

ackard Strike-
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we win is a military victory, we will have to our credit the most futile and tragic endeavor which man in his folly has ever engaged in. We are here to stop the war on the social, economic and political field. We will not stop until every man has been put into his own place and the total freedom of the world is a total failure."

Rev. Brady in whose church a three day conference is continuing and who spoke for the ministers of Detroit, charged delegates to remember "No Negro is free in Detroit while the Negro is in peonage in Mississippi. We are fighting the war," he said, "one for Europe where Hitler and Mussolini must be put out of business and one in America where the Negro must be free."

The delegates heard messages of greeting from President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes, Wendell Willkie and numerous other important public figures.

"In every phase of war activity - on our myriad home fronts as well as our far-flung battle fronts - the Negro people have been unstintingly to our war effort," the President. "Colored Americans are now working in our war plants, turning out the ships, the planes and the guns with which we are carrying the war to the enemy. Negro youths from homes throughout the country are serving in the army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the Coast Guard. They are fighting on every front and in every arm and branch of the Service."

"One of the most significant contributions which Negroes have made to the war is on the home front in mobilizing Civilian Defense units, purchasing war bonds, and supporting rationing programs while at the same time contributing largely

to increased food production. Through these oftentimes unheralded activities, our Negro citizens have helped the United Nations by demonstrating that America is a united nation. It is my hope that your present conference will further accelerate all of these gains."

"Iron Wrench"--
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"My judgment may not meet with your approval right now, but sometime one of you or some one you love may come before me, and you will be thankful that I am always ready to give a man or woman a chance if they have never been in trouble before."

VICTIM'S TESTIMONY

The first witness for the State was Mrs. Burt, who testified that she went to the meat counter at the A and P Store on Street, on May 14, and that she walked between Dr. Young and a woman to look at the display of meat. Dr. Young told her to get out of his way and she answered that she was going to "look at the meat counter as long as she wanted to," she said. Dr. Young then said that he would "knock me down" and she answered that it would be "the last person you'll knock down," the prosecuting witness testified.

She left the store and had walked several blocks, she testified, when Dr. Young drove up beside her and got out of his car, saying "You thought you were going to get away with talking to me like that." Dr. Young started to strike her with a monkey wrench; so, she ran across the street and got behind a Negro woman, Mrs. Martha Leak, who was on the sidewalk. Dr. Young struck her four blows with the wrench and she threw a rock at him but she didn't hit him, the woman said. The victim said that a result of the blows she had six stitches taken in her head that she stayed in the hospital for five

days. She has not yet returned to her job as secretary of the Negro USO because of doctor's orders.

Mrs. Martha Leak testified that she saw Dr. Young start to strike Mrs. Burt and that he finally hit the woman with a monkey wrench. Both women tried to get the monkey wrench from Dr. Young, she testified.

Dr. W. F. Clark, Negro, testified that he treated Mrs. Burt and that he ordered her to go to the hospital. He also testified that he has advised the woman not to return to work as yet.

Character witnesses for Mrs. Burt were Mrs. W. B. Duncan; the Rev. C. C. Scott, Negro; and Professor George Snowden, Negro. The State then rested.

DEFENDANT'S TESTIMONY

Dr. Young, the first witness for the defense, testified that he is a native of Arkansas and that he had never been in trouble before. He was employed in Halifax County before coming to Raleigh, he said.

On the day of the altercation, Dr. Young testified, he was standing at the meat counter at the A and P Store on West Hargett Street and someone pushed against him twice, almost making him lose his balance. Finally, Mrs. Burt pushed her head and shoulders in front of him and he asked her what she meant by such action, he said. The woman answered that "This is a free country and I'll do what I please" and he told her not to be so rude, the doctor said. The woman cursed him and they had a few more words before she left the store, Dr. Young said.

SPECTATOR WARNED

At the point in his testimony where Dr. Young repeated what the woman said in cursing him many of the Negroes in the courtroom hissed and booed. Judge Bursay rapped with the gavel and said, "But up or I'll have the courtroom cleared. This is a temple of justice and not a picture show or a place of amusement."

After this interruption, the defendant continued his testimony by saying that he left the store and started home in his car. On the way, he saw Mrs. Burt walking down the street; so, he stopped the car to ask for an explanation for her conduct, he said. He testified that the woman put her hand in her pocket and advanced on him saying, "I'll show you."

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immediate future.

Dr. B. F. Ashe, director of the regional office at Atlanta, in comment, said: "The present basis of agreement that separate shipways should be maintained for colored workers, thus enabling them to participate at all grades of skills employed on the hulls of ships, seems to solve at one and the same time both the difficulty of upgrading Negro workers adequately and that of providing them with adequate protection while at work in designated shipways apart from the whites. There have been no further outbreaks of violence. The arrangements in force have given confidence to many workers, both white and Negro, to remain on the job and to resume work without fear."

"While there is no doubt that production was seriously interfered with, it was never completely halted and is now gradually returning to normal."

Dr. Ashe described the plant as one which employs in the neighborhood of 36,000 people and said that the situation is more than a simple dispute about wages or hours between the workers and the company.

National War--
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The plan was submitted to Washington Friday night following a conference of government shipyard and union officials who met at the Pinto Island plant in an effort to solve difficulties which had earlier in the week crippled the production of tankers for the Maritime commission.

According to the Atlanta WMC office only the approval of the Maritime commission and the War Manpower commission is needed to put the plan into immediate effect.

Although WMC has already announced the main points of the new plan, complete details are not expected to be made public until Addsep's workers gather in a mass meeting at Pinto Island to be the first to hear the setup explained fully. The meeting is slated for the

forces, some of whom no doubt will be shot down in battle thousands of miles from home as the job of any of you, to stir up unrest or to create or engage in disorder."

The editorial called attention to the fact that twice, in less than a year, employees have engaged in rioting to an extent which made it necessary for authorities to intercede as a precaution against mob violence. "The minority workers who participated in or contributed to these riots," the editorial declared, "were unfaithful to the duties and responsibilities of their jobs."

The fact that the minority workers were responsible for all the trouble was emphasized, "But," said the Register, "the majority also has a responsibility. It is the duty of the majority not only to avoid being aroused by racial hotheads or others among the minority who would ferment trouble, but to discourage these agitators and insist that they, too, use common sense."

It described a very unpleasant labor situation in Mobile after this fashion:

"In the latest outburst of violence several days ago, not only were state guardsmen called for the second time in less than 12 months, but the U. S. army had to be asked for soldiers to help preserve order among civilian war workers." It declared, "This disgraceful episode should and could have been avoided, even in peacetime much less in wartime."

The editorial went on to say the new plan "is assumed to be in accord with southern practices in labor relations between the races." It added, "This plan, let us emphasize, was worked out in joint consultation between spokesmen for the government, management and union which represents the employees in collective bargaining. This means, it is looked upon by all those interested as a reasonable plan for workers at

the Alabama plant."

The question was asked: "If, insofar as is possible in wartime, Southern practices with respect to labor relations between the races are followed can there be any excuse on the part of any worker not to abide by this plan in peaceful manner?"

The editorial further declared that any worker in a vital war industry advocates or practices mob spirit should be summarily discharged and declared ineligible to reemployment in such industry, that "any war worker who stirs up hatred and violence between the races and creates a condition harmful to the public peace and the public safety of this community does not belong in Mobile. He does not belong in any patriotic American community."

which strives to live in harmony and is doing its utmost to back up on the home front the soldiers and sailors who are falling wounded and dead on foreign battlefields for the protection of this nation."

To Hasten Victory

No American wants this war to go on one minute beyond the time we can bring it to a victorious end. To hasten that victory, to save possibly the lives of millions of our boys on our far flung fronts--it is imperative that every American do his part in the Second War Plan. There is an investment to be made here. The most you can do is little enough compared with the service offered by our boys in service. They give their lives and land your money.

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