

GREENVILLE

PERSONALS

BY W. H. LILLY

The George Washington Carver Library here celebrated Negro History Week with various programs under the sponsorship of the Library, the Board and the Boardman, Mrs. E. M. Atkinson.

The celebration was started Sunday with the Rev. J. A. Nimmo, presenting a talk on Negro progress. On Tuesday several stories from the writings of Negro authors were presented to an audience of about 50 grammar school students.

Wednesday, W. D. Miller, Veterans Superintendent of the Sycamore Hill Baptist Church spoke on the progress of the American Negro. On Thursday a large group of children from the Elementary and Junior High Schools, were contestants at a Negro History Quiz. Prizes were passed to the Place Theatre.

First place went to Johnnie Woten, and Earline Joyner and Barbara Norris tied for second place, and third place went to Sadie Barnhill.

A eulogy for Earl James the son of Mr. and Mrs. Justus James, was held at the Phillips Funeral Home with the Revs. J. A. Nimmo, O. J. Ross, and C. Thomas officiating. Mr. James died in Freedman's Hospital after a brief illness. He was a native of Pitt County and spent his childhood days in Greenville. He spent three years in the Army Air Forces, and after his discharge returned to Washington, D. C. to make his home.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Minnie James, a son, Russell, a daughter, Eriene, his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Justus James, and three sisters, Mrs. Elsie Revis, Mrs. Mattie Evans, and Mrs. Bettie Duncan, all of Washington.

The Co-Natalist Club local No. 24, met at the home of Miss Bernice West, 235 Tyson Street last Tuesday night.

The meeting was opened in its usual way. The president presided over a routine business session. The hostess served a very delicious course which was enjoyed.

PRIEST ATTACKS RACE BARRIERS

NEW YORK—(AP)—The Rev. Claude H. Heithaus, professor of archeology and religion at Marquette university, declared recently that the race prejudice existing in the Catholic church "looks like white supremacy masquerading as quiete university, declared recently. "Does Christ want this barrier," appearing in a recent issue of "America," the national Catholic weekly review. Rev. Heithaus said:

"It has been ascertained that 17 diocesan seminaries, 52 religious seminaries and 25 congregations of nuns will now accept Negro candidates. . . these are but a small minority. By subtracting them from the totals given in the Catholic directory, I found 47 diocesan seminaries, 285 religious seminaries, 209 congregations of nuns unaccounted for. What about them?"

"We are asking too much if we expect Negroes to see Christ's church in an organization that seems to be run by whites, for whites and according to white men's notions. Christ did not found such a church. He founded an all-embracing church in which no race is privileged above others and all races have equal access to His

Race Question Is Nation's No 1 Problem In U.S.

He declared that he knew of no Catholic Negro "who is a bishop, a superior or a superior of a religious community of priests or brothers in this country."

"With few exceptions our Catholic schools, hospitals and charitable institutions are staffed by all white communities of the religious. To make matters worse, many of them will cheerfully admit a Protestant, an agnostic or an atheist if he is a Caucasian, but firmly bar a Catholic if he is Negro."

"Do we wonder why millions of Negroes cling to sects that we pity as pathetic shadows of the true Church of Christ? The answer should shock us if we are not completely insulated by the smugness of race pride," he said.

"In churches of those sects, Negroes experience an intense feeling of being at home, of belonging, of being identified with the minister and congregation. And this is what early Christians of all races also felt. It was one of Christianity's chief attractions."

"No matter how shabby a storefront church may be, most Negroes would unhesitatingly prefer it to the most magnificent Catholic cathedral which a Negro would be shunned, stared at or given the deep-freeze treatment. Negroes are human."

Rev. Heithaus is a member of the executive committee of the Milwaukee Mayor's Commission on Human Rights and the Interracial Federation of Milwaukee county. He was recently cited for outstanding work by the Missouri State Association of Negro Teachers.

Local Student Joins Hampton Council

HAMPTON, Va. — Alexander, Chairman of Raleigh N. C., senior in the Division of Business at Hampton Institute, is a member of the college Pan-Hellenic Council.

The Pan-Hellenic Council is composed of a president and at least two other representatives from each sorority and fraternity chapter on the campus. Chalmers is also Keeper of Records of Gamma Tau Iota Chapter of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

MISS. APPROVES EQUAL PAY

JACKSON, Miss. (AP)— A bill which calls for an appropriation of \$66,600,000 to equalize salaries of Negro and white teachers within the state won the unanimous approval of the house education committee here last week. The measure, sponsored by the Mississippi Education association, plans equalizing salaries on the basis of appropriated for the current biennium. About \$9,600,000 of this figure is to go toward equalizing salaries, while the remaining \$2,000,000 will be used to furnish transportation for Negro pupils.

The association suggested a salary scale ranging from \$2.40 a year training and experience only.

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CINCINNATI, Ohio — The racial question is the single most important domestic question that faces the American people," ex-Congresswoman Clara Bothe Luce declared on a visit to Cincinnati last week.

"At every point of our economic structure you will find the Negro question is involved. It is very expensive to our economy, not to mention our spiritual development as a nation to deny the Negro rights to which he is entitled."

Mrs. Luce, however, expressed confidence in the progress that is being made in America in racial relations. "Our system is making progress. Many Negroes are in colleges and universities where there were none 50 years ago. When you appeal to the American people's religious beliefs and their faith in democratic principles, they will usually see the force of your argument."

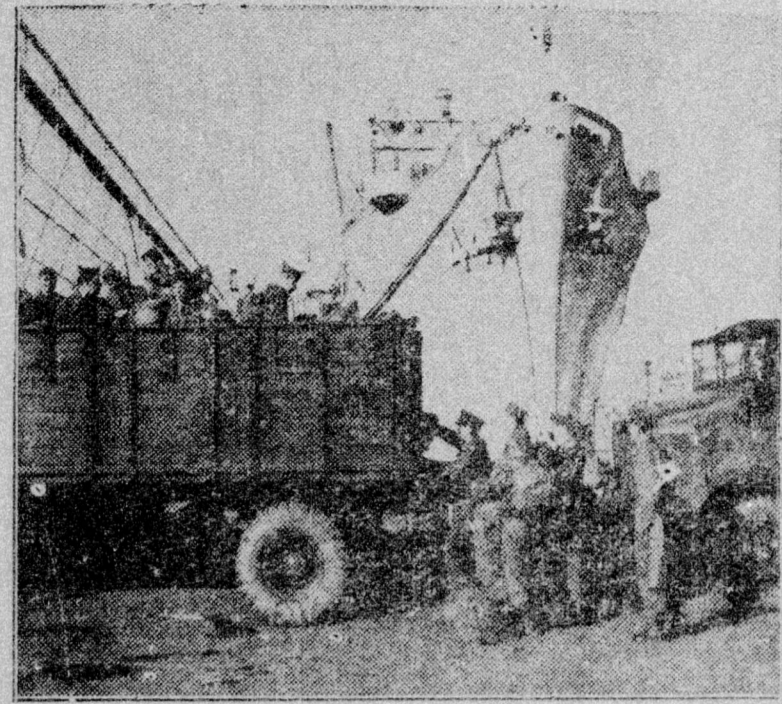
The former U. S. Representative decried the use of civil rights legislation as a political football.

"I think the whole question of civil rights is fraught with the most profound hypocrisy on both sides," Mrs. Luce charged. "There is among Republicans, for historical and geographical reasons more willingness to put it through than there is among Democrats, again for historical and geographical reasons. But there is hypocrisy on both sides. I would be very much surprised if any FEPC legislation is passed. I think it a great pity for politicians to use civil rights for their own political advantage."

It is Mrs. Luce's opinion that Western Europe is in little danger of turning Socialistic or Communist of its own accord. "The people are fairly anti-Communist at this point," she declared. "The people do not mean they do not want certain welfare measures. Nationalization of industries is highly desirable in some countries in Europe. But the people are against formal Socialism. Socialism is losing ground, and so is Communism. Nowhere is Communism, as a thing-to-be-desired rising everywhere it is falling. Communism is, however, being pushed ahead by bayonets and bombs."

Mrs. Luce called the withdrawal of aid to the Nationalists and the entire American policy in China "one of the most terrible failures that this country has ever known." The blame for the Chinese "fiasco," Mrs. Luce believes, must be placed on the present and past administrations. Agreeing that General Marshall's attempts to get the Nationalists to work with the Communist was a grave mistake, Mrs. Luce said, "It was an unfortunate thing for the country that General Marshall knew nothing about China when he went over, and, by the time he learned, he had made many costly mistakes."

Mrs. Luce is encouraged by the interest that young people show in



PREPARE FOR THREE-SERVICE DEFENSE MANEUVERS — U. S. Army troops arrive at Norfolk Navy Base on USS Fremont (background) for training at Navy amphibious base. This marks the beginning of training for "Exercise Portrex", a joint airborne-amphibious operation to be held in the Porto Rico area, providing training for members of units of the Army, Navy and Air Force in the largest three-service maneuver ever held. (Official Department of Defense Photo.)

Parents Fail In Attempt To Collect Debt



Judge Oscar O. Etird of Winston-Salem, who has announced that he will be a candidate for Associate Justice of the State Supreme Court.

LOS ANGELES (AP)— A daughter who signed promissory notes to repay her parents for giving her a college and medical education is not obligated under law to pay them back, according to a ruling handed down last week by Superior Court Judge John J. Ford.

The case involved Dr. Mary Elizabeth Norment and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Norment. The Norments had filed suit against their daughter in April, 1946, asking that the court force her to repay the \$4,000 which they spent on her education. They contended that their daughter had signed a note for \$4,000 to them in 1941 in Plainfield, N. J., when she was 23 years. She paid back \$800 of this amount in August, 1945. They sued for the balance, plus six per cent interest.

Dr. Norment, wife of publicist Samuel C. Etter, testified she originally signed a note in 1937 when she was 19, as a record of what her parent said they had spent on her. They threatened to stop sending her to school if she didn't sign. In 1941 after she had been in medical school two years, her parents made her sign another note, which they stated would replace the 1937 record and would represent merely a record of what had been spent on her.

She told the court she had not wanted to spend their money at all, preferring to work when she graduated from high school in 1935. She said, however, her parents had and promised to pay for her additional education.

Judge Ford found that promissory note "not binding and enforceable" and awarded Dr. Norment costs of the suit.

Four-H Club boys, attending a tractor maintenance school in Raleigh recently, met "Jim Carless," a straw-stuffed dummy "Jim" had left off the safety guard covering the power take-off shaft on his tractor, as many farmers do. As the boys watched, "Jim" got his pant-leg caught in the shaft, was quickly pulled down and spun around, scattered straw in all directions. "This could happen to you," the boys were told.

School, Phoebus, Va., the King Street First Baptist Church, Hampton, Va., and the Union Street and Greenbriar Schools.

Mrs. Volena G. Higginbotham and Carl Franklin were the sponsoring staff members. Among the students helping to organize the programs or participating in them were the following:

Mr. Stone and Miss Pickens, Richard Gwinn, Charleston, W. Va., chairman for off-campus programs, Miss Anita Walker, River Rouge, Mich.; Miss Jeannine Vaughan, Richmond, Va.; and W. Irving Mann, Englewood, N. J.

Negro History Popular Among White Students

HAMPTON, Va. — The study of the history of the Negro has not only become "respectable" today; it has become a "popular, serious activity among serious American scholars," both white and Negro, in both the North and the South.

That was one of the assertions made by Dr. John Hope Franklin, professor of history at Howard University, in a Negro History Week lecture in Ogden Hall at Hampton Institute last Thursday, February 16. The lecture highlighted a week of programs sponsored on and off campus by the local student chapter.

Dr. Franklin, author of "From Slavery to Freedom," declared:

"Not only are white people now writing about the history of the Negro, but they are writing, unlike early white writers on the subject, with both understanding and sympathy. They are combining the highest ideals of a scholarship and

of morality, in that they are grappling honestly with the problems of human relations."

If the trend continues, he predicted, "Our young people will understand justice and human relationships will be strengthened in such a way that racial peace will come."

Also participating in the program were Alfred Stone of Springfield, Ohio, Negro History Week chairman; Miss Lennie Pickens, of Trenton, N. J., president of the Hampton chapter; the "Vesperettes," a women's choral group making its debut under the direction of Charles Flax, also conductor of the "Me nof Hampton," and organist Ernest Hays.

Observance of Negro History Week began with a Sunday Vespers program Sunday night, February 12 and continued with programs sponsored by the college chapter at the following places: Aberdeen Gardens, Newport News; Phenix School, Hampton, Va.; Motor

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