

# Elks Choose Dr. Johnson As 'Grand'

## Photographic Photograph



**TABLES TURNED**—Photographer Griff Davis of East Orange, N. J., who was commissioned by President Truman to photograph the prints which went to make up "Liberia, 1952," now on view at the American Museum of Natural History in New York, is himself photographed. The talented lensman and his lovely wife Muriel are shown admiring a Liberian bushman's drum. (Newspress Photo.)

## Bragg Supervisors Have Total Of 19 Year's Work

FORT BRAGG, N. C. — Nelson C. Drane and Mark McMillian, two veteran Negro supervisors at the Post Ordnance Shop, Fort Bragg, are happy in their work these days, as they go about their respective jobs. The two men have a total of more than 19 years of continuous service, attesting to their satisfaction and the satisfaction of their employees in their work here.

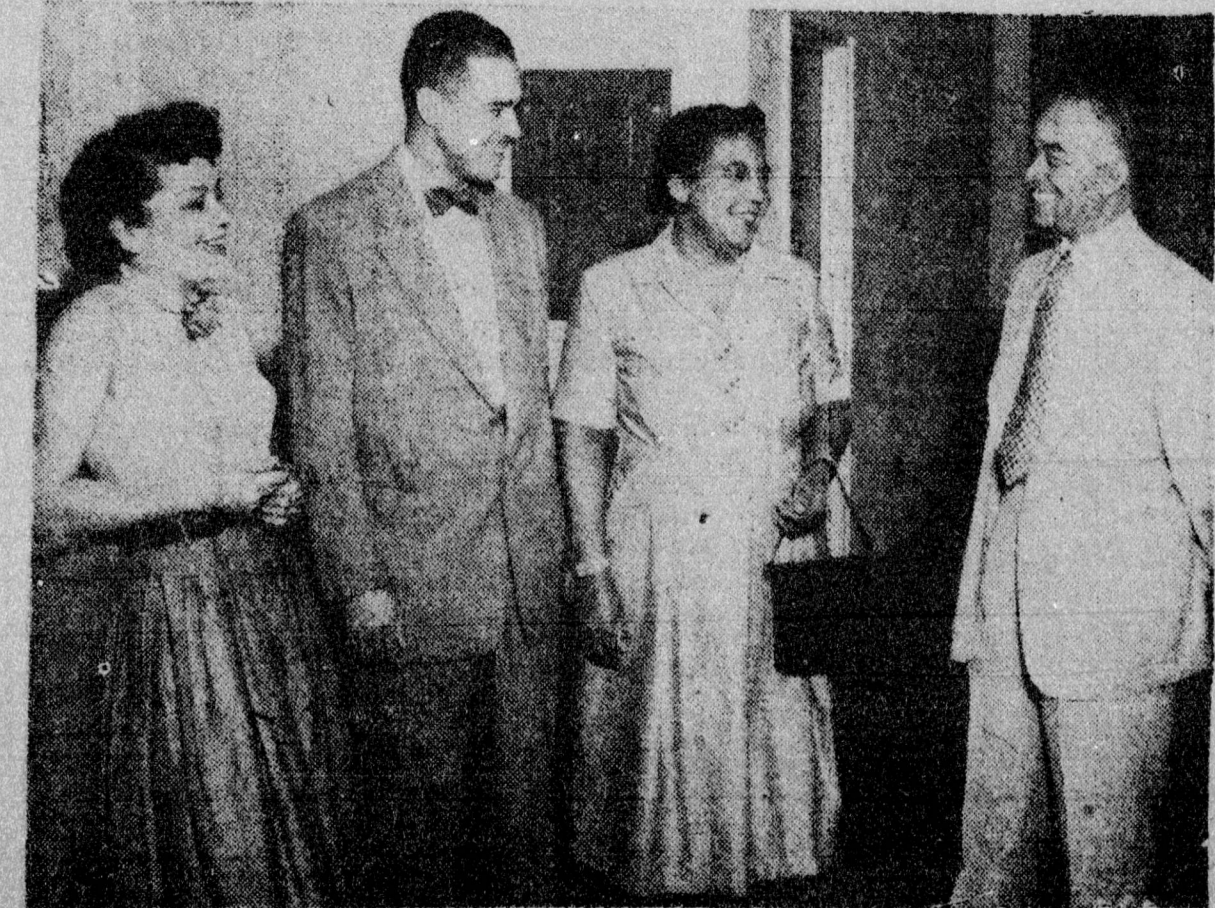
Drane, who lives at Lillington, N. C., and drives the 40 miles to and from work each day, is assistant foreman in the Ordnance Paint Shop, where the Army vehicles regularly receive new paint jobs. He first began working for the Army as a civilian employee some 12 years ago and has continued to work here since that time, without a break in service.

Before accepting the position with Ordnance, Drane was employed by the Rickman Brick Co. of Lillington, N. C. But here, he says, the atmosphere and surroundings are much better. He also says there is perfect harmony between the Negroes and whites in his department and that each cooperate with each other on all jobs.

When Nelson Drane first came here he began at the bottom, as most all employees in Ordnance do, but due to his ability to learn, and willingness to work, has risen to the responsible position of assistant foreman in the paint shop and is now in control of more than 12 men in his department. The veteran painter contributes a large share of his success to the helping hands he has received all up and down the line, but admits that it has taken considerable work, patience and understanding on his part at times to become a success in his work.

In 1937 Drane married the former Annie Davis. They now have two children, Joan, 14, and Hal,

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**FORMER NYC PROFESSOR NAMED NEGRO DIRECTOR PUBLIC NURSING**—Miss Jeanette S. Jackson, (second from right), newly appointed director of public health nursing at North Carolina College, is shown here receiving welcome recently from Dean Albert E. Manley. Others pictured are from left, Mrs. Hazel E. Rivera, secretary and receptionist in the Student Health Center and Dr. Charles D. Watts, recently appointed director of Student Health Services at North Carolina College. Dr. Watts is a member of the American Board of Surgery.

## Ike Reaffirms Opposition To US-Supported F. E. P. C.

NEW YORK — General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Republican candidate for President, remains firm in his opposition to a Federal FEPC with enforcement powers.

In a 45-minute interview August 26 with Theodore Spaulding, member of the board and Roy Wilkins, administrator of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Gen. Eisenhower repeated his earlier statement that he could not support the enactment by Congress of what he called "compulsory" FEPC legislation.

Mr. Wilkins urged the Republican candidate to declare for such legislation, pointing out that any FEPC bill without enforcement powers was "merely good advice" without force and effect to eliminate discrimination in employment. Mr. Wilkins said a fair chance at employment and promotion on the job was the No. 1 concern of Negro Americans. He pointed out that in the last Congress seven Republican senators had joined with ten Democrats in sponsoring the Humphrey-Ives FEPC bill, S. 3368.

General Eisenhower said he thought a commission to study employment patterns and get the facts, expose the conditions, and advise the states would be the best way to establish and that he favored such a move. He said he thought it was unfortunate that FEPC had become such a symbol that a candidate's good intentions and sincerity were judged solely by his attitude toward FEPC.

Mr. Spaulding said that perhaps it was not entirely fair, in the abstract sense, to judge a candidate solely by FEPC, but that it had become a symbol, in the minds of millions of whites as well as Negroes, of the whole civil rights question. He said that in the light of the gross discrimination in employment it was understandable that Negroes tended

to judge a candidate by his attitude on his broad-ambition. Mr. Eisenhower vigorously defended such bills. Mr. Spaulding said that New York and New Jersey had passed such FEPC laws. Republican legislators in Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania and California had either failed to act, or had defeated such bills. Mr. Spaulding added a personal word on the Pennsylvania situation. He urged Federal action upon Mr. Eisenhower, but the latter said he just felt that a Federal law was not the way to solve the problem.

Mr. Eisenhower vigorously defended himself in favor of ending segregation in the District of Columbia, saying that it should be wiped out in the capital of the nation. He said he was clear on just how the Congressional committees on the District and the District Commissioners would work out the problem but reiterated that he wanted it done.

General Eisenhower said that if elected he will eliminate discrimination wherever it exists in Federal employment under his control.

The Republican candidate also told of his mixing of Negro troops with whites during the Battle of the Bulge in World War II. He said that at the time others in the high command, in Washington and abroad, were fearful of the results of the mixing, but he said since then mixing has proceeded and no trouble whatsoever has resulted. He pointed to the U. S. Army, Navy and Air Force units marching three blocks away in the annual American Legion parade and noted that Negroes and whites were mixed freely in the units.

Mr. Eisenhower said he was standing by the Republican platform on abolishing the poll tax and lynching, but did not make clear what was meant by the word "action" in the platform, as against the word "legislation."

The Republican nominee himself brought up the question of the filibuster by stating that he was opposed to filibusters, but he could not promise to do anything about changing the Senate rules. Mr. Wilkins said that Rule 22 in the Senate, sponsored by the late Senator Wherry (Rep., Neb.) was a "trick" in passing as a compromise plan that would permit passage of civil rights bills, when actually it is the greatest roadblock to such bills. The General listened attentively to a description of how the rule works to fill legislation by requiring 60 votes to stop a filibuster, and by providing that no motion to change the rule can be shut off by any kind of vote, 64 or otherwise — even 95 out of the 96 in the Senate.

"This means," said Mr. Wilkins, "that all platform promises on civil rights are just so much language without meaning as long as nothing is done about a change in rules."

After the interview Mr. Wilkins said Gen. Eisenhower had impressed him as being sincere and honest, but not willing to commit himself except in general terms.

"He seems to be sincerely opposed to racial discrimination and honest in his intention to do something about it, but he does not say how. Even in his positive declaration on segregation in the District of Columbia, he said little more than that he would want it abolished."

"His stand against FEPC is unfortunate because it reveals that in spite of the well-known discrimination against Negroes in employment, and in spite of the fact that only a few of the states have passed effective FEPC laws, Gen. Eisenhower still believes that the farthest the Federal government should go is to survey the problem and advise the states. Such action will be little comfort to Negroes who are refused employment be-

## Pre-1900 Negro Newspapers On Display at Morgan

BALTIMORE — More than 200 reels of microfilm of Negro newspapers published prior to 1900 are now included in the library collection at Morgan State College.

The newspapers were microfilmed under the sponsorship of the American Council of Learned Societies and are available for research purposes.

The library also has 64 rolls of microfilm on the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers published between 1935 and 1951 and a complete file of the national edition of that newspaper dating from 1933 to 1951.



**DISCUSS STEVENSON CAMPAIGN**—Congressman William L. Dawson, left, of Chicago, vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee, discusses plans for the campaign to elect Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois President, with Stephen A. Mitchell, chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Mr. Dawson is chairman of the House Committee on Executive Expenditures. He is the first Negro ever to be made chairman of a Congressional committee.

## New "Grand" Named As Top Lodge Meets

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. — Election came here last week and with machine-like precision its new chief, handsome six-foot, four-inch Grand Exalted Ruler Robert H. Johnson of Philadelphia ran it thru its paces and won his case to take the nation's highest fraternal order into the Sixth next year. Atlanta, Ga., gets the 54th annual Elks Grand Lodge.

Important business transacted included the election of Mr. Johnson over two candidates who had previously offered but withdrew at the Grand Lodge. A minor tempest took place before the withdrawal of Herbert E. Jones of Washington, D. C., but was settled when Jones took himself out of the race.

Congressman William L. Dawson (D., Ill.) was politely censured on Thursday afternoon when he made a political speech after having been briefed against doing so by Elks leaders.

Declaring themselves firmly behind a compulsory FEPC, the Elks found that highly controversial issue squarely into the laps of both Presidential candidates. Neither General Eisenhower nor Governor Adlai Stevenson came to the convention, though both were invited. There were no political overtones to this Grand Lodge, except that injected by Congressman Dawson.

## YOUTH FACING GAS CHAMBER GRANTED REVIEW

DURHAM — (UNP) — Lawyers for Lafayette Miller were notified last week that the prisoner on death row has been granted a review.

Miller was snatched from the gas chamber last April 24, just 12 hours before he was to be executed in the gas chamber in Central Prison for the alleged slaying of a young white farmer, Harvey Boyd. Miller still maintained his innocence and charged Boyd's wife with the killing during his original trial.

Lawyers Herman Taylor of Raleigh, Frank Brower of Durham and Samuel Mitchell of Fayetteville have been fighting frantically and have used every legal technique to save the prisoner's life Tuesday, the North Carolina Supreme Court after deliberation granted Miller's petition for the "Writ of Habeas Corpus" and petition for fifth and sixteenth districts this 26 August, 1952.

Attorney Frank Brower replied to this reporter's question that he and his associates expected this petition to be granted since it is the only method of review under the statute.

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## Farmer Considers Family "Most Profitable Crop"

MCKINLEY Monk, Negro farmer of Duplin County, calls his family his most profitable crop, according to Riddick T. Wilkins, Negro county agent for the Extension Service.

His 11-child "crop" is valued by Monk at \$150 per week.

For 29 years, Mr. Monk was a tenant farmer. Eight years ago he made what many of his neighbors called a "poor investment" when he spent all of his money (\$200) for the down payment on \$2,500 worth of woodland.

The neighbors had not considered Monk's family in their estimation of his investment. A year later, his family had a crop growing where only pines and oaks had stood before.

Mr. Monk says that he and his family have a great sentimental attachment to their 30 acres of land and well they might, according to Wilkins. Next year, the land will be sending three of the McKinley children to college.

"A course of production in which livestock played a leading role" is greatly responsible for his eight years of successful farming, as an owner, he says.

—BFC—

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## Scientist 80 Years Old—Still Working



**PEARL RIVER, N. Y.**—Dr. Benjamin Dugger, who discovered the antibiotic "wonder drug" aureomycin, will be 80 years old September 1—and he still works every day at Lederle Laboratories in the never-ending search for even better drugs to combat man's diseases.

Born in Gallion, Ala., in 1872, Dr. Dugger was retired from teaching at the University of Wisconsin at the age of 71. Not content with a life of idleness, he came to Lederle in 1944, and in 1948, when he was 76 years old, his great antibiotic discovery, aureomycin, was made available to the world. Dr. Dugger has six children and 13 grandchildren. He works a vegetable garden and plays golf at least once a week, weather permitting.

## Fort Bragg Soldier Has Reason To Be Thankful For Blood Contributions

POST HEADQUARTERS, FORT BRAGG, N. C. — There's a soldier at the Fort Bragg U. S. Army Hospital who is thankful for the contribution of one pint of blood in particular. That is the pint of blood he received at 4:30 on the afternoon of July 21 at a field hospital in the Chowan Valley in Korea.

That soldier is Pvt. Harry L. Johnson, son of Martha Johnson of Holly Hill, South Carolina, and he was wounded while Hill No. 200 with his comrades of Company "E," 179th Infantry Regiment, 45th Division, against an enemy attack. Pvt. Johnson says, "The fact that I am still alive today is due to the promptness with which I received the transfusion while still on the field of battle and I have nothing but praise for the people throughout the United States who are contributing to the Armed Forces blood bank every day."

Pvt. Johnson says the Chinese attacked the hill sometime early in the morning and shortly after, he received a piece of shrapnel through his side and arm. It wasn't very long after that until he was receiving a transfusion at the field hospital, and twenty-four hours later was in an Army hospital in Osaka, Japan.

From Osaka, Pvt. Johnson was flown to Honolulu, Hawaii, where he remained for a short time and then was flown to the states and hence to the Fort Bragg Army hospital where he has remained ever since.

The Korean veteran first entered the service at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, October 30, 1951 and received his basic training at Fort Riley, Kansas before assigned to duty in Korea. He wears the Purple Heart Medal.

Johnson was born at St. Matthews, South Carolina, 21 years ago, but later moved to Holly Hill. He attended the local schools. He is now married to the former Miss Winnie Mae Blocker of Bonaville, South Carolina, and they have one son, Jackie.

Pvt. Johnson wishes to join the remainder of his buddies still in Korea in urging every one not to neglect their duties to the fighting men, and contribute their blood for the men who are fighting for those who remain at home.

—BFC—

**Let's Lick V. D.**