

MAY SEEK TO PASS OVER LYNCH BILL

NAACP Warns Voters About Agitating Foes

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—As the date for the special session of Congress nears, efforts are being made in Washington to limit the program of the special session and postpone action on the anti-lynching bill and other controversial measures until the regular session convenes in Jan.

Administration leaders are reported to be working on a five-point program for the special session embracing crop control, wage and hour regulations, government reorganization, regional planning, and revision of the anti-trust laws.

If the program of the special session is held to these five points, it will mean that the anti-lynching bill will be passed by until the regular session in Jan.

The principal objective of these moves to limit the program is to get the anti-lynching bill out of the way as the second item of business on the Senate calendar. For the past four weeks both the foes of the anti-lynching bill and of the Roosevelt administration have been agitating against the anti-lynching bill.

The foes of the anti-lynching bill, of course, are seeking any method by which they can tie up the bill. They know the voters are there to pass it, but if they can juggle the program in any way, taking advantage of any "breaks," they intend to do so.

The foes of the Roosevelt administration are using every opportunity to embarrass the President's program and are working the anti-lynching bill overtime.

The NAACP, which is heading the forces seeking the enactment

of the anti-lynching bill, is urging all organizations and individuals supporting the bill to see their senators and congressmen in personal conferences before they go to Washington, urging them to insist upon the inclusion of the anti-lynching bill in the special session.

The bill already has passed the House, but in order to limit the special session program, a resolution has to be passed by both the House and the Senate, and therefore, congressmen who already supported the bill can render still further service by refusing to limit its consideration in the Senate.

Another danger which the NAACP warns against is the possibility that there will be an attempt to eliminate from the bill the section imposing a financial penalty on the counties where lynchings occur. This is the most important section of the bill and is the one which has drawn the sharpest criticism from opponents. The NAACP points out that every anti-lynching bill now on the books of the various states contains a penalty provision. The South Carolina anti-lynching law has a provision that the counties may be fined \$2000.

Every effort should be made to resist the attempts to amend the bill and remove this penalty, for without this section the bill will have practically no teeth.

There is also the ever present danger of a filibuster which must be fought, and voters should make their wishes known to their congressmen without delay.

51 Congressmen Are Watching Wage Bill

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—In response to a letter from the NAACP, a total of 51 congressmen have written the association that they will keep a careful eye on the wages and hours bill when it comes up in the House at the special session of Congress to see that it does not contain any unfair differentials so far as Negro workers are concerned.

Replies from congressmen are continuing to reach the NAACP and indications are that any attempt to enforce a differential against Negro workers either in wages or hours will have opposition.

The NAACP points out that the wages and hours bill will have a lasting effect on hundreds of thousands of Negro workers in the South and, therefore, any attempt to frame a law fixing

Maes, Jesses, Lonnie, R. ys. Sam; 9 Ernest and Louise; Eugene, 7 Herman and Jack; 6 Alexander, Edward, Lee, Louis; 5 Daniel, Elizabeth, Lester Lucille (3 Lucile), Paul, Rufus; 4 Alfred, Alice, Edgar, Floyd, Harry, Luther, Marion, Marvin, Raymond, Ruth, Sallie; 3 Earl, Emma, Florence, Helen, Leonard, Lewis, Maggie, Mamie and Pearl.

Unusual given names of Smiths and with no middle name, distinguished only by the account number, are the following: 19 Frank Smiths, 17 Clarences, 15 Davids, and Freda; 14 Leroy's, 13 Richards (no Dicks); 12 Alberts and Harveys, 11 Huberts and Joes (9 Joseph), 10 Annie

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Says Race Leaders Scorn Vast Labor Movements

Desertion Of Race Workers Shameful

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—The vast majority of educated Negro leaders have given little or no assistance in the organization of Negro workers in the vast labor movements of the past year, according to George S. Schuyler, writing in the November issue of The Crisis.

The Schuyler article, drawn from his first hand observations in 35 industrial centers during the latter part of the summer, hails the growth of solidarity and interracial understanding between white and Negro workers themselves, but the writer declares that the educated Negro leaders in each community, with but few exceptions, not only failed to aid the unionization drive, but often obstructed it.

"Their desertion of the struggling Negro workers in this crisis constitutes one of the most shameful chapters in our recent history," the article declares. "The new position Negro leadership has won in the past year has been in spite of the old leadership. It has been won with new leadership militant young men and women from the ranks of labor and guzzled black veterans of the pick and shovel and the blast furnace."

Also in the November issue is an article on cancer among American Negroes by Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman; a feature article on the victory of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters by G. James Fleming; and a story of peonage in Florida by Stetson Kennedy.

HARRY GILSMYTHE IN PIANO RECITAL AT WHITE ROCK BAPTIST CHURCH

DURHAM—Harry Gil-Smythe, pianist, assisted by Miss Marie Tyler, soprano, was enthusiastically received in a piano recital given Sunday evening, October 24, at the community center of the White Rock Baptist Church, Durham.

Including on his program Brahms' Rhapsody in E Minor, Debussy's Pour Le Piano, Sibelius' Eroica, No. 1, Strauss' Concerto Arabesque and The Beautiful Blue Danube by Schuler-Enler. Mr. Gil-Smythe earned time and again the applause of the audience which filled the five hundred seat auditorium of the large White Rock Church.

The sweetness of Miss Tyler's voice, though felt in all of her selections, was most evident in Purleigh's Sometimes I feel like a Motherless Child which earned

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CHINESE FUND DRIVE EXAMPLE TO NEGROES

NEW YORK, November 4—A recent parade through New York's Chinese district to raise funds to aid China in the War Japan raised a total of \$11,000 in a few minutes. Contributions were tossed into flags and banners carried by young women and long strings to which were tied bills of all denominations were fed into the mouth of a cloth dragon.

Pointing out that New York's Chinese population is many times smaller than its Negro population, the NAACP today cited the sacrifice of the Chinese people for their stricken nation as an

example to be followed by colored Americans. The New York parade was only one small part of the money which most Chinese are raising and sending to their home land. San Francisco Chinese are reported already to have sent \$1,500,000 back home.

"Colored people are being mistreated and denied opportunities every day in the year," said the NAACP statement, "but if the more fortunate members of the race would sacrifice and raise the funds necessary to carry on the fight for their brothers much greater progress could be made against the handicaps we face. We also have an example from the Jewish people who are raising this year more than four million dollars to aid Jews in other parts of the world."

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Professor Gil-Smythe, a graduate of Howard University and a student in the music department at the University of Michigan, is director of music at Shaw University. Miss Tyler is a member of the Shaw University Senior class.

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Smiths Are Most Common Name In N. Carolina

RALEIGH, Nov. 4—Speaking of the Smiths—that most numerous family in North Carolina—approximately 10,000 of them have Social Security account numbers on file in the office of the N. C. Unemployment Compensation Commission:

James Smith are the most numerous, the record showing 436 with James as the first name, with no check on the number having James as a middle name. William Smiths are next with 380 for their first name. Of the Robert Smiths there are 190; George Smiths number 150;

Mary Smiths reach 144; Harry Smiths number 110. In addition to 380 William Smiths there are 110 Willie Smiths, and a sprinkling of Will, Bill, Billie and Billy Smiths. Charles Smiths number 104 and Charlie Smiths 89, and there are 100 Thomas Smiths. 80 Walter Smiths, 10 Woodrow Wilson Smiths, three Woodrow Smiths, and one each of the Woodrow McAdoo Smiths and Woodrow Edison Smiths.

But the striking revelation is that there are so many Smiths with only one given name and so many of the same given name—

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