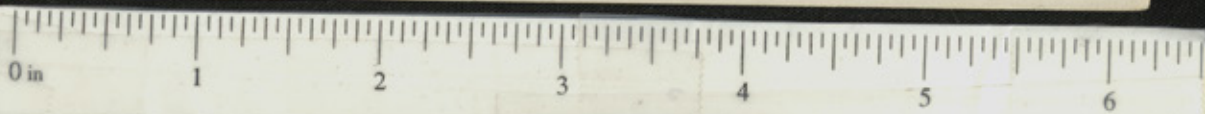
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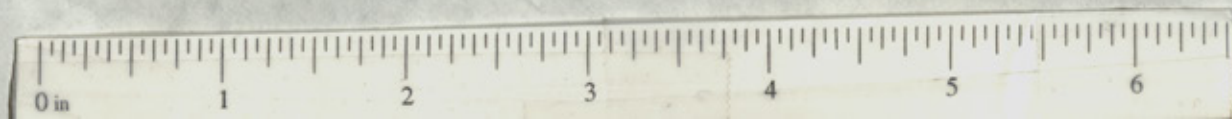
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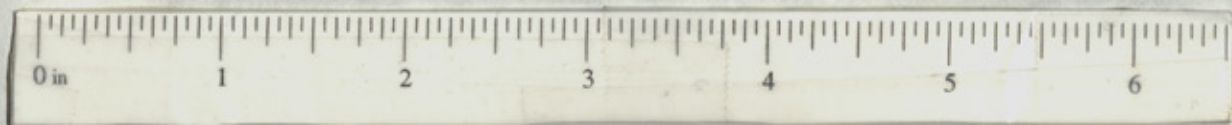
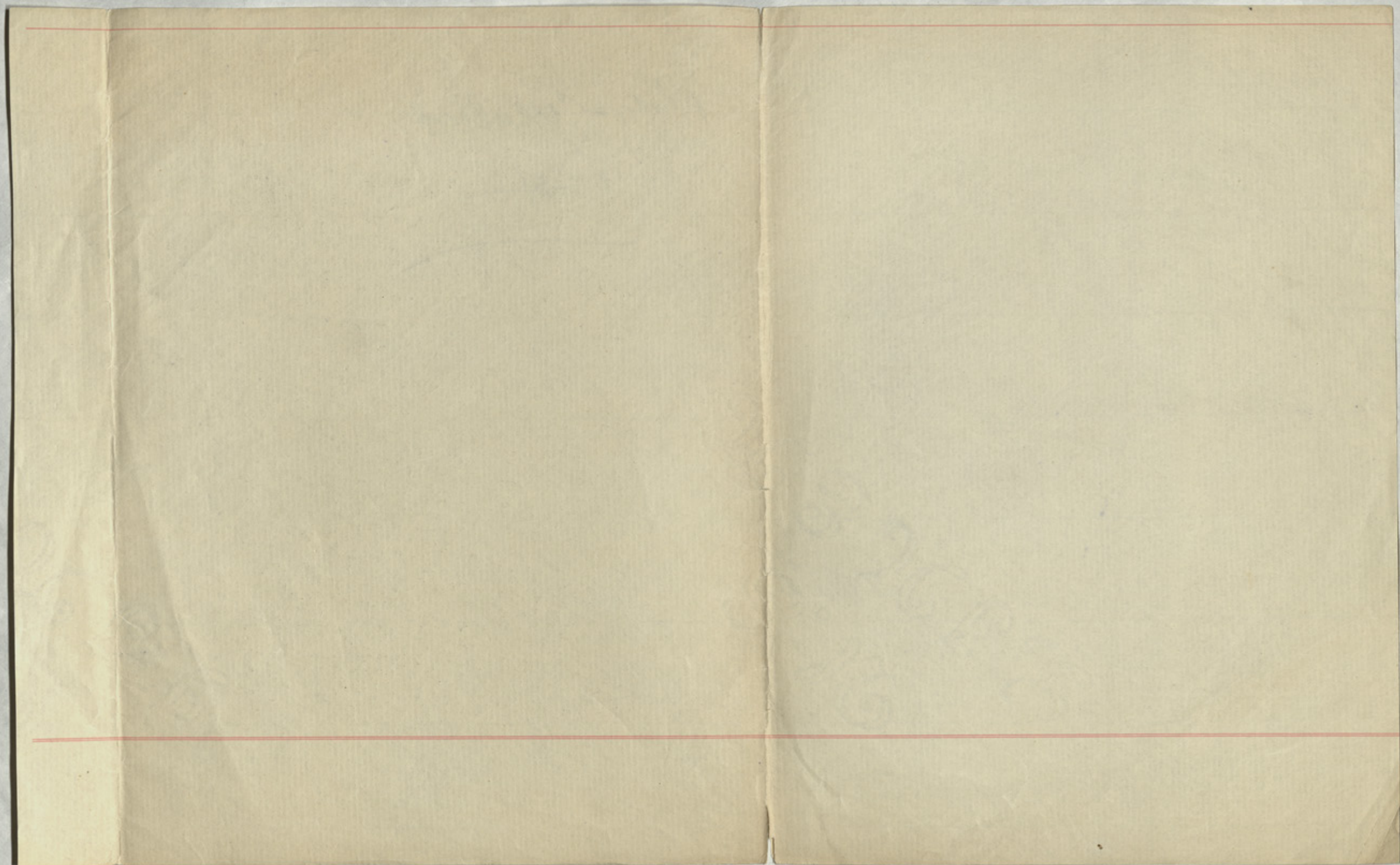
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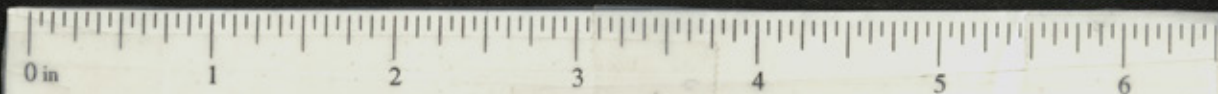
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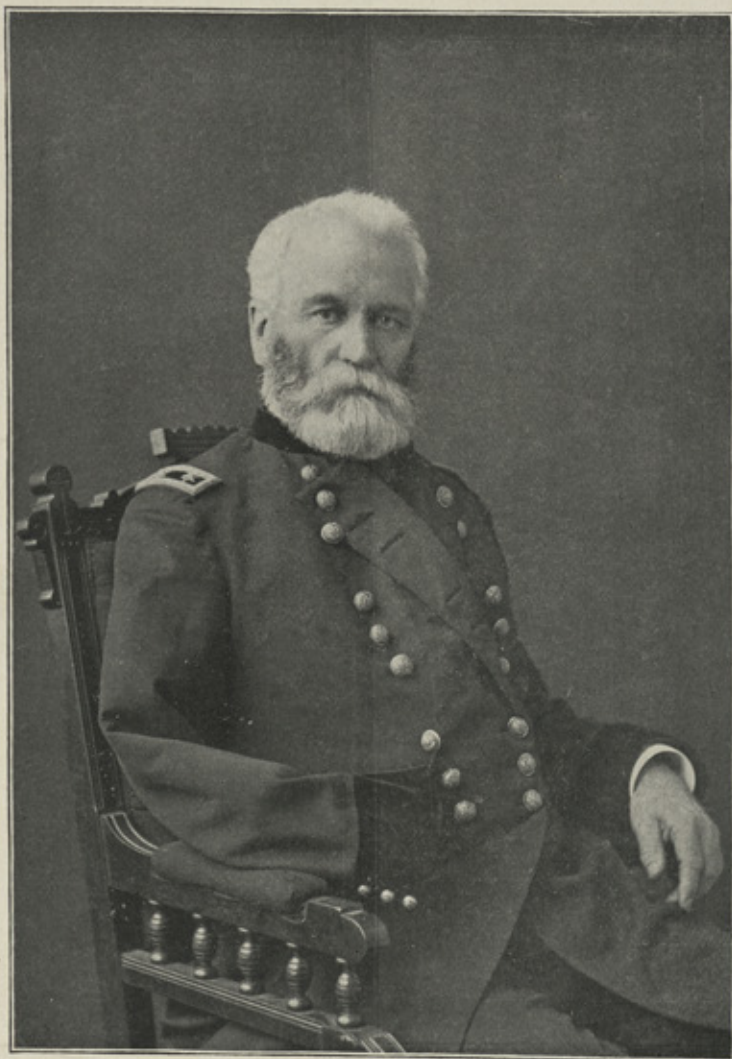
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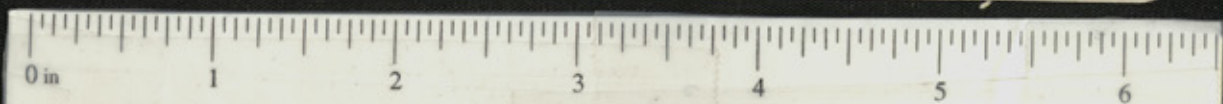
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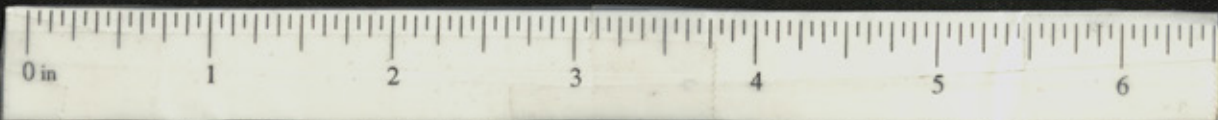
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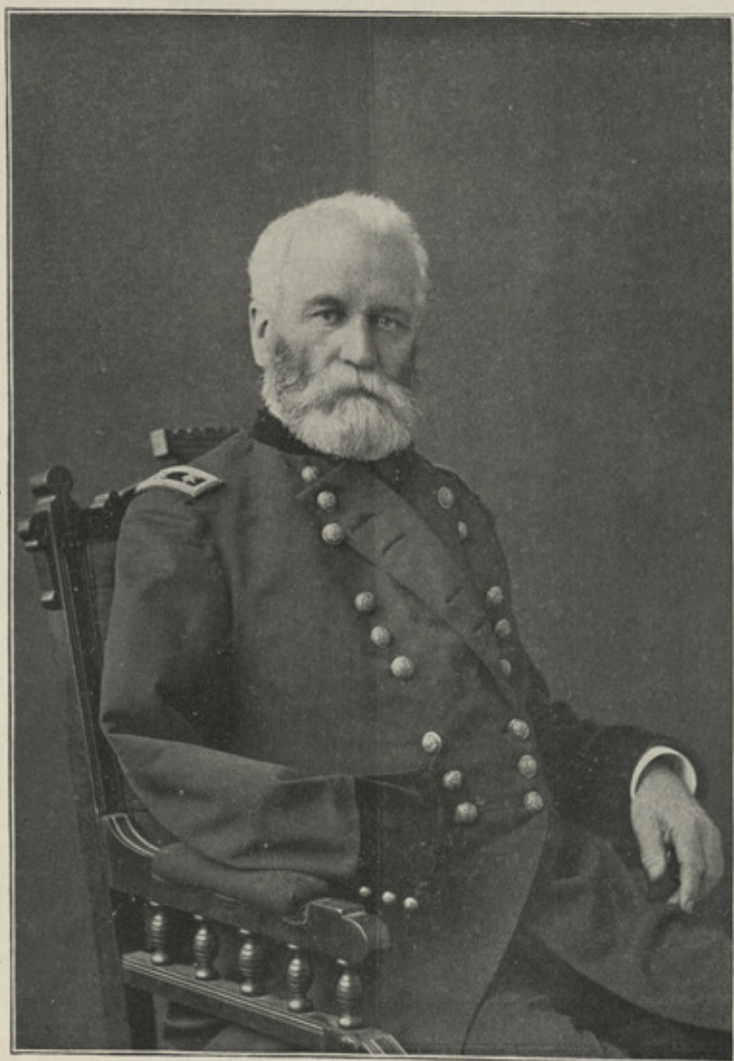
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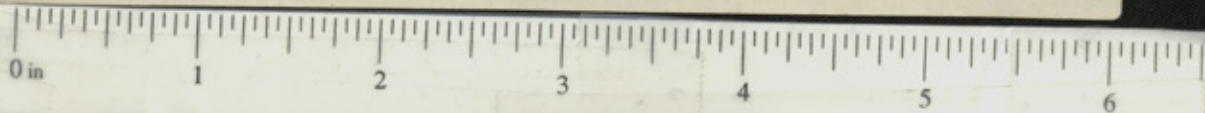
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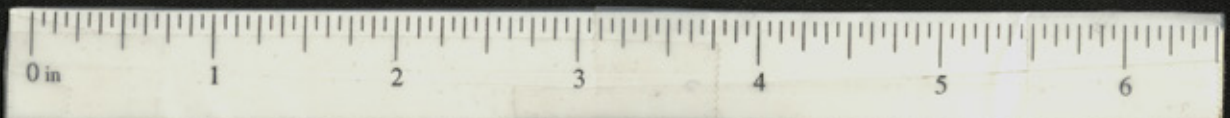
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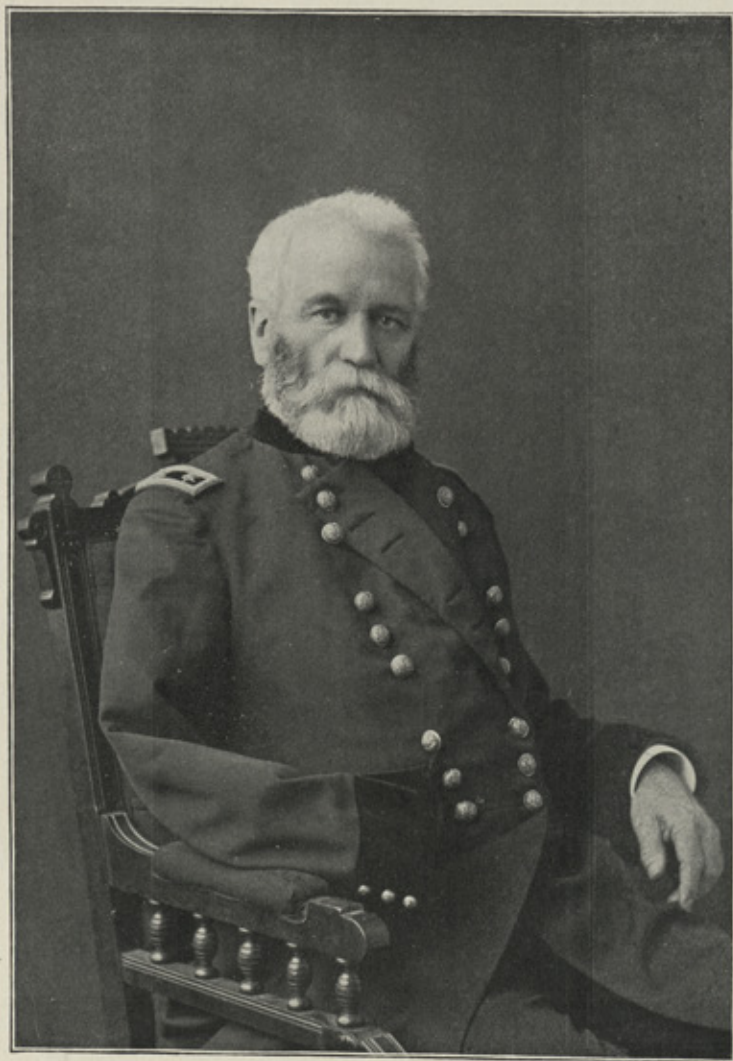
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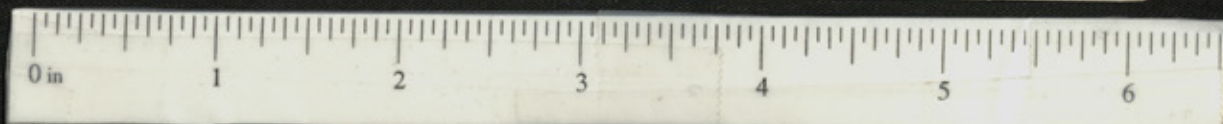
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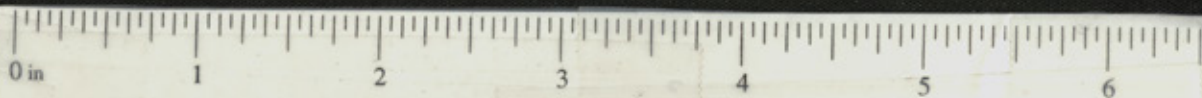
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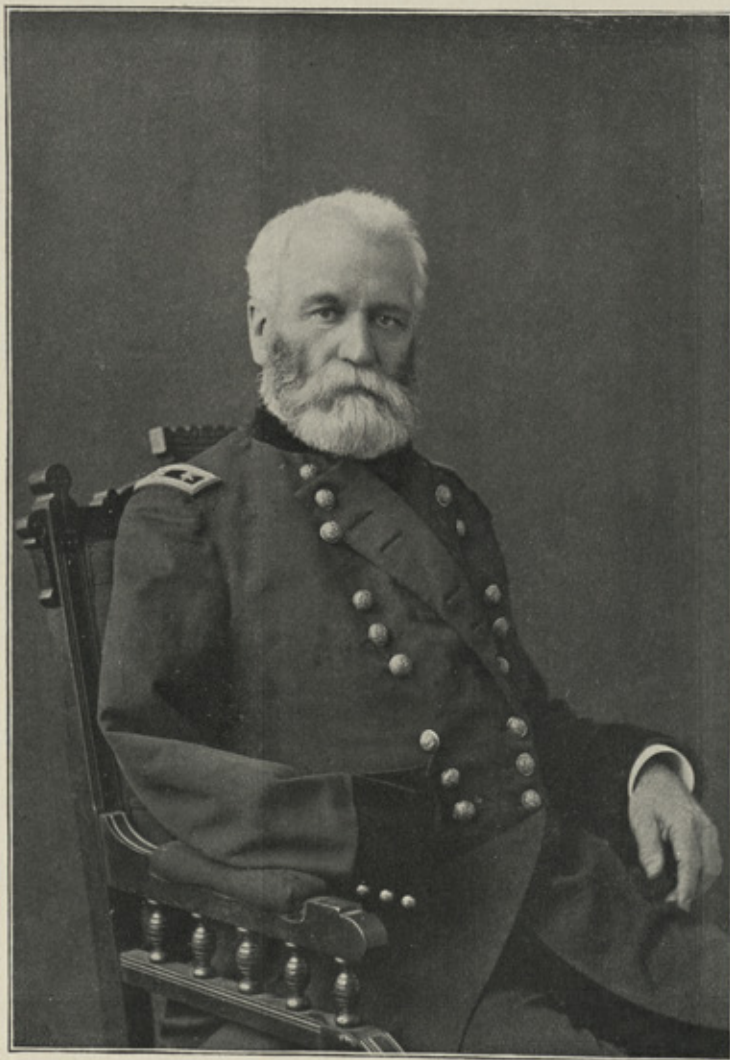
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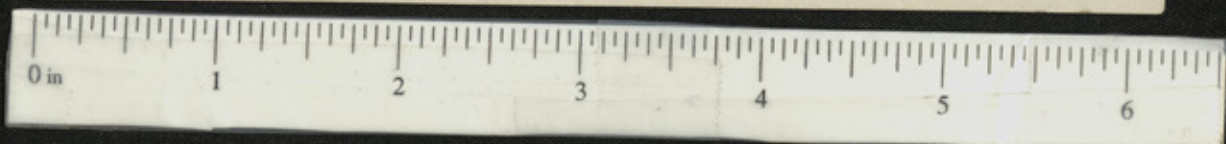
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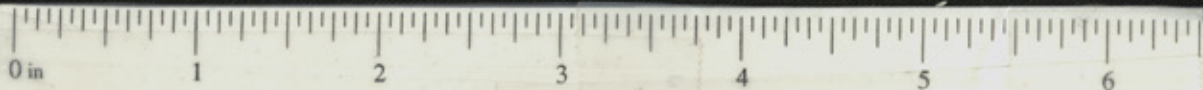
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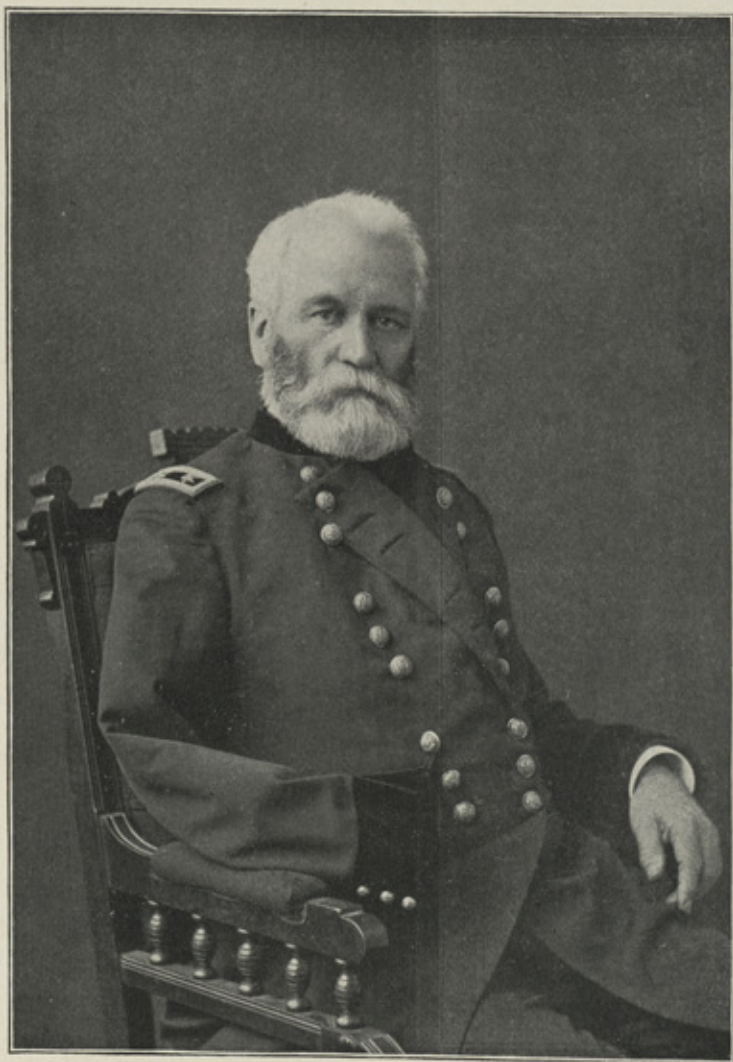
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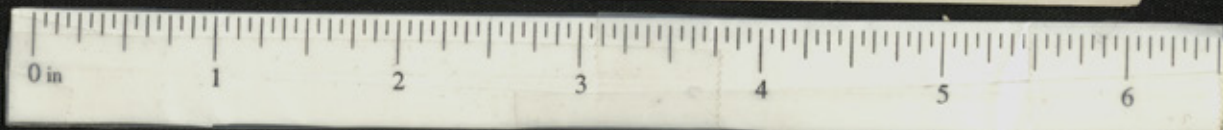


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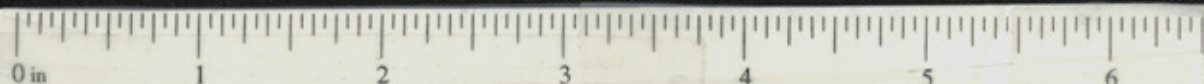
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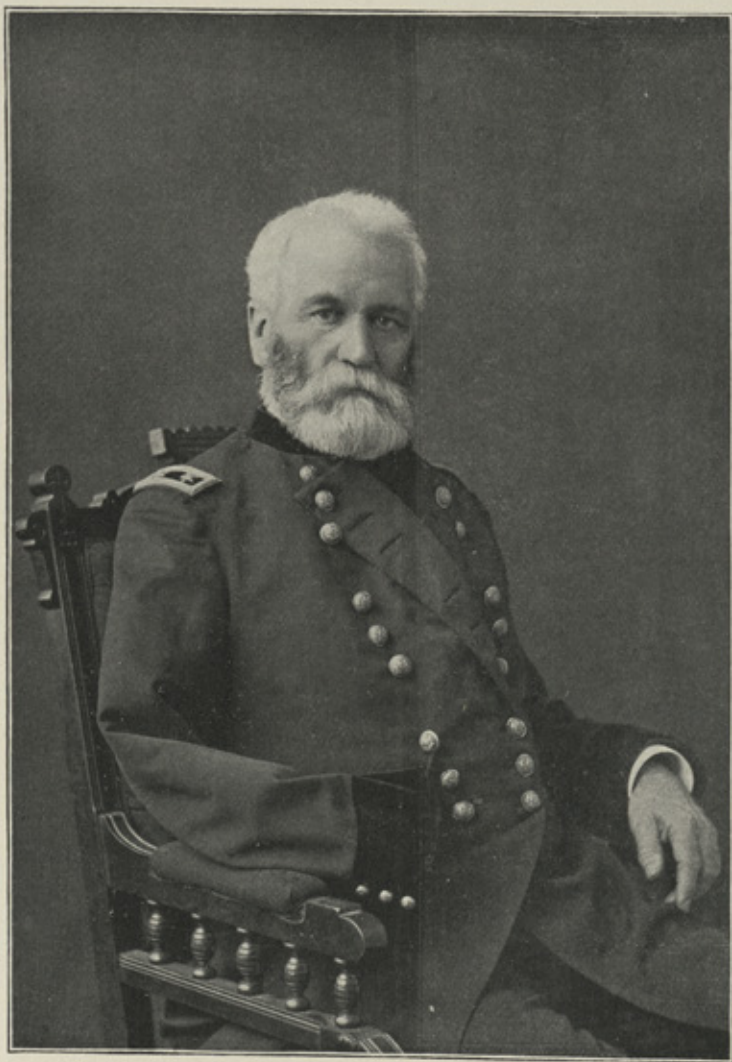
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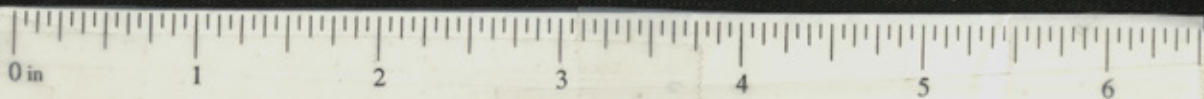
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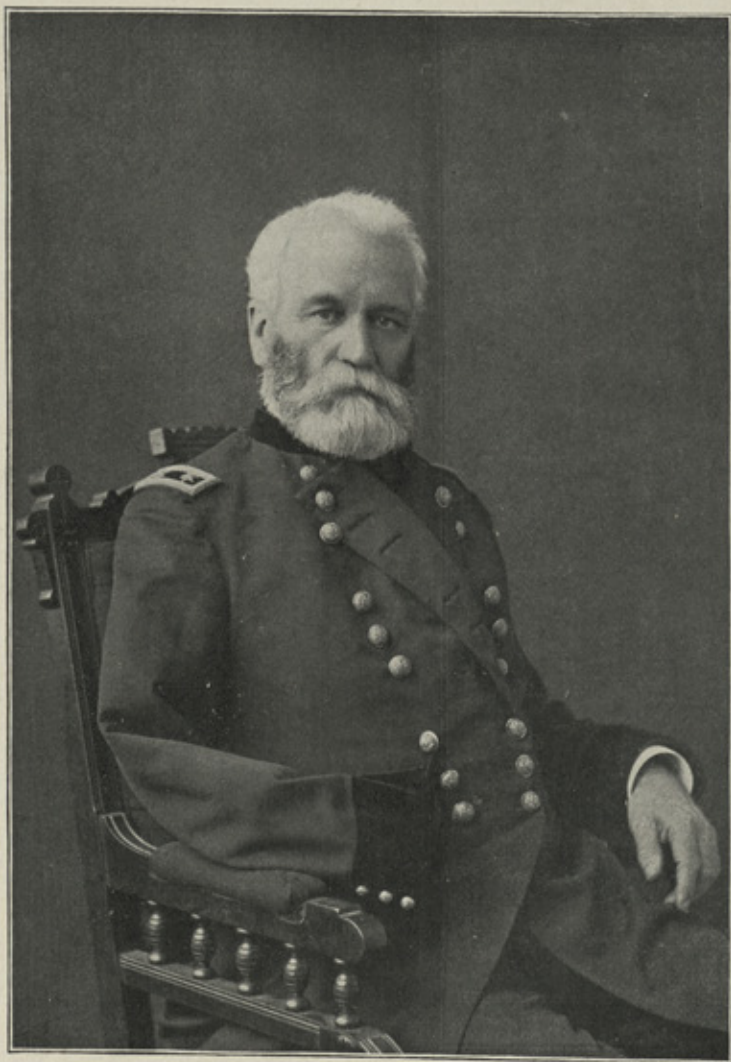
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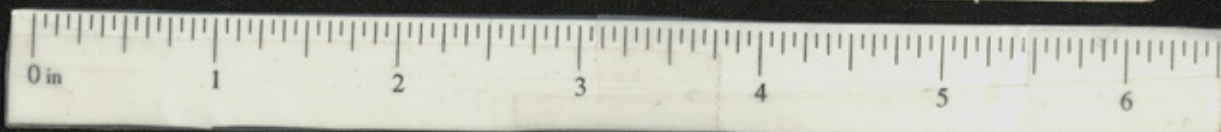
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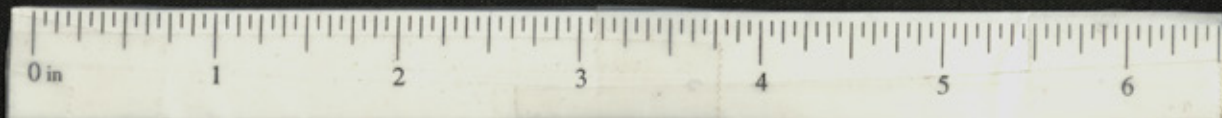
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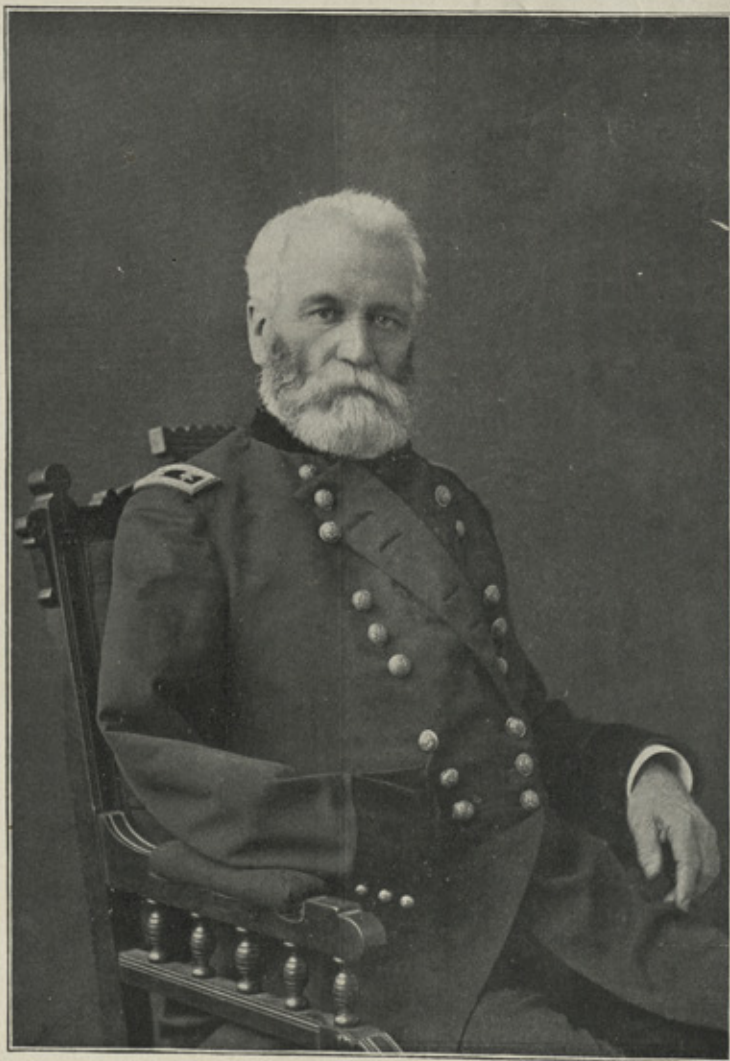
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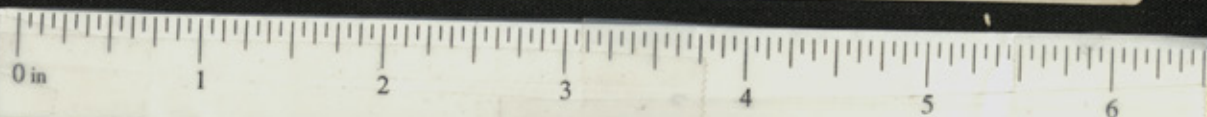
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GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
 } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 57. } Washington, November 8, 1894.

The following order has been received from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, November 8, 1894.

By direction of the President, the retirement from active service this day, by operation of law, of Major General *Oliver O. Howard*, under the provisions of the act of June 30, 1882, is announced.

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Adjutant General.

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE ARMY

FOR THE YEAR 1900

IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE

PASSED MAY 1, 1899

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF THE ARMY

AND BY THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

AND BY THE CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF THE ARMY

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540 EAST 58TH STREET
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THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON

IN TWO VOLUMES

VOLUME THE FIRST

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME

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Major General *Howard's* long, varied, and distinguished career has been characterized by marked ability in the command of troops and great gallantry in action; by unselfish patriotism and broad philanthropy. He has deserved the gratitude of his countrymen, and the rest provided by law after the close of a long and faithful military service.

DANIEL S. LAMONT,
Secretary of War.

General *Howard* will repair to his home. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL SCHOFIELD:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Adjutant General.

DISCUSSION: THE ADVANTAGES OF THIS ARMY

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GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
 } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 57. } Washington, November 8, 1894.

The following order has been received from the War Department:

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GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Adjutant General.

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LIBRARY
1215 EAST 58TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637

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LIBRARY
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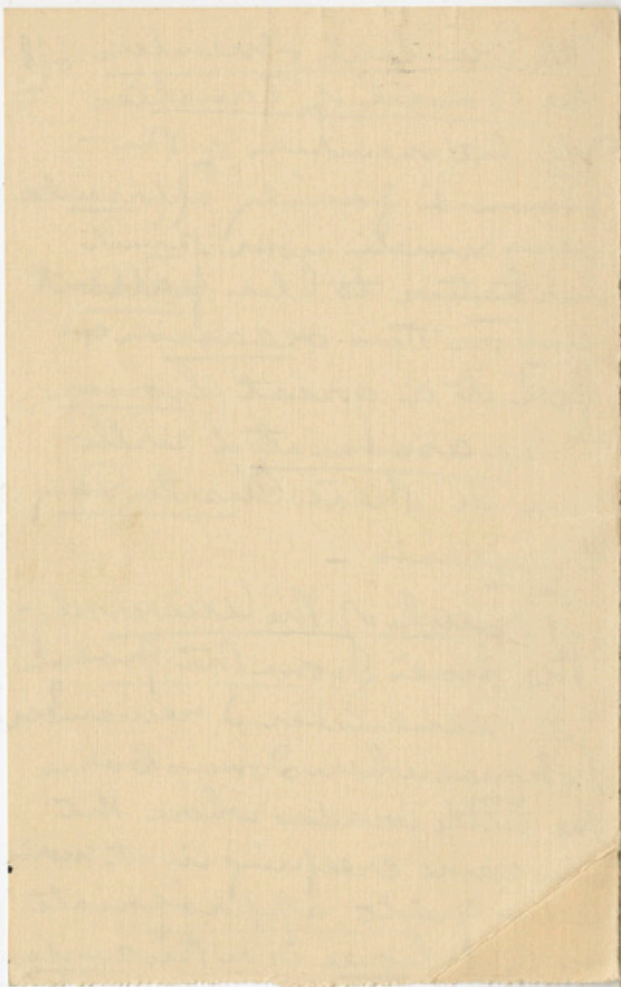
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1215 EAST 58TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637

Mr. President + members of
the Board of Trustees

We the members of the
Howard family appreciate
very much your kind
invitation to be present
~~you~~ on this occasion &
feel it a great honor
to be associated with
you in these Charter Day
Exercises -

Friends of the University
The lines from the poem
"I remember I remember
the house where I was born
the little window where the
sun came creeping in at morn
seem quite appropriate
as that house is on this campus



the house where I was 12
born while my parents
were living here &
helping to found
Howard University

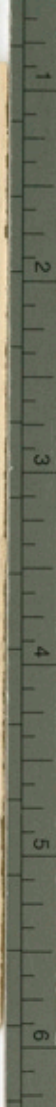
When John Drinkwater
English author of the drama
"Abraham Lincoln" visited
this country, he said,
"he was most impressed
by the fact that he met &
talked with those who had
known Lincoln -

In years to come you
won't recall what I've
said to you today but
some of you may remem-
ber that you listened to

The first of these is the
fact that the
British Empire
is not a homogeneous
entity. It is a collection
of many different
countries and peoples
with different
languages, customs,
and religions. This
diversity is one of
its strengths, but it
also presents challenges.
The second point is
that the British Empire
was not a static entity.
It changed over time,
expanding and contracting
as it went along. The
third point is that the
British Empire was not
always a benevolent
force. It was often
driven by self-interest
and a desire for
power and wealth.

the daughter of General ¹³
Oliver Otis Howard &
his wife, Elizabeth who
shared with him all
his joys & sorrows, his
problems & his necessities.
In his memoirs when
speaking of the years in
Washington, he wrote
~~the words~~ - "through all
of them the comfort of
a wise & devoted wife
& a strong belief in the
goodness of God, were
my principal reliance."
The Howard Tradition,
The legacy of brother, the

[Faint, illegible handwriting on aged paper]



example of Christianity 4
parents are summed
up for me in the words
"Noblesse Oblige"
& this motto early
in life became very
real to me -

You, graduate & undergrad-
of Howard too share the
Howard Tradition, the
Legacy of Opportunity,
the Examples of those
splendid founders of
your Alma Mater; Is it
not your right yes, your priv-
ileged duty to adopt it as your
motto - "Noblesse Oblige"

Account of a Journey
made to the
River in the
Year 1811
by
John
C. Smith
of the
Army
of the
United States
in the
Department of
the South
by
John
C. Smith
of the
Army
of the
United States
in the
Department of
the South

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT & ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.
Near Pocotaligo, S/C. Jan. 29, 1865.

Hon. Henry Wilson: -

Dear Sir: -

We have just entered on the new campaign and the movement has permitted me to visit Beaufort and the neighboring Islands and spend quite a little time in observing the system of operations in that quarter. I have been highly gratified with the results of the efforts that have been put forth by government agents and others. I visited a school on St. Helena. On my way, in company with General Saxton I observed plantations inhabited by well dressed negroes who have already earned enough to purchase a home and farm and take pride in the ownership. The school house I visited was erected by the teachers themselves, large enough for about 200 scholars. The teachers Miss Towne and the Misses Murray have devoted themselves to the work of the black children as I understand without compensation. The house had three apartments, a main room and two wings; The smaller scholars in the center and the larger in the wings. In government arrangement and whatever appertained to completeness in school machinery, - all that is desirable - could be observed there. Some of the scholars were learning arithmetic, some reading, writing and spelling. Nearly all the larger scholars, ^{and} some of the smaller could read really well. After listening to the usual exercises of a Massachusetts school the children were faced toward the center and the doors thrown open and all joined in singing several pieces.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
Near Washington, D.C. Jan. 29, 1902.

Gen. Henry Wilson:

Dear Sir:-

We have just entered on the new campaign and the movement has permitted me to visit Hartford and the neighboring lands and spend quite a little time in observing the system of operations in that quarter. I have been highly gratified with the results of the efforts that have been put forth by government agents and others. I visited a school on St. Helena. On my way, in company with General Saxton I observed plantations inhabited by well dressed negroes who have already earned enough to purchase a home and farm and take pride in the ownership. The school-house I visited was erected by the teachers themselves, large enough for about 300 scholars. The teachers Miss Towne and the Misses Murray have devoted themselves to the work of the black children as I understand without compensation. The house had three apartments, a main room and two wings. The smaller scholars in the center and the larger in the wings. In government arrangement and whatever appliances to completeness in school machinery, all that is desirable could be obtained there. Some of the scholars were learning arithmetic, some reading, writing and spelling. Nearly all the larger scholars, some of the smaller could read really well. After listening to the usual exercises of a Massachusetts school the children were taken toward the center and the doors thrown open and all joined in singing several pieces.

I came away convinced that these schools were the thing.

That is, that they were the ground work of freedom.

I visited two schools on the Smith Plantation that had been but a short time in existence. Here I found the same admirable system of instructions with good results.

omit
~~At Beaufort the schools presented the same features and I noticed that the sluggishness of mind so often evinced by negroes was to a great extent overcome.~~

The teachers gave out questions for reconsidering and required answers instantaneously. These were solved by the majority with

wonderful quickness as well as correctness. I subsequently

went into the Sabbath schools and saw there also the evidence of benovelent efforts in behalf of these children. The grown

people left here are for the most part of a lower class, i. e.,

with less intelligence than those who followed us in Georgia,

so that if the children derived from such progeniture can acquire the rudiments of education and learn to think and act quickly

we may justly infer that the other children will not fall behind them when a kind Providence shall open up the same privileges

and as the grown people are mostly industrious and are ambitious to own land and earn money and have a home, and as a large number

have already succeeded in accomplishing these results in spite of prejudice and predictions to the contrary, I am of the

opinion that we had better things to hope for in this country than was secured by emancipation in Jamaica. Doubtless the

negroes will have to be protected for some time against Anglo-American acumen; and their labor and education fostered by what is called, "Yankee Fanaticism", but what is really Christian

Self-Sacrifice. General Rufus Saxton has often been subjected

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That is, that they were the sound work of freedom.
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of prejudice and partition to the contrary, I am of the
opinion that we had better things to hope for in this country
than was secured by emancipation in the States. Doubtless the
Negroes will have to be protected for some time against the
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the State, but what is really Christian
Self Education. General Butler has often been suggested

There has been so much misrepresentation of the motives of honest men have been so misconstrued and the character of the purest, noblest, most self sacrificing of our American Ladies has been so maliciously assailed that I wish to place on record my opinion derived from a brief visit and hasty observation which has doubtless been modified materially by other cares and pressing duties. I am convinced now more than ever that the hands of a kind Father is conducting this revolution and that sooner or later all our heterogeneous elements of every hue and color will be moulded into one homogeneous whole. All we have to do is, "To labor and to wait," or as our friend Beecher says, "Stand up to our Convictions of truth and duty". May God Bless you in the performance of your ^{onerous} ~~onerous~~ duties. Accept my congratulations on your re-election, and believe me

Ever yours,

(Signed) O. O. Howard, Major General, U.S.
Army.

Dictated.

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of honest men have been so misrepresented and the character
of the present, noblest, most self-sacrificing of our American
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Bacon says, "Stand up to the Convention of truth and duty."
May God bless you in the performance of your excellent duties.
Accept my congratulations on your re-election, and believe me

Ever yours,

(Signed) J. O. Howard, Major General, U.S.A.

Very,

Respectfully,

ADDRESS -- by Elizabeth Howard Bancroft,
daughter of Major General Oliver Otis
Howard, for whom Howard High School was
named -- Dedication of the Howard High
School, February 12, 1929, Wilmington,
Delaware.

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Board of Education, Special
Friends of Education, and Fellow Citizens:-

When John Drinkwater, author of his wonderful drama,
"Abraham Lincoln", visited this country, he said he was most
impressed by the fact he could talk with those who had seen
and known Lincoln. You won't recall, in years to come,
what I say to you this afternoon, but some of you may
remember you listened to the daughter of General Oliver Otis
Howard.

History records that he was Philanthropist, Educator,
a Military man, and a devout Christian. Today, we are thinking
of him more as the Educator. Born 98 years ago, on a farm
in Maine, he died in his 80th year, actively engaged until
his death in educational work. He entered College at fifteen,
taught a district school, during what was called "the winter
vacation", a period of ten weeks between the fall and
spring sessions. He was paid \$14.00 a month. The next winter
he had a large school, received \$18.00 per month, and, for
a short time "boarding round" -- a week, in turn, with
different families. Graduating from Bowdoin College, he
entered the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, as a
cadet. There, he was soon known as an abolitionist, a very
unpopular title at this Academy, where there were many of
Southern birth. So strong was his feeling, that a few
years later -- when the Civil War broke out -- he left the
position of instructor at West Point to accept the colonelcy
of a Maine regiment, fought throughout the war, lost his
arm at Fair Oaks, and received the Thanks of Congress for
his service at the Battle of Gettysburg.

Father had, from childhood, been interested in the
negro. When he was six years old, his father had brought
to their home in Maine, a little negro lad, whom grandfather
had met and befriended in Troy, New York. The two boys
worked and played together for four years, and father said
he believed it a providential circumstance that he had had
this experience -- for it relieved him of any prejudice that
would have hindered him in doing the work for Freedmen, which
years afterwards was committed to his care. During the war,
this interest was strengthened by what he saw of conditions
in the south, so that after the war, when he was told by the
Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton, that President Lincoln --

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Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton, that President Lincoln --

shortly before his death -- expressed a decided wish that he should have the office of Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, so recently authorized by Congress, father's mind was virtually made up to accept. When he returned to tell Mr. Stanton of his final decision, the Secretary took hold of a large oblong bushel basket, heaped with letters and documents and extended it with a smile, saying:- "Here, General, here's your Bureau."

In connection with this work were the schools he started for the negro children, but he found few satisfactory white teachers and fewer colored ones. There were some institutions, in the North, where negro teachers could be trained, others were opened in the South or normal schools added, as at Hampton and elsewhere. Among those continuing today, which he helped establish are:- Straight University, New Orleans; Atlanta University, Georgia; Fisk University in Tennessee and Howard University, named for him and of which he was President as long as he remained head of the Freedmen's Bureau and lived in Washington, D. C. Throughout his life, he kept in touch with the latter University and visited it whenever in the city.

It was during this period that he came to Wilmington for the laying of the corner-stone of the two room primary school from which grew the Howard High School, at 12th & Orange Streets, -- now outgrown and replaced by this splendid building we dedicate today.

Another institution father aided was Lincoln Memorial University at Cumberland Gap, Tennessee, as in his last interview with Mr. Lincoln, the President pointed out to him, on a map, where Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee met, and spoke of the loyal mountaineers living there as "his people", for whom something should be done. The log cabin, where Lincoln was born, is not much more than a hundred miles from Lincoln Memorial University.

No sketch of father, by me, would be complete without mentioning mother. She was a beautiful woman -- of strong character, reserved, unselfish, blessed with much common sense, and a very keen sense of humor; more interested in his career and in attending to the so-called house-wifely duties than in sharing the plaudits of his public life -- and, to her, he turned for counsel and inspiration, writing her daily letters on his frequent journeys and sharing with her his joys and sorrows, his problems and his successes. He was ever sure of finding her a gracious hostess, whether they entertained the President of the United States, or included in the home circle -- as in one instance -- an ex-convict until he could make a new start in life.

Father always identified himself with the local Y. M. C. A. and his Church, wherever he lived, usually teaching an adult Bible class. He studied the Scriptures daily, rising one

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hour earlier than the family to read his Bible -- either in Latin, Greek, French, German, or English. He was, for many years, President of the American Home Missionary Society and identified with the Bible Society. A teetotaler, he taught and helped others to free themselves from the curse and slavery of drunkenness. I remember, when I was a little girl, how he helped men who were trying to give up drinking. He would go to the man's place of business, day after day, and walk home with him until the man was able to resist the temptation to enter a saloon for a drink. The following incident of his boyhood shows how he felt at that age and also is interesting in view of his subsequent successful career. On his way to take his college examinations at Bowdoin, he, and a companion, stopped at a tavern to water the horses. His friend urged him to join in taking a drink of whisky, saying:- "Howard, you are ambitious, you would like to make something of yourself in the future. You do not expect to do it without ever taking a glass of liquor do you?" Father answered:- "He did not see what the taking of a glass of liquor had to do with the subject, that anyway he did not care to be great, and that he already was on a pledge to his mother and would not drink."

Father lectured and wrote in order to give his children an education. "The Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man" was a favorite title for a Sunday evening address, though his paid lectures were mostly on military subjects.

How he would have liked to speak to you today; contrasting the old conditions with the present, not failing to compliment you upon this building, but also thanking those who have created it, and -- remembering the progress you have made since his first visit, give you a message for the future, no doubt, closing with the words -- the simple and heart-felt words, he so often used:- "God bless you."

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