

Continued From Page One NCNW TO HONOR

and representative on the Town Hall World Tour, and the American Association of University Women which recently revised its constitution to eliminate discrimination in local membership. The AAUW citation will be received by its president, Dean Althea Hostell, of the University of Pennsylvania.

The annual dinner on closing night, November 18, will also be open to the public and will probably be held at the Interior Department Cafeteria, with an admission charge of five dollars.

An Embassy Open House will take the place of the annual pilgrimage to the White House, inaugurated during the Roosevelt Administration, and continued each year since President Truman took office. The Presidential family is now occupying temporary quarters while the White House is undergoing repairs.

At the embassy, the representatives of India, Israel, Haiti and other countries will receive groups of delegates during the afternoon of November 17, giving NCNW members and guests an opportunity to see one phase of diplomatic functioning at first hand.

Electing of a new slate of officers and revision of the organization's constitution will occupy the closed sessions of the convention all of which will be held in the committee room adjacent to the Inter-departmental Auditorium at Fourteenth Street and Constitution Ave., Northwest. Council headquarters at 1318 Vermont Avenue Northwest will be open throughout the convention.

COMMUNIST TRIAL

Eugene Dennis, 44, native of Seattle, general secretary of CP since 1946.

Jacob Stachel, 45, native of Poland; former national secretary of CP; now director of propaganda and education division.

Gilbert Green, 45, native of Chicago; was president of Communist Political Assn.; now Illinois State chairman.

John Gates, 36, native of New York; editor of Daily Worker.

Gus Hall, 29, native of Minnesota; former union leader; now Ohio State chairman.

Irving Potash, 47, native of Russia; Vice-president of CIO Far and Leather Workers Union; CP member since founding 1919.

Robert Thompson, 34, native of Oregon; New York State CP chair man.

John Williamson, 45, native of Scotland; labor secretary.

Carl Winter, 43, native of Pittsburgh; Michigan State chairman.

Commenting on the conviction of the top Communists, Julius Seales, chairman of the Carolina District declared:

"The press has generally speculated that the Communist Party in this country will be shattered and driven underground by the verdict in the recent heresy trial of its eleven leaders."

We agree that a great blow has been struck against our civil liberties as well as the civil liberties of all Americans.

However, we will defend our right to exist as a legal party and the case will be appealed to the highest court and to the American people. Our Party cannot be outlawed while the Constitution remains in effect.

Reports of our death are "greatly exaggerated."

MISSING BABY

As pieced together from conflicting accounts related by Bunk to officials, he struck the baby with a brick, wiped the blood away, washed the baby's clothing, and later drowned the baby. Bonnie's body had not been recovered Monday. Joining in the search for the missing Harrison baby were eight planes from Andy Collins Lillington Airport.

FAITH UNITES RACES

Some members of the searching party discontinued the hunt long enough Sunday to join the curious throng gathered in the tent of 36-year-old faith healer Rev. Reuben Jones to witness Negroes and whites seeking the minister's blessing.

Mingling freely in the tent crowd were 1,800 whites and Negroes eagerly seeking health. Conspicuous among those "healed" by the youthful holiness preacher was John McNeill, 70-year-old colored man of Dunn.

McNeill, who reportedly had not taken a step in 17 years, was carried to the Rev. Mr. Jones' healing altar in a chair by a son. After the minister had prayed over the ailed man, McNeill slowly arose and walked out of the tent unassisted.

In general, McNeill received the same kind of treatment the minister accorded his other "patients." He joined a line that extended three blocks and approached the regular "healing altar" through an unsegregated line. As he approached the altar the crowd, paying no attention to the sepiachoreanian age or race, chanted, "Heal him, make him well, cure him, O Lord."

According to Policeman Neddy Fopen, who was born in Dunn and has lived here all his life, the faith healing crowd was the largest seen in Dunn's history. The faith healer proved a far better crowd-drawer than a circus which played the town Saturday night.

HIGH POINT

said he knew of no such restrictions. He said even if there were to be such they would not hold with the Supreme Court.

Mayo Bailey, when questioned yesterday, saw the petition some six or eight weeks ago, but that the matter concerned hardly any council attention because it was pointed out from the start that the council had no control over the matter.

The city manager said the man who brought the petition told him

District of Columbia, Amherst, and the Harvard University Law School.

He began the practice of law in the District of Columbia in 1931, a member of the Omega Psi Phi and Phi Beta Kappa Fraternities, vice president of the NAACP and the National Lawyers Guild, married and the father of one child.

STATE EDUCATORS

arrived in Savannah over the weekend to help discuss ways and means of making segregation palatable in the regional plan. Gov. Scotts naming the educators to the control board followed the action of the 1949 State Legislature which committed North Carolina as one of 12 member states cooperating in plans for a "new deal" in Southern education particularly at graduate and professional levels.

At the time of the legislative passage of the regional school bill last January, many State Negro educators voiced disapproval in newspaper polls, but the bill was virtually unopposed in the legislature. Some observers charged sponsors of the bill with a "flesh-kush" attitude at the time of its introduction.

As one of Ivey's aides explained

to a press association representatives, academically, the graduate aspects of the problem center around keeping some of the South's better minds in this region. Because of inadequate facilities in the region now Southern graduate and professional students migrate to the North, East and West for their training and do not return South.

To end this trend in intellectual improvement of Dixie the states have banded together a regional commission which is destined to remedy the problem on a segregated basis.

Doubt of the legal validity of the program to provide separate educational facilities for white or Negroes outside State borders has led to considerable controversy. An appeal of the McCready case to Baltimore appears headed for another Supreme Court ruling. Opponents of the regional plan say it is a clear violation of the Gaines decision requiring equal educational facilities for all within the States.

Notwithstanding its reputation for liberalism in racial matters North Carolina has been faced with litigation in the courts since 1933 when the NAACP was unsuccessful in obtaining admission of a Negro to the State University at Chapel Hill. (Editor's Note: Attorney William H. Hastie who represented the NAACP in the Horner case in 1933 was this week named Judge on the Third Federal Circuit Court of Appeals embracing Delaware, Maryland and Pennsylvania.)

In 1937 and in 1948, Negro graduate and professional students applied to the various branches of the University of North Carolina. The university schools of law and medicine are understood to have several applications from qualified Negro students at this time.

N. C. INVOLVED

politicians who disclosed themselves bitterly opposed to the nomination. As a result a "strange telegram" was dispatched to President Truman by the John M. Langston Law Club, composed of Philadelphia Negro lawyers objecting to an appointment of a Negro to the post who was not a resident of the area.

Announcement of the Hastie nomination was made by President Truman less than a week after the Philadelphia group made news of their objection public.

Hastie was one of the pitifully few Negroes in high government circles who dared campaign actively and openly for Truman in the race of the Dewey-Landslide win in 1948.

At that time there was considerable speculation concerning the political future of the man who even then held a higher post in government than any previously held by a Negro.

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By joining hands with the backward states of the deep South to perpetuate segregation at graduate and professional levels, North Carolina seeks to preserve its time honored social system and to share in the economies of regional education. At the same time, the State must prepare for the long and expensive litigation which is the price of segregation.

In the face of the "certainty" of a Dewey election many felt that Hastie was foolhardy and going to "unnecessary extremes" in waging so determined a fight in the apparently "lost cause" of Truman.

Truman's re-election, however,

placed Hastie in a stronger spot than ever, and the only remaining question seemed "how big will the appointment be?"

That question was answered Friday, when President Truman nominated the former Howard University law school dean, assistant solicitor for the Department of Interior, District Court Judge for the Virgin Islands and civilian aide to the Secretary of War, for the post of judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

A native of Knoxville, Tenn., he

attended the public schools of the

Chapel Hill.

The Council of State's action followed a suit initiated by Harold L. Eppes of Asheville, student at the unaccredited segregated law school of the North Carolina College at Durham, to gain admission to the state-supported accredited school at Chapel Hill.

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