BOMB JARS RACE RELATIONS

Baptist Close 78th Session At Oxford

THE CAROLINIAN

VOLUME XXVI, NO. 22 RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1945 PRICE FIVE CENTS

Mrs. Roosevelt To Shun Ga.

Labor Secy To Keep Eye on FEPC Bill

WAGE BILL GETS NAACP SUPPORT

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Leslie Perry of the NAACP Washington Bureau testified November1 before the House Labor Committee in support of the Pepper-Hook bill minimum wage bill. This legislation would raise the minimum wage of all unskilled laborers covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 from 40 cents an hour to 65 cents. After two years the minimum would automatically be raised to 75 cents hourly. Moreover, a minimum wage would be extended to groups now denied wage protection, namely, persons employed in packing, canning and processing agricultural and fish products for shipment in interstate commerce.

Although indorsing the principle of the legislation, the NAACP said that an amendment was needed to protect Negro workers from wage differentials based solely on race. Under the bill industry committees, made up of representative of management, labor and the public are empowered to raise the minimum wage to 75 cents even before two years have elapsed ,if it find that the industry in question can afford to do so. It is also authorized to classify all employees in the industry.

After submitting to the House Labor Committee various data showing the extent to which Negro and Mexican workers frequently receive less pay for performing the same work. Perry asked that the bill be amended so as to preclude an industry committee from setting up any "classification . . . on the basis of age, sex, race, or national origin."

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NAVAL OFFICER WRITES OF JC

CHICAGO (ANP) — Lt Cmdr Edgar Brooks writes of his experience with race tension on a bus from Winston-Salem to Union S. C., in the November issue of Headlines and Pictures. The lieutenant commander recounts several incidents that occurred on the trip between the anti-Negro driver and several Negro passengers.

Brooke's conclusion is not very hopeful for the south. "The most dismaying feature of the whole situation was this: it was clearly impossible for either whites or Negroes here to achieve tolerance toward the other race, and nothing else will really do," he says.

"No man could make that Negro soldier alter his way of thinking and feeling nothing could adequately lift his powers of understanding nothing soften his sense of persecution and permit forgiveness.

"And, clearly no one could make that bus driver realize how tragically guilty, sadistic, unjust he was. 'I hate a nigger,' he had said. Who could teach him better?"

Also feature in the bylines section of Headlines and Pictures for November is the debate reprinted from the Key Reporter between Dr Broadus Mitchell of the International Ladies Garment Workers union, and editor Virginius Dabney of Richmond, Va., on whether Phi Beta Kappa national honor society should establish new chapters at college which discriminate against Negroes.

Dr. Mitchell believes that Phi Beta Kappa should refuse to give chapters to schools which discriminate while Mr. Dabney argues that such action would ostracize the south as did abolitionist literature before the Civil war.

DR. R. L. FILE

Prominent Winston-Salem Minister Passes

WINSTON-SALEM — Dr. Richard Lawson File, pastor emeritus of the Mount Zion Baptist Church passed away on last Saturday at the Reynolds Memorial Hospital following a serious attack of only a few minutes duration. Dr File had been in declining health for the past few years and in 1944 was relieved from the responsibilities of a pastor but was retained as pastor emeritus until his demise. Dr File was born in Rowan County and came to this city in 1909 and began his duties as pastor of Mount Zion Baptist Church. During the early years of his pastorate here Mount Zion was a church of a very small membership but because of the able leadership of Dr File, it grew to be one of the largest churches in the south. The church structure valued approximately one hundred thousand dollars.

Funeral services for Dr File were held on last Tuesday at 2:00 P. M. at the church he so ably served for thirty-five years. His body was placed in the church at 10:00 A. M. to "Lie in State" until the funeral hour. Thousands who knew, honored and respected him and many of whom found the way to Christ under his guidance, passed by his bier with tear filled eyes to pay their last tribute of respect to one who so nobly lead his flock. It is estimated that seveninn hundred persons from through out the state and many from other points over the nation were present for the final rites. The eulogy was delivered by Rev. F. R. Alston, pastor of the Temple Memorial Baptist Church of High Point, N. C. Others appearing on the program were the acting pastor, Rev. H. A. White, Rev. David R. Hodges, R. J. Adams, Mrs. H. W. Fails, Rev. R. H. Tony, Rev. J. T. Hamilton, Dr. P. A. Bishop, Prof. J. W. Parker, Dr. C. O. Bullock, Mrs. L. B. Turner, Rev. R. L. Peters, Rev. Thomas Kilgore and F. L. Palmer. Flower bearers were: Mesdames Louise Wilson, L. C. Perrell, Alice Grier, Mary Edwards, Rhodie Lowery, Ora L. Brown, Patsy Howard and Eva Crump. Honorary pall bearers were members of the Baptist Ministers Conference. Active pall bearers were Deacons L. C. Perrell, I. W. Wilson, Charlie Bangor, E. H. Howard, J. A. Woodruff, and E. B. Neal. Dr File's body was interred in the family plot at Odd Fellow cemetery beside that of his beloved wife Hattie File who preceded him in death in 1923. He is survived by a son, George File, a daughter in-law, Mrs. Hattie Hardy File, an adopted daughter, Mrs. Cordia File Bailey, an adopted son, Leslie D. McLendon and other relatives. The services were in charge of the Ryan Funeral Home.

GA. GOVERNOR APOLOGIZES FOR HIS STATE

Atlanta (ANP) — The racial bigotree and the rumbling primary troubles among Georgia's Democrats brought the state more embarrassment last week as two officials of the Young Democrats of Georgia resigned their posts because Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was invited to address their December meeting.

Mrs. Roosevelt later decided not to come to Georgia and Governor [illegible] apologized for "embarrassment" for the state.

Earl Wingo, chairman of the membership committee, and Robert N. Fellows, treasurer of the white Young Democrats, had written Sid Williams, executive director of the state organization, resigning and taking exception to a reported intention to invite Negro youths to the meeting which was to have been addressed by Mrs. Roosevelt. They accused Williams of betraying the confidence of his organization and saltjontly "our ideas are not in harmony with the speaker, who, from press reports, favors social equality." Further, then statement continued, "By a careful check you will find that 98 per cent of the members of the Young Democrats of Georgia feel the same way."

Wingo and Fellows are both state employes.

Announcement of the cancellation of Mrs. Roosevelt's reservation to speak to the Young Democrats came through the office of Gov. Arnall. Mrs. Roosevelt's message to the governor said:

"Since message from Associated Press about dissension within ranks of Young Democrats over my coming to Atlanta was given to me I have thought seriously about the engagement and have decided it is much wiser for to cancel my coming as I do not want to cause any embarrassment so please accept my thanks for your kindness and my regrets that I cannot now keep engagement."

Gov Arnall replied to Mrs. Roosevelt:

"I regret so much to learn of your decision concerning your visit to Georgia. President Franklin D. Roosevelt was my great good and personal friend. His memory is dear to the hearts of the people of this state. Your courageous and vigorous political stand for these things you believe to be true, right and just is heartening to those of us who believe

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SCHWELLENBACH ASSIGNED BY WHITE HOUSE

BY ERNEST E. JOHNSON

WASHINGTON (ANP) — The White Houes disclosed Thursday that Labor Secretary Lewis B. Schwellenbach had been assigned the task of watching the progress of legislation seeking to establish a permanent FEPC.

Three weeks ago Pres's Secretary Charles Ross had thrown newsmen a copy of a letter which President [illegible] had sent to various department and agency heads instructing them to follow through the developments on legislation proposed to congress by him which affects their particular agencies and functions. At the time, he asked for reports every 15 days. The move was construed as a tightening up on the part of the President in face of failure thus far to get any major piece of legislation through congress.

Since then, it is learned from other sources, the solicitor for the labor department has been participating in frequent conferences with the solicitor for the Justice department and with FEPC officials on a clarification of functions for the anti-discrimination agency.

Although the "informal request" for clarification had been made to the White House more than six weeks ago, it has not yet come through, it is understood. When it does, a private source in justice has told the ANP it will also be an "informal opinion."

In placing the responsibility in the hands of Schwellenbach, a feeling of confidence is felt in some high administration circles that a "sympathetic" person has been given the job. In an exclusive interview with the ANP immediately after assuming office, Schwellenbach preferred not to discuss legislation at the time but advanced his view that "full employment means fair employment." Others who have talked with him, representatives of leading national Negro organizations, have come away with the same feeling of confidence.

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HIGH SCHOOL FLIGHT SCHOLARSHIPS

KANSAS CITY — Eleven boys have completed eight hours of flying time which they won as top-ranking students in the public high school aeronautical courses here. A similar number of flight scholarships will be awarded during the present school year.

Race Relations Swept Away By Atomic Bomb—P. Buck

Calling this post-war period an extreme hour, Pearl Buck, eminent novelist, writing in the current issue of OPPORTUNITY Magazine, National Urban League publication, stated that theer is no longer the question of any one group or race. "Race Relations," Miss Buck declared, "have been swept into the larger sphere of essential morality necessary now to keep mankind alive upon the globe."

Describing the war as callous and cold, with the atomic bomb, therefore, a fitting end, Miss Buck emphasizes that only the quick development of idealism and moral values can avert total destruction.

We seem to be left with nothing now that the war is over, except the atomic bomb," Miss Buck observes. "Only good people can be trusted with atomic bombs, but the war has left us doubting one another's goodness."

Miss Buck's article, "Where the People's Stand," is part of a symposium on race relations in the Fall Issue of OPPORTUNITY Magazine, which is given over to a commemoration of the National Urban League's 35th Anniversary. Others writing on race relations are Leo Cherne, Research Institute of America, Ira DeA. Reid, Sociologist, Atlanta University, Alaine Locke of Howard University, Charles Keenan, Managing Editor of AMERICA, and William H. Baldwin, National Urban League President.

AMERICAN NEGROES WILL BE ABSORBED WITHIN 300 YEARS, PREDICTS EDUCATOR

NEW YORK (ANP) — American Negroes will be absorbed into the general population of the United States within 300 years, believe Dr Ralph S. Linton, professor of anthropology at Columbia University. He made this prediction during an address before Protestant, Catholic, Jewish clergymen and religious leaders attending the second weekly lecture series sponsored by the Institute for Religious and Social Studies at the Jewish Theological seminary.

The absorption of American Negroes has progressed to a greater degree than is generally known, the white eduactor revealed.

"Not more than 10 per cent of the American Negroes now have unmixed blood," he told the 300 men and women enrolled in the five-month course. "The bulk of the American Negro population is a rather complex mixture."

Speaking on "Anthropology as a Bridge to Intercultural understanding," Prof. Linton pointed out the conditions under which two racial or cultural groups have been found living peaceably, side by side. The

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CONVENTION RE-ELECTS ALL OFFICERS

OXFORD — The General Baptist State Convention of North Carolina meeting here at the First Baptist Church last week (October 30-November 1) in is 78th annual session firmly called upon the Christian Church of America to regard its stewardship in developing the total resources of the community as a step toward achieving a Christian world order.

With a record attendance, the body unanimously approved a recommendation from Pres. P. A. Bishop of Rich Square to set $150,000 as its goal for the current fiscal year, which began October 1. A report of the Rev. Thomas Kilgore, executive secretary, showed that the convention received $101,623.34 during the past year; and that $12,608.69 had been received during the first month of the present year.

Dr. P. A. Bishop was elected president for the sixth consecutive year. Vice presidents reelected in their rank were Dr. W. H. Davidson, Charlotte; the Rev. D. C. Gore, Whiteville, and the Rev. J. A. Nimmo, Greenville.

Other officers reelected were: the Rev. W. M. Wyatt; Salisbury, recording secretary; Dr. B. K. Mason, Charlotte, assistant recording secretary and the Rev. D. L. Simon, Powellsville, treasurer. The Rev. O. L. Sherrill of Wilmington was elected statistician.

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S. C. WANTS NAAWP

CHARLESTON, S. C. (ANP) — Alarmed over the progress of South Carolina Negroes under the NAACP, a white South Carolinian proposed that a National Association for the Advancement of White people be formed, in a letter to the Charleston News and Courier Wednesday.

Signed by "W. S." at Elloree, S. C., the letter said:

"What do you think of organizing a society or association for advancement of white people? If an organization of this kind would do as much for the whites as the N. A. A. C. P. has for the colored people, I don't believe the Negroes could even catch up with us.

"Both whites and Negroes are advancing every day, but at the present time the Negroes are advancing merrily along in high gear while the whites are coasting along with the breeze and another 12 or 16 years of the New Deal might be too damn bad for us."

SHERIFF CREW'S TRIAL RE-OPENS

ALBANY, Ga. (ANP) — Retrial of Sheriff Claude Screws and Deputies Jim Kelly and Frank Jones started in federal court here last week. They had been granted new trials in connection with the death of Robert Hall, young Negro mechanic, ow Newton, Ga., in 1943. The trio was convicted the same year and sentenced to three years in prison and fined $1,000 each. The appellate court at New Orleans rejected their plea for a new trial, but the U. S. Supreme Court granted a new hearing on a technicality in the charge of the late Judge Bascom Deaver of the Middle Georgia district.

Federal Judge L. W. Strum, of Jacksonville, Fla., presided at the retrial, while John P. Cowart, new district attorney, prosecuted.

The jury was drawn from a panel of 58, which included two Negro men. Neither colored man's name was drawn in the selection.

At the outset of the trial, witnesses again testified that a pistol had been taken from Robert Hall, the mechanic, by Frank Jones, then Newton city policeman some time perviously. Hall requested the return of this gun and was denied the same by Sheriff Screws, who then had possession of it, according to testimony. Hall went to the Baker County Grand jury and finally to a lawyer to recover his weapon. The lawyer wrote the sheriff demanding the return of the pistol.

The sheriff was stated to have started drinking the afternoon of January 29, 1943, and together

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Mollison Sworn In As Judge Of U.S. Court

NEW YORK — Hailing his appointment as the beginning of a new era of Negro participation in government, national leaders of both groups gathered in New York last Saturday to witness the induction of Irvin C. Mollison of Chicago as Judge of the U. S. Supreme Court, a lifetime job at $10,000 per year. Expressing his gratitude to President Truman for the appointment, Judge Mollison told the crowded Customs Courtroom that the President has in concret fashion carried out his announced policy of justice and fairness to all people in the United States. I am a living example of his policy. . ."

Sworn into office by Judge Webster J. Oliver, presiding judge of the Customs Court, Judge Mollison received tributes from members of the New York judiciary and a host of national leaders.

Brigadier General William O'Dwyer, Democratic candidate for Mayor of New York, declared: "I wish all of the children of today could be in this room and participate in this function and go out of it strengthened with a feeling of this democracy under which we live, that it is working and will continue to work."

Congressman Adam Powell in his tribute to judge Mollison stated: "It is the beginning of a series of appointments which have been overdue to a very loyal and faithful minority in this nation."

Speaking on behalf of the N. C. A. C. P., Walter White paid lavish tribute to Judge Mollison and stated "we are confident that he is going t omake a brilliant record as an American jurist."

Congressman William L. Dawson of Chicago declared that Judge Mollison's appointment was brought about "not by Mr. Mollison's brilliance, not by his fine background, but by the earnest endeavors of a simple people who participate in their government."

Dr Channing Tobias, in praising Judge Mollison declared: "He possesses on eother qualification, that is the common touch with the common man." He added, "In this particular branch of the law he probably will not come very often into contact with the masses of the people, but he will be a better judge even in this department because he has come into contact with the masses in the wholesome way he has."

The hour long induction ceremony opened with an invocation by the Reverend Marshall Shepard, Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia. The oath was administered in a brief ceremony by Judge Webster J. Oliver who thereupon spoke briefly of the duties of the court. He stressed the fact that customs court judges sit in all principal ports of entry in the United States and its possession.

Judge Oliver called upon leaders of the New York judiciary who

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LOCAL LIBRARY REACHES 10TH ANNIVERSARY

Starting November 12, 1935 with an appropriation of $3250 and 890 volumes, the Richard B. Harison Public Library has made spectacular studies until today it operates on a budget of more than eight thousand dollars and has under its supervision 11,998 books. Aside from financial gifts by both Negroes and whites, the city commissioners have appropriated $27,950; the County Commissioners appropriated $20,350 from the State Aid for public libraries, the library has received $1971.87.

The library has not been a "get all—give nothing" affair. It opens Monday through Friday at twelve. It closes Monday and Wednesday at nine p. m., thus giving persons who have no other chance the opportunity of visiting the library and securing a book upon the subject their particular fancies. Saturday, it opens at 10:00 a. m. and closes 9:00 p. m. It has and is offering Children's story hour, Vacation reading club, Hobby Clubs and contests. Book parties for children. Lectures. Art exhibits. Book review clubs and has provided a meeting place for various organizations. There is the Wake County Bookmobile which serves County booklovers eight school days per month.

Aside from serving 34 schools, the bookmobile stops at churches, cafes, barber shops, stores and homes. St. Agnes Hospital is also the happy recipient of its cheering services. A branch library, containing more than 500 volumes, 6 magazines and 3 newspapers has been established at the Chavis Heights Housing Project, serving more than 200 families.

Highlighting the week of recog-

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Granger Tells Secretary Forrestal What Navy Needs

Washington (ANP) — The navy will best serve its own ends, if in the utilization of Negroes it avoids any "special approach" but rather continues to pursue sound policies of racial relations and efficiency, Lester B. Granger of the Navy Secy. James V. Forrestal last Thursday.

Granger, executive secretary of National Urban League was making preliminary report to the secretary on his observation as observed on a 31 day tour of Pacific bases as Forrestal's special representative. The party which included five other persons, both Negro and white, left California on Sept. 26 and returned to the states on Oct. 27.

At a press conference here Granger stated that "progress toward actual practice of the navy's official racial policy in the Pacific lags far behind standards set on the mainland. We found examples of both excellent and deplorable policy in the command of Negro personnel," he added.

"We found that where serious trouble spots were discovered they were the result of inept of racially prejudiced officer leadership; that the morale and the performance of Negro service men compared favorable with that of whites except in situations where racial discrimination existed, or was believed to exist. Suspicion of racial discrimination invariably affected the job performance and the spirit of Negro personnel," Granger said.

The views advanced by the well-known social worker were based upon conversations held first with commanding officers of bases to which Negroes have been assigned, and later with Negro personnel with the presence of white officers. His comments covered relationships both between white officers and Negro enlisted personnel and white and Negro enlisted personnel.

Granger talked in terms of specific instances of "good and bad" units in the general picture as he found it. Certain situations, he said, "definitely manifested the need for careful selection of officers commanding Negro personnel. He found that where the two races were 'truly integrated' than there existed greater harmony such as on board auxiliary vessels where Negroes are, in many cases, 10 per cent of the ship's complement.

"Somewhere between the best and worse conditions which we found are the Marine Corps," Granger noted. He talked about three Negro battalions which had not been given a real opportunity to engage in the combat for which they had been trained. The construction battalions (Seabees) on the other hand, were, in his opinion, the worse offenders of naval policy.

He disclosed that he is taking up with Forrestal the case of the

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