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JET

THE STRANGE TRIAL
OF THE TILL KIDNAPERS

OCTOBER 6, 1955

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RUBY HURLEY:

She has had the
toughest job in
fighting for Negro
rights in the South

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**Most Militant
Negro Woman
In The South**

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**Most Militant
Negro Woman
In The South**





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JET

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October 6, 1955
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NATIONAL REPORT

50,000 New Yorkers Urge 'Dixie March'

A "March on Dixie" and a "Refugee Committee" to bring Negroes out of Mississippi in protest to the "unwarranted freeing" of two suspected white lynchers of 14-year-old Chicago schoolboy Emmett Till was proposed at a huge New York City mass meeting.

Addressing an estimated 50,000 persons who overflowed Williams Institutional CME Church, Harlem Councilman Earl Brown urged that a "Refugee Committee" be formed at once to bring Negroes out of the state, "then Mississippi would collapse." Later, Rev. David Licorish, assistant pastor of Abyssinian Baptist Church, demanded a "March on Washington," which would continue all the way to the South to protest Till's death and the acquittal of his suspected slayers.

Calling the boy's death "an exhibition of human bestiality, brutality and barbarism," AFL Sleeping Car Porter union chief A. Philip Randolph contend-

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ed that "only the righteous revolt" of people both in the North and South can halt "this wave of terrorism" against Negroes. Flown directly from the Mississippi courtroom, Mrs. Mammie Bradley, the boy's mother, was wildly cheered when she charged that the acquittal of the men was "a shame before God and man."

Meanwhile, more than 10,000 persons jammed a NAACP mass meeting at Chicago's Metropolitan Community Church where lanky Willie Reed, 18-year-old cotton picker who became the trial's star witness, urged "northern Negroes to quit shouting and begin working to help their people in the South." And in Detroit, 10,000 persons filled two churches and surrounding streets to hear Congressman Charles Diggs Jr. report first hand on his experiences at the trial.

Excuse Ga. Juror Who Refused To Sit Beside Negro

A white Trenton, Ga., juror, L. S. Blake, was excused from jury service with the Lookout Mountain Judicial Circuit Court after he refused to sit in the jury box with Negro juror Joe Paris.

Ga. Paratrooper Killed After Mid-Air Chute Tangle

A Cedartown, Ga., paratrooper, Pvt. Frank W. Peek, was killed after his parachute tangled with that of another paratrooper during a night jump at Ft. Bragg, N. C., and the two men plunged to earth supported only by a single reserve parachute. The other paratrooper, Pvt. Walter W. Ellswick, white, was critically injured.



Mrs. Bradley and father, John Carthan, at mass meeting.

Alabama Ex-Cop Sues NAACP For \$100,000

A white former Birmingham, Ala., policeman, Arthur S. Lynch, who was fired from his job following the beating of a Negro last December 11, filed suit for \$100,000 against the NAACP, which he claimed instigated the action that resulted in his dismissal. The NAACP had assisted Charles Patrick, 34, a Negro who charged that Lynch and Patrolman J. M. Siniard beat him in jail after Patrick was arrested for arguing with Lynch's wife over a parking space.

Urban League Lists 100 On Qualified Fliers' List

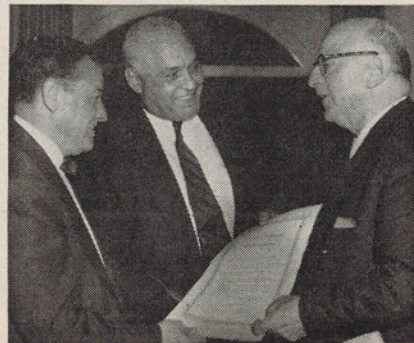
A list of 100 qualified Negro pilots, navigators, and stewardesses has been compiled by the New York League, which last spring opened a drive to integrate personnel of the major airlines, it was announced. The list will be presented to the President's Committee on Government Contract Compliance.

Detroit Executive To Get \$17,000 U. S. Post

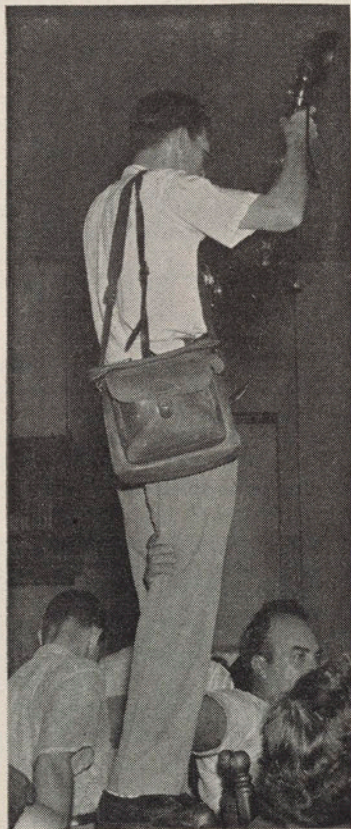
George Reed, 56-year-old education director of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Co. and a prominent Detroit Republican leader, was named as the \$17,000-a-year director of the U. S. Economic Mission in Liberia, GOP officials announced in Washington. Reed will succeed Chicagoan Richard (Dick) Jones, who several months ago was appointed U. S. ambassador to Liberia.

Calif. Bar Cites New Islands Gov.:

Honored by the California Bar Association on being named new Virgin Islands governor, Atty. Walter A. Gordon (c.) receives a scroll from Atty. Augustin Donovan (r.) and Sol Silverman in San Francisco.

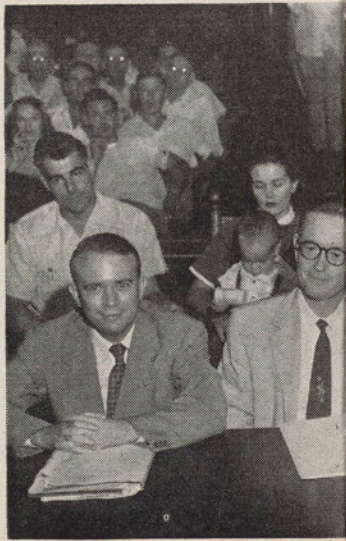


THE STRANGE TRIAL



A white camera man is steadied on his chair-top perch by Milam during trial in humid, 90-degree-heat courtroom.

When an all-white, all-male Mississippi jury finally got around to deciding whether or not Roy Bryant and his half-brother J. W. Milam were guilty of murdering 14-year-old Chicago school-boy Emmett Till, it took them only an hour and seven minutes to bring



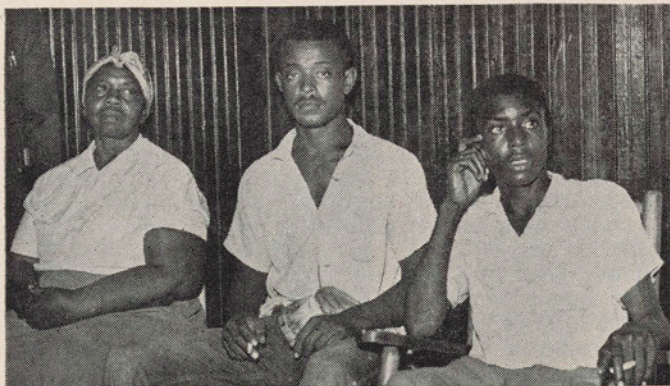
OF THE TILL KIDNAPERS

an end to a trial that for five days had taken on all the appearances of a Sunday school picnic. The verdict of "not guilty" was merely a formal way of telling Bryant that he could go back to tending the affairs of his small town grocery in Money, Miss., and that Milam, whose cotton stood high on his plantation, could resume supervising its harvesting.

It had been that kind of a trial. From the beginning, Judge Curtis Swango, who was later to be commended for his fairness, perhaps unwittingly set the pattern for what would be acceptable courtroom conduct by uncap-



Five Sumner, Miss., lawyers—all the legal brains in town—defended Roy Bryant and John Milam in murder trial.



Surprise witnesses Mandy Bradley, Walter Billingsley and Willie Reed told of seeing accused men near barn, hearing moans.

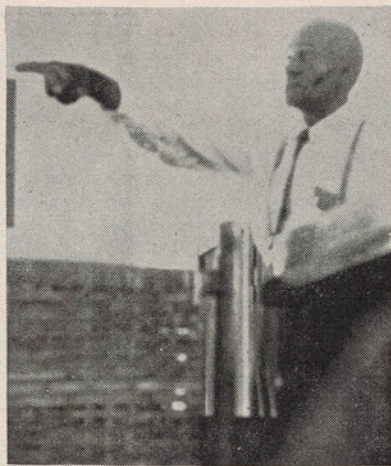
Spectators Drank Coke, Beer In Court

ping a Coca-Cola and sipping it while the jury was being selected. The gesture of informality apparently delighted two spectators present, for they too decided to quench their thirsts, promptly opened and drank some cans of beer without being rebuked by bailiffs or the court.

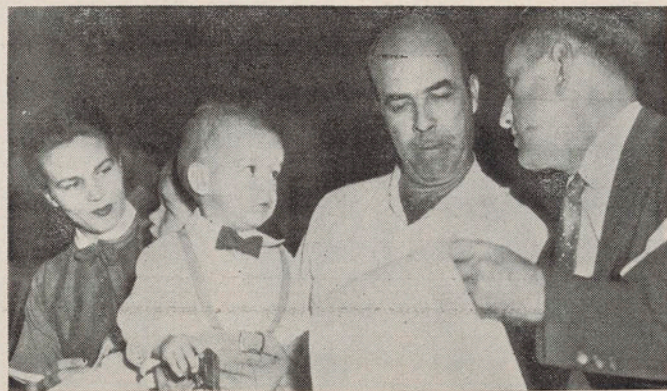
Other spectators among the nearly 300 present, while perhaps less inclined toward beer, also felt the need to satisfy their thirsts. They kept several youthful peddlers in the courtroom busy selling Coca-Colas to wash down the box lunches they had brought along.

In this kind of informal, matinee-like setting, the accused slayers, Bryant and Milam, went on trial for having beaten young Till so horribly that a piece of his skull three inches square, fell loose from his head when his body was recovered. They came to court escorted by Sheriff H. C. Strider of Tallahatchie County who liked to demonstrate his friendliness with Negro reporters covering the trial by greeting them each day with: "Good morning, niggers."

As for Bryant and Milam, it was an occasion to hold a reunion with their families. Their wives came and were permitted to sit with the two accused men. And they brought along their children. At one point, Milam held his two sons, Harvey, 2, and Bill, 5, on his lap and allowed himself to be chucked playfully under the chin. Bryant, too, demonstrated his fatherly-like love by allowing himself to be baby sitter for his two sons, ages two and three. Then, as the chil-



Brave Moses Wright stood up to point accusing finger at kidnapers.



Allowed to sit with his family in court, Milam and wife held their sons on laps. Restless youngsters played with water guns.

Kids Played In Courtroom Aisles

dren grew restless, they began wandering about the courtroom, climbing on and off chairs. One of them played a solitary game, waving his toy water pistol at a sheriff and shouting "boom, boom, boom." At another time, little Harvey Milam amused himself by slipping a rope around his brother's neck and tugging at it.

Throughout it all, the prisoners did not appear to fare too badly. Like other whites in the courtroom they were served ice water and were permitted to buy Coca-Colas from peddlers, some of whom flatly refused to sell to the Jim Crow Negro press table, at which sat Congressman Charles C. Diggs Jr. of Detroit and Mrs. Mamie Bradley, the slain youth's mother. At times, the two accused men were allowed to use the toilet in the judge's chambers, while the only such facilities available to Negroes were three blocks away.

Occasionally, Milam, identified as the one, who, pistol in hand, ordered young Till to "get dressed" in the middle of the night for his fateful ride, seemed bored with it all.



JET's Simeon Booker (l.) and Congressman Diggs (c.) sat at Jim Crow press table, were greeted by sheriff with "Hello, Niggers."



White reporters from all over U.S.A. quizzed Mrs. Bradley after she courageously left Chicago home to appear at trial.

Though fingered by Till's great-uncle, Moses Wright, as "the bald-headed one" who had invaded his home, and later singled out by an 18-year-old surprise witness, Willie Reed, as the man he saw in a truck with young Till the morning after his abduction, Milam remained stoic, read newspapers while the prosecuting attorney asked his Mississippi neighbors to convict him.

But it was that kind of a trial. And the verdict came as no surprise.

When it was over and the jury had announced its "not guilty" decision, the mass of sweating, shirt-sleeved, cotton-farming spectators arose to go, but first turned a damning glance toward the handful of Negroes who sat crowded around their press table. And in that single, hate-filled look it was obvious that to these white southerners, some of whom had never seen television or could believe that a Negro Congressman was not a violation of Federal law, "white supremacy" had again triumphed. It was their way of letting it be known that no white man in the state had been punished for the murder of a Negro in more than 65 years.

Auto Loses Race With Train, 2 Killed

Apparently inspired by a motorcycle race they had just attended, three men in an auto decided to race a train to a railroad crossing near Washington, D. C., and lost. Killed when the train struck the car broadside were Elie McDowell, 49, and Ben Johnson, 73. The third passenger, James White, 66, was seriously injured.

Two Ga. Officials Charged With Beating Negro, 13

Two Hampton, Ga., officials, one a county commissioner and the other a city councilman, were charged with beating a 13-year-old Negro boy, Robert Lee Colbert, and were freed under \$300 bond each. The alleged beating of Colbert by city councilman Marvin Daniels and county commissioner Tom Steele took place after an incident in which Daniels' 6-year-old son young Colbert struck him. Colbert said the Daniels boy squirted him with water, but denied hitting the child.

Whites Leave Ala. Cafe After Negro Pilot Snubbed

Twenty-one white Air Force men walked out of Birmingham's airport terminal cafe after the cafe refused to serve a Negro jet pilot, Lt. Robert T. Dickerson, 25. The airplane crew was en route from Gunter Air Force Base in Alabama to Wright Field, Ohio, when they had to land their plane for emergency repairs.

MISS. JURY CHARGES 'COVER UP';

After failing to indict three white men charged with the murder of Negro farmer Lamar Smith on the lawn of the Brookhaven, Miss., courthouse last August, a grand jury called for a further investigation of what it termed "a good job of covering up the evidence in this case." The jury was adjourned after stating it was "unable to get so much as one witness who would testify to the fact in this case . . . although it was generally known . . . the parties



Fireman Family: Following in their father's fire-fighting footsteps, Ernest Henderson (l.) and his brother Russell (r.) are congratulated by their father, Tom Henderson, upon their graduation from fireman's training school in Chicago. The father serves with an engine company.

Negroes Win \$880 In Suit Against Ga. Registrars

A group of 22 Georgia Negroes, who sued two members of the Randolph County Board of Registrars for \$220,000 damages for seeking to deny them of their voting rights, were awarded \$880 by a Federal court at Columbus.

FAILS TO INDICT 3 IN MURDER

were in the shooting (and) people standing within 20 or 30 feet claim to know nothing about it." District Attorney E. C. Barlow, who called the lack of cooperation a "gross miscarriage of justice," said he would conduct an investigation and seek indictments from a new grand jury. The white men, Noah Smith, 59, Charles Falvey, 39, and Mack Smith, 45, are free under \$20,000 bonds each in the fatal shooting of the Negro political leader.

MOST MILITANT NEGRO WOMAN



Deep in America's southland, where the NAACP is more hated than bubonic plague, the bravest and perhaps most militant woman in all Dixie is calm, steel-nerved Ruby Hurley, NAACP southern director. Delving into racial incidents in Florida's rabid swamplands, fighting injustices in Alabama's complacent black belt, and talking shop with cotton share-croppers in the Mississippi Delta, Mrs. Hurley travels 20,000 miles each year by auto,

bus, plane, train, jeep and wagon through the worst sections of the South.

Refusing to use disguises or to hide her NAACP connection, tall (5-6), attractive (she's been wooed in many towns) Mrs. Hurley leads the organization's growing army of some 35,000 members in the Southeast region, embracing Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North and South Carolina and Tennessee. Some followers call her "Mother Hurley" because of her unemotional approach, while others dub her "The Chief," following her instructions religiously as the NAACP, enjoying its largest membership in Dixie history, wages a relentless civil rights campaign. When she was once sent to an Alabama base to conduct an investigation, worried aides thought she should take along an escort because of the danger. Snapped Mrs. Hurley jokingly: "I know how to flip my hips."

A former Washington, D. C., law student, Mrs. Hurley, a divorcee, joined the NAACP ranks in 1943 as the national youth secretary. In eight years, her forceful and dynamic

IN THE SOUTH

personality had tripled the youth ranks to 82 college chapters and 276 youth councils—with an all-time high 25,000 membership. It was then that the late Walter White gave her the message—"Go South. We need your inspiration below the Mason-Dixon Line."

Since she took over the job four years ago, the chocolate-hued woman has handled civil rights cases stemming from her seven states at the rate of one a day and has received a like number of threats and intimidations. For an entire month this year, an anonymous caller broke her sleep by telephoning at 4 a.m. and then hanging up. Other callers threaten to "bomb her out" and "sprinkle her with gunshot." Still, she refuses to use an unlisted number because she wants to be available to any NAACP member who may be in trouble.



Mrs. Ruby Hurley has made 2,000 speeches in south's racial hotbeds.



Probing Belzoni, Miss., slaying of Rev. George Lee, Mrs. Hurley inspects house.

Youth Leans From Bus, Killed By Tree

A 19-year-old Richmond, Va., youth was injured fatally when his head struck a tree as he leaned out the window of a moving Virginia Transit Co. bus. Police said the youth, Franklin Delano Monroe, stuck his head out the window as the bus pulled away from the curb.

Eisenhower Plans Job Bias Conference

President Eisenhower called for a conference of top industrial and labor leaders in Washington on October 25 to consider new methods of eliminating hiring and firing discrimination in plants with government contracts. The White House said the President will place the full power and prestige of his office behind the anti-bias program.

Yesterday In Negro History

October 2, 1831—Pope Gregory II approved the establishment of the Oblate Sisters of Providence, first Roman Catholic order in the U. S. for Negro women, in Baltimore.

October 1, 1952—Five prominent Negro physicians became the first non-white members of the District Medical Society in Washington, D. C., when the group officially dropped its color bar. They were: Edward Mazique, C. H. Marshall, A. H. Simmons, J. S. Perry and Reginald James.

October 5, 1942—Marian Anderson, famous contralto, accepted the invitation of the Daughters of the American Revolution to sing in an unsegregated war benefit concert at the society's Constitution Hall. In 1939, Miss Anderson had been refused use of the hall because of her race and Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes arranged for the historic Easter concert at the Lincoln Memorial.



Marian Anderson

TICKER TAPE U.S.A.



Confidential: The presence of Detroit Congressman Charles Diggs eased tensions at the Till murder trial in Sumner. Although forced to sit at a Jim Crow table, and called "boy" by deputies and sales girls, he attracted scores of plantation Negroes, who previously were afraid to come to town . . . A militant Mound Bayou surgeon offered lodging to five Negro key witnesses who feared retaliation for testifying . . . Willie Reed, 18-year-old star witness in the trial, flew to Chicago afterwards to begin "a new life."

* * *

From The Notebook: Pass-bearing Negro reporters, denied entrance at special doors, were forced to stand in crowded corridors . . . There is only one phone, one lavatory (located three blocks from the courthouse) and one Negro property owner (Jesse Griffen) in the 450-person town . . . Negro witnesses (50 and older) are called "uncle"; those younger, "boy."

* * *

Straight Down The Middle: Because Mississippians feared violence from outside Negroes, deputies armed scores of persons who exhibited all types of firearms in the courthouse . . . State police were stationed on roads leading to Sumner, whose town slogan is: "A Good Place To Raise A Boy."

* * *

Dixie Humor: Guards at a secret Mississippi outpost where the Negro witnesses at the trial were "ducked" grabbed guns when they heard strange noises. Upon investigation, they found Mandy Bradley, one of the surprise witnesses, trying to get into her girdle.

FOREIGN NEWS

Powell Warns Britain On Increasing Race Prejudice

Congressman Adam Clayton Powell (D., N. Y.), who said Negro soldiers stationed in England complained that they are barred from some taverns, told a London press conference that if the British government fails "to face up to this situation it's liable to get explosive." Powell, who has been touring Europe, said he had heard there is "an increasing color problem" in England, and warned that "there is a great danger in setting up ghettos" for the country's 100,000 Negroes.

Haiti Gets New Cabinet After Mass Resignations

All but two members of the Haitian Cabinet resigned after 13 months in office and President Paul Magloire

promptly named a new cabinet. The members who retained their portfolios were Clement Jumelle, minister of finance and national economy, and Raoul St. Lot, minister of public works.



▶ **Nigerian Leader Seeks Experts:** Searching in Britain for top job technicians for new industries in Eastern Nigeria, Premier Nnamdi Azikiwe (l.) strolls with a Nigerian colleague in London. Dr. Azikiwe raised \$28 million capital for beer, soap, cigarette, cement and rubber processing factories on a visit to London last year. The American trained premier is a graduate of Lincoln University.

MR. & MRS.

Harlem Medic, White Wife Hurl Counter-Charges

A prominent Harlem physician, Dr. Jesse Miller, filed suit for annulment of his marriage to his white wife, Virginia, his bride of 11 months, charging she falsely informed him that she was pregnant, and failed to advise him that she was once confined to a mental institution. Mrs. Miller filed a cross-complaint denying the charges, and accused her husband of staying out all night, coming home intoxicated with lipstick smears on his clothing.

Cleveland Attorney, Woman Seized In Vice Raid

A Cleveland lawyer and three-time city council candidate, Ermer L. Watson, 52, was arrested with a 26-year-old West Virginia woman in a downtown hotel by vice squad detectives. Watson denied charges made by the hotel management that he was occupying the room with the woman for immoral purposes. He said he met the woman at a lodge meeting and that she later wrote him saying she would like to come to Cleveland "to see a ball game."

Mate 'Hid Money'; Calif. Mother Of 9 Seeks Divorce

Claiming that her husband of 18 years denied her and their nine children enough money to live on, but had large sums of cash hidden about their house, Mrs. Estelle Clark, 38, filed suit for divorce in Los Angeles against her mate, Charles. Mrs. Clark said that at one time during a period when she and the children had no funds, Clark had \$2,900 hidden in the attic.

Slays Mate Who Swore He Wouldn't Work

A 21-year-old Houston mother of two small children stabbed her unemployed husband to death in their front yard after he swore on a Bible he would not go to work to support his family and stopped his wife from going to a new job. Explained Mrs. Lorita Martin, who plunged a paring knife into the chest of her mate, John Delbert: "I had about all I could stand."

Man Learns Negro Wife Is White, Seeks Divorce

A Washington, D. C., husband, Berkeley Turner, sued his wife, Marguerrittia, for divorce on grounds of fraud and cruelty, charging she misrepresented herself as being a Negro with no prior marriage or children when they were wed in 1952. Turner said he now has information his wife is white and that she gave birth to a child before their marriage.

Seeks To End 2-Month Marriage To La. Dentist

An attractive ex-Los Angeles debutante, Mrs. Joan Southern Robinson, filed suit for divorce after only two months and eight days of marriage to prominent dentist,

Dr. Cato George Robinson. She charged her husband with inflicting "grievous mental suffering" upon her.



◀ **Wedding Kiss:** Married at Berkeley, California's Progressive Baptist Church, Camille Crews gets a post-nuptials kiss from her white bridegroom, James Matthew Allison. The bride is senior assistant librarian at the University of California.

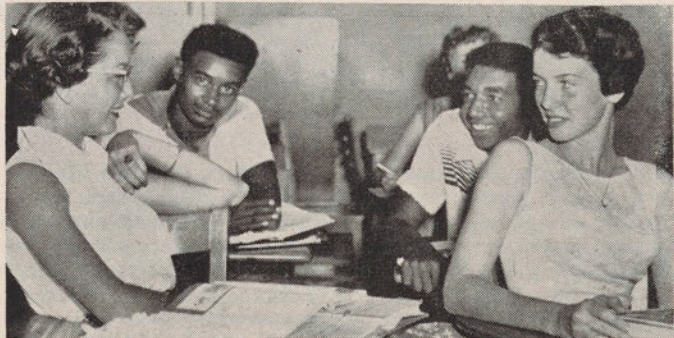
EDUCATION

Tenn. Negro Parents Want Segregation Continued

The Parent-Teacher Association of the Goodlettsville (Tenn.) Negro Elementary School informed the Davidson County School Board at Nashville that they "do not want integration in Goodlettsville," and asked for a single consolidated school to serve several communities in the county. The P-TA asked for improvements for the one-room school, where about 30 children are enrolled.

Tuskegee Choir Director William Dawson Resigns

The director of Tuskegee Institute's famed choir, William L. Dawson, resigned after 25 years as head of the institute's music department and announced plans to "devote more attention to creative work." Dawson, a Tuskegee graduate who once sang in the college choir, led a 100-voice Tuskegee choir at the opening of Radio City Music Hall in 1932, and his Negro folk symphony was played by the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra under Leopold Stokowski at its world premiere in 1934.



◀ **Tennessee Schoolmates:** Attending a formerly all-white school in Oak Ridge, Tenn., after an integration order by the Atomic Energy Commission, Joe West (l.) and Archie Lee discuss studies with white classmates while awaiting next class. The AEC administers community affairs.



■ **Compare Foreign Notes:** Returning to North Carolina A&T College after trips abroad, Mrs. Ann Davis (l.), assistant clothing professor, and Mrs. Gloria H. Glover, foreign languages instructor, exchange experiences. Mrs. Davis attended fashion institutes in Spain, Italy and Paris. Mrs. Glover studied in Paris.

Dillard U. To Dedicate New \$500,000 Chapel

Dillard University in New Orleans will dedicate its new \$500,000 Lawless Memorial Chapel in formal ceremonies October 23, President Albert W. Dent announced. The brick, steel and concrete building was named in honor of Chicago dermatologist Dr. Theodore K. Lawless, 1954 Spingarn medalist, and his late minister father, Dr. Alfred Lawless Jr., for their "great services to humanity."

ARK. SCHOOL BOARD TERRORIZED:

Despite reports that FBI agents were probing the boycott which closed integrated schools in Hoxie, Ark., a campaign of terror was launched against the five-member school board and the school superintendent, with mysterious knocks on their doors, threatening all-night phone calls, and assorted taunts and jeers. Supt. K. E. Vance, whose wife was called "nigger woman" because of his refusal to revoke the desegregation order, said the school board will stand behind its policy when schools reopen in October. At the same time, the South Carolina Negro minister who initiated the famous Clarendon County

Wisconsin Professor Shifted In Clash Of Philosophies

Dr. Cornelius L. Golightly, the only Negro philosophy professor at the University of Wisconsin, was quietly shifted from the main campus at Madison to the university's extension division at Milwaukee in what was believed to be a clash of views in the philosophy department. Dr. Golightly, who joined the staff in 1949, also was given a part-time research grant to study ethics and social science.



Dr. Golightly

Texas Grand Jury To Probe Threats Against Boy, 16

A special session of the Lynn County (Texas) Grand Jury was called to probe "threats, intimidation, and destruction of property" by whites after a 16-year-old Negro boy, Andrew Nance, was admitted to the previously all-white Tahoka High School. Nance, who was admitted to the school's 11th grade because the Negro school only goes to the 10th grade, was threatened by a group of white men, and vandals damaged three new cars at the auto agency operated by school board member A. M. Bray.

Dartmouth Senior Awarded \$1800 Scholarship

A Dartmouth College senior, James P. Breeden of Minneapolis, Minn., received a grant of \$1800 from the Aldebara Scholarship, one of the school's highest awards.

NEGRO'S HOME ATTACKED IN S. C.

school suit, Rev. J. A. DeLaine, reported that his Lake City home had been bombarded with bricks, bottles and oranges three times in recent days. A former teacher, Rev. DeLaine was fired from his job after petitioning for integration, and his wife, two sisters and a niece also were dismissed from teaching jobs. In other actions:

- **Virginia.** To avoid admitting Negro children to the new white Thomas Jefferson elementary school, the Newport News School Board voted to turn it over to Negroes.
- **Tennessee.** Federal Judge Robert L. Taylor denied a request by the NAACP to end segregation in Knoxville.

MEDICINE

Minn. Physician Named Prison Medic-In-Charge

A Minneapolis, Minn., physician, Dr. Thomas Johnson, was appointed physician-in-charge at the Stillwater State Prison, and became the first Negro doctor at a Minnesota state prison. Dr. Johnson, a veteran of World War II, formerly served for five years as malaria service officer for the U. S. Health Service in Liberia. He is a graduate of the University of Minnesota School of Medicine and served his internship at Minneapolis' Mt. Sinai Hospital. The post pays \$8,400 a year.



Dr. Johnson

Baltimore Medic Indicted For Rape, Gun Threat

A 56-year-old Baltimore physician, Dr. James Roscoe Blake, was indicted on charges of raping a 24-year-old nurse's aid and of threatening to shoot the woman's husband. Dr. Blake was accused of raping Mrs. Thelma Connor when she went to his office for an examination, and of threatening to shoot John Connor the next day when he went to the physician's office. Dr. Blake was arrested in his home and ordered held on \$10,000 bail on the rape charge and \$1,000 bail on the threatening charge.

Calif. Man Gets \$85,000 In Hospital Malpractice Suit

A Los Angeles worker, Porter Collins, who in 1954 sued the Kaiser Foundation Hospital for malpractice after he became partially paralyzed following an operation, received an \$85,000 cash settlement a month before his suit was scheduled for trial. Collins, formerly a lift truck driver at the Alameda Naval Air Station, underwent surgery for a tumor of the right carotoid artery, which is the main blood supply for the right side of the brain. He filed suit charging that his artery was permanently severed during the operation, thus causing him to be paralyzed on the right side. He received the \$85,000 settlement from Lloyds of London.

Blind W. Indian Girl Regains Sight In London

A pretty, 20-year-old Dutch West Indies girl, Omelle Hoskings, who was told by doctors on the Island of Aruba that they could not help her when she went blind nine months ago, regained her sight after flying 4,000 miles to London for treatment by British specialists. Omelle, whose vision is almost perfect again, has enrolled for classes in physiotherapy as a means of repaying physicians for having saved her eyesight, and plans to return to her home in the Gulf of Mexico to work in a hospital. Says she: "After this wonderful gift of my sight, I feel I must devote my life to the care of others." While enjoying the scenes and entertainments of London, Omelle found one fault with the great city. Declared she: "I can't find anyone who can dance the meringue."



Omelle Hoskings

Negro Medic Gets Post Through Va. State Agency

Dr. Franklyn Jones was assigned to a medical practice in rural Appomattox, Va., through the Virginia Council on Health and Medical Care, and became the first Negro doctor to be placed under the state's "Country Doctor Bill" which seeks to establish doctors in rural areas. Dr. Jones, a native and citizen of the British West Indies, was given a temporary license until he can take the regular examination set for December.

Ga. Physician Dies While Awaiting Abortion Trial

A prominent Augusta, Ga., physician, Dr. James S. Outler, who was scheduled to face trial this month in the abortion death of a former patient, died of heart failure in his home. Dr. Outler was under indictment in the death of Mrs. Ruby Lee.

RELIGION

Baptists Say Desegregation Breeds Intermarriage

The Oklahoma Baptist General Assembly of Missionary Baptists adopted a resolution at Marlow opposing school desegregation because it "will lead to intermarriage and bring about a mongrel race in America." The church organization, representing 20,000 Baptists, stated: "We believe God made a difference in the races, and we should not disregard the teachings of God's word by mixing."

White S. C. Cleric Ousted For Opposing Bias Firings

A white South Carolina minister, Rev. John V. Murray Jr., who co-authored a resolution condemning White Citizens Councils for causing Negroes to lose their jobs for favoring desegregation, was ousted from the four rural churches he served at request of his church members. The resolution, which Rev. Murray joined with Rev. A. McKay Brabham of Aiken to write, stated that "any action which seeks to strip a person of his means of livelihood in violation of his conscience is a contradiction of the basic teachings of our Lord and Master."



■ **Sin - Washing In D. C.:** Washing away a convert's sins in the waters of the Potomac River pumped into Washington, D. C.'s Griffith Stadium, Elder Solomon Lightfoot Michaux (l.) baptizes one of 100 new followers in a mass baptism pageant witnessed by a crowd of 10,000.



WEEKLY ALMANAC



■ **TEASE OF THE WEEK.** Arrested in Washington, D. C., for shooting to death fellow draftsman Thomas J. Peterson, 24, 30-year-old John E. Maxwell told police Peterson kept "teasing and making fun of me." A coroner's jury learned the teasing consisted of Peterson: 1) pulling Maxwell's ear, 2) patting his jaw, 3) pinching him, 4) rubbing his face, 5) blowing in his ear, and 6) telling Maxwell, "I'm going to make a homosexual out of you (or) you'll finish in St. Elizabeth's Hospital."



■ **FIREFIGHTER OF THE WEEK.** Dousing out a fire that had almost destroyed the mattress 44-year-old John McDowell was sleeping on, Memphis firefighters soon learned they were not the first to battle the blaze. In fact, sleepy McDowell said, he had awakened, found the bed afire, put the blaze out, went back to sleep, awakened to find it burning again, once more put it out and went to sleep a third time, only to be awakened by the firemen. Said McDowell: "It sure was a stubborn fire."



■ **DISTILLERY OF THE WEEK.** In Baltimore, a 30-year-old man was seized by liquor agents for operating a bootleg whisky still capable of making 20 gallons of moonshine a day. The agents also confiscated 500 gallons of mash and eight gallons of liquor. Site of the do-it-yourself distillery: the second and third floors above a church.



■ **FORECAST OF THE WEEK.** In Detroit, Mrs. Willie Williams gave assurances that Michigan weather is getting warmer. Reason: for the first time in several tries, she finally succeeded in growing cotton in her backyard.



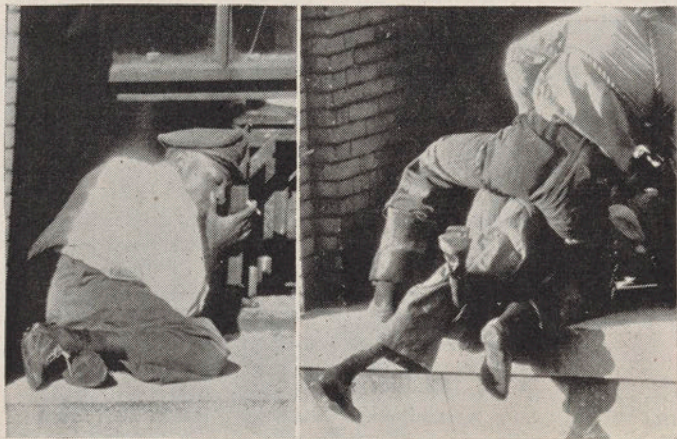
■ **TRAGEDY OF THE WEEK.** In Morehead City, N. C., Hurricane Ione claimed its first victim. She was small Sandra Sanders, who drowned while playing in a street with her 11-year-old brother as water flooded the city.



HIDING PLACE OF THE WEEK. On a New York shopping trip, 22-year-old Alice Dean was suddenly stopped by a Manhattan store detective who noticed she bulged in unusual places. Later, a policewoman found out why. The reason: Miss Dean had \$630 worth of evening gowns crammed under her girdle. An additional \$10,000 worth of loot was found in her hotel room.



SUICIDE TRY OF THE WEEK. Leaving his toy maker's workbench on the 11th story of a downtown New York factory building, 32-year-old Harvey Harding crawled out on the nearest window ledge, calmly smoked a cigarette as he prepared to jump. For two hours and 15 minutes Harding shunned pleas of a priest, an offer of two weeks off with pay from his employer, and promise of reconciliation by his estranged wife. Finally three firemen dragged Harding back inside in a dramatic rescue that saw the despondent man almost pull a fire captain to death with him. Harding's reasons for wanting to die: "The sickness in my stomach," and the fact gypsies had rooked him of \$1,700 on promises to cure him.



Daring rescuers halt Harding's death scramble.



Isaac Sutton

► **Time To Change:** Resetting a classic grandfather's clock, model Dodye Roberts keeps pace with the changing time as daylight saving time gives way to the standard brand for some 28,800,000 Americans. Several states, however won't set their clocks back an hour until October 30.



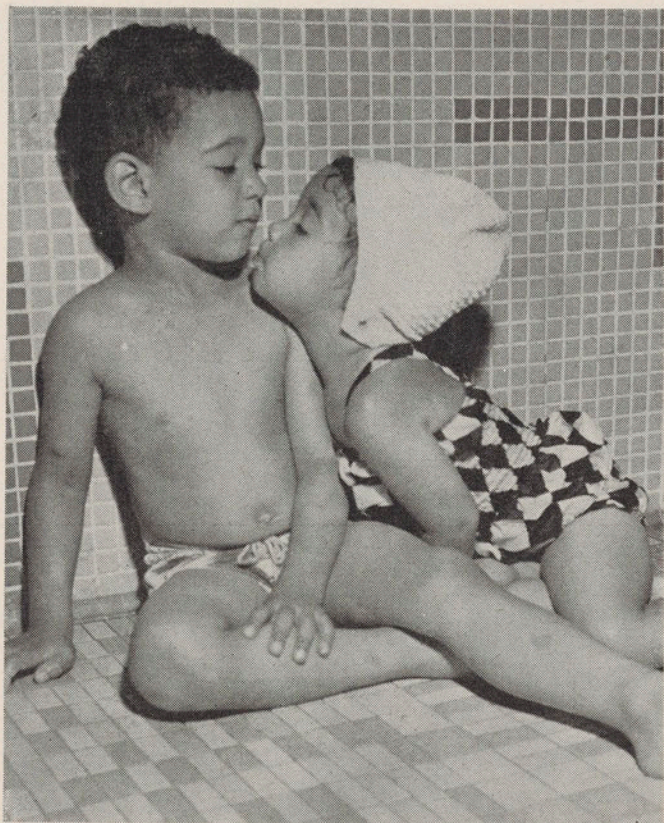
Bob Douglas

❖ **Cowboy Serenade:** Hitting a high note while strumming his tiple with a western twang, comedian Timmie Rogers evokes a moan from actor Tim Moore as the two take a break in a script-writing chore. Moore, Kingfish of TV's Amos 'n' Andy, is helping Rogers ready new act.



G. Marshall Wilson

❖ **Center Of Attraction:** Heraldng the opening whistle of the fall gridiron season, pretty New Yorker Luvada Harrison dons a helmet and commandeers a football to show she has succumbed to the pigskin fever. A 23-year-old housewife, Luvada wants to be a professional model.



Isaac Sutton

■ **Reluctant Suitor:** Taking a breather from swimming classes at Chicago's Washington Park YMCA pool, 3-year-old Frank Edwards proves to be an unwilling suitor as two-year-old Freda Mullins puckers up to bestow a kiss. Tiny tots attend weekly swimming classes at YMCA.



INP

■ **Calm Smoke In Tense Times:** Calmly smoking a soothing cigar, 112-year-old Mrs. Lou Martin waits out the tension of a Mississippi murder trial in which two white men, J. W. Milam and Roy Bryant, are accused of the kidnapping of her 14-year-old great-nephew, Emmett Till.

A black and white photograph of a woman, Claire Coffee, posing on a dark, craggy rock in the ocean. She is wearing a one-piece swimsuit with large dark polka dots on a light background. She is barefoot, with her right foot planted on the rock and her left leg raised and bent. Her right arm is extended upwards, and her left hand rests on the rock. She has short, dark, curly hair and is smiling. The background shows the ocean and a distant horizon under a clear sky.

SEA MAIDEN

Like a mermaid emerging from the rocky shores of Los Angeles' beaches, pretty Hollywood salesgirl Claire Coffee becomes a striking subject against the ocean background. On off-days from her selling chores, she likes to pack a lunch and picnic in the sand and sun.

I'M JUST LIKE
CLIFF EXCEPT THAT
I PREFER SMOOTH,
MELLOW
EARLY TIMES

Claude



Famous Trenier
ALIKE IN EVERYTHING

EARLY TIMES

Every ounce a man's whisky!

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I'M JUST LIKE
CLAUDE EXCEPT THAT
I PREFER RICH,
HEARTY
OLD FORESTER

Cliff



Twins

EXCEPT IN THEIR CHOICE OF BOURBON

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MODERN LIVING

CAMPUS CASUALS



Herringbone shorts, Jumper Jack are worn with hooded blouse. \$18.

Casual clothes, featuring smartly-styled tweed and flannel Bermuda shorts, skirts, sweaters and overblouses set off by flashy sox and jackets, are campus standouts. JET's styles are mainly by Georgia Kay.



Charcoal flannel "Skipper" dress costs \$18.75.

Fashionable, red torso-length blouse is worn with sports pants \$18.



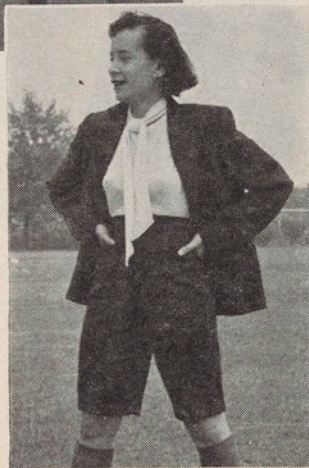
Torso sweater (Alberic, \$8) tops slacks (Korday, \$9).

Black wool jersey blouse (\$6.95) tops bright plaid skirt with kick pleat (\$12.95).

Bright plaid Bermuda shorts and red velveteen jacket cost \$35.



Black alpaca jacket with jumbo knitted collar costs around \$50.



Chic charcoal gray flannel suit has white stitching. \$25.

GERRI MAJOR'S

SOCIETY WORLD

WEDDINGS The wedding of Atlantic City's Marion Jordan and Harry Moore, solemnized at the Westchester home of Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Carey, had a sad first-night ending. After six hours of champagning, the very tired Moores drove to New York en route elsewhere for their honeymoon. But when they prepared to check out of their hotel next morning, Harry's watch and wallet were missing. "Don't let this spoil our honeymoon," soothed the bride, "I have \$80 in my purse." But she soon discovered the thief had not overlooked that either . . . Pretty Gwendolyn Ball of Aiken, S. C., who is currently teaching music at Paine College (Augusta, Ga.) and a prominent local minister are being coupled as an altar item . . . Ralph Morrison, nephew and heir-apparent to the Morgan House of Beauty, married "in the trade," took as his bride, Jessie Mae White, who has been an operator in the Harlem Rose Meta House of Beauty since she was 19. Both are now 23. The marriage service was performed at the Washington, D. C., home of the bride's uncle and aunt, the Allen E. Whites.



STORY OF THE WEEK A Labor Day visitor at the Trenier home in Wildwood, N. J., ended a diverting account of the home life of the frantic twins, Claude and Cliff, with: ". . . and when they park their four Cadillacs with those long rear extensions and their truck on their side of the street, there's not an inch of space left for another car." "What kind of truck do they have?" asked a bug-eyed listener. The reply: "A Cadillac, of course."

COCKTAIL CHIT CHAT

Since he constantly talks about his estranged wife, New Yorkers are hoping for a reconciliation of the Walter Orrs. He is the Big Town's No. 1 auto salesman . . . A not-so-well-wisher reported the movements of Lurline Jackson, second ex-wife of Georgia's "Little White House" Graham Jackson, would make interesting reading, but her Atlanta neighbors say she's devoting all her time to teaching, is seldom seen partying . . . Brooklyn's Grace Crawford is bragging about the exceptional litter of seven puppies, a gift from her small, black French poodle, Mme. Jet. The pedigreed pooch sports red lacquered toe nails, is a regular customer of her beautician mistress . . . Fannie "Little Bo" Robinson dubbed as untrue the rumor she will get a bundle from Universal International, producers of the Life Story of Bill Robinson, for use of the 16-year part she played in his real life. Declared Fannie: "I haven't been contacted by any film executive" . . . Dee Cee glamor widow Lunette Walker pens notes with perfumed ink. The fountain pen with the sex-kick was a birthday gift from one of a dozen

contenders for her dainty hand.



◼ **Debs Feted By College Parents:** Honored at a debutante party given by their parents in Jackson, Miss., Juliet Dobbs Blackburn (l.) and Shirley Ann Reddix pause for chat during festivities. Miss Reddix is daughter of Jackson College president J. L. Reddix, and Miss Blackburn is daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Blackburn, of Jackson College.

◼ **'Have A Bite On Me':** Hosting a birthday party for 55 of his pals, two-year-old Gregory Randolph offers a bite of cake to guest Jennifer Brooker with a little encouragement from his mother, Mrs. Luther (Red) Randolph, wife of New York's Shalimar Cafe owner. Party featured a nurse and caterer in attendance, souvenir wrist watches, name-engraved lollipops and miniature replicas of the birthday cake for each guest.



PARTY FARE Brooklynite Harry Corley, who returned last summer from Bermuda practically engaged to native Muriel Crawford, recently hosted a party for wealthy Irene Ajapo of Texas and let it drop that she might be the second Mrs. Corley. The first was Chicago school principal Ernestine Oldham . . . When millionaire art patron Carl Van Vechten of New York City entertained at a small supper for newlyweds Geoffrey and Carmen DeLavallade Holder, he carried out the idea of their West Indian wedding by serving okra gumbo, topped off the evening with a documentary of the wedding in color, filmed by Saul Mauriber . . . Dr. Walter Jerome Minor set the pace for fall activities in Houston when he hosted a \$500 dinner party in honor of his wife, Valentine, and their 14th wedding anniversary at the recently opened Epicurean House, and two weeks later gave Valentine \$1,500 to take her Smart Set members and guests yachting to the San Jacinto Battleground Monument.

CLUB WHIRL A Washington spokesman for the "little executive board" of the National Council of Negro Women denied the rumor that President Vivian Carter Mason summarily suspended activities of its Chicago branch, but did admit an investigation would be held of alleged irregularities at a June election which unseated Jean Donaldson Dago and named as local prexy Rev. Dorothy Sutton Branch. Greatest puzzle to veteran Council women is the status of the "little board" for which there seems to be no provision in the constitution or by-laws . . . During the AKA boule in San Francisco, the Fairmont Hotel lost a white woman patron of 14 years standing. She walked out, vowing never to return, because a suite she occupied each summer had been assigned to a Negro . . . A lot of cream is curdling in New York's Greater Metropolitan Area over the inability of top socialites to get "choice" locations for the exclusive October 1 soiree of the Urban League Guild in the Rainbow Room of Rockefeller Plaza. Cards of admission to the party are being



issued by name and are not transferable, and guests attempting to reach the room's dazzling heights, 64 floors above the hoi polloi, will be checked carefully.

◀ **William Warfield's Kin Weds:** Married in a ceremony performed by Rev. Archibald Carey at the University of Chicago, Thomasina Adams, cousin of baritone William Warfield, and her bridegroom, James Brown, leave university's Graham Chapel for Alpha House reception.



■ **Surprise Party:** Feted at a surprise party given for him by the Detroit Civic Theater, which he heads, former actor Powell Lindsay (l.) gets birthday greetings from Nancy Sparrow, James Latham and Georgia Sawyer.

TRAVELOGUE Nassau playboy Uleric Ferguson, state-siding to visit singer Roy Hamilton and to pick up a special Ford town and country job, met a blonde cutie who cooed: "Tell me more about yourself, your guest house, boat, ski school, land on the Grand Bahamas, bank balance and life insurance" . . . When Margul (Mrs. Albert) Collins of Chicago reached Hawaii, she beamed: "At last I have found my people." Margul looks so native, former visitors to the Islands have supplied her with a dozen native dresses which she took on the trip. She accompanied her aunt, Carlotta Brown, a delegate from Chicago's St. Edmund's Church to the Episcopal Conclave . . . Wealthy Helen (Mrs. Charlie) Banks of Harlem and Ossining, N. Y., enrolled her two nieces, Ann and Jean Banks of Philadelphia, in exclusive upstate private schools.

* PEOPLE ARE

- * Why famed Chicago bail bondsman, Wassel Donaldson, missed two consecutive plane trips home from Las Vegas. Wassel and the missus, who picked up the tab for his pal, Maceo Birch, official Watkins Hotel, Los Angeles, handshaker, never gambles. However, he couldn't tear himself away from the slot machines in the airport lounge when the silver stream of nickles and quarters started spilling over on to the floor.
- * The queer friendship between a Harlem Sugar Hill barmaid, who specializes in being the female escort of nationally-known personalities, and a thin, mannish-looking college coed, whose dad, a deceased numbers tycoon, left her enough to finish her education.
- * The painful horseback riding accident incurred at Las Vegas' Moulin Rouge by Joe Davis, handsome Miami policeman who quit his civil service job to become Dinah Washington's road manager. It required nine stitches in his left knee, others in his shoulders and arms.
- * The protest the Washington School Board received against a white elementary school principal, who has allegedly quietly re-segregated the school faculty by transferring all the white teachers except one from the predominantly Negro school. She even calls separate faculty meetings and transferred one white teacher for protesting, they declare.
- * The report of Detroit's AME Bishop George W. Baber at a recent conference about a preacher's sick wife. Church members showered her with flowers. She told a committee: "Tell them to send me some shoesies instead of posies. Preacher's wives need shoes more than flowers."

TALKING ABOUT

- * The fabulous West Indian trip of Chicago cafe socialite Salome Crosier and her mother, Mrs. Julia Williams, prominent Los Angeles cateress. At Sunset Lodge in Pembroke, West Bermuda, Salome and a chauffeured Rolls-Royce at her command. It belonged to a very rich British importer who took the next boat out when the travelers left for Havana.
- * The wake in Cleveland for Canis (Candy) Francis, who was blown to bits by a bomb planted under the driver's seat of the Cadillac of her boy friend, Arthur (Little Brother) Drake. While two squads of cops controlled the huge throng at the undertaking parlor, the question was: "Who gets her \$10,000 mink coat; 'Little Brother' or the cops?"
- * The mad scramble among out-of-town preachers to move into the wealthy Detroit religious "market" IF and WHEN Prophet Jones quits the scene to vie for Father Divine's "territory" in Philadelphia and in Newark, N. J.
- * The Harlem beauty contest winner who sold \$250 in tickets in the poll sponsored by the Harlem Gents Social Club, then filed papers suing the outfit for \$100 and the two-week Bermuda trip she won last March but never received.
- * The loud argument as to who had the most money between Harold (Killer) Johnson, globe-trotting Chicago tavern keeper, and turfman Finlay Hoskins in front of Harlem's Theresa Hotel, headquarters for the World Series and title fight crowd. When they finally agreed to match what money they had, there was less than \$22 cash on hand.

—DAN BURLEY

BOOK OF THE WEEK

LOOK NOT UPON ME By Denys Jones

As British soldier Henry Carter slipped out of his barracks to keep his first midnight rendezvous with the comely black nurse, Naomi, a mysterious near-nude figure sprang from the shadows, hurled a spear which struck an inch from Carter's heart, then plunged back into the anonymous night.



Denys Jones

In his first novel, *Look Not Upon Me* (Criterion, \$3.50), British-born Denys Jones sets his tenuous interracial love story against the breaking storm of racial unrest in Kenya. To the book's hero Henry Carter, the word Mau Mau at first had no meaning, and he knew it as "a word at the fang-end of a spear" only after his narrow escape from slaughter. Even then, he did not see that the word had anything to do with the poised, educated black woman whom he loved. But she knew. The abiding hunger for dignity in the Kikuyu heart also pounded in her breast. And, in the end, the great gulf between the races which had spawned the Mau Mau rebellion led Naomi to disavow her white lover and his world. In a farewell note, she wrote: "Do not be dismayed because I deny you . . . At the world's foundations we are so far apart we could never be anything other than estranged."

The relationship between Carter and Naomi is treated with sensitivity and insight, and the author's pictures of the outwardly docile but inwardly sinister Africans create an appropriate atmosphere of tension and foreboding. In *Look Not Upon Me*, Denys Jones has provided additional background for those interested in East Africa's racial dilemma, and he has told a readable tale. He also has turned the coin on the British-Mau Mau impasse, and so sheds light on the African's side of the fight.—HWF

BOOKS

New Yorker's Children's Book Set For Publication

Mrs. Augusta Baker, author, storyteller and staff member of the New York Public Library, is editor of a new book of fairy tales, *The Talking Tree And Other Stories*, which is scheduled for publication October 12 by Lippincott. Mrs. Baker, who currently is in Trinidad assisting the children's department of the public library there and training library personnel, is founder of the James Weldon Johnson Collection of books about Negro life for children at the Countee Cullen Branch of the New York Public Library.



Mrs. Baker

THE WEEK'S CENSUS

Died:

Dr. Hudson J. Oliver, 66, of Yonkers, N. Y., former three-letter athlete at Howard University; following a seven-month illness; at Kingsbridge Veterans Hospital, Bronx, N. Y. . . . **Mrs. Vera Taylor Nelson**, 55, placement secretary of the Milwaukee Urban League; following an 11-month illness; at her home. . . . **Rev. Mary Ashley**, 75, of Chicago, pastor of the Church of God; of natural causes; at her home. . . . **Claude Roxborough**, 61, Michigan businessman and brother of John Roxborough, former Joe Louis manager; of uremic poisoning; at Harper Hospital in Detroit.

LABOR

End Discrimination At Texas Oil Plant

Officials of the CIO Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union and the Shell Oil Co. in Houston, Texas, agreed to end discrimination in the hiring and promotion of Negroes in a settlement of a \$1 million damage suit filed against them last year by three Negroes. The new policy states that any worker with seniority had the right to bid for any job open in certain classifications.

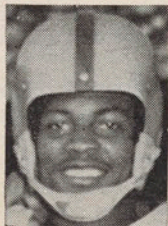
WORDS OF THE WEEK

James (Big Jim) Folsom, Governor of Alabama, commenting on race baiting: *"Any yellow-belly can holler 'Whip the Nigger.' When politicians start hollering 'Whip the Nigger,' then you know damn well they are trying to cover up dirty tracks."*

Dr. John E. Holloway, South African ambassador to the U. S., explaining the difference between the two countries' integration problem: *"The American Negro has much more in common with the white American than with the black African. He has crossed the line separating barbarism from civilization and Christianity."*

Dr. Archibald J. Carey, former UN delegate, commenting on the acquittal of two white defendants charged with slaying Emmett Till: *"The shattering damage done to our nation's prestige in world affairs by the Mississippi jurors rates each of them as America's public enemy No. 1."*

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, telling of her third trip around the world: *"There wasn't a place from Japan right through the Orient where I wasn't asked about that incident in Houston, Texas, when the airport cafe manager asked the Indian diplomat to move to another dining room, thinking he was a Negro. I cannot tell you the effect it had in Asia . . . Those are the things we cannot afford to do."*



Caroline

Archie Moore, light heavyweight champ, after being knocked out by heavyweight king Rocky Marciano in their title fight: *"There's no sense in making excuses. He's a great fighter."*

Ray Elliott, University of Illinois football coach, speaking of replacing All-American half-back J. C. Caroline: *"Nobody replaces Caroline—they just play his position."*

SPORTS

Willie Mays Wins Home Run Title

With a late-season rush, New York Giant star Willie Mays caught up with Cincinnati's Ted Kluszewski and came on to win the major league home run title with 51. Only the seventh man in major league history to hit 50 or more homers, Willie also equalled a major league mark by hitting seven homers in six consecutive games. He finished in a tie for second place in batting with an average of .319.

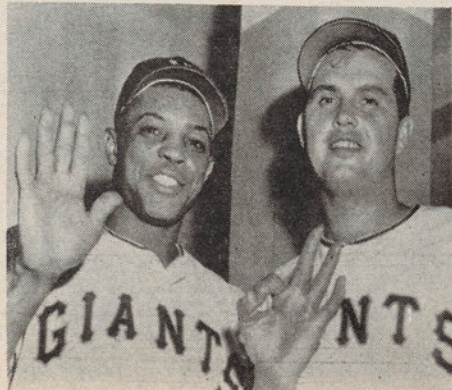
Canadian Grid Club Releases J. C. Caroline

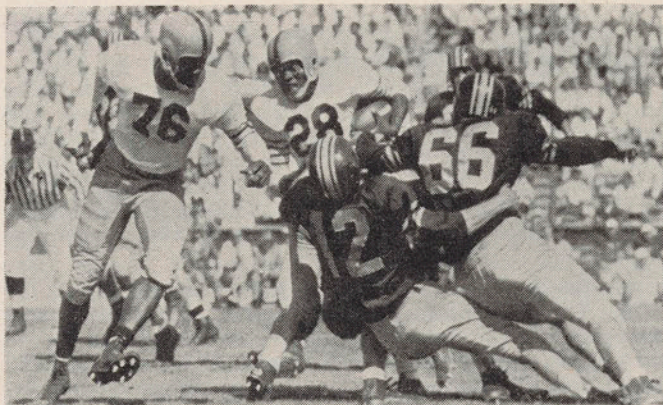
The Toronto Argonauts released J. C. Caroline, former University of Illinois All-American whom they had signed with much fanfare a few weeks ago. Coach Bill Swiacki said Caroline was released because he didn't fill the Argos' need as a pass receiver.

Browns Waive Hall, Giants Pick Him Up

The New York Giants pro football club acquired John Hall, former University of Iowa line star, after he was placed on waivers by the Cleveland Browns. A tackle at Iowa, Hall was converted to end by Browns coach Paul Brown, and had been impressive in summer drills.

■ Mays Hits 50th Homer: Indicating a five and a zero for his 50th homer of the season, New York Giant slugger Willie Mays is congratulated by teammate Hoyt Wilhelm on joining the select circle of six major leaguers who hit 50 or more home runs.





■ **Big Gain For Illini:** Harry Jefferson, Illinois halfback and successor to former All-American J. C. Caroline, is nailed after cracking California line for big 11-yard gain in first period. Guard Percy Oliver (76) runs interference. Illinois won, 20-13. Jefferson gained 127 yards in 22 rushes.

Negro Enters Game, Delaware Team Quits

Officials of Millsboro (Del.) High School called their football team off the field after Dover (Del.) High placed a Negro player in the game. Leading Millsboro by a 26 to 0 score, Dover coach Ed Schwartz sent reserve end Marshall Arnello into the game. Millsboro coach John Gladden then conferred with officials in the Dover stands and ordered his players off the field. He claimed Dover officials had agreed not to use Negro players, but Schwartz denied it.

Southern Beats Texas Southern, 33-21

In an early-season thriller, Southern University of Louisiana defeated Texas Southern 33 to 21. In other major games: Morgan State downed Central State, 19 to 7; Bluefield shutout Hampton, 19 to 0; and Tennessee State edged by Virginia State, 12 to 7. Elsewhere:

Shaw, 21; Howard, 0.
Xavier, 25; Tuskegee, 6.

N. C. College, 18; St. Augustine, 6.
Prairie View, 31; Jackson, 6.

1956 Contract To Decide Jackie's Future

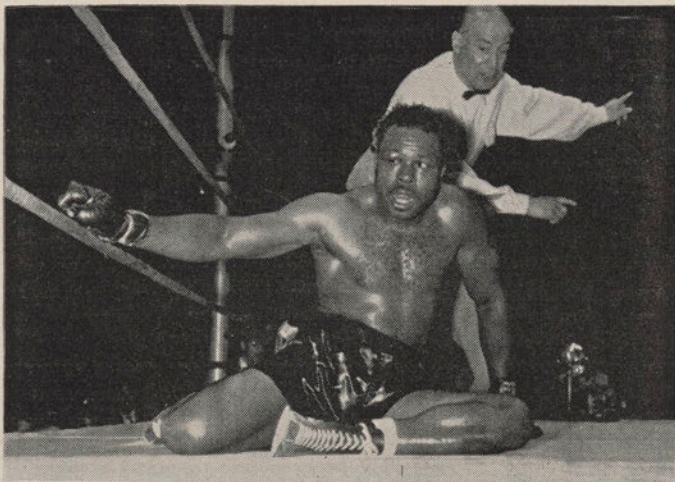
Whether Jackie Robinson plays next season or retires depends on the kind of contract he is offered for 1956, the Brooklyn Dodgers star said as he awaited opening of the World Series. Asked if he plans to play next year, Robinson said: "Maybe yes, maybe no. I'd like to play another year, but I don't know. It depends entirely on what kind of contract they offer me." Said to be in the \$40,000 bracket, Jackie saw limited action this year because of injuries.

Campy Won't Barnstorm This Year

Roy Campanella will by-pass the barnstorming trails this fall. The great Brooklyn Dodgers catcher told JET: "I'm not going to barnstorm this year. The club doesn't want me to go." In previous seasons, Campy headed the most successful group of major league stars barnstorming after the regular major league season.

■ **Grand Slammer:** After hitting his fifth grand-slam home run of the season to set a new major league record for bases-loaded homers in a single season, Chicago Cub shortstop Ernie Banks displays ball with the number 5 on it and his favorite bat. The blow was his 44th homer of the season.





■ **Final Count:** Weary and beaten, Archie Moore sits in corner of Yankee Stadium ring as referee Harry Kessler counts him out in heavyweight title bout with Rocky Marciano. Moore was kayoed in ninth round after making gallant stand. Marciano, whom Archie floored in second round, called his victim "great."

Moore Retains Light Crown, May Fight Turpin

Following his ninth-round knockout loss to Rocky Marciano at New York's Yankee Stadium, Archie Moore revealed that he: 1) will retain his light heavyweight title, but will welcome a chance to participate in an elimination tournament to determine Rocky's next foe; 2) will "think about" a proffered January 10 fight with Randy Turpin at London; 3) would have had a better chance to beat Marciano if the fight had been held on September 20 instead of September 21. Moore said his defeat resulted from the 60-degree weather (it was warmer the previous night), soft ring padding, and the "excessive amount of vaseline" Marciano wore into the ring.

INSIDE SPORTS

By A. S. "Doc" Young

If this isn't the gospel truth, then be assured that it is an unintentional lie. The man who beats The Rock will have to carry an arsenal more devastating than the human fist. Maybe he'll need a sledge hammer or an old steam drill. He'll need something!

And while we're ruling out the pure fist as a Rock-breaking weapon, let's also rule out the brain. No thinker is going to beat Rocky Marciano. None of these erudite guys are going to knock him out. For it just doesn't seem that great brains and cast-iron bodies are put into the same boxing persons. Charles and Moore were clever with words and they were handy with their dukes; they were courageous, they were students of the game, and they could execute. They could wound, but they couldn't kill.

The one fighter who has that "extra" something it will take to defeat Marciano is Tommy (Hurricane) Jackson. He is no sudden-death man with the fists, but in other ways he is a member of the Marciano clan. He is ox-tough. He possesses a limitless store of energy. He is unorthodox to the point of being crude. He is fired up by fighting. Tommy Jackson might score a teekay by cutting up Marciano, but the larger bet is that he would confuse The Rock with odd moves, irritate him with stabs, then run him to death. Marciano has a difficult time hitting a rooted target that sways. How is he going to catch a track man?

Here's a vote for giving Hurricane Jackson the next shot at Marciano. Let's fight one unorthodox, ox-tough, ox-crude heavyweight against another and let's see what happens. If The Rock can stop The Hurricane, we won't be having any more heavyweight storms for quite a while.

Washington Named To Grid Hall Of Fame
 Kenny Washington, famed UCLA halfback from 1937-39, was named to the Football Hall of Fame by the Helms Athletic Foundation in Los Angeles.

Charlie Thomas Succeeds Wisconsin's Alan Ameche

As major college football's season began rolling, Wisconsin discovered it had a successor to All-American Alan Ameche; Notre Dame unveiled a brilliant Negro sophomore back, and Iowa's scoring ace of 1954 picked up where he left off last year. Ameche's successor is Charlie Thomas, 219-pound fullback from Evanston, Ill., who scored once on a 54-yard run and gained 141 yards in 17 rushes as Wisconsin beat Marquette, 28 to 14. The Notre Dame sophomore is Aubrey Lewis, who averaged 4.5 yards on 12 rushes and was brilliant on defense, intercepting two passes and batting down others, as Notre Dame defeated Southern Methodist, 17 to 0. Smith, who set an Iowa scoring record of 11 touchdowns last year, scored two as the Hawkeyes defeated Kansas State, 28 to 7.

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946 (Title 39, United States Code, Section 233)

SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION OF

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1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

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2. The owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address, as well as that of each individual member, must be given.)

Johnson Publishing Company, Inc., 1820 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; John H. Johnson, 1820 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Eunice Walker Johnson, 1820 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Gertrude Johnson Williams, 1820 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustee, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: (This information is required from daily, weekly, semiweekly, triweekly newspapers only.) 405,929.

(s) JOHN H. JOHNSON, Publisher.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 20th day of September, 1955.

(SEAL) (s) WILLIE E. MILES, Notary Public.

(My commission expires May 26, 1956)

CRIME

Fla. Housewife Slain By White Storekeeper

A 25-year-old Marianna, Fla., housewife, Mrs. Vera Bryant, was shot to death by white storekeeper Oscar Jordan, 55, who fired a 12-gauge shotgun at her husband during an argument over a debt. Her husband, Willie, was not injured. Jordan, who was reported to have kept the gun "especially for Negroes" who traded with him, was freed when the shooting was ruled accidental.

White Man Fined \$15 For Hitting Negro In N. C.

A 30-year-old white Old Fort, N. C., railroad worker, W. W. Arney Jr., who pleaded guilty to knocking Negro hospital attendant Albert Joyner into a giant, mid-town water fountain a week after Joyner tried to register five Negro children in a white school, was fined \$15 and costs. Joyner was acquitted of charges of affray.



Typist Tells Of Gypsy Hi-Jinks: Claiming three New York gypsies relieved her of \$130 cash and planned to take her for \$1,000 more while professing to change "the bad luck in your stomach," 19-year-old UN typist Carol Besson (r.) points accusing finger at trio of "stomach doctors."



■ **Stars In Trolley Gun Drama:** After staging a Chicago streetcar brawl that ended in pistol-play among 25 passengers, gun-wielder Hilliard Alston, 74, (l.), is taken into custody while his opponent, James Griffin, 40, nurses a head wound. He said Griffin stole his wallet.

Insurance Agent Accused Of Taking \$1,484.25

A 29-year-old North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co. agent, Jimmy C. Kiel, admitted to Bessemer, Ala., police that he forged sick claims totaling \$1,484.25. Arrested for embezzlement, he was held under \$2,500 bond in Jefferson County Jail.

Musician's White Wife Gets 2-Year Extortion Term

The 24-year-old white wife of bop musician Edgar L. Williams, 22, was sentenced to two years in federal prison in Los Angeles for attempting to extort \$100,000 from a wealthy real estate builder last August. The woman, Mrs. Elsie Williams, was recently responsible for her husband being acquitted on the extortion charges when she said he had no knowledge of her plan.

Dorothy Dandridge Movie Walk-Out Denied

Reports that film star Dorothy Dandridge "walked out" on a featured role in the forthcoming movie *The King And I* because of dissatisfaction with the part were denied in Hollywood by 20th Century-Fox. The studio said Miss Dandridge was withdrawn from the cast because of "production schedule conflicts" with a commitment the singer-actress has at Las Vegas' Riviera Hotel. The studio added it now plans to feature Miss Dandridge in the remake of either *Under Two Flags* or *The Blue Angel*, with production starting early in 1956.

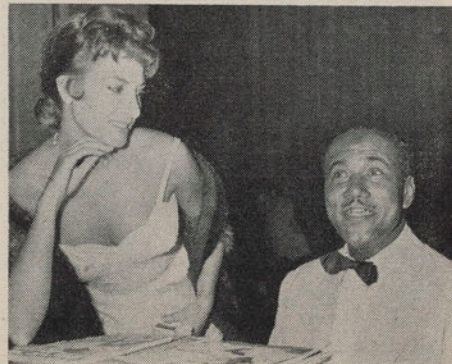
Perez Prado Seeks To Legalize Name

Mambo exponent Damasco Perez Prado went to court to legally change his name to Perez Prado, as he is billed in show business. The bandleader said he decided to change his name after his younger brother, Pantaleon Perez Prado, began billing himself as Perez Prado on a European tour.

No Wedding Plans, Says Diahann Carroll

Singer Diahann Carroll told JET in New York that she has no plans "at this time" to marry white talent agent Monte Kay, with whom she has been linked romantically.

■ **Command Performance:** Entertaining at the International Film Festival in Venice, Italy, former Louis Armstrong pianist Charlie Beal gives an impromptu command performance for Italian movie star Bianca Fusari.



Miss. TV Station 'Blacks Out' Negro On Program

A Jackson, Miss., radio and television station official, Fred Beard, told a meeting of White Citizens Council members that he blacked out a nationally-televised show when a Negro attorney was appearing and substituted a sign reading, "Sorry, cable trouble." Beard, manager of radio station WJDX and TV station WLBT, charged that radio and television networks were overloading programs with Negro propaganda.

Sidney Bechet Ballet Wins Acclaim In Paris

Veteran jazz clarinetist Sidney Bechet took nine curtain calls at Paris' Champs Elysees Theater after the first production of his ballet, *The Night Is A Witch*. Among the first nighters: Italian movie queen Gina Lollobrigida. The ballet tells the story of a sleepwalker who murders his parents and finally comes under the domination of a Negro.

Negro Performers Group Plans New TV Campaign

Declaring there has been "no appreciable increase" in the employment of Negroes in show business, the Coordinating Council for Negro Performers prepared to begin its fall job campaign. The council is planning methods of protesting the exclusion of Negroes from television.



❖ **Jitterbug Champs:** Winners of a New York jitterbug dancing contest, happy - faced and gaily-costumed George and Ruth Sullivan, a husband and wife team, give victory smiles while Sullivan gets the additional bonus of a wifely hug.



❖ **Cab Readies For English Cats:** Slumped in a chair with his shirt thrown open, usually dapper singer Cab Calloway rehearses with the Vic Ash Quartet for a tour of Great Britain. Cab will sing two songs on CBS-radio's Woolworth Hour on Sunday, Oct. 2, at 1 p.m. EDT.

Lena Horne To Crack London's Plush Savoy Hotel

Singer Lena Horne will open a four-week engagement at London's exclusive Savoy Hotel on October 17, and will be the first Negro performer to ever head the cabaret show at Britain's plush hotel. Miss Horne is expected to earn approximately \$11,200 weekly for her engagement, with the Savoy attempting to lure customers away from its top competitor, the Cafe de Paris.

Rhythm And Blues Appearances To Net \$25,000,000

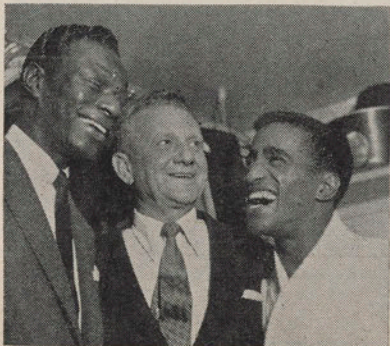
Rhythm and blues artists making personal appearances are expected to gross some \$25,000,000 in 1955, biggest year in the field's history, according to Billboard writer Paul Ackerman. Talent agents alone expect to reap between \$300,000 and \$500,000 of the profits, with such top performers as B. B. King earning between \$200,000 and \$300,000 before expenses and tax deductions, Ackerman figures.

Sammy Davis Invades Chicago's Chez



Imitating late Bill Robinson, Sammy spellbinds crowd.

Making his debut at Chicago's top-bracket Chez Paree, Sammy Davis Jr. staged a 70-minute opening night performance that sent a 700-capacity crowd of usually blasé supper clubbers, as one reviewer put it, "hop, skip and jumping into his hands." Headlining the Will Mastin Trio, which includes his dad, Sam Sr., and his uncle Will, Sammy's formula for a smash opening was to overwhelm his audience with his versatility. Among his tricks: the unmistakable voices of Frank Sinatra, Nat (King) Cole, Tony Bennett; a fine singing voice of his own and a startling exhibition of dancing and drumming. Shortly after his opening, the Chez hung out the "sold out" sign.



Sammy's visitors include Nat Cole, Paramount movie boss Don Hartman.



Sammy and June Christy sing backstage duet.



▲ Several of Father Divine's chief aides are rumored to have left him to join Prophet Jones' cult and are giving the Motor City messiah inside information on what happens in the "Kingdom."

▲ The three Peter Sisters returned from an eight-year stay in Europe with an entourage that included two French husbands, a butler and two maids. They'll soon open at the Moulin Rouge in Las Vegas.

▲ When she appeared onstage with the Blues-O-Rama show in Henderson, N. C., shake dancer Vida de Soir was told by the police chief to put on more clothes or spend a little time in his jail.

▲ Just before he died, George Woods, owner of the Red Rooster Cafe, planned to purchase a \$60,000 motel in Richmond and retire from his Harlem bistro.

▲ Bill Alexander, once a Washington disc jockey, is reorganizing his motion picture firm. He produced several musicals featuring the old Billy Eckstine and Dizzy Gillespie bands.

▲ Two Harlem businessmen slugged it out in a seashore hotel room over the affections of a noted quartet leader's wife, who dates both of them.

▲ Ex-welterweight champ Johnny Bratton is coming out of retirement to box again in Europe. He has an offer from a German promoter, who promises him \$7,500 a match.

▲ When Lawson Bowman made plans to sell his Sugar Hill tavern to an ofay syndicate, which wanted to turn it into a honky-tonk, neighbors petitioned the liquor board, protesting the threatened invasion of drunks in the swank residential area.



Hughes

▲ Poet Langston Hughes' soon-to-be-released new book, *Famous Negro Music-makers*, traces the history of jazz from the plantation fields to Chicago honky-tonks.

▲ Sister Rosetta Tharpe has left the night club field and now only appears in churches with her gospel quartet.

▲ Jackie Gleason signed Sarah Vaughan for six appearances on his Saturday night TV show. She'll get \$5,000 per show.

▲ Doris Harris resigned her Philadelphia city solicitor's job to join the new law firm headed by ex-newspaper editor Austin Norris.



Tharpe

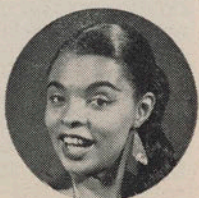
▲ Actress Vera Francis is rehearsing for a road company tour of the play *Seven Year Itch*. She'll wiggle her hips in the role that movie actress Marilyn Monroe made famous.

▲ An ex-tap dancer, now a bigtime Sugar Hill policy baron, bought half interest in a debt-ridden Broadway tavern.

▲ Model Jean Hardie will hang out her sign as a lady undertaker soon as she completes her studies at an embalming school.



Jean Hardie



Vera Francis

▲ A movement is afoot in New Jersey to build up Clay Claibourne, the Elk press secretary and housing project manager, as a congressional candidate in Atlantic City's election.

▲ The "Battle of the Century" was not the Moore-Marciano fight, but the one that occurred in Frazier's Restaurant between three visiting Chicagoans. The Hughes brothers, Joe, a tavern owner, and Stanley, a doctor, slugged sportsman Harold Dufauchard over a two-year-old unpaid \$40 football bet.

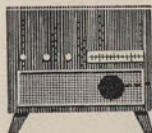
▲ When she completes her beauty culture course, ex-shake dancer Madeline (Sajhi) Jackson plans to open a beauty shop on Long Island.

▲ Beverly Harris, shapely member of the Harris Sisters, famed West Coast singing trio, has designed several swim suits which she'll model in a coming Los Angeles fashion show.

—MAJOR ROBINSON



Beverly Harris



RADIO-TV



James Edwards To Portray Bunche In TV Tribute

Actor James Edwards will star in a dramatic tribute to UN Undersecretary Ralph J. Bunche on Du Pont Cavalcade Theater (Tuesday, October 4, at 9:30 p.m., EDT) on ABC-TV. The half-hour drama, titled *Forward Tomorrow*, will cast Edwards in actual events in the early life of the famed mediator, who was orphaned at the age of eight. Featured in the all-Negro cast will be Ruby Goodwin and Madi Norman. Other Negroes scheduled to appear on television and radio this week include:



James Edwards

Nat (King) Cole on The Ed Sullivan Show (Sunday, October 2, at 8 p.m., EDT) on CBS-TV.

Gloria Lockerman on Stop the Music (Thursday, October 6, at 8:30 p.m., EDT) on ABC-TV.

Don Newcombe on Person to Person (Friday, September 30, at 10:30 p.m., EDT) on CBS-TV.

Harry Belafonte on Colgate Variety Hour (Sunday, October 2, at 8 p.m., EDT) on NBC-TV.

Sam (The Man) Taylor, saxophonist, on National Radio Fan Club (Friday, September 30, at 8 p.m., EDT) on NBC radio.

Sidney Poitier and Hilda Simms on Philco Television Playhouse (Sunday, October 2, at 9 p.m., EDT) on NBC-TV.

Editor and Publisher, John H. Johnson

Managing Editor, Edward T. Clayton Ass't Managing Editors: Robert Johnson, Vincent Tubbs

Copy Editor, Kenneth Carter

Feature Editor, Louie Robinson

Associate Editors, Simeon Booker, Hoyt Fuller

New York Editor, Dale Wright

Society Editor, Gerri Major

Sports Editor, A. S. "Doc" Young

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2. Apply Godefroy's Larieuse with handy applicator included in package.
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FROM PARIS PRESS ATTACHE

041735 DAILY PRESS ANALYSIS

BEYOND NORTH AFRICAN SITUATION AND ALL ITS ASPECTS PRESS
HAS LITTLE TO SAY ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS. MOST PROMINENT
SECONDARY STORY IS FAURE-ADENAUER MEETING IN LUXEMBOURG
TOMORROW AND RELATED BIG THREE NOTE TO MOSCOW ON GERMANY.
TALKS EXPECTED TO DEAL WITH GENEVA CONFERENCE AND SAAR. ONLY
COMMUNIST PRESS COMMENTS, ADVERSELY. LIBERATION SAYS NOTE
HAS "VERY COLD WAR CHARACTER". HUMANITE HEADLINES: "WEST
SUSTAINS ADENAUER PRETENSIONS TO SPEAK FOR ALL GERMANY".
SEVERAL PAPERS PLAY UP THREATENED MIDDLE EAST ARMS RACE,
NOTING ISRAEL STATEMENT IS WON'T BE OUTDISTANCED. AURORE
REPORTS ALLEN'S MISSION TO CAIRO FAILED.

FIGARO DISPATCH FROM SAAR HOPEFUL "ADVANTAGES OF ECONOMIC
UNION WITH FRANCE" WILL BE DECISIVE IN OCT. 23 REFERENDUM.

FRANC-TIREUR REPORTS NAACP APPEAL FOR FEDERAL INVESTIGATION
OF EMMETT TILL'S COUNTY, AND FACT THAT NEGRO PASTOR HAS BEEN
INSTALLED IN CONNECTICUT WHITE CHURCH.

EISENHOWER' HEALTH AND PERON'S FIRST DTEUA051 \$174174FKA122J95

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FROM PARIS PRESS ATTACHE

041735 DAILY PRESS ANALYSIS

BEYOND NORTH AFRICAN SITUATION AND ALL ITS ASPECTS PRESS

FIH
from EOTilus

EX

This image contains all the
information on the document.

*Emmitt Till
X 10 P*

IOP/LN - Mr. Polakoff

February 28, 1958

IOP/PA - Bernard Wiesman

Suggested Item for Media Use

Attached is a clipping from the March 1 issue of the Chicago Defender, which I think is worth passing to IPS and IBS for careful utilization.

While we should try to avoid recalling the Till case among those who might not remember it, the case was so widely publicized overseas and so frequently mentioned in subsequent stories that a straight news reporting of this item would need very little background to be effective. Hence, I suggest that the item be carried simply as a news story attributed to the Defender and that the first, second, third and fourth paragraphs be used as the basis of the story, preferably striking out the "all-white" in the second paragraph.

Attachment: News Clipping



J. W. MILAM

Was Acquitted In Boy's Death

March 1, '58
GREENVILLE, Miss. — J. W. Milam, former plantation-owner, who was acquitted in the 1955 slaying of Emmett Till, of Chicago, is now broke and standing in the county bread line to get his rations from the Welfare Dept. Milam has fallen on evil days since he was acquitted

by an all-white jury, along with his half brother, Roy Bryant, in the slaying of young Till, because the boy had allegedly wolf-whistled at Bryant's young wife.

The boy's body, shot in the head and tied to a piece of cotton gin machinery, was found in the Tallahatchie river just three days after he was kidnapped from the shack of his uncle, Moses Wright, a tenant farmer.

Milam has reportedly been shunned by his former white farmer friends and by the better element of whites who were shocked at the brutal crime.

He has drifted from one plantation job to another, going down-grade all the time and is now reported living in a tenant house on the plantation of J. E. Branton, near Greenville. Branton is an active member of the White Citizens Council.

Co-defendant Bryant told his story after Look magazine published a story, in which Bryant is alleged to have given details of how he and Milam had kidnapped and murdered Emmett Till.

Bryant now works in a manufacturing plant in Indianola, Miss., where the Citizens Council was organized.

Both Milam and Bryant have denied they received money for the information they gave the magazine publishers.

Before going to work at the manufacturing plant, Bryant applied for a job with the Indianola Police department, and the Police Chief, Bryant's cousin, turned him down.

Milam is now one of 30,000 people in Washington county — population 73,000 — certified as "needy enough" to receive free food from the government's surplus commodity warehouses.

Chicago Defender
March 1, 1958
Page 1

KIDNAP

● Bryant, Milam to face grand jury Nov. 7

INDIANOLA, Miss.— Roy Bryant and J. W. Milam, admitted kidnapers of Emmett Till who face the grand jury here Nov. 7, are scheduled to go on trial sometime between Nov. 21 and Dec. 3.

That's what the AFRO was informed Monday by Stanley Sanders, LeFlore County attorney, whose job it will be to prosecute the two men who abducted the 14-year-old Chicago boy from his bed at his uncle's home in Money, Miss.

The boy was never seen alive again. Bryant and Milam were acquitted of murder in a five-day trial at Sumner, Miss.

* * *

MR. SANDERS said he would go before the LeFlore County grand jury next Monday to ask for indictments of Milam and Bryant on the kidnaping charges.

Both are now free on \$10,000 bonds each.

She asked that all persons who have not yet made their reports to do so as soon as possible at NAACP offices, 402 Dolphin St.

About 150 new members were recruited at Sunday's meeting.

—Jimmy Hicks

(Continued from Page 1)

ryant and Milam, incurred the enmity of defense lawyers when they found several new witnesses for the state.

The all-white jury at Sumner, nevertheless, acquitted the two men after a brief deliberation.

The two men have already admitted taking young Till from his uncle's home, but claimed that they just "took him out, frightened him, but left him unharmed."

The uncle, Mose Wright, now living in Detroit, has indicated that he will return to Mississippi to appear as the state's principal witness.

The AFRO learned Friday that Thurgood Marshall, the NAACP's special counsel, will also attend the trial as an observer.

Funeral Services Held for Mrs. C. Johnson

NORTH AUGUSTA, S. C. — Funeral services for Mrs. Clara Johnson were held at First Providence Baptist Church here with the Rev. W. B. Coleman officiating.

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TO UEPOB/USINFO WASHINGTON

USINFO WASHINGTON PLEASE PASS STATE

FROM PRESS ATTACHE PARIS

281745 DAILY PRESS ANALYSIS

BIGGEST STORIES THIS MORNING ARE NORTH

AFRICA(SEE EMBTEL 1427)

EISENHOWER ILLNESS AND RAMIFICATIONS, DULLES-PINAY-MACMILLAN
TALKS AT NEWYORK, ARGENTINE SITUATION AND CAIROS ACCEPTANCE
OF COMMUNIST ARMS.

INDIGNATION OVER MISSISSIPPI TRIAL HAS SUBSIDED AND BAD

PUBLICITY FOR US SOMEWHAT

OFFSET BY FLORIDA SENTENCING OF WHITE MAN FOR RAPING NEGRO,
WHICH MOST PAPERS REPORT.

EISENHOWER STORIES DEVOTED TO HIS CONTINUED IMPROVEMENT
AND TO LEGAL QUESTION OF DELGATION OF POWERS. SPECULATION
OF LAST TWO DAYS ON POLITICAL EFFECTS DWINDLES. FIGARO, AURORE
AND LIBERATION PLAY UP WALL STREET STOCK BREAK. FIGARO
VIEWS IT AS MASSIVE VOTE OF CONFIDENCE FOR EISENHOWER,
THINKS IT WILL TEMPER DEMOCRATS' OPTIMISM ON 56.

LIBERATION SAYS STOCK CRASH PROVES "FRAGILITY OF US PROS
PERITY" SINCE US ECONOMY APPARENTLY DEPENDS ON ONE MAN.

COMBAT SEES "ERA OF POLITICAL QUARRELS OPENING "

IN US, BECAUSE "EVEN OF DOCTORS" DIAGNOSIS IS FAVORABLE
ITS CERTAIN EISENHOWER WONT RUN. "SUGGESTS HE MAY RESIGN TO GIVE
NIXON YEARS EXPERIENCE.

COMBAT RUNS EULOGY BY HENRY MAGNAN HEADED "I LIKE IKE"

AUTHOR FAVORED STEVENSON IN 52 HAS OFTEN DISAGREED WITH
EISENHOWER ADMINISTRATION POLICY, BUT NOW HE CAN ONLY THINK
OF IKES VOICE OVER RADIO ANNOUNCING NORMANDY INVASION.

CFN 281745 QRWU TY52

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FIGARO REPORTS WESTERN FOREIGN MI
ESTERS

HAVE REACHED "TOTAL ACCORD" ON GERMAN UNIFICATION

May 10, 1957

CONFIDENTIAL

6. Tide

Information from Miss Ellender's office (Ext. 2339)

Despatch 116, January 20, 1956 from USIS LONDON
(This was the semi-annual report of July 1 - Dec. 31, 1955)

One of several instances of USIS London's effectiveness in this particular activity (Information Officer liaison) concerned the violent death in Mississippi of a 15-yr. old Negro boy from Chicago. The correspondent (an Indian) for the express newspapers of India filed an extremely critical story which he had taken from the (London) News-Chronicle report sent by its New York correspondent.

After discussion with him of the true facts, he filed a second story to his newspapers which ~~corrected~~ ~~the~~ corrected distortions of America in the first story. This story was written and given to the Indian journalist

(This was an excerpt from the above-mentioned report)
htc

File - Till 26

RACIAL CRISIS IN THE DEEP SOUTH



By HODDING CARTER

A noted editor reports that the desegregation crisis is worsening in his state, and that a new, dreadful barrier is being erected between Negroes and whites.



Thurgood Marshall, who carried the school desegregation fight to the Supreme Court, addresses a recent NAACP conference in Jackson, Miss. Most white Mississippians, the author reports, consider the NAACP "ahead of the Communist Party . . . as the fountainhead of all evil and woe."

I am not setting down this story as a traditional warning to other Americans to let the South determine its own destiny. Instead it is told only with the conviction that it is needful for the nation to know of the hardening of the hearts of white and black men in the Southern areas of greatest Negro density—and especially in Mississippi—and to know why this tragic deterioration in human relations is taking place.

I am moved to write it because of a disturbing increase in the number of symptomatic incidents on both sides. Of these the "wolf-whistle" asserted murder of a fourteen-year-old Chicago Negro boy, Emmett Till, and the subsequent acquittal of the two Mississippi white men accused of his kidnaping and slaying, is only the most dramatic and, superficially, the most incomprehensible.

And I am using Mississippi partly because I live here and so better know what is happening here than elsewhere, and principally because otherwise unalterably opposed antagonists and impartial newspapermen and other detached observers of the Southern scene agree that Mississippi is the state with the worst tensions, the most fixed resolves and the most dramatic examples of racial recessions that have risen in the wake of the Supreme Court's decision.

Listen to what they are saying:

"They are not going to tell us what to do in this state," says Gov. Hugh White. "So far as we are concerned, they can head up. Integration is out of the picture. . . . I'd just like to know how they can enforce it."

"All we want is to maintain the status quo," says Herman Moore, of Indianola, one of the founders of the mushrooming Citizens Councils. "We'll do it."

"We now tell the NAACP people they have started something they will never

(Continued on Page 75)





Godfrey's dressing room a few minutes before the Wednesday-night TV show. "My routine," he says, "is normally pretty hectic."

Arthur learned to skate when he could hardly hobble. He says the exercise "cleans all the slag out of the head."

This is **My** Story

By ARTHUR GODFREY as told to Pete Martin

The backstage story of those Godfrey shows (they bring in \$22,000,000 a year). Arthur also tells about his brush with death in 1953.

Ready for surgery, in 1953. A few hours later, he went into postoperative shock and almost died.



PART SEVEN

It must be obvious to anyone who ever listens to me that I like my work. That's the reason I have taken very little time off in the past. I'm one of those people who must be doing something all the time. I relax by doing something else.

Most network performers do a half-hour or an hour show every week, hibernate for two days and then spend five days getting ready for the next show. They worry and they fret and they sweat and they fume and they rehearse and they memorize and they come up each week with a terrific show. And I, too, worry and fret and sweat and fume and rehearse—but I can't memorize!—and occasionally I come up with a terrific show.

The only difference between me and those other guys is that during the week, while we're



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all worrying and fretting and sweating and rehearsing for that weekly television show, I'm also doing an hour-and-a-half simulcast show every morning—except Saturday and Sunday, of course—not to mention the Talent Scouts show on Monday nights! Nine hours of radio and/or

(Continued on Page 78)

NEXT WEEK

Godfrey takes you to the privacy of his Virginia home. And he reveals why he wants our air-power policy investigated.

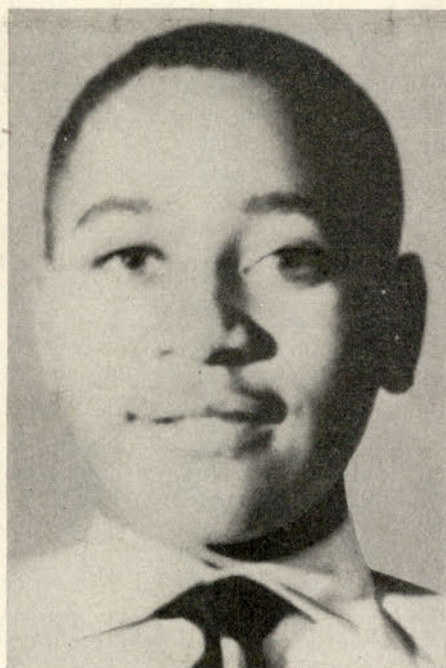


Accused of advocating and practicing racial integration at their co-operative plantation, Dr. D. R. Minter and A. E. Cox were "advised" to leave Holmes County, Miss. Shown with them here are their families.

Editor Hazel Smith accused a sheriff of wantonly shooting a Negro. A \$10,000 libel verdict against her was reversed by the courts because her charge was "substantially true."



Emmett Till, the dead boy (right), and Mrs. Roy Bryant (below) whom Till allegedly annoyed. Mrs. Bryant's husband and his half brother were tried for Till's murder, but were found not guilty.



The Till Case . . .

Mrs. Mamie Bradley, Till's mother, being interviewed at the white men's trial. Subsequently, a Mississippi grand jury refused to indict the two men for kidnaping.



Till was kidnaped from this cabin.

About 2000 persons gathered at Till's funeral in Chicago. And at a New York meeting, angered Negroes chanted "March! March!"



Old Enough To Drive

By STEVE McNEIL

"When you're sixteen, then we'll talk about getting you a car," he had told his son. Now he had to keep his promise.

Mr. David Harkness was a tall, bony man who wore his forty-two years more or less lightly, depending on who was doing the appraising. His children thought he was creaking in the joints and not far removed from senility. His wife, Susan, though mindful of small matters such as a slightly receding hairline and a disinclination to engage in touch football with the neighborhood teenagers, treated him much the same as when they were courting. And his boss, Mr. George Garber, often called him "a young squirt."

Feeling somewhere among these three categories, Mr. Harkness came home on a soft fall evening, ran his car into the garage and turned off the ignition. Somewhat to his surprise, the engine stopped. Mr. Harkness was a capable business executive, he had more than a vague idea of molecular structure, and could give a balance sheet a casual glance and tell you whether to buy stock in the company or sell it short. But he had all the mechanical know-how of a Chinese farmer.

He knew that if he turned on the switch and pressed the starter, his automobile engine would start; he knew that the engine must have oil, for some obscure reason, and he knew that if you stepped on the brake pedal the car would stop. Beyond that, the whole thing remained a mystery, and was a source of some irritation to his boss, who seemed to feel that there was a misplaced cog in David's brain because David could never understand the workings of a camshaft and, if asked, would say that a universal joint was a bar which was not particular about its clientele.

David was well aware that this blank spot was the reason he had not been made second vice-president. Mr. Garber believed in what he called "the well-rounded man," which meant that you should know something of football, automobiles, golf, foreign policy, fishing, the price of liver and anything else that came to Mr. Garber's mind during luncheon.

David had even bought several books on internal-combustion engines, read them through, became more confused than before and abandoned all thoughts of a vice-presidency. Telling himself that Mr. Garber was unfair, that engines, automobiles, and related items had nothing to do with the job at hand — the job dealing in the sale of lumber on a wholesale basis — was small comfort, and at

times he himself had qualms about the mental block which reared its head whenever something with wheels was discussed.

David went into the house through the back door and entered the kitchen. Susan was mixing some concoction in an electric mixer. "Hi," David said.

Susan turned off the mixer. She kissed David thoroughly. Susan was a black Irish creature with bright eyes and an ageless complexion. She patted his cheek. "How's everything?"

"O.K. What did you do today?"

She made a face. "Ironed, and you know how I hate ironing. Good thing you weren't here. I was real witchy. Talked back to television and everything."

"Stir you up a Martini," he said. "That'll help."

"O.K. Something went wrong with the washer. Jimmy's fixing it. That's if you hear any strange noises in the basement."

Jimmy came upstairs, carrying a toolbox. He was a lanky sixteen. "All fixed, mom. . . . Hi, dad."

"All fixed, huh?" David said. "What was wrong?"

Jimmy answered his father in some sort of mechanical gibberish which sounded as if he said, "The forticle and the disconnect were cletis with the frammis, so the rammich couldn't partis."

"Oh," David said vaguely. He peered at his only son. Sometimes he thought that Jimmy was some sort of monster. When the boy was five he had started investigating old alarm clocks, had built a radio when he was eight, and at twelve had plans for constructing an airplane engine out of an outboard motor which he was planning on installing in a glider. David squelched that project. But when Jimmy was fourteen, he and another boy rebuilt a motorcycle which they had salvaged from the city dump, and on its maiden voyage promptly ran it into a tree. The only damage,

other than a wrecked motorcycle, was a skinned shoulder.

After that, David put his Size 11 shoe down on any activity involving vehicles which went fast, bringing up such dull matters as liability insurance, licenses and related and lawful items. "When you're sixteen and can be licensed," he had said, "then we'll talk about getting you a car with which you can tinker." David had in mind something like the one he rode in as a boy. A Model T which strained itself to get to forty miles an hour. Then he promptly forgot the whole matter.

Jimmy took his tool kit out to the garage. David stirred the Martinis. Molly, his first born, eighteen, another black Irish whose loveliness David often viewed with alarm, came into the kitchen attired in a sweat shirt which had not seen the laundry for some time, and a pair of pedal pushers likewise soiled.

"Did you tell him, mother?" she said. "I think it's just the most ghastly thing ever."

David poured two Martinis, not unduly agitated. "The most ghastly thing ever" could be anything from the widow down the block running off with the plumber, to a run in her last good pair of nylons.

"No, Molly," Susan said. "I haven't had time."

"Well, after all, I'm eighteen and Jimmy's only sixteen, and it seems to me that I have some rights. I took driver's training and I have a license, too, so I should have some say about what we get."

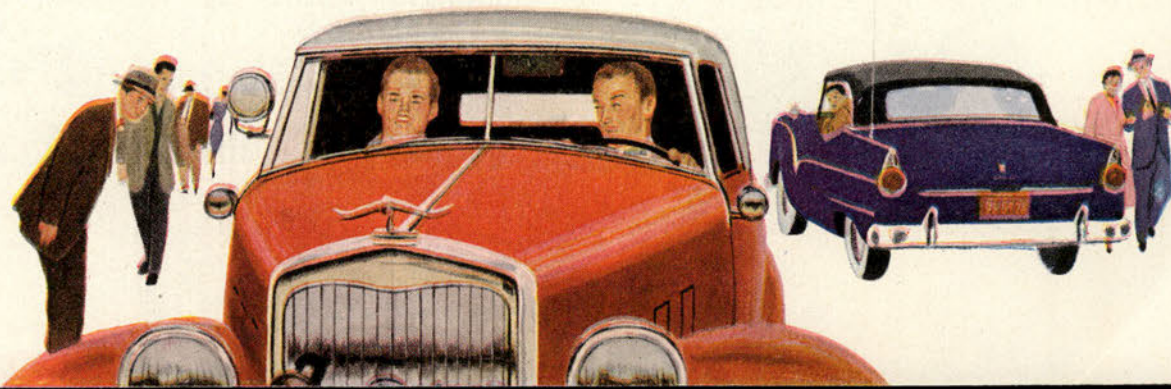
Jimmy came back into the kitchen. "Did you say anything, mother?"

"I was going to tell your father," Susan said, "later." Meaning that she would wait until he was sated with dinner and in a mellow mood.

"Well, I don't see why he can just go and get that silly Ferritalia that won't even run just so —"

"Silly!" Jimmy yelped. "Look, lamebrain, that Ferritalia just happens to be —"

David finally turned to his son. "Pretty hot little mill," he said.



Racial Crisis in the Deep South

(Continued from Page 26)

finish," says Ellis W. Wright, president of the Citizens Council in Jackson, the state capital.

Here is the Mississippi president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People commenting on his state organization's demands for integration.

"We just gave them the courtesy title of petitions, but they were more in the nature of ultimatums," says Dr. A. H. McCoy, Negro dentist, warning that if violence will follow, "some white blood will flow too."

And now Ben Price, an able and objective roving correspondent of the Associated Press, who recently wrote a penetrating series on the South since the Supreme Court's integration decision. Commented Price, after noting that there is some movement toward desegregation in border and Southwestern states:

"Georgia, South Carolina, Louisiana, Alabama and Florida, however, are ranging themselves in the anti-integration columns. But nowhere have race tensions reached the same peak as in Mississippi. Both sides in Mississippi have made clear publicly that this is a no-quarter battle. Each has ruled out compromise."

Two years ago, even a year and a half ago, I would have challenged these statements. We were making notable headway in Mississippi in the matter of living together; perhaps not so fast nor in so many directions as impatient people might want, but undeniably we were getting ahead. New schools, hospitals and recreational facilities were reducing the material inequalities between Negro and white. Adding to the Negro's status as a citizen were a five-year record of no lynchings, a tendency—however grudging—to give the Negro the vote, and a continuous insistence from the judicial benches, the pulpits and the newspapers of Mississippi upon equal justice.

And we Mississippians, who are usually more sensitive than most people to the opinions of others, even while denying the validity of such opinions, were finding ourselves praised beyond our borders for what we were doing in agricultural development, in industrial growth, in human relationships and even in social legislation.

But now has come a foreboding interruption of our purposefulness and growing amity. It dates from the decision of the United States Supreme Court, a year and a half ago, which held that segregated public schools were unconstitutional. This is not the time to argue the merits or demerits of that decision. Say simply that the decision was inevitable. But let me add that it hasn't meant anything in those Southern areas where the Negro's numbers are the highest in proportion to the white population. Especially this hasn't meant anything in Mississippi. That is, it hasn't meant anything good.

White Mississippi's universal refusal to accept the court's decision is determined and angry. That should have been expected. What is much more dangerous is the retrogression at every point of racial contact, and the innumerable bits of evidence that relations between the two races in Mississippi are steadily worsening.

Let's look at some of them:

(1) In Lincoln County, Mississippi, a Negro who was politically active in behalf of one white candidate in a contest for a county office was shot to death in daytime before a considerable number of witnesses, almost in the shadow of the courthouse last summer. Three white men were arrested as his slayers. But they could not be indicted because the state could not find a single witness, white or Negro, who would testify before the grand jury.

(2) A few weeks before the Till murder, a white man was found guilty in one Mississippi county of the rape of a Negro girl. In another county a Negro man was found guilty of the rape of a white woman. The Negro received the death sentence. The white man got two years.

(3) Last spring in Belzoni, Mississippi, a Negro minister was shot to death while driving in his automobile after dark. He had been a leader in Negro efforts in the county to gain the vote and was a member of the NAACP.

(4) Elsewhere in the state two other Negro ministers who sought the ballot for fellow Negroes were beaten.

(5) The number of Negro voters in Mississippi, out of a Negro population of more than 900,000, has dropped from an estimated 20,000 five years ago to less than 9000; and the total will hardly increase, thanks in part to an amendment to the state's constitution which requires that registrants must be able to read, write and interpret any portion of the constitution which is given them to read. No Negroes vote in Tallahatchie County, where the Till boy's body was found.

And more significant than any of these examples of violence and tension is the story of what has happened to two white men in Holmes County, Mississippi, where the Negro population is 73 per cent of the total. They have been "advised" to leave the county. They have not yet decided whether they will leave or stay.

One of these men is Dr. D. R. Minter, a forty-three-year-old physician, a native of North Carolina, the son of one Presbyterian minister and brother of another, a missionary-minded idealist, who, upon his return as a lieutenant colonel from three years of service in the Pacific, began medical practice at an obscure co-operative plantation, Providence community, in a remote section of Holmes County.

His associate in this venture is A. E. Cox, a native Texan, a graduate of Texas Christian University and associate of Sherwood Eddy. Cox has been operating the plantation for thirteen years, and has maintained a federally chartered credit union which makes loans to small Negro farmers and tenants. Both men are married. Each is the father of three young children. Mrs. Cox, a registered nurse, works with Doctor Minter in the community's clinic. Mrs. Minter is secretary and receptionist for the clinic.

Because of the co-operative nature of the farm and the pair's unfathomable ministry to Negroes, they have for a long time been looked upon with suspicion. Animosity came to a head about a year ago when Doctor Minter testified for the defense in the libel trial of an aggressive young newspaper editor in the county, Mrs. Hazel Brannon Smith, who had accused the sheriff of unnecessarily shooting a Negro while dispersing a Saturday-night gathering. Doctor Minter treated the Negro. The sheriff denied that the boy was even shot. Mrs. Smith was found guilty in Circuit Court of libel to the tune of \$10,000. In November the Mississippi Supreme Court unanimously reversed the verdict in a decision which contained a forthright rebuke to jury and sheriff.

There were also other reasons for animosity. All of them were lumped together as "proof" that the two men were communists. In the summer of 1955 rumors began to be circulated in the county that there was mixed swimming in the plantation's small pool and that unsegregated gatherings of an unspecified nature were being held. The climax came in September at a mass meeting of 400 to 500 white citizens of the county, with the two men present.

The gathering heard a two-hour recording of statements made by six Negroes who were questioned about an unrelated incident—the use of obscene language to a white girl by one of them—in which the Negroes, in response to leading questions, said in brief that the men had advocated and practiced racial integration. The accused men, both Southerners, insisted, amid heckling and audible threats, that they had not violated Southern racial taboos. But they have been subjected to anonymous phone calls and threatening letters. They lived for ten nights under intermittent guard of highway policemen and sheriff's deputies.

The mass meeting was presided over by a newly elected member of the State Legislature and head of the Tchula chapter of the Citizens Councils. John Herbers, the United Press' bureau chief in Jackson, reported in an uncontradicted signed story that the meeting was held under the auspices—unofficial, as is usual—of the county's Citizens Councils, branches of the white vigilante organizations which were born in the nearby county of Sunflower almost coincidentally with the Supreme Court's decision. The recorded interrogation was directed by the county attorney, head of the Lexington chapter, and participated in by a half-dozen citizens—also council members—who held no law-enforcement positions.

The ideal children's game is one that doesn't always end up in a fight.

DAN BENNETT

Those incidents and others are taking place to a drumfire accompaniment of angry speeches, denunciation of outside interference and a deluge of inflammatory letters to editors of Mississippi newspapers and to the adjoining Louisiana and New Orleans metropolitan dailies. On every hand one hears, "It's going to get worse before it gets better." We listen to tales of the disappearance from hardware stores of all available arms and ammunition and rumors of secret meetings of men of both races.

Individual Negroes and Negro groups, in and outside of Mississippi, are also guilty of adding fuel to the fire.

(1) Near Memphis, just over the Mississippi line, only a few days after the Till trial, six young Negroes, two of them barely older than Till himself, beat a white man, kidnapped his woman companion and raped her repeatedly. Both the man and woman testified that when the Negroes saw them in a parked car, one of her assailants shouted, "There's a white woman! Let's get her!" When they forced the man from his car, they told him to get going because "One of our boys was killed down in Mississippi the other day and we're liable to kill you."

(2) Negro ministers and political leaders in Memphis, planning a church campaign to register "at least 60,000 voting Negroes" before the city election on November tenth, heard one of their principal spokesmen say, "This is no time to talk loud and wave an empty gun," an appeal which was not taken in adjoining Mississippi in the symbolic way in which it was undoubtedly meant, and which since it implied bloc voting, was provocative enough.

(3) At a New York mass meeting, Dr. T. R. M. Howard, the most militant of the Mississippi Negro leaders, boasted of how he was protected night and day by two armed bodyguards, a display of precaution which, however well it might be received elsewhere, is considered downright revolutionary in Mississippi. At the same mass

meeting, angered Negroes, listening to a principal spokesman of the NAACP, began a chant of "March! March! March!"

(4) In Chicago, Till's body was laid out in state for three days while highly wrought-up Negroes and other citizens milled around the body, many of them promising violent vengeance. The prolonged wake was not designed either to improve relations in Mississippi or to provide any solution of Mississippi's crisis.

(5) In the weeks immediately following the Till trial there were a number of reports by motorists along Mississippi highways of bricks being thrown through their car windows, allegedly by lurking Negroes. Mississippi tourists in the Midwest report being cursed by Negroes.

(6) A planter in Washington County reported to my newspaper that during his absence from his plantation a group of Negroes in an automobile bearing an Illinois license plate and described by tenants as being from Chicago, assertedly tried to persuade tenants to leave his place and come to Chicago, where "they could be free."

(7) In Chicago and elsewhere, Negro political leaders and chapters of NAACP have resoundingly demanded such absurdities as the sending of Federal troops to Mississippi, the disenfranchisement of all its citizens and the same kind of economic retaliation it denounces in the Citizens Councils.

On each side of the color line the growing ill will is rooted in fear—fear on the Negro's part that the white man is again determined to destroy or negate his civil rights and return him to an old bondage; fear among the white people that the Negro is bent on retaliation and political domination; and, far worse, a fear that is sexual in its nature—namely, that the intimacy of public-school association will in time lead to the most complete human intimacy with miscegenation as the end result.

This sexual alarm may help explain the failure to convict the men accused of slaying Emmett Till. His behavior, however trivial, was sexually offensive. Nor is this reaction racially one-sided. The editor of the Negro paper in my city, while editorially condemning the misbehavior of Negro men toward white women, wrote that "in the meantime the white people of our communities should stop their white men from meddling and chasing Negro women on the streets. White people who have the leadership of our communities must see to it that elements in their group who are guilty of such conduct should be punished just as a Negro is punished for his conduct."

White Mississippians answer their critics with counterquestions. Why wasn't the Memphis rape played up in the Northern press, they ask, as was the Till case? Or the rape-murder that so horrified the citizens of Houston, Texas? Or the wanton shooting down of a Mississippi storekeeper and his wife by a Negro motorist from Illinois when the pair protested the behavior of the group of which he was a member in front of their store?

Why, they ask, doesn't the Northern observer make anything out of the fact that, both North and South, the Negro, numbering only 10 per cent of the national population, commits proportionately far more crimes of violence against the white majority and against his own fellows as well than do the whites against the Negro? Why do so many non-Southern newspapers refuse to identify the Negro wrongdoer as such, while identifying by race the outstanding Negro and by region the offending Southern white? Why do some national publications make blanket accusations against an entire state for the failure of twelve men to punish the alleged offenders? Why did they describe the Till murder as a lynching? And why, in order to prove their point, do they place halos above Negro victims, who,

whatever else they may be, were certainly not angels? Why is all of Mississippi blamed for such crimes, with reputable Northern newspapers declaring that the character of the Till murder trial showed how abysmally set in the dark ages Mississippians in general are? Does not the conduct of the Till-case judge and prosecutors, the protests by Mississippi's newspapers and the general public's revulsion contradict such a blanket indictment? Is all Illinois guilty because three boys were horribly murdered there? Does not the NAACP use political and economic pressures? So ask Mississippians.

The non-Southerner may say that this reaction indicates a hypersensitivity to just criticism, a guilt complex, an unhealthy preoccupation with race. Perhaps, but none the less real or threatening for all that.

I know that probably a majority of the white people in Mississippi feel that ours is a beleaguered state, a surrounded island in a sea of compromise or surrender to integration. North and south and east and west of Mississippi, the state universities of Tennessee, Louisiana, Arkansas and Alabama have opened or are about to open their doors to Negro students. Mississippians read in their papers that 134,000 Negro students are attending integrated schools in eight formerly segregated states and the District of Columbia; and they stare apprehensively at Hoxie, Arkansas, not far from Mississippi's western border, where the enrollment of a handful of Negro children among 500 white students has made of the drab little village a new battleground. They read the warning literature of the Citizens Councils and the sex-ridden pamphlets and leaflets of psychopathic hatemongers, and the gleeful text and pictures in Negro national publications, all dwelling upon the threat or the reality of racial intermarriage, and they grow no less afraid. They listen as political leaders, from governors and United States senators to city councilmen, counsel disobedience, evasion and educational anarchy. They hear the injunctions to the Negro to use the ballot as his weapon, and they look at the state's heavily Negro counties, where no or almost no Negroes now vote; and they vow to keep things that way. They inspect the Air Force bases in Mississippi, and see there the workings of nonsegregation on the training fields and in the barracks and swimming pools and clubs, and their fear moves them to swear that such things won't happen beyond the borders of the bases, no matter what it takes to prevent them. All the time they are conscious that time itself is running out on them.

And they nourish their hate and fears upon a passionate antagonism against the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the organization which comes out ahead of the Communist Party—with which they emotionally identify it—as the fountainhead of all evil and woe.

This wrath is understandable in human terms. It has been the NAACP which has bested the traditional South in every legal battle from the Negro's right to Democratic Party membership to the school-integration decision. It is the NAACP which comes to the aid of the Southern Negro accused of violent crime; which has called incendiary mass meetings throughout the North; which has mocked Southern attitudes and employed the tools of ridicule, reverse racism and unending belligerence which the Southerner would resent from any source and especially from members of the racial group which in Mississippi generally keeps its collective mouth shut. It is the NAACP which, in full-page ads in Eastern newspapers, calls for an end to "racial tyranny in Mississippi," urging Americans to contribute to its war chest in order "literally to help save the American way of life." And the fact that much of the NAACP's bill of par-

ticulars would stand up in court doesn't help make its accusations any more acceptable. The hatred that is concentrated upon the NAACP surpasses in its intensity any emotional reaction that I have witnessed in my Southern lifetime. And it may be added that the hatred for the white South among NAACP members may well match it.

So what now?

I am trying to write measuredly. During the past summer I was absent from Mississippi and the South for some three months. Possibly because of the deterioration, I was prepared for the deterioration which I found when I came home at September's end. From every person of both races to whom I have talked since—and they number many scores—I have had almost identical comment: "There's going to be worse trouble," they say, or "It's going to get worse before it gets better."

Save for a detestable handful, these dismayed yet determined people are not professional rabble-rousers or demagogues or chronic pessimists. Among them are ministers and priests and businessmen, large-scale planters, small farmers and embittered poor whites, Negro tenants, lifelong Southerners and newcomers. They have one common denominator, their common infection with a sense of tragedy.

It is not reassuring to have a sober-minded friend say that he has put a curb on his wife and daughters for fear of racially motivated violence. Or to have a farmer, angry beyond reason, enter my office and reveal that he and his fellows had planned to give me a going-over, and would have, except that they didn't want to "give the NAACP an incident." Or to have a citizen whose people have lived in this river country for four generations say that if it weren't for the complexity and size and obligations of his holdings, he would move to a more relaxed land. Or to be berated incessantly because we wanted the Till boy's murderers to be punished. Or to discover the names of respected fellow citizens among the announced leadership of the chapter of the Citizens Councils which at long last was recently organized in our city.

Yet those white Mississippians who fear, and other Americans, white and black, who believe that there is any chance for significant or even token integration in the black-belt schools need neither the fear nor hope. There is no chance within the ascertainable future. Negro parents may continue to sign petitions, even though their jobs become immediately forfeit, but—and of this I am sure, after talking to numbers of them—the same parents aren't going to follow through with any meaningful attempt actually to enroll their children in the dominantly Negro counties.

I am not prophesying what is going to happen in other Southern regions. But integration is not going to become a reality in the black belts of Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina, Louisiana and Georgia or in many areas in other Southern states until and unless the white people of those states change their minds—which isn't likely for a long time to come.

Nor in my state is there much likelihood of widespread assertion by the Negro citizen of his right to the ballot. An amendment to the state constitution, as previously noted, permits virtual disenfranchisement of any citizens by any registrar who wishes to exercise the right of challenge which it grants him. The economic club, which hangs over the counties with Negro majorities, will take care of most would-be voters anyway.

And to judge from the record to date, those who shudder at the possibility of equal justice for all men in Mississippi also have nothing to fear. That record indicates that there will continue to be almost no possibility for a white man, found guilty of a crime against a Negro, to receive a penalty as severe as is meted out to a Negro for the same offense against a white.

Why is all this so? Let's talk in percentages, the factor which our critics elsewhere most often overlook. Mississippi has still the highest proportion of Negroes to whites in the United States, and the pressure of numbers remains the principal gauge of tolerance everywhere. The percentage is decreasing radically. Nevertheless, in more than half of Mississippi's counties, Negroes form a majority of from anywhere from 55 to almost 80 per cent. In these same counties the percentage of educated Negroes is the lowest in the state and by far the lowest in the South and the nation. More Negro Mississippians work as farm and plantation laborers, proportionately, than in any other state; and the classic relation of landowner to plantation worker is not conducive to mutual respect. Mississippi has almost the highest percentage of rural to urban dwellers, another factor unhelpful to moderation of attitudes. According to a recent news story, 65 out of 100 Mississippi college graduates go elsewhere to seek their fortunes, which has an obvious meaning if education itself has meaning. Percentage-wise, as has been already pointed out, Mississippi has the lowest per-capita income and nearly the highest rate of illiteracy in the nation. The cultural lag between the two races in Mississippi is wider than that between any other sizable racial groups in the nation.

And over and above all these factors and others is the emotional conviction of a majority of Mississippians that ours is a misunderstood and abused state.

But there are hopeful signs too. Newspapers thrive upon the startling, the dramatic, the tragic, the violent and the challenging. They generally tend to play down the good side of the everyday news. I would like to illustrate this by listing a few happenings in Mississippi which took place at about the same time as the Till trial. They are limited in number because they are taken entirely from the files of my own small paper.

Within this short period a white girl risked her life to rescue a Negro child from the river in which Emmett Till's body was found. . . . Our town raised sufficient funds, amounting to more than \$2000, donated by both races, to send our Negro high-school band to New York—the only band invited from the state of Mississippi—to participate in the Negro Elks Convention parade. . . . Our school board authorized the construction of the third Negro school to be built in our little city since World War II. . . . A second Negro staff physician was appointed to the state mental hospital. . . . A new Negro assistant county agent reported for duty in our county, and our newspaper published his picture and an account of his background, which includes service in Korea. . . . We published also a three-column picture and story about a former Negro sharecropper in our county who is grossing \$200 a day with a mechanical cottonpicker which he bought in used condition for \$3000.

There are other forces at work in Mississippi which can temper and may eventually end this conflict.

Normal human revulsion against unfairness may be one such force. In the wake of the mass meeting in Mississippi's Holmes County, at which the doctor and plantation manager were told to leave the state, there came reports that at least a minority of those citizens present at the meeting were ashamed. There is also the very human difficulty to remain incensed and combative when no real enemy presents itself.

Two other forces may become more effective in time. One is economic, the other spiritual. Many successful, business-minded Mississippians know that the present situation can be greatly harmful to our state's worth-while and intelligently conceived program to balance our agricultural economy with industry. Already Mississippi has attracted since World War II nearly 100 major industries, some of them with branch plants and others which have completely rooted themselves in Mississippi. They have come for a number of reasons: a plentiful and willing labor supply, availability of raw materials, new markets, a co-operative plant-building program, and so on. In many instances they have come in search of peace, for behind them were the memories and the realities of labor turmoil. These newcomers do not want to exchange one sort of strife for another. I think that our more responsible leaders are becoming aware of this.

And there is a second, and potentially the most important factor, the spiritual force about which one speaks gingerly and even self-consciously. The South has a reputation for being religious. In the black-belt counties some of the clergy, especially the younger clergy, may be skeptical as to the depth and breadth of the South's religious impulses, for many of them have either been silenced or simply exiled because they have spoken for man's unity. But this spiritual reservoir, nevertheless exists. The Christian world knows that it will endure, despite the silencing or banishment of clergymen.

Meanwhile, ours is a besieged state, but one not inclined to surrender. No one should expect that a decision of a Supreme Court can soon or conclusively change a whole people's thinking. That must be understood.

THE END



THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

RACIAL CRISIS IN THE DEEP SOUTH



By HODDING CARTER

Anoted editor reports that the desegregation crisis is worsening in his state, and that a new, dreadful barrier is being erected between Negroes and whites.



Thurgood Marshall, who carried the school desegregation fight to the Supreme Court, addresses a recent NAACP conference in Jackson, Miss. Most white Mississippians, the author reports, consider the NAACP "ahead of the Communist Party . . . as the fountainhead of all evil and woe."

I am not setting down this story as a traditional warning to other Americans to let the South determine its own destiny. Instead it is told only with the conviction that it is needful for the nation to know of the hardening of the hearts of white and black men in the Southern areas of greatest Negro density—and especially in Mississippi—and to know why this tragic deterioration in human relations is taking place.

I am moved to write it because of a disturbing increase in the number of symptomatic incidents on both sides. Of these the "wolf-whistle" asserted murder of a fourteen-year-old Chicago Negro boy, Emmett Till, and the subsequent acquittal of the two Mississippi white men accused of his kidnaping and slaying, is only the most dramatic and, superficially, the most incomprehensible.

And I am using Mississippi partly because I live here and so better know what is happening here than elsewhere, and principally because otherwise unalterably opposed antagonists and impartial newspapermen and other detached observers of the Southern scene agree that Mississippi is the state with the worst tensions, the most fixed resolves and the most dramatic examples of racial recessions that have risen in the wake of the Supreme Court's decision.

Listen to what they are saying:

"They are not going to tell us what to do in this state," says Gov. Hugh White. "So far as we are concerned, they can head up. Integration is out of the picture. . . . I'd just like to know how they can enforce it."

"All we want is to maintain the status quo," says Herman Moore, of Indianola, one of the founders of the mushrooming Citizens Councils. "We'll do it."

"We now tell the NAACP people they have started something they will never

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The Clarion-Ledger

Mississippi's Leading Newspaper For More Than A Century

Ole Miss Must Admit Negroes, Says Marshall

Nation To Eye Kentucky Vote As Barometer

Happy Chandler Denies Choice For Governor

Butcher Who Made Good Loans Found 'No Chances'

Group's Counsel Says The State Can't Back U.S.

NAACP Going Before Courts, Is The Warning

Cool Weather To Return Here

Godfrey's dressing room a few minutes before the Wednesday-night TV show. "My routine," he says, "is normally pretty hectic."

Arthur learned to skate when he could hardly hobble. He says the exercise "cleans all the slag out of the head."

This is My Story

By ARTHUR GODFREY as told to Pete Martin

The backstage story of those Godfrey shows (they bring in \$22,000,000 a year). Arthur also tells about his brush with death in 1953.

Ready for surgery, in 1953. A few hours later, he went into postoperative shock and almost died.



PART SEVEN

It must be obvious to anyone who ever listens to me that I like my work. That's the reason I have taken very little time off in the past. I'm one of those people who must be doing something all the time. I relax by doing something else.

Most network performers do a half-hour or an hour show every week, hibernate for two days and then spend five days getting ready for the next show. They worry and they fret and they sweat and they fume and they rehearse and they memorize and they come up each week with a terrific show. And I, too, worry and fret and sweat and fume and rehearse—but I can't memorize!—and occasionally I come up with a terrific show.

The only difference between me and those other guys is that during the week, while we're

all worrying and fretting and sweating and rehearsing for that weekly television show, I'm also doing an hour-and-a-half simulcast show every morning—except Saturday and Sunday, of course—not to mention the Talent Scouts show on Monday nights! Nine hours of radio and/or

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NEXT WEEK

Godfrey takes you to the privacy of his Virginia home. And he reveals why he wants our air-power policy investigated.



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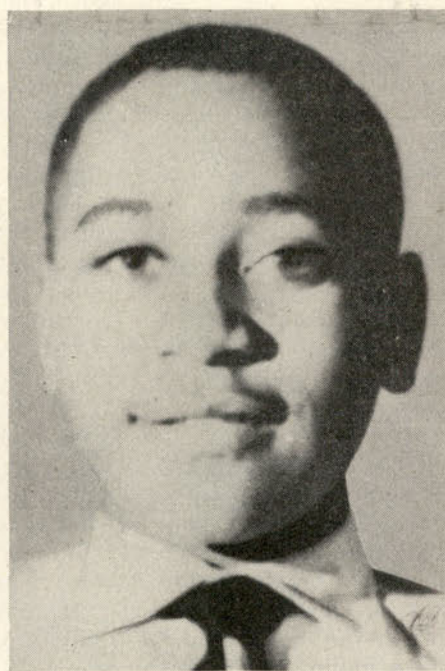


Accused of advocating and practicing racial integration at their co-operative plantation, Dr. D. R. Minter and A. E. Cox were "advised" to leave Holmes County, Miss. Shown with them here are their families.

Editor Hazel Smith accused a sheriff of wantonly shooting a Negro. A \$10,000 libel verdict against her was reversed by the courts because her charge was "substantially true."



Emmett Till, the dead boy (right), and Mrs. Roy Bryant (below) whom Till allegedly annoyed. Mrs. Bryant's husband and his half brother were tried for Till's murder, but were found not guilty.



The Till Case . . .

Mrs. Mamie Bradley, Till's mother, being interviewed at the white men's trial. Subsequently, a Mississippi grand jury refused to indict the two men for kidnaping.



Till was kidnaped from this cabin.

About 2000 persons gathered at Till's funeral in Chicago. And at a New York meeting, angered Negroes chanted "March! March!"



Old Enough To Drive

By STEVE McNEIL

"When you're sixteen, then we'll talk about getting you a car," he had told his son. Now he had to keep his promise.

Mr. David Harkness was a tall, bony man who wore his forty-two years more or less lightly, depending on who was doing the appraising. His children thought he was creaking in the joints and not far removed from senility. His wife, Susan, though mindful of small matters such as a slightly receding hairline and a disinclination to engage in touch football with the neighborhood teenagers, treated him much the same as when they were courting. And his boss, Mr. George Garber, often called him "a young squirt."

Feeling somewhere among these three categories, Mr. Harkness came home on a soft fall evening, ran his car into the garage and turned off the ignition. Somewhat to his surprise, the engine stopped. Mr. Harkness was a capable business executive, he had more than a vague idea of molecular structure, and could give a balance sheet a casual glance and tell you whether to buy stock in the company or sell it short. But he had all the mechanical know-how of a Chinese farmer.

He knew that if he turned on the switch and pressed the starter, his automobile engine would start; he knew that the engine must have oil, for some obscure reason, and he knew that if you stepped on the brake pedal the car would stop. Beyond that, the whole thing remained a mystery, and was a source of some irritation to his boss, who seemed to feel that there was a misplaced cog in David's brain because David could never understand the workings of a camshaft and, if asked, would say that a universal joint was a bar which was not particular about its clientele.

David was well aware that this blank spot was the reason he had not been made second vice-president. Mr. Garber believed in what he called "the well-rounded man," which meant that you should know something of football, automobiles, golf, foreign policy, fishing, the price of liver and anything else that came to Mr. Garber's mind during luncheon.

David had even bought several books on internal-combustion engines, read them through, became more confused than before and abandoned all thoughts of a vice-presidency. Telling himself that Mr. Garber was unfair, that engines, automobiles, and related items had nothing to do with the job at hand—the job dealing in the sale of lumber on a wholesale basis—was small comfort, and at

times he himself had qualms about the mental block which reared its head whenever something with wheels was discussed.

David went into the house through the back door and entered the kitchen. Susan was mixing some concoction in an electric mixer. "Hi," David said.

Susan turned off the mixer. She kissed David thoroughly. Susan was a black Irish creature with bright eyes and an ageless complexion. She patted his cheek. "How's everything?"

"O.K. What did you do today?"

She made a face. "Ironed, and you know how I hate ironing. Good thing you weren't here. I was real witchy. Talked back to television and everything."

"Stir you up a Martini," he said. "That'll help."

"O.K. Something went wrong with the washer. Jimmy's fixing it. That's if you hear any strange noises in the basement."

Jimmy came upstairs, carrying a toolbox. He was a lanky sixteen. "All fixed, mom. . . . Hi, dad."

"All fixed, huh?" David said. "What was wrong?"

Jimmy answered his father in some sort of mechanical gibberish which sounded as if he said, "The forticle and the disconnect were cletis with the frammis, so the rammich couldn't partis."

"Oh," David said vaguely. He peered at his only son. Sometimes he thought that Jimmy was some sort of monster. When the boy was five he had started investigating old alarm clocks, had built a radio when he was eight, and at twelve had plans for constructing an airplane engine out of an outboard motor which he was planning on installing in a glider. David squelched that project. But when Jimmy was fourteen, he and another boy rebuilt a motorcycle which they had salvaged from the city dump, and on its maiden voyage promptly ran it into a tree. The only damage,

other than a wrecked motorcycle, was a skinned shoulder.

After that, David put his Size 11 shoe down on any activity involving vehicles which went fast, bringing up such dull matters as liability insurance, licenses and related and lawful items. "When you're sixteen and can be licensed," he had said, "then we'll talk about getting you a car with which you can tinker." David had in mind something like the one he rode in as a boy. A Model T which strained itself to get to forty miles an hour. Then he promptly forgot the whole matter.

Jimmy took his tool kit out to the garage. David stirred the Martinis. Molly, his first born, eighteen, another black Irish whose loveliness David often viewed with alarm, came into the kitchen attired in a sweat shirt which had not seen the laundry for some time, and a pair of pedal pushers likewise soiled.

"Did you tell him, mother?" she said. "I think it's just the most ghastly thing ever."

David poured two Martinis, not unduly agitated. "The most ghastly thing ever" could be anything from the widow down the block running off with the plumber, to a run in her last good pair of nylons.

"No, Molly," Susan said. "I haven't had time."

"Well, after all, I'm eighteen and Jimmy's only sixteen, and it seems to me that I have some rights. I took driver's training and I have a license, too, so I should have some say about what we get."

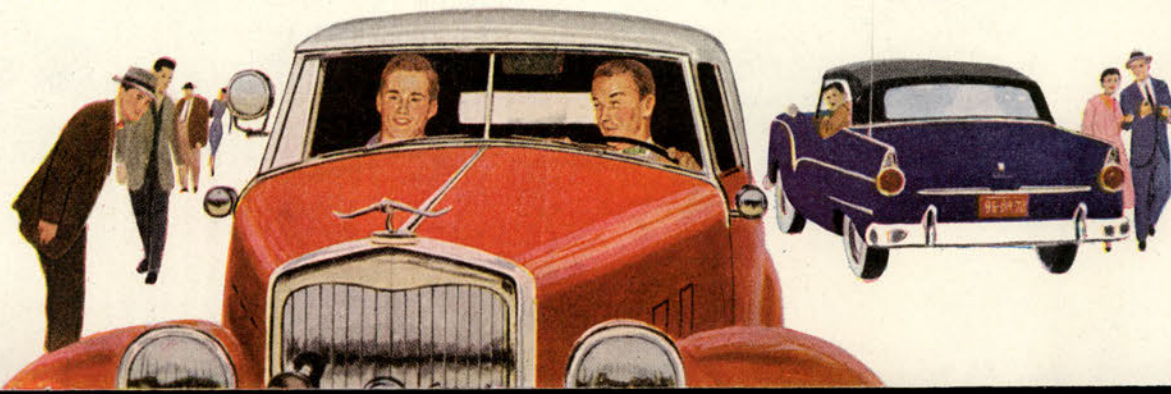
Jimmy came back into the kitchen. "Did you say anything, mother?"

"I was going to tell your father," Susan said, "later." Meaning that she would wait until he was sated with dinner and in a mellow mood.

"Well, I don't see why he can just go and get that silly Ferritalia that won't even run just so —"

"Silly!" Jimmy yelped. "Look, lamebrain, that Ferritalia just happens to be —"

David finally turned to his son. "Pretty hot little mill," he said.



Racial Crisis in the Deep South

(Continued from Page 26)

finish," says Ellis W. Wright, president of the Citizens Council in Jackson, the state capital.

Here is the Mississippi president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People commenting on his state organization's demands for integration.

"We just gave them the courtesy title of petitions, but they were more in the nature of ultimatums," says Dr. A. H. McCoy, Negro dentist, warning that if violence will follow, "some white blood will flow too."

And now Bern Price, an able and objective roving correspondent of the Associated Press, who recently wrote a penetrating series on the South since the Supreme Court's integration decision. Commented Price, after noting that there is some movement toward desegregation in border and Southwestern states:

"Georgia, South Carolina, Louisiana, Alabama and Florida, however, are ranging themselves in the anti-integration columns. But nowhere have race tensions reached the same peak as in Mississippi. Both sides in Mississippi have made clear publicly that this is a no-quarter battle. Each has ruled out compromise."

Two years ago, even a year and a half ago, I would have challenged these statements. We were making notable headway in Mississippi in the matter of living together; perhaps not so fast nor in so many directions as impatient people might want, but undeniably we were getting ahead. New schools, hospitals and recreational facilities were reducing the material inequalities between Negro and white. Adding to the Negro's status as a citizen were a five-year record of no lynchings, a tendency—however grudging—to give the Negro the vote, and a continuous insistence from the judicial benches, the pulpits and the newspapers of Mississippi upon equal justice.

And we Mississippians, who are usually more sensitive than most people to the opinions of others, even while denying the validity of such opinions, were finding ourselves praised beyond our borders for what we were doing in agricultural development, in industrial growth, in human relationships and even in social legislation.

But now has come a foreboding interruption of our purposefulness and growing amity. It dates from the decision of the United States Supreme Court, a year and a half ago, which held that segregated public schools were unconstitutional. This is not the time to argue the merits or demerits of that decision. Say simply that the decision was inevitable. But let me add that it hasn't meant anything in those Southern areas where the Negro's numbers are the highest in proportion to the white population. Especially this hasn't meant anything in Mississippi. That is, it hasn't meant anything good.

White Mississippi's universal refusal to accept the court's decision is determined and angry. That should have been expected. What is much more dangerous is the retrogression at every point of racial contact, and the innumerable bits of evidence that relations between the two races in Mississippi are steadily worsening.

Let's look at some of them:

(1) In Lincoln County, Mississippi, a Negro who was politically active in behalf of one white candidate in a contest for a county office was shot to death in daytime before a considerable number of witnesses, almost in the shadow of the courthouse last summer. Three white men were arrested as his slayers. But they could not be indicted because the state could not find a single witness, white or Negro, who would testify before the grand jury.

(2) A few weeks before the Till murder, a white man was found guilty in one Mississippi county of the rape of a Negro girl. In another county a Negro man was found guilty of the rape of a white woman. The Negro received the death sentence. The white man got two years.

(3) Last spring in Belzoni, Mississippi, a Negro minister was shot to death while driving in his automobile after dark. He had been a leader in Negro efforts in the county to gain the vote and was a member of the NAACP.

(4) Elsewhere in the state two other Negro ministers who sought the ballot for fellow Negroes were beaten.

(5) The number of Negro voters in Mississippi, out of a Negro population of more than 900,000, has dropped from an estimated 20,000 five years ago to less than 9000; and the total will hardly increase, thanks in part to an amendment to the state's constitution which requires that registrants must be able to read, write and interpret any portion of the constitution which is given them to read. No Negroes vote in Tallahatchie County, where the Till boy's body was found.

And more significant than any of these examples of violence and tension is the story of what has happened to two white men in Holmes County, Mississippi, where the Negro population is 73 per cent of the total. They have been "advised" to leave the county. They have not yet decided whether they will leave or stay.

One of these men is Dr. D. R. Minter, a forty-three-year-old physician, a native of North Carolina, the son of one Presbyterian minister and brother of another, a missionary-minded idealist, who, upon his return as a lieutenant colonel from three years of service in the Pacific, began medical practice at an obscure co-operative plantation, Providence community, in a remote section of Holmes County.

His associate in this venture is A. E. Cox, a native Texan, a graduate of Texas Christian University and associate of Sherwood Eddy. Cox has been operating the plantation for thirteen years, and has maintained a federally chartered credit union which makes loans to small Negro farmers and tenants. Both men are married. Each is the father of three young children. Mrs. Cox, a registered nurse, works with Doctor Minter in the community's clinic. Mrs. Minter is secretary and receptionist for the clinic.

Because of the co-operative nature of the farm and the pair's unfathomable ministry to Negroes, they have for a long time been looked upon with suspicion. Animosities came to a head about a year ago when Doctor Minter testified for the defense in the libel trial of an aggressive young newspaper editor in the county, Mrs. Hazel Brannon Smith, who had accused the sheriff of unnecessarily shooting a Negro while dispersing a Saturday-night gathering. Doctor Minter treated the Negro. The sheriff denied that the boy was even shot. Mrs. Smith was found guilty in Circuit Court of libel to the tune of \$10,000. In November the Mississippi Supreme Court unanimously reversed the verdict in a decision which contained a forthright rebuke to jury and sheriff.

There were also other reasons for animosity. All of them were lumped together as "proof" that the two men were communists. In the summer of 1955 rumors began to be circulated in the county that there was mixed swimming in the plantation's small pool and that unsegregated gatherings of an unspecified nature were being held. The climax came in September at a mass meeting of 400 to 500 white citizens of the county, with the two men present.

The gathering heard a two-hour recording of statements made by six Negroes who were questioned about an unrelated incident—the use of obscene language to a white girl by one of them—in which the Negroes, in response to leading questions, said in brief that the men had advocated and practiced racial integration. The accused men, both Southerners, insisted, amid heckling and audible threats, that they had not violated Southern racial taboos. But they have been subjected to anonymous phone calls and threatening letters. They lived for ten nights under intermittent guard of highway policemen and sheriff's deputies.

The mass meeting was presided over by a newly elected member of the State Legislature and head of the Tchula chapter of the Citizens Councils. John Herbers, the United Press' bureau chief in Jackson, reported in an uncontradicted signed story that the meeting was held under the auspices—unofficial, as is usual—of the county's Citizens Councils, branches of the white vigilante organizations which were born in the nearby county of Sunflower almost coincidentally with the Supreme Court's decision. The recorded interrogation was directed by the county attorney, head of the Lexington chapter, and participated in by a half-dozen citizens—also council members—who held no law-enforcement positions.

The ideal children's game is one that doesn't always end up in a fight.

DAN BENNETT

Those incidents and others are taking place to a drumfire accompaniment of angry speeches, denunciation of outside interference and a deluge of inflammatory letters to editors of Mississippi newspapers and to the adjoining Louisiana and New Orleans metropolitan dailies. On every hand one hears, "It's going to get worse before it gets better." We listen to tales of the disappearance from hardware stores of all available arms and ammunition and rumors of secret meetings of men of both races.

Individual Negroes and Negro groups, in and outside of Mississippi, are also guilty of adding fuel to the fire.

(1) Near Memphis, just over the Mississippi line, only a few days after the Till trial, six young Negroes, two of them barely older than Till himself, beat a white man, kidnaped his woman companion and raped her repeatedly. Both the man and woman testified that when the Negroes saw them in a parked car, one of her assailants shouted, "There's a white woman! Let's get her!" When they forced the man from his car, they told him to get going because "One of our boys was killed down in Mississippi the other day and we're liable to kill you."

(2) Negro ministers and political leaders in Memphis, planning a church campaign to register "at least 60,000 voting Negroes" before the city election on November tenth, heard one of their principal spokesmen say, "This is no time to talk loud and wave an empty gun," an appeal which was not taken in adjoining Mississippi in the symbolic way in which it was undoubtedly meant, and which since it implied bloc voting, was provocative enough.

(3) At a New York mass meeting, Dr. T. R. M. Howard, the most militant of the Mississippi Negro leaders, boasted of how he was protected night and day by two armed bodyguards, a display of precaution which, however well it might be received elsewhere, is considered downright revolutionary in Mississippi. At the same mass

meeting, angered Negroes, listening to a principal spokesman of the NAACP, began a chant of "March! March! March!"

(4) In Chicago, Till's body was laid out in state for three days while highly wrought-up Negroes and other citizens milled around the body, many of them promising violent vengeance. The prolonged wake was not designed either to improve relations in Mississippi or to provide any solution of Mississippi's crisis.

(5) In the weeks immediately following the Till trial there were a number of reports by motorists along Mississippi highways of bricks being thrown through their car windows, allegedly by lurking Negroes. Mississippi tourists in the Midwest report being cursed by Negroes.

(6) A planter in Washington County reported to my newspaper that during his absence from his plantation a group of Negroes in an automobile bearing an Illinois license plate and described by tenants as being from Chicago, assertedly tried to persuade tenants to leave his place and come to Chicago, where "they could be free."

(7) In Chicago and elsewhere, Negro political leaders and chapters of NAACP have resoundingly demanded such absurdities as the sending of Federal troops to Mississippi, the disenfranchisement of all its citizens and the same kind of economic retaliation it denounces in the Citizens Councils.

On each side of the color line the growing ill will is rooted in fear—fear on the Negro's part that the white man is again determined to destroy or negate his civil rights and return him to an old bondage; fear among the white people that the Negro is bent on retaliation and political domination; and, far worse, a fear that is sexual in its nature—namely, that the intimacy of public-school association will in time lead to the most complete human intimacy with miscegenation as the end result.

This sexual alarm may help explain the failure to convict the men accused of slaying Emmett Till. His behavior, however trivial, was sexually offensive. Nor is this reaction racially one-sided. The editor of the Negro paper in my city, while editorially condemning the misbehavior of Negro men toward white women, wrote that "in the meantime the white people of our communities should stop their white men from meddling and chasing Negro women on the streets. White people who have the leadership of our communities must see to it that elements in their group who are guilty of such conduct should be punished just as a Negro is punished for his conduct."

White Mississippians answer their critics with counterquestions. Why wasn't the Memphis rape played up in the Northern press, they ask, as was the Till case? Or the rape-murder that so horrified the citizens of Houston, Texas? Or the wanton shooting down of a Mississippi storekeeper and his wife by a Negro motorist from Illinois when the pair protested the behavior of the group of which he was a member in front of their store?

Why, they ask, doesn't the Northern observer make anything out of the fact that, both North and South, the Negro, numbering only 10 per cent of the national population, commits proportionately far more crimes of violence against the white majority and against his own fellows as well than do the whites against the Negro? Why do so many non-Southern newspapers refuse to identify the Negro wrongdoer as such, while identifying by race the outstanding Negro and by region the offending Southern white? Why do some national publications make blanket accusations against an entire state for the failure of twelve men to punish the alleged offenders? Why did they describe the Till murder as a lynching? And why, in order to prove their point, do they place halos above Negro victims, who,

whatever else they may be, were certainly not angels? Why is all of Mississippi blamed for such crimes, with reputable Northern newspapers declaring that the character of the Till murder trial showed how abysmally set in the dark ages Mississippians in general are? Does not the conduct of the Till-case judge and prosecutors, the protests by Mississippi's newspapers and the general public's revulsion contradict such a blanket indictment? Is all Illinois guilty because three boys were horribly murdered there? Does not the NAACP use political and economic pressures? So ask Mississippians.

The non-Southerner may say that this reaction indicates a hypersensitivity to just criticism, a guilt complex, an unhealthy preoccupation with race. Perhaps, but none the less real or threatening for all that.

I know that probably a majority of the white people in Mississippi feel that ours is a beleaguered state, surrounded in a sea of compromise or surrender to integration. North and south and east and west of Mississippi, the state universities of Tennessee, Louisiana, Arkansas and Alabama have opened or are about to open their doors to Negro students. Mississippians read in their papers that 134,000 Negro students are attending integrated schools in eight formerly segregated states and the District of Columbia; and they stare apprehensively at Hoxie, Arkansas, not far from Mississippi's western border, where the enrollment of a handful of Negro children among 500 white students has made of the drab little village a near battleground. They read the warning literature of the Citizens Councils and the sex-ridden pamphlets and leaflets of psychopathic hatemongers, and the gleeful text and pictures in Negro national publications, all dwelling upon the threat or the reality of racial intermarriage, and they grow no less afraid. They listen as Political leaders, from governors and United States senators to city councilmen, counsel disobedience, evasion and educational anarchy. They hear the injunctions to the Negro to use the ballot as his weapon, and they look at the state's heavily Negro counties, where no or almost no Negroes now vote; and they vow to keep things that way. They inspect the Air Force bases in Mississippi, and see there the workings of nonsegregation on the training fields and in the barracks and swimming pools and clubs, and their fear moves them to swear that such things won't happen beyond the borders of the bases, no matter what it takes to prevent them. All the time they are conscious that time itself is running out on them.

And they nourish their hate and fears upon a passionate antagonism against the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the organization which comes out ahead of the Communist Party—with which they emotionally identify it—as the fountainhead of all evil and woe.

This wrath is understandable in human terms. It has been the NAACP which has bested the traditional South in every legal battle from the Negro's right to Democratic Party membership to the school-integration decision. It is the NAACP which comes to the aid of the Southern Negro accused of violent crime; which has called incendiary mass meetings throughout the North; which has mocked Southern attitudes with impunity, refused any compromise and employed the tools of ridicule, reverse racism and unending belligerence which the Southerner would resent from any source and especially from members of the racial group which in Mississippi generally keeps its collective mouth shut. It is the NAACP which, in full-page ads in Eastern newspapers, calls for an end to "racial tyranny in Mississippi," urging Americans to contribute to its war chest in order "literally to help save the American way of life." And the fact that much of the NAACP's bill of par-

ticulars would stand up in court doesn't help make its accusations any more acceptable. The hatred that is concentrated upon the NAACP surpasses in its intensity any emotional reaction that I have witnessed in my Southern lifetime. And it may be added that the hatred for the white South among NAACP members may well match it.

So what now?

I am trying to write measuredly. During the past summer I was absent from Mississippi and the South for some three months. Possibly because of this absence, I was not prepared for the deterioration which I found when I came home at September's end. From every person of both races to whom I have talked since—and they number many scores—I have had almost identical comment: "There's going to be worse trouble," they say, or "It's going to get worse before it gets better."

Save for a determined few, these dismayed yet determined people are not professional rabble-rousers or demagogues or chronic pessimists. Among them are ministers and priests and businessmen, large-scale planters, small farmers and embittered poor whites, Negro tenants, lifelong Southerners and newcomers. They have one common denominator, their common infection with a sense of tragedy.

It is not reassuring to have a sober-minded friend say that he has put a curfew on his wife and daughters for fear of racially motivated violence. Or to have a farmer, angry beyond reason, enter my office and reveal that he and his fellows had planned to give me a going-over, and would have, except that they didn't want to "give the NAACP an incident." Or to have a citizen whose people have lived in this river country for four generations say that if it weren't for the complexity and size and obligations of his holdings, he would move to a more relaxed land. Or to be berated incessantly because we wanted the Till boy's murderers to be punished. Or to discover the names of respected fellow citizens among the announced leadership of the chapter of the Citizens Councils which at long last was recently organized in our city.

Yet those white Mississippians who fear, and other Americans, white and black, who believe that there is any chance for significant or even token integration in the black-belt schools need neither fear nor hope. There is no chance within the ascertainable future. Negro parents may continue to sign petitions, even though their jobs become immediately forfeit, but—and of this I am sure, after talking to numbers of them—the same parents aren't going to follow through with any meaningful attempt actually to enroll their children in the dominantly Negro counties.

I am not prophesying what is going to happen in other Southern regions. But integration is not going to become a reality in the black belts of Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina, Louisiana and Georgia or in many areas in other Southern states until and unless the white people of those states change their minds—which isn't likely for a long time to come.

Nor in my state is there much likelihood of widespread assertion by the Negro citizen of his right to the ballot. An amendment to the state constitution, as previously noted, permits virtual disenfranchisement of any citizens by any registrar who wishes to exercise the right of challenge which it grants him. The economic club, which hangs over the counties with Negro majorities, will take care of most would-be voters anyway.

And to shudder from the record to date, those who shudder at the possibility of equal justice for all men in Mississippi also have nothing to fear. That record indicates that there will continue to be almost no possibility for a white man, found guilty of a crime against a Negro, to receive a penalty as severe as is meted out to a Negro for the same offense against a white.

Why is all this so? Let's talk in percentages, the factor which our critics elsewhere most often overlook. Mississippi has still the highest proportion of Negroes to whites in the United States, and the pressure of numbers remains the principal gauge of tolerance everywhere. The percentage is decreasing rapidly. Nevertheless, in more than half of Mississippi's counties, Negroes form a majority of from anywhere from 55 to almost 80 per cent. In these same counties the percentage of educated Negroes is the lowest in the state and by far the lowest in the South and the nation. More Negro Mississippians work as farm and plantation laborers, proportionately, than in any other state; and the classic relation of landowner to plantation worker is not conducive to mutual respect. Mississippi has almost the highest percentage of rural to urban dwellers, another factor unhelpful to moderation of attitudes. According to a recent news story, 65 out of 100 Mississippi college graduates go elsewhere to seek their fortunes, which has an obvious meaning if education itself has meaning. Percentage-wise, as has been already pointed out, Mississippi has the lowest per-capita income and nearly the highest rate of illiteracy in the nation. The cultural lag between the two races in Mississippi is wider than that between any other sizable racial groups in the nation.

And over and above all these factors and others is the emotional conviction of a majority of Mississippians that ours is a misunderstood and abused state.

But there are hopeful signs too. Newspapers thrive upon the startling, the dramatic, the tragic, the violent and the challenging. They generally tend to play down the good side of the everyday news. I would like to illustrate this by listing a few happenings in Mississippi which took place at about the same time as the Till trial. They are limited in number because they are taken entirely from the files of my own small paper.

Within this short period a white girl risked her life to rescue a Negro child from the river in which Emmett Till's body was found. . . . Our town raised sufficient funds, amounting to more than \$2000, donated by both races, to send our Negro high-school band to New York—the only band invited from the state of Mississippi—to participate in the Negro Elks Convention parade. . . . Our school board authorized the construction of the third Negro school to be built in our little city since World War II. . . . A second Negro staff physician was appointed to the state mental hospital. . . . A new Negro assistant county agent reported for duty in our county, and our newspaper published his picture and an account of his background, which includes service in Korea. . . . We published also a three-column picture and story about a former Negro sharecropper in our county who is grossing \$200 a day with a mechanical cottonpicker which he bought in used condition for \$3000.

There are other forces at work in Mississippi which can temper and may eventually end this conflict.

Normal human revulsion against unfairness may be one such force. In the wake of the mass meeting in Mississippi's Holmes County, at which the doctor and plantation manager were told to leave the state, there came reports that at least a minority of those citizens present at the meeting were ashamed. There is also the very human difficulty to remain incensed and combative when no real enemy presents itself.

Two other forces may become more effective in time. One is economic, the other spiritual. Many successful, business-minded Mississippians know that the present situation can be greatly harmful to our state's worth-while and intelligently conceived program to balance our agricultural economy with industry. Already Mississippi has attracted since World War II nearly 100 major industries, some of them with branch plants and others which have completely rooted themselves in Mississippi. They have come for a number of reasons: a plentiful and willing labor supply, availability of raw materials, new markets, a co-operative plant-building program, and so on. In many instances they have come in search of peace, for behind them were the memories and the realities of labor turmoil. These newcomers do not want to exchange one sort of strife for another. I think that our more responsible leaders are becoming aware of this.

And there is a second, and potentially the most important factor, the spiritual force about which one speaks gingerly and even self-consciously. The South has a reputation for being religious. In the black-belt counties some of the clergy, especially the younger clergy, may be skeptical as to the depth and breadth of the South's religious impulses, for many of them have either been silenced or simply exiled because they have spoken for man's unity. But this spiritual reservoir, nevertheless exists. The Christian world knows that it will endure, despite the silencing or banishment of clergymen.

Meanwhile, ours is a besieged state, but one not inclined to surrender. No one should expect that a decision of a Supreme Court can soon or conclusively change a whole people's thinking. That must be understood.

THE END



THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

The shocking story of APPROVED KILLING IN MISSISSIPPI

EDITORS' NOTE: *In the long history of man's inhumanity to man, racial conflict has produced some of the most horrible examples of brutality. The recent slaying of Emmett Till in Mississippi is a case in point. The editors of LOOK are convinced that they are presenting here, for the first time, the real story of that killing—the story no jury heard and no newspaper reader saw.*

By **WILLIAM BRADFORD HUIE**

DISCLOSED here is the true account of the slaying in Mississippi of a Negro youth named Emmett Till.

Last September, in Sumner, Miss., a petit jury found the youth's admitted abductors not guilty of murder. In November, in Greenwood, a grand jury declined to indict them for kidnapping.

Of the murder trial, the *Memphis Commercial Appeal* said: "Evidence necessary for convicting on a murder charge was lacking." But with truth absent, hypocrisy and myth have flourished. Now, hypocrisy can be exposed; myth dispelled. Here are the facts.

Carolyn Holloway Bryant is 21, five feet tall, weighs 103 pounds. An Irish girl, with black hair and black eyes, she is a small-farmer's daughter who, at 17, quit high school at Indianola, Miss., to marry a soldier, Roy Bryant, then 20, now 24. The couple have two boys, three and two; and they operate a store at a dusty crossroads called Money: post office, filling station and three stores clustered around a school and a gin, and set in the vast, lonely cotton patch that is the Mississippi Delta.

Carolyn and Roy Bryant are poor: no car, no TV. They live in the back of the store which Roy's brothers helped set up when he got out of the 82nd Airborne in 1953. They sell "snuff-and-fatback" to Negro field hands on credit; and they earn little because, for one reason, the government has begun giving the Negroes food they formerly bought.

Carolyn and Roy Bryant's social life is

visits to their families, to the Baptist church and, whenever they can borrow a car, to a drive-in, with the kids sleeping in the back seat. They call *Shane* the best picture they ever saw.

For extra money, Carolyn tends store when Roy works outside—like truck driving for a brother. And he has many brothers. His mother had two husbands, 11 children. The first five—all boys—were "Milam children"; the next six—three boys, three girls—were "Bryant children."

This is a lusty and devoted clan. They work, fight, vote and play as a family. The "half" in their fraternity is forgotten. For years, they have operated a chain of cotton-field stores, as well as trucks and mechanical cotton pickers. In relation to the Negroes, they are somewhat like white traders in portions of Africa today; and they are determined to resist the revolt of colored men against white rule.

On Wednesday evening, August 24, 1955, Roy was in Texas, on a brother's truck. He had carted shrimp from New Orleans to San Antonio, proceeded to Brownsville. Carolyn was alone in the store. But back in the living quarters was her sister-in-law Juanita Milam, 27, with her own two small sons and Carolyn's two. The store was kept open until 9 on week nights, 11 on Saturday.

When her husband was away, Carolyn Bryant never slept in the store, never stayed there alone after dark. Moreover, in the Delta, no white woman or group of white women ever travels country roads after dark unattended by a man.

This meant that during Roy's absences—particularly since he had no car—there was family inconvenience. Each afternoon, a sister-in-law arrived to stay with Carolyn until closing time. Then, the two women, with their children, waited for a brother-in-law to convey them to his home. Next morning, the sister-in-law drove Carolyn back.

Juanita Milam had driven from her home in Glendora. She had parked in front of the store and to the left; and under the front seat of this car was Roy Bryant's pistol, a .38 Colt automatic. Carolyn knew it was there. After 9,

Juanita's husband, J. W. Milam, would arrive in his pickup to shepherd them to his home for the night.

About 7:30 p.m., eight young Negroes—seven boys and a girl—in a '46 Ford had stopped outside. They included sons, grandsons and a nephew of Moses (Preacher) Wright, 64, a 'cropper. They were between 13 and 19 years old. Four were natives of the Delta, and others, including the nephew, Emmett (Bobo) Till, were visiting from the Chicago area.

Bobo Till was 14 years old; born on July 25, 1941. He was stocky, muscular, weighing about 160, five feet four or five. Preacher later testified: "He looked like a man."

Bobo's party joined a dozen other young Negroes, including two other girls, in front of the store. Bryant had built checkerboards there. Some were playing checkers, others were wrestling and "kiddin' about girls."

Bobo bragged about his white girl. He showed the boys a picture of a white girl in his wallet; and, to their jeers of disbelief, he boasted of his success with her.

"You talkin' mighty big, Bo," one youth said. "There's a pretty little white woman in the store. Since you know how to handle white girls, let's see you go in and get a date with her?"

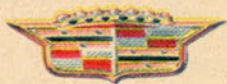
"You ain't chicken, are yuh, Bo?" another youth taunted him.

Bobo had to fire or fall back. He entered the store, alone, stopped at the candy case. Carolyn was behind the counter; Bobo in front. He asked for two cents' worth of bubble gum. She handed it to him. He squeezed her hand and said: "How about a date, Baby?"

She jerked away and started for Juanita Milam. At the break between counters, Bobo jumped in front of her, perhaps caught her at the waist, and said: "You needn't be afraid o' me, Baby. I been with white girls before."

At this point, a cousin ran in, grabbed Bobo and began pulling him out of the store. Carolyn now ran, not for Juanita, but out the front, and got the pistol from the Milam car.

Outside, with Bobo being ushered off by his cousins, and with Carolyn getting the gun, Bobo executed the "wolf whistle" which gave the case its name:



The beautiful motor car pictured above is the brilliant climax of fifty-four years of devotion to a single purpose: to build as fine a motor car as it is practicable to produce. Only from such long and such dedicated service to this ideal could come a motor car so inspiring in beauty—so magnificent in luxury . . . and so fine in performance. For nothing great can be created suddenly. We suggest that you see and drive this new Cadillac soon. You will find, we know, that it stands uniquely alone in all the things that make a motor car good and wonderful.

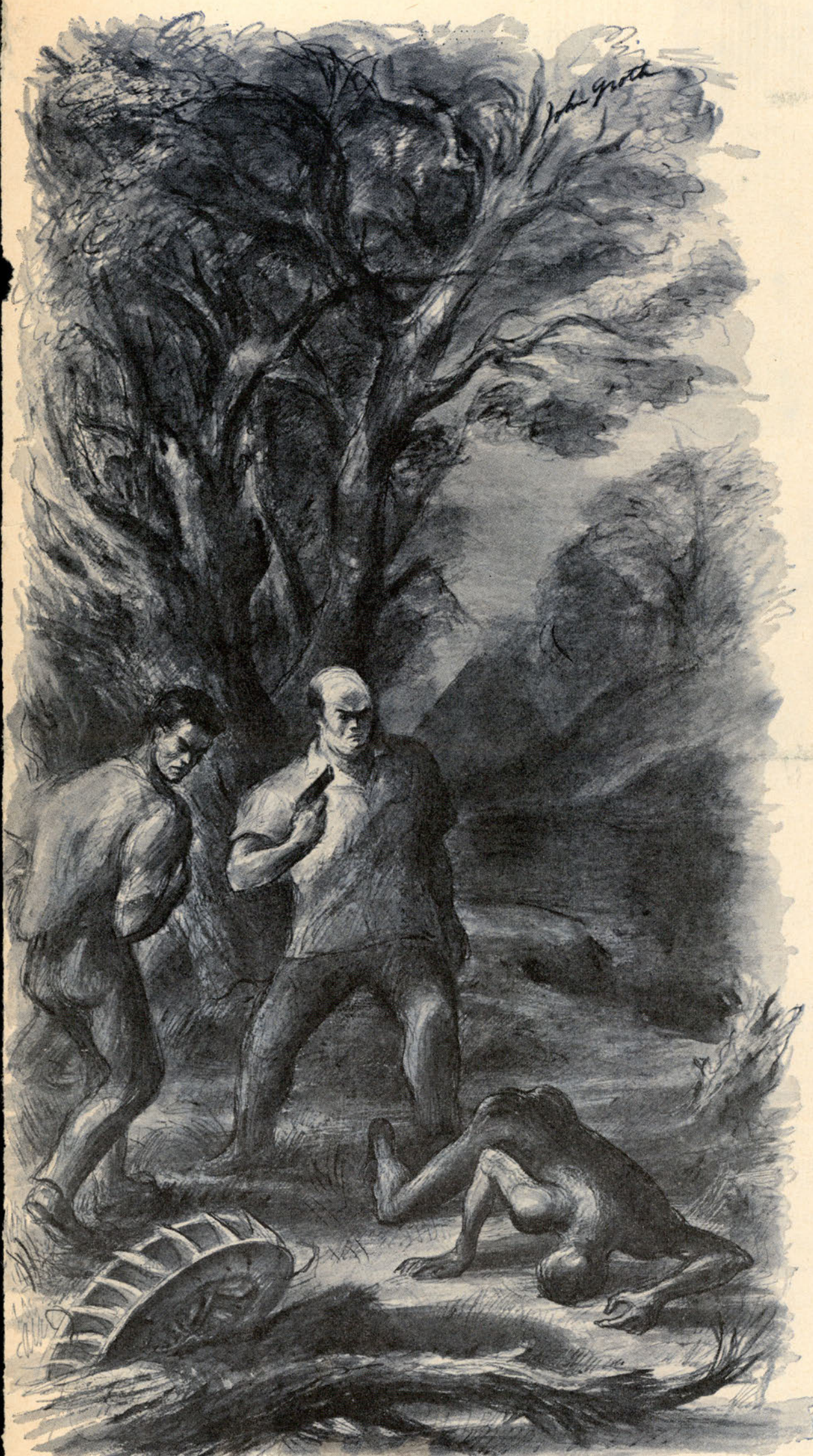
YOUR CADILLAC DEALER

Cadillac



Jewels by Harry Winston

See the Inspiring 1956 Cadillacs at the Great General Motors Motorama—Now Beginning its Nation-wide Tour



THE WOLF-WHISTLE MURDER: A NEGRO "CHILD" OR "BOY" WHISTLED AT HER AND THEY KILLED HIM.

That was the sum of the facts on which most newspaper readers based an opinion.

The Negroes drove away; and Carolyn, shaken, told Juanita. The two women determined to keep the incident from their "men-folks." They didn't tell J. W. Milam when he came to escort them home.

By Thursday afternoon, Carolyn Bryant could see the story was getting around. She spent Thursday night at the Milams, where at 4 a.m. (Friday) Roy got back from Texas. Since he had slept little for five nights, he went to bed at the Milams' while Carolyn returned to the store.

During Friday afternoon, Roy reached the store, and shortly thereafter a Negro told him what "the talk" was, and told him that the "Chicago boy" was "visitin' Preacher." Carolyn then told Roy what had happened.

Once Roy Bryant knew, in his environment, in the opinion of most white people around him, for him to have done nothing would have marked him a coward and a fool.

On Friday night, he couldn't do anything. He and Carolyn were alone, and he had no car. Saturday was collection day, their busy day in the store. About 10:30 Saturday night, J. W. Milam drove by. Roy took him aside.

"I want you to come over early in the morning," he said. "I need a little transportation."

J. W. protested: "Sunday's the only morning I can sleep. Can't we make it around noon?" Roy then told him.

"I'll be here," he said. "Early."

J. W. drove to another brother's store at Minter City, where he was working. He closed that store about 12:30 a.m., drove home to Glendora. Juanita was away, visiting her folks at Greenville. J. W. had been thinking. He decided not to go to bed. He pumped the pickup—a half-ton '55 Chevrolet—full of gas and headed for Money.

J. W. "Big Milam" is 36; six feet two, 235 pounds; an extrovert. Short boots accentuate his height; khaki trousers; red sports shirt; sun helmet. Dark-visaged; his lower lip curls when he chuckles; and though bald, his remaining hair is jet-black.

He is slavery's plantation overseer. Today, he rents Negro-driven mechanical cotton pickers to plantation owners. Those who know him say he can handle Negroes better than anybody in the county.

Big Milam soldiered in the Patton manner. With a ninth-grade education, he was commissioned in battle by the 75th Division. He was an expert platoon leader, expert street fighter, expert in night patrol, expert with the "grease gun," with every device for close-range killing. A German bullet tore clear through his chest; his body bears "multiple shrapnel wounds." Of his medals, he cherishes one: combat infantryman's badge.

Big Milam, like many soldiers, brought home his favorite gun: the .45 Colt automatic pistol.

"Best weapon the Army's got," he says. "Either for shootin' or sluggin'."

Two hours after Big Milam got the word—the instant minute he could close the store—he was looking for the Chicago Negro.

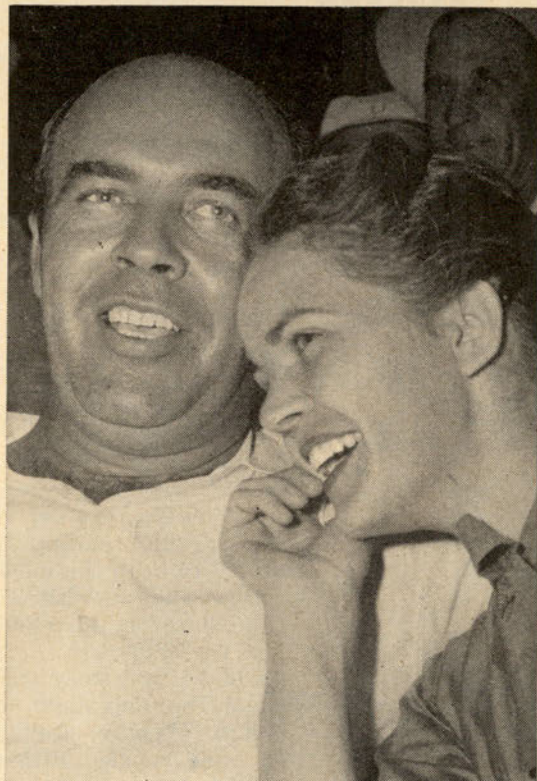
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"The youth turned to catch that . . . bullet. . . . He dropped."

"Their intention was to 'just whip him, and scare some sense into him.'"



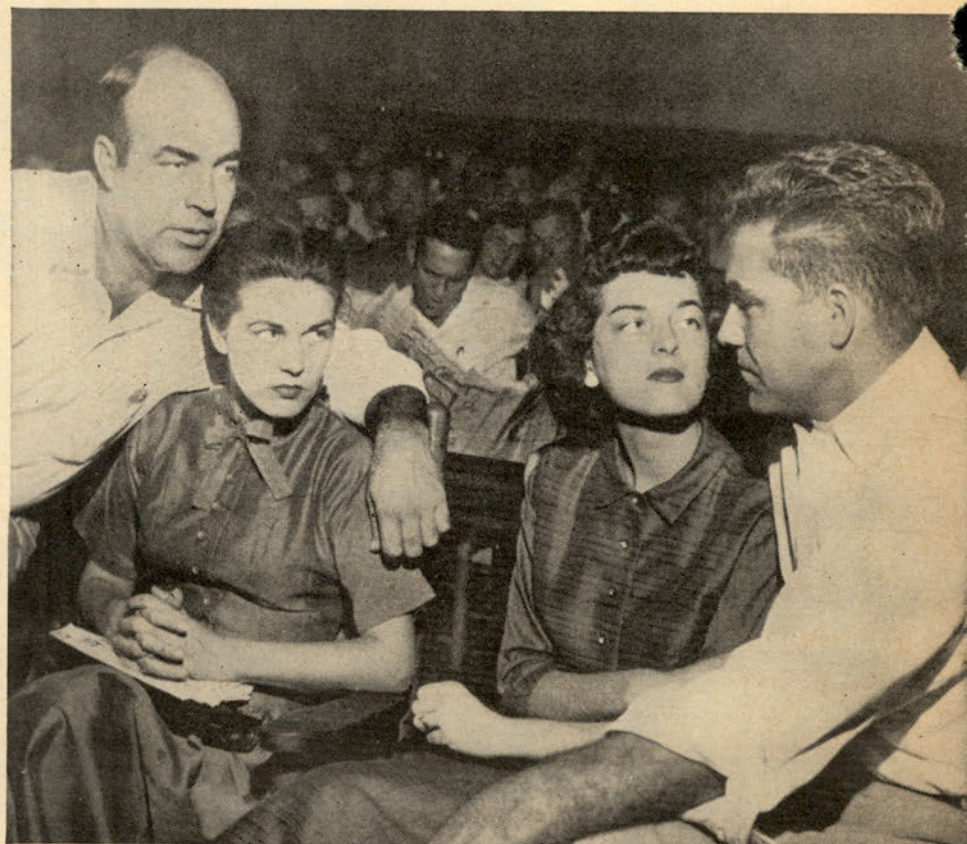
Emmett Louis Till, 14.



J. W. Milam (Big Milam) and his wife, Juanita.



Jury which heard the case: Nine farmers, two carpenters, an insurance man.



Milam, his wife, and Carolyn Bryant, with husband, Roy, Milam's half-brother.

Big Milam reached Money a few minutes shy of 2 a.m., Sunday, August 28. The Bryants were asleep; the store was dark but for the all-night light. He rapped at the back door, and when Roy came, he said: "Let's go. Let's make that trip now."

Roy dressed, brought a gun: this one was a .45 Colt. Both men were—and remained—cold sober. Big Milam had drunk a beer at Minter City around 9; Roy had had nothing.

There was no moon as they drove to Preacher's house: 2.8 miles east of Money.

Preacher's house stands 50 feet right of the gravel road, with cedar and persimmon trees in the yard. Big Milam drove the pickup in under the trees. He was bareheaded, carrying a five-cell flashlight in his left hand, the .45 in his right.

Roy Bryant pounded on the door.

Preacher: "Who's that?"

Bryant: "Mr. Bryant, from Money, Preacher."

Preacher: "All right, sir. Just a minute." Preacher came out on the screened-in porch.

Bryant: "Preacher, you got a boy from Chicago here?"

Preacher: "Yessir."

Bryant: "I want to talk to him."

Preacher: "Yessir. I'll get him."

Preacher led them to a back bedroom where four youths were sleeping in two beds. In one was Bobo Till and Simeon Wright,

Preacher's youngest son. Bryant had told Preacher to turn on the lights; Preacher had said they were out of order. So only the flashlight was used.

The visit was not a complete surprise. Preacher testified that he had heard of the "trouble," that he "sho' had" talked to his nephew about it. Bobo himself had been afraid; he had wanted to go home the day after the incident. The Negro girl in the party had urged that he leave. "They'll kill him," she had warned. But Preacher's wife, Elizabeth Wright, had decided that the danger was being magnified; she had urged Bobo to "finish yo' visit."

"I thought they might say something to him, but I didn't think they'd kill a boy," Preacher said.

Big Milam shined the light in Bobo's face, said: "You the nigger who did the talking?"

"Yeah," Bobo replied.

Milam: "Don't say 'Yeah' to me: I'll blow your head off. Get your clothes on."

Bobo had been sleeping in his shorts. He pulled on a shirt and trousers, then reached for his socks.

"Just the shoes," Milam hurried him.

"I don't wear shoes without socks," Bobo said; and he kept the gun-bearers waiting while he put on his socks, then a pair of canvas shoes with thick crepe soles.

Preacher and his wife tried two arguments in the boy's behalf.

"He ain't got good sense," Preacher

begged. "He didn't know what he was doing. Don't take him."

"I'll pay you gentlemen for the damages," Elizabeth Wright said.

"You niggers go back to sleep," Milam replied.

They marched him into the yard, told him to get in the back of the pickup and lie down. He obeyed. They drove toward Money.

Elizabeth Wright rushed to the home of a white neighbor, who got up, looked around, but decided he could do nothing. Then, she and Preacher drove to the home of her brother, Crosby Smith, at Sumner; and Crosby Smith, on Sunday morning, went to the sheriff's office at Greenwood.

The other young Negroes stayed at Preacher's house until daylight, when Wheeler Parker telephoned his mother in Chicago, who in turn notified Bobo's mother, Mamie Bradley, 33, 6427 S. St. Lawrence.

Had there been any doubt as to the identity of the "Chicago boy who done the talking," Milam and Bryant would have stopped at the store for Carolyn to identify him. But there had been no denial. So they didn't stop at the store. At Money, they crossed the Tallahatchie River and drove west.

Their intention was to "just whip him . . . and scare some sense into him." And for this chore, Big Milam knew "the scariest place in the Delta." He had come upon it last year hunting wild geese. Over close to Rosedale, the Big

continued

“Helen
of
Troy”

In
CINEMASCOPE
AND
WARNERCOLOR

A black and white movie poster for the 1956 film 'Troy'. The central image is a large, detailed illustration of the Trojan Horse, a massive wooden horse with a human figure visible inside. In the foreground, a large, close-up face of a woman with blonde hair and dark lips is shown, looking upwards. To the left, a man in a patterned loincloth is depicted in a dynamic pose, holding a bow and arrow. To the right, a man and a woman are running towards the right. The background shows a cityscape with buildings and a large wall. The title 'Troy' is written in a large, stylized font at the top right. Below the title, there is a block of text describing the film's plot and production details. At the bottom, there is a small box containing the text '3 years in the making at a cost of \$6,000,000!'.

Troy

The tumultuous
events that brought
the Age of Titans
to its raging climax!
The spectacular
Spartan siege set off
by Helen and Paris,
history's most famous
runaway lovers!

In
CINEMASCOPE
AND
WARNERCOLOR

3 years in the making
at a cost of \$6,000,000!

UNPRECEDENTED GLOBAL PREMIERE

FROM THE FAMED 'ILIAD' OF HOMER—STARRING

ROSSANA PODESTA AS HELEN

JACK SERNAS AS PARIS

ALSO STARRING

SIR CEDRIC HARDWICKE

STANLEY BAKER · NIALl MACGINNIS · ROBERT DOUGLAS · TORIN THATCHER SCREEN PLAY BY JOHN TWIST AND HUGH GRAY DIRECTED BY ROBERT WISE

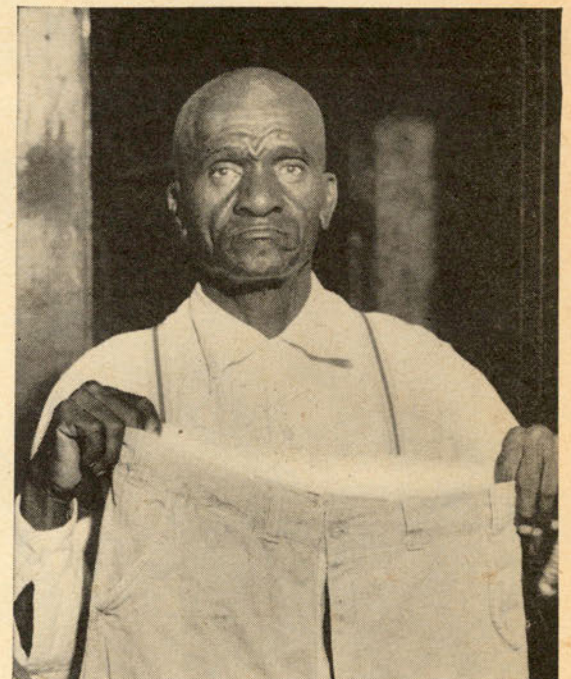


MUSIC BY
MAX STEINER



Mrs. Bryant with her two sons at a country store near Money, Miss.

APPROVED KILLING continued



Moses (Preacher) Wright, great-uncle of Bobo Till.

“They barb-wired the gin fan to his neck, rolled him into 20 feet of water.”

River bends around under a bluff. “Brother, she’s a 100-foot sheer drop, and she’s a 100 feet deep after you hit.”

Big Milam’s idea was to stand him up there on that bluff, “whip” him with the .45, and then shine the light off down there toward that water and make him think you’re gonna knock him in.

“Brother, if that won’t scare the Chicago —, hell won’t.”

Searching for this bluff, they drove close to 75 miles. Through Shellmound, Schlater, Doddsville, Ruleville, Cleveland, to the intersection south of Rosedale. There they turned south on Mississippi No. 1, toward the entrance to Beulah Lake. They tried several dirt and gravel roads, drove along the levee. Finally, they gave up: in the darkness, Big Milam couldn’t find his bluff.

They drove back to Milam’s house at Glendora, and by now it was 5 a.m. They had been driving *nearly three hours*, with Milam and Bryant in the cab and Bobo lying in the back.

At some point when the truck slowed down, why hadn’t Bobo jumped and run? He wasn’t tied; nobody was holding him. A partial answer is that those Chevrolet pickups have a wraparound rear window the size of a windshield. Bryant could watch him. But the real answer is the remarkable part of the story.

Bobo wasn’t afraid of them! He was tough as they were. He didn’t think they had the guts to kill him.

Milam: “We never were able to scare him. They had just filled him so full of that poison he was hopeless.”

Back of Milam’s home is a tool house, with two rooms each about 12 feet square. They took him there and began “whipping” him, first Milam, then Bryant smashing him across the head with those .45’s. Pistol-whipping: a court-martial offense in the Army . . . but MP’s have been known to do it . . . and Milam got information out of German prisoners this way.

But under these blows Bobo never hollered—and he kept making the perfect speeches to insure martyrdom.

Bobo: “You bastards, I’m not afraid of you. I’m as good as you are. I’ve ‘had’ white women. My grandmother was a white woman.”

Milam: “Well, what else could we do? He was hopeless. I’m no bully; I never hurt a nigger in my life. I like niggers—in their place—I know how to work ‘em. But I just decided it was time a few people got put on notice. As long as I live and can do anything about it, niggers are gonna stay in their place. Niggers ain’t gonna vote where I live. If they did, they’d control the government. They ain’t gonna go to school with my kids. And when a nigger even gets close to mentioning sex with a white woman, he’s tired o’ livin’. I’m likely to kill him. Me and my folks fought for this country, and we’ve got some rights. I stood there in that shed and listened to that nigger throw that poison at me, and I just made up my mind. ‘Chicago boy,’ I said, ‘I’m tired of ‘em sending your kind down here to stir up trouble. God-dam you, I’m going to make an example of you—just so everybody can know how me and my folks stand.’”

So big Milam decided to act. He needed a weight. He tried to think where he could get an anvil. Then he remembered a gin which had installed new equipment. He had seen two men lifting a discarded fan, a metal fan three feet high and circular, used in ginning cotton.

Bobo wasn’t bleeding much. Pistol-whipping bruises more than it cuts. They ordered him back in the truck and headed west again. They passed through Doddsville, went to the Progressive Ginning Company. This gin is 3.4 miles east of Boyle: Boyle is two miles south of Cleveland. The road to this gin turns left off U. S. 61, after you cross the bayou bridge south of Boyle.

Milam: “When we got to that gin, it was daylight, and I was worried for the first time. Somebody might see us and accuse us of steal-

ing the fan.”

Bryant and Big Milam stood aside while Bobo loaded the fan. Weight: 74 pounds. The youth still thought they were bluffing.

They drove back to Glendora, then north toward Swan Lake and crossed the “new bridge” over the Tallahatchie. At the east end of this bridge, they turned right, along a dirt road which parallels the river. After about two miles, they crossed the property of L. W. Boyce, passing near his house.

About 1.5 miles southeast of the Boyce home is a lonely spot where Big Milam has hunted squirrels. The river bank is steep. The truck stopped 30 yards from the water.

Big Milam ordered Bobo to pick up the fan. He staggered under its weight . . . carried it to the river bank. They stood silently . . . just hating one another.

Milam: “Take off your clothes.”

Slowly, Bobo sat down, pulled off his shoes, his socks. He stood up, unbuttoned his shirt, dropped his pants, his shorts.

He stood there naked.

It was Sunday morning, a little before 7.

Milam: “You still as good as I am?”

Bobo: “Yeah.”

Milam: “You’ve still ‘had’ white women?”

Bobo: “Yeah.”

That big .45 jumped in Big Milam’s hand. The youth turned to catch that big, expanding bullet at his right ear. He dropped.

They barb-wired the gin fan to his neck, rolled him into 20 feet of water.

For three hours that morning, there was a fire in Big Milam’s back yard: Bobo’s crepe-soled shoes were hard to burn.

Seventy-two hours later — eight miles downstream—boys were fishing. They saw feet sticking out of the water. Bobo.

The majority — by no means *all*, but the *majority*—of the white people in Mississippi 1) either approve Big Milam’s action or else 2) they don’t disapprove enough to risk giving their “enemies” the satisfaction of a conviction.

END

(HUIE)

NEW YORK -- WILLIAM BRADFORD HUIE SAID HE TALKED TO "ALL IMPORTANT SOURCES IN MISSISSIPPI" BEFORE WRITING AN ARTICLE FOR LOOK MAGAZINE WHICH ATTRIBUTES THE MURDER OF EMMETT TILL, A CHICAGO NEGRO, TO A MISSISSIPPI WHITE MAN WHO WAS ACQUITTED IN THE CASE.

HUIE, NOW IN NEW YORK, RELEASED THIS STATEMENT THROUGH LOOK MAGAZINE:

"IN RESEARCHING THE TILL STORY FOR LOOK MAGAZINE, I TALKED TO ALL THE IMPORTANT SOURCES IN MISSISSIPPI," HUIE SAID. "NATURALLY BECAUSE OF THE TENSIONS IN MISSISSIPPI AND THE DANGER INVOLVED TO THE PEOPLE I TALKED TO IF I REVEALED THEIR IDENTIFY, I CANNOT

AS A RESPONSIBLE NEWSMAN ENUMERATE THESE SOURCES

"FOR THE SAME REASONS, I CANNOT ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS AS TO WHETHER OR NOT I PERSONALLY TALKED WITH ANY PARTICULAR INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED IN THE TILL CASE. THE LOOK ARTICLE IS COMPLETELY ACCURATE. LOOK PUBLISHED IT ONLY AFTER BEING THOROUGHLY SATISFIED OF THAT FACT."

JOHN F. HARDING, VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL COUNSEL OF LOOK, SAID "NO ONE CONNECTED WITH THE TILL CASE"--INCLUDING J.W. MILAM AND ROY BRYANT WHO WERE ACQUITTED OF THE CRIME--"HAS MADE ANY ATTEMPT TO CONTACT THE MAGAZINE OR HUIE "SINCE THE ARTICLE'S PUBLICATION. HARDING REITERATED LOOK'S CONFIDENCE IN THE ACCURACY OF THE ARTICLE.

1/13--GD205P

(COLEMAN)

JACKSON, MISS.--GOV. ELECT J. P. COLEMAN DENIED SAYING THAT THE TWO WHITE MEN ACQUITTED OF KILLING EMMETT TILL "SHOULD HAVE BEEN CONVICTED AND ELECTROCUTED."

THE STATEMENT WAS ATTRIBUTED TO HIM BY LOOK MAGAZINE WHICH SAID IT CAME FROM A TAPE-RECORDED INTERVIEW WITH NEWS DIRECTOR DICK SMITH OF STATION KXOL IN FT.WORTH, TEX.

COLEMAN SAID HE KNEW NOTHING ABOUT A RECORDED INTERVIEW. HE SAID HE TALKED TO SMITH BY TELEPHONE FROM FT.WORTH MORE THAN A WEEK AGO AND AUTHORIZED HIM TO QUOTE CERTAIN STATEMENTS BUT SAID IF HIS VOICE WAS RECORDED HE DID NOT KNOW IT. HE FLATLY DENIED TELLING SMITH THAT THE MEN SHOULD HAVE BEEN CONVICTED.

COLEMAN, WHO HAS MADE SEVERAL TAPE RECORDINGS BY TELEPHONE, SAID THE RECORDING PROCESS IS ACCOMPANIED BY A DIAL TONE AND THAT FEDERAL REGULATIONS REQUIRE PERSONS TO BE NOTIFIED WHEN THEIR VOICES ARE BEING RECORDED.

THE GOVERNOR-ELECT, WHO WILL BE INAUGURATED TUESDAY, HAS REFUSED NUMEROUS REQUESTS BY NEWSMEN TO COMMENT ON THE ACTION OF A TALLAHATCHIE COUNTY JURY IN FREEING THE TWO WHITE DEFENDANTS IN THE TILL CASE.

HE TOLD UNITED PRESS HE HAD BEEN CIRCUIT JUDGE, DISTRICT ATTORNEY, SUPREME COURT JUSTICE AND STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL "AND I HAVE NEVER COMMENTED ON THE ACTION OF A JURY YET."

1/13--JE129P

(SEGREGATION)

NEW YORK -- THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE SAID IT IS "PREPARED TO MEET ANY MOVE" WHICH THE STATE OF VIRGINIA MAY MAKE TO CIRCUMVENT THE U.S. SUPREME COURT RULING WHICH BANNED SEGREGATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

ROY WILKINS, NAACP EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, SAID IN A LETTER TO DR. E.B. HENDERSON, PRESIDENT OF THE VIRGINIA BRANCH OF THE ORGANIZATION, THAT HE BELIEVES "VIRGINIA'S ACTIONS CAN BE CHALLENGED SUCCESSFULLY IN THE COURTS WHEN ACTUAL MOVES HAVE BEEN MADE AND ACTUAL PRACTICES SET UP."

A PROPOSAL FOR A REVISION OF THE VIRGINIA STATE CONSTITUTION TO PERMIT PAYMENT OF PUBLIC FUNDS FOR TUITION AT PRIVATE SEGREGATED SCHOOLS WAS APPROVED BY A VOTE OF 2 TO 1 BY REFERENDUM LAST MONDAY. WILKINS SAID THE PROPOSAL "WILL RESULT IN CONFUSION INsofar AS THE VIRGINIA PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM IS CONCERNED."

"WE HAVE BEFORE US ONLY DECLARATIONS OF INTENTIONS AND PLANS FOR MOVES WHICH MAY OR MAY NOT BE EXECUTED," WILKINS WROTE. "BUT WHEN A PROCEDURE HAS IN FACT BEEN PUT INTO PRACTICE, WE WILL MAKE A PROMPT COUNTER MOVE. AS FAR AS WE CAN ESTIMATE FROM THIS POINT, THEY HAVE NOTHING THAT WILL STAND UP IN COURT."

RABBI CHAMPIONS NEGROES OF SOUTH

1/16/56

Klein, in Presbyterian Pulpit, Proposes Relief for Those Suffering From Injustice

A proposal to set up a relief program to help Negroes in the South was made in a sermon yesterday morning by a rabbi at a Protestant church.

Rabbi Edward E. Klein of Stephen Wise Free Synagogue, 30 West Sixty-eighth Street, was the guest preacher at the Presbyterian Church of the Master, 360 West 122d Street, in Harlem.

Pointing to what he termed grave injustices and economic reprisals against Negroes in the South, he said that relief should not be given away as a charity but should be provided to "make those suffering people feel that they are not alone in their struggle against injustice."

Speaking on "Black and White Justice," the rabbi declared that the American Revolution was a recognition of the Biblical commandment: "Love thy neighbor as thyself."

The Declaration of Independence, he commented, stressed that all men were created equal. This, he said, was "the American translation of the vision on the hills of Judea."

But, he went on, "all men are not treated equal," some being treated by separate standards of "black and white justice."

Referring to the recent killing of the Negro boy, Emmett Till, in Mississippi, the rabbi said that there justice had been made a mockery for the state's 986,000 Negro citizens.

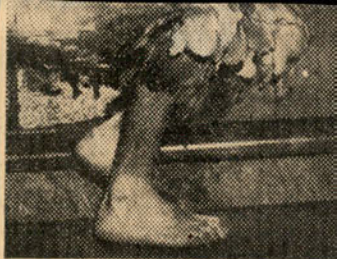
It is time to realize that "what happened to a small child in Mississippi had its repercussions in Washington, Moscow and New Delhi," he emphasized.

He commended the Supreme Court's decision of May, 1954, to end segregation in schools as "an act of faith," and he voiced the hope that it would provide people with a zeal to end injustice.

Rabbi Klein declared that attempts by some Southern states to flout the decision of the court represented "subversion of the greatest magnitude" because because they were "subversive" of the Constitution.

In this election year, the rabbi asked the voters to demand that their legislators compel the Justice Department to investigate "subversion" by the White Councils in the South.

"Desegregation will not be a reality," he said, "until the color of the skin becomes as unimportant as the color of the eyes or the color of the hair."



From left, John Reardon, Leo

clear and his musical approach refined. One noted with pleasure an emphasis on musical detail that normally is overlooked.

A case in point was the opening of the Mozart concerto, where a subtle diminuendo was taken on the last half of the first measure. In this work, by the way, there was quite a difference in approach between pianist and orchestra. Miss Dorfmann's conception was romantic, with much pedal, heavily stressed accents and somewhat less refinement than the orchestra brought to its playing.

The "Musique concertante" by Mr. Meig, a Swiss composer, received its first New York hearing. It is an eclectic score, with French derivations and a type of late impressionism of the "Verklaerte Nacht" style. Mr. Mieg can spin a pretty melody, however, and even gave a solo to the double bass player.

H. C. S.

Tenor at Town Hall

IT IS not every vocalist who can do what William Horne, the tenor, did at Town Hall yesterday afternoon, namely, sustain the lively interest of an audience throughout unbroken performances of Schumann's two great song-cycles, "Dichterliebe" and "Liederkreis."

Mr. Horne, one of the few vocalists to have won the Naumburg Award, is, within certain limitations, an extremely gifted artist. When he sings lyrically, his voice is of quite remarkable suavity and expressiveness. But like everyone else, he loves to bellow, and, when he does so, his voice, particularly in the upper range, becomes disagreeably hard and strident.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Horne gave the impression that he had given up the quest of massive tone in favor of singing. He was, by the way, in better voice than at any recent appearance hereabouts.

The Schumann cycles were vocally and artistically at a high level throughout, and several of the songs were done in masterly fashion. "Im wunderschönen Monat Mai" was a stunning performance and, at the end of "Ich grolle nicht,"

TILL

WASHINGTON (AP)-REP. DIGGS (D-MICH) HAS INSERTED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD A LOOK MAGAZINE ARTICLE WHICH SAYS EMMETT TILL WAS SLAIN BY ONE OF TWO WHITE MEN TRIED AND ACQUITTED OF THE CRIME IN MISSISSIPPI.

THE ARTICLE SAYS THE SECOND MAN TRIED WAS AT THE SCENE WHEN THE CHICAGO NEGRO YOUTH WAS SHOT AND THROWN INTO A RIVER LAST AUGUST.

THE CASE HAS ATTRACTED WIDE ATTENTION.

DIGGS, A NEGRO, CITED THE ARTICLE AS EMPHASIZING WHAT HE CALLED THE NEED FOR CONGRESSIONAL ACTION TO PERMIT NEGROES TO QUALIFY FOR JURY SERVICE IN ALL STATES AND "EXERCISE INFLUENCE IN THE ELECTION OF FAIR-MINDED PUBLIC OFFICIALS."

THE MAGAZINE ARTICLE, TITLED "THE SHOCKING STORY OF APPROVED KILLING IN MISSISSIPPI," WAS WRITTEN BY WILLIAM BRADFORD HUIE.

IN HIS OWN INTRODUCTORY REMARKS PRINTED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD FOR YESTERDAY'S SESSION, DIGGS SAID:

"THERE IS NO DOUBT IN MY MIND THAT THE INFORMATION CAME FROM THE KILLERS THEMSELVES, J. W. MILAM AND ROY BRYANT."

MILAM AND BRYANT HAVE DENIED TALKING WITH HUIE AND HAVE REITERATED THEIR INNOCENCE. THEY WERE ACQUITTED BY A MISSISSIPPI JURY.

WE1225PES 1/13

WASHINGTON--ADD TILL (103)

HUIE WROTE THAT MILAM SHOT TILL AND HE AND BRYANT WIRED A HEAVY WEIGHT TO THE YOUTH'S NECK AND ROLLED HIS BODY INTO THE RIVER.

TILL WAS SAID TO HAVE "WOLF WHISTLED" AT MRS. BRYANT A FEW DAYS EARLIER.

THE ARTICLE PURPORTS TO QUOTE MILAM.

IN JACKSON, MISS., MILAM SAID: "I DON'T KNOW A DAMN THING ABOUT IT, AND YOU CAN QUOTE ME ON THAT. . . ."

"I NEVER SAW ANYONE NAMED WILLIAM BRADFORD HUIE THAT I KNOW OF. THERE WERE 75 REPORTERS AT THE TRIAL AND I DIDN'T KNOW ALL THEIR NAMES BUT I'VE NEVER MADE STATEMENTS LIKE THAT TO ANYONE. . . ."

"THERE'S NOTHING I CAN DO ABOUT SOMEONE'S IMAGINATION, BUT I DIDN'T HAVE NOTHING (CORRECT) TO DO WITH KILLING ANYONE. . . ."

BRYANT SAID OF THE ARTICLE "IT'S FALSE," BOTH AS TO ANY STATEMENT THEY ADMITTED KILLING TILL AND AS TO ANY STATEMENT THAT EITHER TALKED TO THE AUTHOR.

WE1236PES 1/13

Eastland at Mississippi Rally Spurs Racist Drive

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 5.— Sen. James O. Eastland was back at his old stand here over the week-end egging on the White Citizens Councils and all southern states to fight the U. S. Supreme Court's anti-segregation ruling through a South-wide, tax-supported commission.

Speaking before a meeting of the White Citizens Council, Eastland called the anti-segregation ruling a "monstrous crime," and charged that in Washington school integration had brought on "a definite lowering of standards." Eastland's attacks on the Supreme Court and Negroes, made in the tradition of the most despised 19th Century racist rabble rousers, was applauded 63 times. Eastland accused those who oppose segregation of making a "vast attack" against the South, making it necessary for southern states to use tax monies to finance a defense of segregation.

Eastland's proposed commission would "acquire and publicize the facts as to how interracial schools lower the educational standards of children and its psychological effect upon pupils of both races." In integrated schools, he averred, "the white children are being pulled down to the intelligence level of the Negroes."

He proposed a campaign to "prove" that Negroes are inferior intellectually to whites.

Desegregation, Eastland de-



EASTLAND

clared, is a "radical, pro-Communist plot."

The 2,000 WCC members then adopted a six-point legislative program which included: a law to penalize Federal agents for "interfering with state law"; make it impossible for lawyers who handle desegregation cases to practice law in Mississippi; abolish compulsory school attendance so as to clear

the way for placing schools in private hands; legalize common-law marriages; make "abusive telephone calls" a crime against the state; establish a state agency whose main function would be to maintain segregation.

Sen. John Stennis (D-Miss) wired his regrets at not being able to attend this gathering of well-dressed white supremacists.

Meantime, both the state police and the FBI have definitely called off their probe of the shooting last week of Gus Courts, a Belzoni Negro storekeeper. FBI headquarters in Memphis announced the work of FBI agents constituted an "inquiry" and not an investigation. They were trying to find out only whether any federal laws had been broken.

Courts, who was shot by unknown white men because he insisted upon voting, was scheduled to be discharged from a Mound Bayou hospital where he was carried a week ago.

It was also learned that FBI agents, investigating the murder last May of Rev. George W. Lee in Belzoni, had not questioned Mrs. Rosebud Lee, the slain man's wife, before winding up their inquiry and making a report to Washington.

Soviet Plumbers Accept Coast

RICHMOND, Cal., Dec. 5.—Four Russian plumbers are ready and willing to accept the invitation of AFL Plumbers and Pipefitters Local 159 to inspect plumbing installations in the Bay Area.

K. Emelyanova, in behalf of the Municipal Workers Union of Moscow, wired William Dimler, Local 159 business agent, acceptance of the Richmond union's offer to host four plumbers on an inspection tour.

Dimler, however, did not follow through with the arrange-

BUT STATE DEPARTMENT SAY

ments. He referred the whole matter to the union's international headquarters in Washington, D.C.

Emelyanova in his wire said, "we believe that such an exchange of delegations will facilitate mutual understanding between the peoples of our countries."

Earlier, Dimler's invitation which was sent to Premier Nikolai Bulganin, suggested the four plumbers work for a period under the union's

jurisdiction in order to obtain firsthand knowledge of the plumbing industry here.

He also suggested the Russians attend union meetings so they could "see how democratic trade unions worked."

Dimler said the invitation was sent direct to Moscow to show that "no one has to get permission to send a wire or invite visitors here."

From Washington, however,

Wisconsin Governor Vetoes Gerrymander

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 5. — The gerrymander bill, which had been rammed through the Wisconsin legislature in the final hours of the 1955 session, was finally vetoed in a surprise move last week by Gov. Walter J. Kohler, Jr.

Another bill sponsored by the Wisconsin Board of Realtors and pushed through by the same GOP majority, which permits city authorities to dispose of public housing to private interests, was signed by Gov. Kohler.

The veto of the gerrymander bill came after six weeks of delay. Most of the delay was caused by the fact that Assemblyman Mark Catlin, Jr., who as speaker of the assembly had to sign the final copy

was passed without a hearing in the face of so much outraged public opinion were justified unless there had been some assurance of the governor's cooperation.

In his veto message, Gov. Kohler carefully avoided rubbing too much salt into the wounds suffered by the state GOP in the fight around this bill. He made no mention of the denunciation by a wide variety of groups of the ethics involved in the bill, that it was considered an attempt to "steal" the elections, etc. There was not a word about the peculiar speed by which the votes were switched, or any thought as to the reasons for this.

Tax Cheating Of Workers by Bosses Bared

BOSTON, Dec. 5 (FP).—Thousands of workers in Massachusetts are being cheated of millions of dollars in tax money and, unknown to them, deprived of social security protection.

The startling charge was put forward in U.S. Court here by Assistant U.S. District Attorney Francis J. DiMento in the prosecution of William P. Angell, former New Bedford fishing boat owner who was accused of pocketing \$3,392 which should have been paid as

Till file

~~Boston Post, November 20, 1955.~~

~~Heard Around the World~~

When a 14-year-old Negro, Emmett Louis Till, whistled at a crossroads in Mississippi it was the loudest whistle in all history. It was heard around the world.

2 The sovereign State of Mississippi may whitewash the case of Emmett Louis Till. The benighted citizens who participated in the cruel farce of a trial of the men who took Emmett Till from his home, killed him and threw his body into a river may believe that the sound of that whistle is stilled forever.

But they are mistaken. In their bleak minds they have a conviction that Emmett Till wolf-whistled at a white woman—an affront to their sodden and porcine dignity. But Emmett Till was whistling up the attention of the world to examine and find disgust in the parody of justice to which the people of Mississippi have submitted themselves.

For as long as the wanton murder of Emmett Till goes unpunished, for as long as white men will deny simple justice to people of another color, the sound of Emmett Till's whistle at the crossroads will echo across the world that people may know Mississippi's degradation.

item usinfo washington end

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THE STATE of Virginia has taken the first step in its "moderate" program aimed at perpetuating segregation. A bill has been passed authorizing referendum on a constitutional convention which could revise the state constitution permitting public funds to be used for educating children in private schools. Once this step is made, the plan of the pro-segregation forces in Virginia is for legislation to establishing "tuition grants," coupled with local option on the desegregation decrees. In those areas which exercise their option to desegregate, parents opposed to integration could apply and get tax money for sending their children to segregated private schools. In the case where the option is exercised to completely abolish the public school system such "tuition grant would go to the entire school population.

The entire scheme is of doubtful legality, since the Supreme Court decrees apply to states and action by the states, and courts have ruled in the case of public parks that states may not lease parks to private interests without providing that the parks will be kept open to all by the new owners. Moreover, it is a fact that cities and other local governmental corporations are creatures of the state. So, ultimately no matter what the localities may do, under powers granted them by the state, can be considered state action. That is the way it appears to me as a legal layman.

But there is some significance, over and above the merely legal, to the Virginia action. It has been its purpose, according to its sponsors, to offer to other southern states a "middle way" of "moderation" against the democracy of desegregation. Virginia, which now besmudges the name of Thomas Jefferson, its most illustrious son, is electing to be the bearer of the racist torch for be-

On the Way

by Abner W. Berry



Virginia's Path To 'Moderation'

nighted Mississippi, whose heroes include Jefferson Davis and Nathan Forest, founder of the Ku Klux Klan. Let us be "moderate," the Virginia rulers are calling to its embattled racist colleagues. Let us find the "middle course."

WHAT Mississippi is doing with the assassin's bullet, the kidnaper's rope and gin mill wheels around the neck of a Negro child thrown in a sluggish river, Virginia wants to accomplish like a gentleman. They want no less than Mississippi to "keep the Negro in his place," but they differ with the Magnolia state on tactics. J. Lindsay Almond, the Virginia attorney general, would take no back seat to Mississippi's J. P. Coleman in upholding the superiority of the Caucasian race. And Gov. Thomas Stanley can master the racist insult with the best that Mississippi can produce. But being older and more experienced in the ways of upholding white supremacy, the Virginians are showing a faith in their governmental powers not possessed by their brothers in Mississippi.

But the gentlemanly atmosphere in Virginia is only a surface manifestation. State Senator Garland Gray, the man who drafted the Virginia legislative package, indicated this when he made public his committee's report. Gray intimated that it was

up to the Negroes to accept "voluntary segregation" or be faced with dire consequences.

"To what extent the scope of public school system is to be reduced, in this effort to prevent integration, will depend to a considerable degree upon the attitude of Negroes," Gray wrote. . . . "And 'future judicial pronouncements and the attitude of Negroes themselves' will largely determine whether in many parts of Virginia 'the clock will be turned back a century.' The warning in this statement is clear."

But while Gray and the Democratic machine in Virginia, controlled in a great measure by those whose constituency consists of a majority of non-voting Negroes, thus defy federal law and the national reason, no comparable legal or moral voice arises out of Washington, D. C., to answer. We saw the terror in Mississippi snowball into an international disgrace. Virginia's "moderate" course seems to be heading in the exact same direction.

Are there no defenders of the Supreme Court and the law of the land in Herbert Brownell's Department of Justice? And how much longer will Adlai Stevenson and others prate of "moderation" while immoderate subversive plots are hatched and even codified into law?

Movies, TV and ...

by david platt

Actor Melvyn Douglas and CIO Pageant; Also Lowenfels' Tribute to Jim Dolsen

SCREEN and stage actor Melvyn Douglas narrated the labor pageant which was a memorable highlight of the final session of the CIO at Manhattan Center before the merger.

The pageant which traced the history of the CIO in drama and music opened with Douglas reading excerpts from Clarence



MELVYN DOUGLAS

Darrow's famous eleven-hour speech in defense of Big Bill Haywood before an Idaho court a half century ago.

It is significant that Douglas read that part of Darrow's speech to the jury in which the celebrated lawyer stressed that he had disagreements with Haywood on many things but was defending him because the outcome of his case was vital to labor's cause.

WHAT WAS that case?

Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone were officers of the Western Federation of Miners which had been leading a series of militant strikes in Idaho's copper mining areas and the mine owners were out to get them.

The three union officials were kidnaped, arrested and framed on a murder charge.

The case, besides bringing the art of kidnapping into the technique of labor frameup, developed the use of the informer witness to the highest degree known at that time.

The only evidence against the three unionists was that manufactured by stoolpigeon Harry Orchard.

The trial took place in Boise before Judge Woods in May, 1907 with William E. Borah as chief prosecutor and Darrow as chief defense counsel.

Haywood, Pettibone and Moyer were acquitted. Haywood indicated why in his autobiography (Bill Haywood's Book, International Publishers.)

Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Drama

TV

News, sports (2) 6 p.m.
Weather (2) 7:10
Phil Silvers—comedy (2) 8
Variety Show—Ethel Merman, Tennessee Ernie Ford (4) 8
Life and Legend of Wyatt Earp (7) 8:30
Harlem Spotlight (13) 8:30
Danny Thomas (7) 9
Basketball: Knicks-Rochester (11) 9
Basketball: St. Francis-Adelphi (13) 9
Red Skelton (2) 9:30
Playwrights '56—Ethel Waters-Lillian Gish in Faulkner's Sound and Fury (4) 9:30
\$64,000 Question (2) 10
News (2) 11
Steve Allen (4) 11:20
Movie: The Fighter (Jack London story) (9) 11:30 Richard Conte



JACK LONDON good film based on his famous short story 'The Mexican' on TV tonight, Channel 9, 11:30.

RADIO

Sports WOR 6:45
John Vandercook WABC 7
Symphonette WRCA 7

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ROUTING SLIP

TO:	NAME OR TITLE	ORGAN. SYMBOL	ROOM NO.	BLDG.	INITIALS	DATE
1.	<i>Mr. Stephens</i>	<i>107D</i>	<i>823</i>			
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						

APPROVAL	NECESSARY ACTION
AS REQUESTED	NOTE AND FORWARD
COMMENT	NOTE AND RETURN
FILE	PER CONVERSATION
FOR CORRECTION	PREPARE REPLY
FOR YOUR INFORMATION	RETURN TO SENDER
INITIAL FOR CLEARANCE	SEE ME
INVESTIGATE	SIGNATURE
JUSTIFY	

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MESSAGE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
STAFF COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE

STATE CONFIDENTIAL
ROUTINE

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FROM: USARMA MELBOURNE AUSTRALIA FROM SANA

TO: DEPTAR WASH DC

INFO: CINCPAC PEARL HARBOR TH, CINCFE TOKYO JAPAN

NR: C-70-55 JOINT WEEKA 36 090250Z SEP 55

STATE CONFIDENTIAL

Part 1 Political

1. When departing for General Assembly and ANZUS meetings Casey announces Australia will support wider UN membership but oppose admittance Red China to United Nations. Expresses hope international cooperation will allow virtual deadlock in United Nations to be broken. Announcement regarding Red China admission gets mixed reception from editorialists.

Psychological:

2. Lynching of negro youth in Mississippi and burial in Chicago makes headlines in all papers but recently returned Nieman Fellow writes in Melbourne Herald that negroes never better off in United States.

Army:

3. Australian Army very well satisfied with results DEACDT logistics subcommittee conference in surveying existing facilities (see WEEKA nr 34). Hopes to get into logistics requirements planning subsequent to military advisers meeting in February.

Navy:

4. Changes disposition RAN ships 2 to 8 Sept. AM Wagga Sydney. DDE Arunta Japan.

5. HMS Newcastle enroute Fremantle to Melbourne. Fr PF Francis Garnier, enroute Noumea, and Dutch PF Piet Hein at Manus 9 to 11 Sept.

DA IN 165944

(9 Sep 55)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

133

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MESSAGE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
STAFF COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE

NR: C-70-55

PAGE 2

Air:

6. As part of expanding aerodrome defense training, RAAF national service trainee anti-aircraft flights will be trained as ground gunners on quick firing Bofors guns.

ACTION: G2

INFO: G3, OSA, OSD, JIC, PSYWAR, AF, NAVY, STATE

DA IN 165944

(9 Sep 55)

bw/6

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DRAFT

Info guide: ~~_____~~ An act of anti-Negro Violence

(Begins FYI: ~~An act of anti-Negro violence~~, The following report¹³ based on ~~news reports~~ ^{and is to be used only if needed} generally distributed. In late August¹³ a 14 year old Negro school boy from Chicago named Emmitt Louis Till went to Mississippi to spend a two-weeks vacation with his uncle and aunt, Moses and Elizabeth Wright, tenant farmers living in ^{the} a small community ^{of} Money in ^{LeFlore} ~~LaFlore~~ County.

On August 27, young Till, accompanied by three other boys and an 18 year old girl, went into a local store owned by Roy Bryant, a white man. Till was disrespectful and allegedly "wolf-whistled" at the proprietor's attractive wife. The next night, while Till and the Wright household were asleep, the Wrights subsequently reported, Bryant, his wife, his half-brother, J. W. Milam^m, and an unidentified white man came armed to their house. They forcibly seized young Till and carried him away in an automobile. Three days later, young Till's weighted-down body was taken from the near-by Tallahatchie River. There was a bullet hole over the right ear and the left side of ~~his~~ the skull was crushed.

The body was returned to Chicago where it was viewed by thousands and on September 6, it was interred in a Chicago suburb.

A spokesman for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has declared that this case seemed to "qualify as a lynching." (The last previously established lynching in the U. S. occurred in 1951 at Winter Garden, Fla. where Melvin Womack was killed by four men. Moscow radio and the Communist press, however, have described the Till murder and two previous crimes in Mississippi as "lynchings." The NAACP has also denoted^{needed} these crimes as part of a "^{reign} ~~rain~~ of terror" designed to intimidate Negroes at the poles.)

The governors of Mississippi and Illinois have called for a complete ~~_____~~

Tennessee

investigation into the slaying. The mayor of Chicago has urged that the Federal Government utilize all its facilities "so that the needs of justice may be served."

An 18-man, all white Tallahatchie County grand jury ^{has} indicted Roy Bryant, 24, and his half-brother, J. W. Milan^{3rd}, 36, on charges of kidnapping and murder. Mrs. Bryant and the other unidentified man reportedly ^{have} disappeared and have not been indicted.

TREATMENT:

1. Point out that this appears to be a case of kidnapping and murder for purposes of revenge rather than a (mob) lynching.
2. Give minimum reporting to this crime which is being prosecuted in the courts of the community.
3. Without building up attention to this case, use factual statements to show that generally, irrespective of race, the majority of Americans condemn and deplore such actions of violence and lawlessness.

~~Do not use this story~~
~~on subject~~

Not used. Drafted by F. Hammond IOP
X

*Till
Case*

IPS/EW - Mr. Caldwell

September 21, 1955

IOP/X - Francis M. Hammond

Emmett Louis Till

According to my information Emmett Louis Till was fourteen years old. This appears to be a case of kidnapping and murder for purposes of revenge rather than a mob lynching. It would be wise to state that a spokesman for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has declared that this case seemed to "qualify as a lynching". The last previously established lynching in the U. S. occurred in 1951 at Winter Garden, Florida where Melvin Womack was killed by four men. Moscow Radio and the communist press, however, have described the Till murder and two previous crimes in Mississippi as lynchings. The trial might reveal new evidence and witnesses not previously brought forward. New York Times story of September 20 by John Popham seems most reliable to date.

IOP/X:FHammond:vcc

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

-2- 1135, November 15, 9 p.m., from Moscow.

Papers report U Nu left Warsaw by plane for Burma, stopping overnight at Stalingrad where he was met by local officials. LITERARY GAZETTE has article by Kingsley Martin, Editor British NEW STATESMAN and NATION, re controls strategic exports to Soviet Union and calling for broader East-West trade. "English people should exercise pressure on Stassen and Ministry of Trade to achieve review present list goods subject embargo."

SOMOLSKAYA PRADA has article reviewing Emmet Till "lynching" and acquittal defendants. Article attacks "racialists" and notes wide protests among Americans and abroad. (First important treatment ill case in Soviet press.)

No mention as yet Lodge's statement on UN membership package proposal.

WALMSLEY

MAM:RPL/11

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

kill file
INCOMING TELEGRAM

SA, PP, 3
10/11/55
Blitz
Department of State

15

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Action
EUR

Control: 8156
Rec'd: November 15, 1955
5:35 p.m.

Info
RMR

FROM: Moscow

TO: Secretary of State

SS
G
SP
C
FE
E
P

NO: 1135, November 15, 9 p.m.

UOP
OLI

Foreign News Moscow Press November 15.

Separate telegram on Geneva.

OCB
USIA
CIA
NAVY
NIC

Papers report Gerhardsen gave lunch November 14 attended Bulganin, Mikoyan, Saburov and Khrushchev. Also visited Stalin Auto Works and University.

Tass Paris, attributing story to Agence France Presse, says Iranian Military Court of Appeals confirmed death sentence on former Secretary Central Committee Iranian People's Party Yazdi.

Tass Tehran reports arrival General Cook, "Chief of Mission of American Military Attaches in Africa and Middle East," and British Naval Attache in Middle East Linkler. British Vice Admiral Norris also expected.

Tass London reports British Communist Party decided to open new campaign for peace and improvement living conditions workers.

Tass Delhi notes celebrations on Nehru's birthday and reports that in speech at Alugarkh he demanded China be given its "legitimate place in UN."

Tass Paris reports first national meeting new political group "New Leftist Union" which reportedly favors Popular Front, economic independence from United States, and European collective security system.

Tass Budapest reports arrival Supreme Soviet Delegation headed by Pegov.

Tass Berlin summarizes article by ex-Colonel Von Bonin in RHEINISCH-WESTFAELISCHE NACHRICHTEN November 12 accusing Western Powers of trying to perpetuate split of Germany. Tass Berlin also reports West German Government plans enlist 6,000 volunteers for army cadre at once and to start calling up 150,000 recruits before year's end.

Papers report

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

United States Information Agency

509

4:30 pm

Action

UNCLASSIFIED

Control: 4599
Rec'd: September 9, 1955
11:33 a.m.

IPS
Info

FROM: London

I/S

TO: United States Information Agency

IBS

IBS/NB

NO: TOUSI 89, September 9.

IRI

IOP/C

IOP/NS

IOP/E

IAE

SENT MADRAS TOPAO 1, REPEATED INFORMATION WASHINGTON TOUSI 89.

Rothwell story carried late edition London NEWS CHRONICLE September 2 and picked up by EXPRESS BUREAU which buys CHRONICLE report. Phrase "third negro lynching in four months" appears in lead but not substantiated in story beyond flat assertion that National Association for Advancement of Colored People said death was a lynching. Airmailing clipping. Plan discuss story with editor NEWS CHRONICLE.

CONNORS

CIA

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Soviet Orbit Propaganda

II/103

September 3-7, 1955

U. S. INFORMATION AGENCY
OFFICE OF
RESEARCH & INTELLIGENCE

COLD WAR BEING REVITALIZED; ORBIT CALLS FOR ARMED FORCES REDUCTION

Geneva was being violated and the "Cold War" revitalized by certain quarters in the West as personified by Vice President Nixon's recent speech, and the time had come for the West to follow the Soviet Bloc lead in reducing armed forces.

A Moscow TASS broadcast of a Pravda article in English to Europe on September 4 assailed the "peculiar tactics of attack against the spirit of Geneva" worked out by "reactionary circles" and Cold War supporters in the US which consist of "frequent inclusion in speeches of official personages" of reminders of basic differences between the Soviet Union and the US. "How else can one interpret Vice President Nixon's speech 'to the Veterans of Foreign Wars' Convention wherein he needed his 'intolerant attacks' and 'fables' about the East Bloc apparently in order to justify his bringing up an 'absolutely unrealistic five-point program'." New York Times correspondent James Reston was then quoted to the effect that Secretary of State Dulles "played an important part" in the decision to start emphasizing "substantive differences between Moscow and Washington." This is part of the State Department's "complicated diplomacy" to keep peace from "breaking out all over," the broadcast said in quoting the Wall Street Journal. . . Vice President Nixon was also castigated for his statements by the Peiping Radio on September 3. . . The theme that the time had come for the West to follow the Soviet Bloc lead in reducing armed forces and make "the good will movement become a two-way movement" was emphasized in two Polish domestic broadcasts of September 3-4, and in the September 4 Moscow domestic program above.

MOSCOW COMMENTS EXTENSIVELY ON JAPANESE SITUATION

Japanese affairs came in for considerable attention through extensive reports on the arrival in Moscow of

the Japanese parliamentary delegation and in press articles on the results of US-Japanese talks. A September 3 Pravda article broadcast by Moscow radio stressed Japanese opposition to being dragged into an arms race, saying however, that the result of Shigemitsu's talks will be the saddling of Japan with a new arms burden. Another Moscow radio broadcast on September 6 of a Pravda commentary said that the outcome of the talks had created such a political storm in Japan that the Japanese Government is attempting to "gloss over the entire affair." Pravda stated that the greatest press reaction came over the Washington communique's references to Japanese aid in preserving Pacific security; Japanese papers understood this to mean that Shigemitsu accepted US demands contrary to the Japanese constitution.

"LYNCHING" IN MISSISSIPPI SUBJECT FOR RADIO MOSCOW

Moscow radio in English to the United Kingdom on September 3 carried a short story on the "lynching" of

the negro boy in Mississippi, citing American indignation at the act and the savage beating to which he was subjected. The radio quoted an alleged statement by Bishop Lewis Ford presiding at the funeral service to the effect that "secretary of State Dulles and Vice President Nixon who appeal to the world in trying to win gains for democracy would do very well to come to the southern states and see that until the Negroes attain full freedom in America, the US does not lead the rest of the world."

NOTES ON THE COMMUNIST "CULTURAL OFFENSIVE"

CULTURAL DELEGATIONS

Swedish Cultural Group in China - A Peiping broadcast mentioned that a five-member Swedish cultural delegation arrived in Peiping on August 31 for a visit. The Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries is sponsoring the visit.

Polish Art Exhibition to India - The Polish Ministry of Art and Culture is preparing an exhibition of Polish contemporary art which will be sent to India. About 350 works, including posters and rugs, will be exhibited. It is also planned to include films on art and to send a delegation of artists to India, according to a Polish Press Agency report of August 31.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS

Helsinki Interparliamentary Union Congress - TASS reported on August 31 that one of the Soviet delegates to the Congress, in his discussion of "broad development of cultural ties between states" said that 2,300 delegations had toured the Soviet Union in the last two years and that 395 delegations from 61 countries had come to the USSR agricultural exhibition in the last two months.

Japanese Diet Members En Route to Russia - A delegation of 41 Japanese Diet members, recently visiting in Peiping, left for a three-week tour of Russia on August 31, according to a Kyodo report.

OTHER

Argentine Delegation - A Buenos Aires broadcast of September 2 announced that an Argentine delegation has arrived in Prague to attend a big technical exhibition to be held shortly.

5th Youth Festival Delegates - A Tbilisi broadcast of August 31 announced that student delegations from the U. S., Latin America, and Australia spend a few days in Georgia, en route home from the Youth Festival.

Canadian and Iranian Students in Bulgaria - A Sophia Home broadcast of August 23 announced the arrival of Canadian and Iranian students in Bulgaria to spend their summer holidays at the student camp near Peshtera.

N.B. / 10 P/X Hammond

Soviet Orbit Propaganda

II/107

September 14-16, 1955

U. S. INFORMATION AGENCY
OFFICE OF
RESEARCH & INTELLIGENCE

ORBIT MEDIA DEEMPHASIZING ROLE OF ADENAUER AND WEST GERMANY

satellite media. Every effort is made to perpetuate the contention that the Soviet Union was, and is, "a champion of the establishment of German unity." Great emphasis is also placed on East Germany, which "exists, and will exist, despite the fact that capitalist countries do not want to recognize it yet."

A Pravda editorial, welcoming the East German delegation to Moscow, reemphasizes that the solution to the German question "must be sought along the road of easing international tension in Europe," which means that existing military groupings must be abandoned and an "effective" system of collective security must be established.

The Soviet Party paper underlined its support of the East German government. Countering an Adenauer contention that he speaks for all of Germany, Pravda stated categorically that the GDR government, "fulfilling the will of the majority of the German people, is consistently advocating further relaxation of international tension."

A Moscow broadcast in English finds it very encouraging "that common sense won the day, and not those quarters abroad who are still staking their cards on power politics." The "Geneva spirit" received "first confirmation" at the recent talks. "Some quarters in the West are far from pleased" about the talks, which were "a severe blow for them." But it should be remembered, says Radio Moscow, that between them, the Soviet Union and Germany have nearly half the population of Europe. "If they live in peace and friendship, it will balk the evil designs of the peace foes."

MOSCOW SAYS "REPATRIATION" A FIRST STEP

civilians is called "possibly the first step toward improving, and perhaps in the future normalizing," relations between the US and China. Even though there are "influential circles in the US opposed to any improvement in American-Chinese relations," there is also a "growing tendency" here to normalize these relations.

"RACIAL ATROCITIES" NOW BESET US, REPORTS MOSCOW

Mississippi "is not an isolated case." According to American papers, the US has been beset by a "whole number of racial atrocities" in Virginia, Georgia and South Carolina. The huge crowd at the funeral of the Mississippi victim, "unusual, for the US, testifies that the racial atrocities of the reaction are meeting with growing condemnation on the part of American public opinion."

ASIAN SITUATION COMPLICATED BY DULLES' VIETNAM ELECTION STATEMENT

support for Ngo Dinh Diem's assertion that free elections cannot be carried out in Vietnam at present. Such utterances do not contribute to peace in Indochina. On the contrary, "they encourage defiance of the Geneva Agreements, and that of course complicates the situation in Asia."

Extensive coverage to the recently concluded Soviet-West German talks is being given by Soviet and

In another Moscow English broadcast to South Asia and US-Red China agreement on the repatriation of

A Moscow domestic broadcast pointed out that the "atrocious crime" committed against a young Negro in

South Asia was told in an English broadcast from Moscow that Secretary Dulles has expressed

NOTES OF THE COMMUNIST "CULTURAL OFFENSIVE"

CULTURAL DELEGATION

Danish Cultural Group in Peiping - Peiping's NCNA press agency reported that a ten-member Danish cultural delegation arrived in China on September 8. Hans Hansen is the head of the delegation which was invited by the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS

Iranian Deputies to Visit USSR - An announcement on the Teheran radio on September 11 announced the selection, by ballot of eight deputies of the Majlis to visit the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet.

Austrian Parliamentarians to Visit USSR - Vienna's Die Presse reported on September 14 that members of the Austrian parliament have been nominated to go to Moscow at the end of November. There will be seven People's Party members. The Socialist Party also will send seven members. Two representatives from the League of Independent Party (right-wing extreme party) were nominated and the Communist Party will probably send one member. The Administrative Director of the Austrian Parliament and two interpreters will accompany the delegates.

OTHER DELEGATIONS

International Conference of Slavonic Scientists - The Belgrade radio announced that delegations of Soviet and Hungarian Slavonic scientists arrived in Belgrade on September 13 to attend the international conference.

Japanese Businessmen to Visit USSR - Kyodo News Agency announced on September 13 that the Government had decided to send an 11-man delegation of businessmen to Russia. The group, which has been invited by the All-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, will be headed by Shotaru Inakatsu of the National Federation of Lumber Business Associations.

Press Delegation in Moscow - A Cairo broadcast of September 13 announced that the Egyptian press delegation to Moscow has visited the university, an auto factory, the Kremlin, and worshipped at the Moscow Mosque.

USSR HOME SERVICE
Sept. 14, 1955

And vice versa, the spirit of Geneva is called upon to contribute to the strengthening of the cause of peace on the basis of disarmament, growing international trust, a secure guarantee of security, and an all-sided peace collaboration between states. The question is this: either the spirit of Geneva, or the policy of arguing from strength. There is no other alternative.

The people have made their choice a long time ago. They are for the spirit of Geneva, the solution of basic international problems, disarmament, the unconditional prohibition of nuclear weapons, and effective international supervision.

NEW 'RACIAL ATROCITIES' OCCUR IN U.S.

Moscow, Soviet Home Service, Sept. 13, 1955, 1900 GMT--L

(Text)

Our observer Valentin Zorin writes:

The attention of the American public was recently drawn to the atrocious crime committed against an innocent 14-year-old Negro boy, Emmett Till, by racialists in the State of Mississippi. According to press reports, on Aug. 29 several racialists whom the boy had displeased in some way seized him and, after a cruel beating, shot him. Then they threw his body into a river.

Speaking of the reasons for the murder of the Negro boy in Greenwood, the Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Roy Wilkins, said: It is clear from this lynching case that in the State of Mississippi it has been decided to preserve the system of the superiority of whites by the beating up of Negro children.

Many papers draw attention to the fact that the local authorities are doing everything in order to save the criminals. For several days they spread absurd rumors that the boy was killed by none other than a progressive Negro organization. The clumsiness of this assertion was so evident that its authors had to abandon it and promise to bring the real murders to court.

It should be noted that the murder of Till is not an isolated case. Recently American papers reported a whole number of racial atrocities, and particularly cases of the lynching of Negroes in the State of Mississippi. In that state local elections were held recently. In the course of these elections, judging from the reports in the American press, the reactionaries did everything to prevent Negroes from taking part in the voting.

USSR HOME SERVICE
Sept. 14, 1955

Referring to this problem, U.S. Attorney General Brownell stated recently: Reports point to the fact that in some areas Negroes were refused the ballot papers if they--as is asserted--were unable to give the correct answer to some irrelevant and perhaps even illegal questions. In other areas, said Brownell, there are indications that the ballots of Negroes were evidently not counted or that Negroes were by threats kept away from the polling stations.

However, matters went further than threats. In the town of (Benson) a Negro priest, George Lee, was killed. In the town of (Brookhaven) a Negro farmer, (Lamar Wate), was lynched. As reported by the correspondents of the American news agencies, they both were killed by racialists because during the election campaign in the State of Mississippi they persuaded Negroes to register and take part in the voting.

The racial atrocities in Mississippi assumed such proportions that on Sept. 6 the NAACP, an American organization which defends the rights of Negroes, was compelled to approach the Attorney General of the United States with a demand for the speediest possible adoption of effective measures aimed at terminating the jungle savagery in the State of Mississippi. The appeal says that in that State an atmosphere of violence with regard to Negroes has been created. It has led to three murders, hundreds of cases of threats and violence, and a sharp reduction in the number of Negro electors. Local authorities, say the authors, show ~~neither a readiness~~ nor a desire to arrest and punish the murderers and their influential protectors.

News of racial atrocities is being received also from other states. A U.P. correspondent recently reported from Richmond, Virginia, that Ku Klux Klan members burned a cross near the house of a Negro leader, lawyer Oliver (Hill), as a threat. A similar case has recently been reported by a U.P. correspondent from Atlanta. In the town of (Manning), South Carolina, Ku Klux Klan members held a large gathering at which they threatened and insulted not only Negroes, but also whites who opposed the acts of persecution perpetrated by the Ku Klux Klan.

The San Francisco CHRONICLE recently reported an act of discrimination with regard to the world-renowned sportsman, Olympic champion of 1948 and 1952, Sammy Lee, a Korean by nationality. Lee was refused purchase of a house because he did not belong to (several words unintelligible--Ed.).

USSR HOME SERVICE
Sept. 14, 1955

During the funeral of the lynching victim, the Negro boy Emmett Till, thousands of people passed by the coffin in a Chicago church in the course of a few days. In the funeral, which took place on Sept. 6, over 50,000 people took part. This impressive and unusual--for the United States--demonstration testifies that the racial atrocities of the reaction are meeting with growing condemnation on the part of American public opinion.

CPR'S ADMITTANCE TO U.N. URGENT NEED

Moscow, Soviet Home Service, Sept. 13, 1955, 1245 GMT--L

(IZVESTIA Article by Observer: "China's Legitimate Rights in the United Nations Should Be Restored")

(Text)

A statutory session of the U.N. General Assembly begins in New York next week. This session is being called following the successful completion of the Geneva Conference of the heads of Government of the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain, and France, which improved the prospects of easing tension in international relations, of the cessation of the Cold War, of the restoration of trust among states, and of strengthening the peace and security of nations.

The session of the General Assembly is faced with the task of developing and strengthening the "spirit of Geneva" and insuring the solution of important international problems in the interests of peace. The peoples of all countries hope that at the forthcoming session the spirit of cooperation between states will triumph and that the General Assembly will successfully fulfill its duty toward millions of people in all countries.

The great and important tasks confronting the United Nations call for an enhancement of its role, its authority, and its international prestige. To achieve this it is necessary, first of all, to restore without delay the legitimate rights in the United Nations of the Chinese People's Republic.

It is doubtful whether anyone remains today who does not understand, even if he asserts the contrary, that the absence in the United Nations of lawful representatives of the Chinese People's Republic is an anachronism. It is an open secret that the only reason for this blatant violation of the rights of the great Chinese people, which can no longer be tolerated, is that certain circles will not reconcile themselves to the historic victory of the Chinese people which resulted in their setting up a great democratic state and embarking upon the path of building a new life.

USSR HOME SERVICE
Sept. 14, 1955

But no matter whether anyone likes it or not, the CPR is growing and becoming strong. This Republic does not cease to exist because certain capitalist states do not recognize it. It is achieving one new success after another; its international authority is increasing every day.

It is not an outrage upon common sense that now, when China has become a fully sovereign, united, and (single) state, headed by a central People's Government chosen in a general election by representatives of all sections of the population, its representatives are deprived of the legitimate rights to represent their people in the United Nations?

For almost 6 years now the Chinese Government has been constantly and insistently carrying out the policy of peace and friendship with other countries which was proclaimed at the time of the founding of the CPR, on Oct. 1, 1949. As the events of these years show, the peaceful foreign policy of the CPR has become a most important factor in the stabilization of peace in the Far East and in the easing of international tension.

It is quite obvious that it would have been impossible to achieve a cessation of the war in Korea if initiative had not been shown on the part of the CPR, the Soviet Union, the Korean People's Democratic Republic, and other peace-loving states. The part played by the CPR at the Geneva Conference of 1954, which led to the cessation of hostilities in Indochina, won universal appreciation.

In June 1954, as a result of the negotiations between Premier of the Council of State and Foreign Minister Chou En-lai, Indian Prime Minister Nehru, and U Nu, head of the Government of the Burmese Union, the famous Five Principles were proclaimed. These led to a coordination of efforts by a number of states in the interests of the strengthening of peace in South-east Asia and throughout the world.

The participation of the CPR in the Bandung Conference of Asian and African countries in April of this year greatly helped the creation of mutual understanding and businesslike cooperation between the 29 countries that participated in this conference. As the New York HERALD TRIBUNE was compelled to admit, the significance of this conference lay in the fact that the diplomatic isolation which the United States had tried to impose on Communist China was broken.

"LYNCHING" IN MISSISSIPPI SUBJECT FOR RADIO MOSCOW

Moscow radio in English to the United Kingdom on September 3 carried a short story on the "lynching" of the Negro boy in Mississippi, citing American indignation at the act and the savage beating to which he was subjected. The radio quoted an alleged statement by Bishop Lewis Ford presiding at the funeral service to the effect that "secretary of State Dulles and Vice President Nixon who appeal to the world in trying to win gains for democracy would do very well to come to the southern states and see that until the Negroes attain full freedom in America, the US does not lead the rest of the world."

September 3

"RACIAL ATROCITIES" NOW BESET US; REPORTS MOSCOW

A Moscow domestic broadcast pointed out that the "atrocious crime" committed against a young Negro in Mississippi "is not an isolated case." According to American papers, the US has been beset by a "whole number of racial atrocities" in Virginia, Georgia and South Carolina. The huge crowd at the funeral of the Mississippi victim, "unusual, for the US, testifies that the racial atrocities of the reaction are meeting with growing condemnation on the part of American public opinion."

September 14

Boston Post, Nov. 20, 1955

HEARD AROUND THE WORLD

When a 14-year-old Negro, Emmett Louis Till, whistled at a crossroads in Mississippi it was the loudest whistle in all history. It was heard around the world.

The sovereign State of Mississippi may whitewash the case of Emmett Louis Till. The benighted citizens who participated in the cruel farce of a trial of the men who took Emmett Till from his home, killed him and threw his body into a river may believe that the sound of that whistle is stilled forever.

But they are mistaken. In their bleak minds they have a conviction that Emmett Till wolf-whistled at a white woman--an affront to their sodden and porcine dignity. But Emmett Till was whistling up the attention of the world to examine and find disgust in the parody of justice to which the people of Mississippi have submitted themselves.

For as long as the wanton murder of Emmett Till goes unpunished, for as long as white men will deny simple justice to people of another color, the sound of Emmett Till's whistle at the crossroads will echo across the world that people may know Mississippi's degradation.

Till file
INCOMING TELEGRAM

**United States
Information Agency**

RC/H
APH
Cor/X - Dr. Hammond
F41
Rel

218
7:10a

UNCLASSIFIED

Control: 8386
Rec'd: October 17, 1955
4:09 p.m.

Action

IPS FROM: London

Info TO: United States Information Agency

~~17/8~~
IOP/NS NO: TOUSI 155, October 17

IBS

IBS/NB ~~1~~

IOP/E DAILY WORKER October 17, page one under eight-column banner
IAE "Lynchers kidnap Briton," two-column drop had "US mob fires
IRI at reporter who spoke to Negroes."
IOP/C

Full text follows:

CIA ~~(X)~~ British journalists working for British papers in New York and Washington are indignant at the treatment of a colleague at the hands of a lynch mob in the deep South. The victim is Ronald Singleton of the DAILY EXPRESS. Three weeks have passed since he was ridden out of the Mississippi town of Sumner for the crime of talking to Negroes.

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UOP Pressman just back from the US says that British journalists there are annoyed that no official protest has been made to the American authorities.

ND
OLI

The DAILY EXPRESS has failed so far to print Singleton's account of a night of terror at Sumner during the trial of two White men acquitted of murdering a 14 year-old Negro boy.

Journalists say the EXPRESS will not publish the story because of its policy of not writing reports critical of the American way of life.

Singleton went from New York to Sumner to cover the trial. The EXPRESS printed one story under his name--on September 22. After that date, silence.

For on the night of September 21 Singleton was kidnapped by a gang of a dozen men armed with rifles and pistols.

They fired shots when he tried to run away. Recaptured, he was taken by car to Clarksdale, some miles away, and warned not to go back to Sumner.

No redress (subhead).

American reporters to whom he told the story did not believe him --or pretended not to. American lawyers advised him not to return to Sumner, and told him he had no hope of legal redress.

At 10:30 p.m. on September 21 Singleton went back to the house in Sumner

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-2- TOUSI 155, October 17, from London

Sumner where he had rented a room. When he opened the door he found a man with a gun. The rest of the gang came in from the garden. One stuck a pistol in Singleton's ribs and told him to put his hands up and get moving. Singleton broke away and started running. The mob blazed away. He gave up the attempt to escape. They searched Singleton and questioned him. He was handled roughly. Then they bundled him into a car, drove him to Clarksdale, turned him out and drove on. "Don't come back to Sumner," was the parting warning.

Real reason (subhead).

Back at Sumner the story was put out by the sheriff that Singleton had been drunk and that the men who rode him out of town were law enforcement men. But Singleton believes that the real reason was that during the hearing that day he had spoken to Negroes in the street-- as any honest journalist seeking the facts would have done. One lawyer told him he had been unwise to do this, since racial tension was running so high, and advised him to forget about it, adding: "You ought to think yourself lucky to be alive."

(*) Footnote: The Negro boy, Emmett Louis Till, was accused of "wolf-whistling" at a White woman. he was beaten up, shot and thrown in the river. The jury said there was a "reasonable doubt" about the identification of the body. (Y)

CONNORS

AAL:JK

Best Possible Image

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- CC 24 -

USSR HOME SERVICE
Oct. 10, 1955

TILL CASE AROUSES U.S. PUBLIC OPINION

Moscow, in Russian to the Soviet Far East, Oct. 6, 1955, 2300 GMT--L

(Talk by Observer Zorin)

(Text)

Recently the attention of the American public was drawn to events leading to the death of Emmett Till, a Negro boy who some days ago was brutally killed in Mississippi. It was reported that on Aug. 29 some racially-minded persons seized the boy and, having cruelly beaten him, shot him. The mutilated corpse was cast into the river.

In speaking of the causes for Till's murder, the Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Roy Wilkins, said that (words missing--Ed.) have decided to defend the system of racial supremacy of the whites by killing off Negro children.

Till's murder is the third case of Negro lynching in Mississippi within a short time. On May 7 a Negro minister, (George Lee), who actively supported the civil rights of the Negroes, was lynched there. And on Aug. 13, for the same reason, racialists lynched a Negro farmer, (Tommy Smith).

This murder in Mississippi has assumed such scope that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People found it necessary to address to the Justice Department an appeal demanding an end to the mob-law in this state. The appeal states that the situation which has developed in this state has led to three murders and to hundreds of cases of outrages against Negroes. Local authorities, as the appeal says, show neither preparedness nor desire to prosecute and punish the murderers and their influential sponsors.

The latest crime of Mississippi racialists, the murder of a Negro boy, has caused widespread indignation among the U.S. public. Tens of thousands of peoples filed past Till's coffin, which for several days stood in a Chicago church. Over 50,000 persons took part in his funeral.

All this compelled the authorities of Mississippi to promise that Till's murderers would be prosecuted. Subsequent events, however, demonstrated that the authorities did not take their promise in earnest. Thus, for instance, for several weeks the racialists spread absurd rumors that the murder of the Negro boy was, allegedly, organized by Negroes; then, that the corpse fished out of the river was not that of Till and that his mother, who identified her murdered son, had made an error.

Best Possible Image

- CC 25 -

USSR HOME SERVICE
Oct. 10, 1955

Under the pressure of Mississippi public opinion, the authorities had to prosecute Bryant and Milam, who had murdered the Negro boy. The trial was staged, however, in such a manner that the lynchers could escape being sentenced. According to the American press, a state of hysteria was whipped up during the trial. Racists used every means to intimidate the prosecution witnesses.

A Chicago correspondent, (name missing--Ed.), wrote that the main witness, a Negro named Wright, before whom Till had been murdered, was threatened with death by racists. The New York POST correspondent reported from Jackson, where the trial was held, that Wright's wife had to flee from the state. In spite of all this, Wright himself was ready to give a true statement. The WALL NEWS stated that Wright's preparedness to testify under such conditions makes him the most courageous man in Mississippi. Among the jurors summoned for the trial of Till's murderers there was not one single Negro. WALL NEWS correspondent Desmond wrote that Negroes were not admitted to the court session, and that an order was given throughout the plantation that Negroes should remain in the fields during the trial.

The prosecutor, Gerald Chatham, stated in his speech that he would not insist on a severe sentence for Till's murderers, since the accusation and proofs were circumstantial. And about the atmosphere prevailing at the trial one can judge best from the judge's statement to the jury: "Should you find the defendants guilty, your consciences will turn in their groans." After one hour's deliberation, the jury found the murderers "not guilty."

This jury's decision was, according to the American press, a signal condemned by wide quarters of the U.S. public. Numerous demonstrations and meetings strongly protesting the acquittal of the lynchers were held in many towns of the United States. This has already been verified from parts of the country on the day following the trial states that living services with Negroes taking place turned into mass meetings of protest. Participants in the such meeting which took place in Chicago demanded that the Federal authorities take steps for punishing the criminals. "We must not be silent any longer," stated the participants in the meeting, "while citizens of our country are threatened with cruelty and murder only because they attempt to exercise their right to vote and their other civic rights."

Over 12,000 persons convened at a protest meeting in the Harlem District of New York, at which the mother of Emmett Till spoke. She called the trial of her son's murderers a "cruel farce" and expressed her hope that the murderers of her son have roused the people to action which will make her son's murder the last of its kind.

The protest campaign against the lynching of Till and the acquittal of his murderers bears witness to the sharp condemnation of racial reaction by both whites and Negroes in the American public.

USSR HOME SERVICE
Sept. 14, 1955

And vice versa, the spirit of Geneva is called upon to contribute to the strengthening of the cause of peace on the basis of disarmament, growing international trust, a secure guarantee of security, and an all-sided peace collaboration between states. The question is this: either the spirit of Geneva, or the policy of arguing from strength. There is no other alternative.

The people have made their choice a long time ago. They are for the spirit of Geneva, the solution of basic international problems, disarmament, the unconditional prohibition of nuclear weapons, and effective international supervision.

NEW 'RACIAL ATROCITIES' OCCUR IN U.S.

Moscow, Soviet Home Service, Sept. 13, 1955, 1900 GMT--L

(Text)

Our observer Valentin Morin writes:

The attention of the American public was recently drawn to the atrocious crime committed against an innocent 14-year-old Negro boy, Emmett Till, by racialists in the State of Mississippi. According to press reports, on Aug. 29 several racialists whom the boy had displeased in some way seized him and, after a cruel beating, shot him. Then they threw his body into a river.

Speaking of the reasons for the murder of the Negro boy in Greenwood, the Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Roy Wilkins, said: It is clear from this lynching case that in the State of Mississippi it has been decided to preserve the system of the superiority of whites by the beating up of Negro children.

Many papers draw attention to the fact that the local authorities are doing everything in order to save the criminals. For several days they spread absurd rumors that the boy was killed by none other than a progressive Negro organization. The clumsiness of this assertion was so evident that its authors had to abandon it and promise to bring the real murders to court.

It should be noted that the murder of Till is not an isolated case. Recently American papers reported a whole number of racial atrocities, and particularly cases of the lynching of Negroes in the State of Mississippi. In that state local elections were held recently. In the course of these elections, judging from the reports in the American press, the reactionaries did everything to prevent Negroes from taking part in the voting.

USSR HOME SERVICE
Sept 17, 1955

Referring to this problem, U.S. Attorney General Brownell stated recently: Reports point to the fact that in some areas Negroes were refused the ballot papers if they--as is asserted--were unable to give the correct answer to some irrelevant and perhaps even illegal questions. In other areas, said Brownell, there are indications that the ballots of Negroes were evidently not counted or that Negroes were by threats kept away from the polling stations.

However, matters went further than threats. In the town of (Benson) a Negro priest, George Lee, was killed. In the town of (Brookhaven) a Negro farmer, (Lamar Wate), was lynched. As reported by the correspondents of the American news agencies, they both were killed by racialsists because during the election campaign in the State of Mississippi they persuaded Negroes to register and take part in the voting.

The racial atrocities in Mississippi assumed such proportions that on Sept. 6 the NAACP, an American organization which defends the rights of Negroes, was compelled to approach the Attorney General of the United States with a demand for the speediest possible adoption of effective measures aimed at terminating the jungle savagery in the State of Mississippi. The appeal says that in that State an atmosphere of violence with regard to Negroes has been created. It has led to three murders, hundreds of cases of threats and violence, and a sharp reduction in the number of Negro electors. Local authorities, say the authors, show neither a readiness nor a desire to arrest and punish the murderers and their influential protectors.

News of racial atrocities is being received also from other states. A U.P. correspondent recently reported from Richmond, Virginia, that Ku Klux Klan members burned a cross near the house of a Negro leader, lawyer Oliver (Hill), as a threat. A similar case has recently been reported by a U.P. correspondent from Atlanta. In the town of (Manning), South Carolina, Ku Klux Klan members held a large gathering at which they threatened and insulted not only Negroes, but also whites who opposed the acts of persecution perpetrated by the Ku Klux Klan.

The San Francisco CHRONICLE recently reported an act of discrimination with regard to the world-renowned sportsman, Olympic champion of 1948 and 1952, Sammy Lee, a Korean by nationality. Lee was refused purchase of a house because he did not belong to (several words unintelligible--Ed.).

During the funeral of the lynching victim, the Negro boy Emmett Till, thousands of people passed by the coffin in a Chicago church in the course of a few days. In the funeral, which took place on Sept. 6, over 50,000 people took part. This impressive and unusual--for the United States--demonstration testifies that the racial atrocities of the reaction are meeting with growing condemnation on the part of American public opinion.

CPR'S ADMITTANCE TO U.N. URGENT NEED

Moscow, Soviet Home Service, Sept. 13, 1955, 1245 GMT--L

(INVESTIA Article by Observer: "China's Legitimate Rights in the United Nations Should Be Restored")

(Text)

A statutory session of the U.N. General Assembly begins in New York next week. This session is being called following the successful completion of the Geneva Conference of the heads of Government of the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain, and France, which improved the prospects of easing tension in international relations, of the cessation of the Cold War, of the restoration of trust among states, and of strengthening the peace and security of nations.

The session of the General Assembly is faced with the task of developing and strengthening the "spirit of Geneva" and insuring the solution of important international problems in the interests of peace. The peoples of all countries hope that at the forthcoming session the spirit of cooperation between states will triumph and that the General Assembly will successfully fulfill its duty toward millions of people in all countries.

The great and important tasks confronting the United Nations call for an enhancement of its role, its authority, and its international prestige. To achieve this it is necessary, first of all, to restore without delay the legitimate rights in the United Nations of the Chinese People's Republic.

It is doubtful whether anyone remains today who does not understand, even if he asserts the contrary, that the absence in the United Nations of lawful representatives of the Chinese People's Republic is an anachronism. It is an open secret that the only reason for this blatant violation of the rights of the great Chinese people, which can no longer be tolerated, is that certain circles will not reconcile themselves to the historic victory of the Chinese people which resulted in their setting up a great democratic state and embarking upon the path of building a new life.

USSR HOME SERVICE
Sept. 14, 1955

But no matter whether anyone likes it or not, the CPR is growing and becoming strong. This Republic does not cease to exist because certain capitalist states do not recognize it. It is achieving one new success after another; its international authority is increasing every day.

It is not an outrage upon common sense that now, when China has become a fully sovereign, united, and (single) state, headed by a central People's Government chosen in a general election by representatives of all sections of the population, its representatives are deprived of the legitimate rights to represent their people in the United Nations?

For almost 6 years now the Chinese Government has been constantly and insistently carrying out the policy of peace and friendship with other countries which was proclaimed at the time of the founding of the CPR, on Oct. 1, 1949. As the events of these years show, the peaceful foreign policy of the CPR has become a most important factor in the stabilization of peace in the Far East and in the easing of international tension.

It is quite obvious that it would have been impossible to achieve a cessation of the war in Korea if initiative had not been shown on the part of the CPR, the Soviet Union, the Korean People's Democratic Republic, and other peace-loving states. The part played by the CPR at the Geneva Conference of 1954, which led to the cessation of hostilities in Indochina, won universal appreciation.

In June 1954, as a result of the negotiations between Premier of the Council of State and Foreign Minister Chou En-lai, Indian Prime Minister Nehru, and U Nu, head of the Government of the Burmese Union, the famous Five Principles were proclaimed. These led to a coordination of efforts by a number of states in the interests of the strengthening of peace in Southeast Asia and throughout the world.

The participation of the CPR in the Bandung Conference of Asian and African countries in April of this year greatly helped the creation of mutual understanding and businesslike cooperation between the 29 countries that participated in this conference. As the New York HERALD TRIBUNE was compelled to admit, the significance of this conference lay in the fact that the diplomatic isolation which the United States had tried to impose on Communist China was broken.

SACRIFICE HIS REST TO CONSTRUCTION OF PEACE, WHICH HAS BECOME HIS
RAISON D'ETRE."

MISSISSIPPI TRIAL STILL BIG NEWS THOUGH IT ENDED FRIDAY.

N.B.

PROMINENCE GIVEN STORY OVER LAST WEEK HAS BEEN STARTLING,
WITH SLANTED, EMOTIONAL HEADLINES AND REPORTAGE MAKING FOR
WORST PUBLICITY FOR US IN LONG TIME.

PRO-AMERICAN FIGARO FRONTPAGES PIECE BY PIERRE SCIZE WITH
HEADLINE, "SHAME OF SUMNER JURY," ABOVE MA THEAD.

SAYS "SCANDALOUS VERDICT WILL STIR MUCH INDIGNATION IN WORLD."

JURY "DIDN'T COMMIT ERROR, IT FOLLOWED TRADITION, CUSTOM:

WHITE MAN HAS NEVER BEEN SENTENCED IN SOUTH FOR KILLING NEGRO.

FOR SOME TIME MANY VOICES IN AMERICA HAVE BEEN RAISED IN NAME
OF MORALITY AND HUMANITY TO SLUR AND CONDEMN PRACTICES OF
'COLONIALIST' FRANCE. ONE WOULD LIKE OUR FRIENDS THERE TO
RECONSIDER QUESTION IN LIGHT OF SUMNER VERDICT."

AUORE RUNS PICTURE OF NEGRO WITNESSES UNDER HEADING:

"TWO OF THESE WITNESSES OF SCANDALOUS SUMNER TRIAL HAVE FLED
MISSISSIPPI IN FEAR OF REPRISALS." COMBAT HEADLINES,

"GENERAL INDIGNATION OVER EMMETT TILL AFFAIR. "

REPORTS PASSIONATE CONTROVERSY IN US, DEMONSTRATIONS IN NEWYORK,
PRINTS PROTESTS BY FRENCH WRITERS AND ORGANIZATIONS. MASS
PROTEST MEETING SET HRE TOMORROW.

a Commil paper
HUMANITE FRONTPAGES VICIOUS EDITORIAL: "ANCESTORS OF KILLERS
HAVEN'T BEEN DISTURBED IN THEIR TOMBS. AMERICA OF TODAY HASN'T
BETRAYED THEIR TRADITION. ANCESTORS CAN REST EASY
IN 1955 LIFE OF NEGRO ISN'T WORTH ANY MORE THAN IN THEIR
TIME. COURTS IN US REGULARLY GIVE LIE TO ANTIRACIST,
ANTICOLONIALIST SLOGANS OF PROPAGANDISTS OF 'AMERICAN WAY OF
LIFE." SUMMER JURORS HAVE , IN EFFECT,;

PAGE THREE RUFJC 42

ADVISED OTHER WHITE AMERICANS: IF YOU KILL NEGROES, KILL
THEM WELL."

LIBERATION PROCLAIMS "WAVE OF TERROR AGAINST NEGROES IN
SOUTHERN STATES AFTER SCANDALOUS ACQUITTAL OF LYNCHERS."

POPULAIRE REPORTS "RACIST VERDICT." FRANC TIREUR , AMONG OTHERS,
NOTES SOUTH CAROLINA TOWN HAS IMPOSED CURFEW AGAINST NEGROES.

ON SATURDAY EVENING LE MONDE RAN FULL-COLUMN FRONTPAGE

EDITORIAL SAYING JURY MAY HAVE BEEN RIGHT IN FINDING REASONABLE
DOUBT, THAT TRIAL WAS CONDUCTED WITH IMPARTIALITY "ONE DOESNT
ALWAYS MEET IN SOUTH." HOWEVER, IT WONDERED IF BENEFIT OF
DOUBT WOULD HAVE BEEN GIVEN ACCUSED IF THEY HAD BEEN NEGROES.
CITED ROSENBERGS, SAID THEY WOULDNT HAVE BEEN EXECUTED IF
THEY(D RECEIVED BENEFIT OF FOUBT. "SHOCKING THING IS TRIAL
PROVES THAT IN US JUSTICE HAS DOUBLE STANDARD, DEPENDING ON
SKIN COLOR AND (POLITICAL) OPINION."

IT ALSO PROVES COLOR LINE PERSISTS AND THAT RACE PREJUDICES,
DESPITE EFFORTS OF SUCH AS TRUMAN, EISENHOWER AND WARREN,
WON'T DISAPPEAR FOR DECADES. ENDIT ALPERN.

BT

26/1940Z

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***UEPOB V UEH U THERE HAVE ONE FOR U ***

Soviet Orbit Propaganda

II/119

October 12-14, 1955

U. S. INFORMATION AGENCY
OFFICE OF
RESEARCH AND INTELLIGENCE

FRONT GROUPS BECOME ACTIVE ON EVE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

Peace Council is currently meeting in Vienna. Only recently Moscow endorsed the efforts of a French front group to "keep close watch" over the Geneva achievements. Reports from Vienna find Moscow's chief polemicist Ehrenburg busy spreading the word. At the Peace Council meeting he deplored western attempts to "rekindle the cold war," and maintained that the outcome of the coming Geneva meeting "will be up to public opinion." After rehashing Moscow's current views on major international topics, Ehrenburg is quoted as saying that sufficiently powerful "public opinion" will force the foreign ministers to solve all important problems.

MOSCOW DEPLORES "EXPECTED" U. S. ADHERENCE TO MID-EAST PACT

attacked this as being "contrary to the spirit of the day and the UN Charter." At Geneva the US had declared that it would "withdraw from the cold war policy," and it could therefore be expected that it would also cease "to set up military blocs." Now the US plans to join another military bloc, thus increasing "anxiety among the Arab countries." The Pact cannot be called "regional" in any sense, and it also is not a defensive agreement as claimed, says Moscow, because it makes no sense for America to defend herself on the borders of Turkey and Iraq.

SOVIETS CONTRAST COMMUNIST AND "IMPERIALIST" AID TO UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES

against the USSR for involvement in this deal. The broadcast then compared western and communist motives for helping underdeveloped countries. It explained that imperialist powers give aid only in order to enslave other countries, and that the American and British monopolies reap huge profits from such activities. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, feels sorry for the backward nations under "imperialist domination" in the past. According to the broadcast, Moscow grants aid without expecting anything in return, and establishes relations with the needy countries which help the latter to consolidate their national independence.

US PLANS TO USE JAPANESE FORCES FOR "AGGRESSION"

that the "so-called 'National Defense Forces' of Japan" are being expanded into a vast army under US "strategic plans." The paper also writes that this army "will be sent abroad to 'contribute' to US aggression in the western Pacific." All this goes to show, concludes People's Daily, that ever since the Japan-US talks, the US "has been tightening its grip on Japan" and thus has jeopardized that country's independence and self-determination.

PRAGUE SEES "US REACTIONARIES" BEHIND TILL CASE

the Till case. It maintained that this case is "proof of the many ways that the reactionary circles in the US violate all democratic rights of the people."

In an apparent move to enlist the front-organization "peace partisans" to put pressure on the West to "adhere to the 'Geneva spirit'," the World

A Moscow Near East broadcast quoted reports alleging US adherence to the Baghdad Pact. The broadcast

Another Near East broadcast from Moscow touched on the controversy created by the Czech-Egypt arms deal and the accusations directed

People's Daily, Red China's Party paper, accused the US of reviving Japanese militarism. It maintained

A Prague broadcast to Latin America deplored manifestations of racism in the South, with special reference to

NOTES ON THE COMMUNIST "CULTURAL OFFENSIVE"

CULTURAL DELEGATIONS

Soviet Broadcast Group in London -- TASS reported that a delegation of Soviet broadcasting officials, invited by the British Broadcast Corporation, arrived in London October 4.

Soviet Artists in Egypt -- According to a Moscow radio announcement, a group of Soviet artists arrived in Cairo to give concerts from October 8 to 13.

French Film Workers in Poland -- French film workers are cooperating with Polish experts in producing a film, "Night and Fog," shots of which are being taken at the site of the former concentration camp in Majdanek. According to the Polish Agency Press of October 9, the film will show the martyrdom of Nazi-held prisoners.

British Quakers in Peiping -- A six-member delegation of the Society of Friends of Britain arrived in Peiping from Canton October 5. The NCNA reported that the delegates were visiting Communist China at the invitation of the China Peace Committee.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL DELEGATIONS

Metallurgist Delegations to USSR -- Delegations of British, French, Belgian and Swedish metallurgists arrived in Tbilisi on September 28. The Tbilisi radio reported that the delegates were met by representatives of the Transcaucasian Stalin metallurgical plant and the Georgian Society for Cultural Relations with Abroad.

French Engineers in Poland -- The Polish Agency Press announced on October 10 that a group of eminent French engineers has been in Poland for some time at the invitation of the Chief Technical Organization.

Japanese Medical Men Will Go to Communist China -- Tokyo press announced on October 12 that a 12-man medical team and two aides are scheduled to leave Japan on October 23 for a month's lecture and inspection tour of Communist China. The medical men are Japan's foremost experts on tuberculosis, heart surgery, and pharmacology.

TRADE DELEGATIONS

Belgian Trade Mission in Communist China -- A nine-member Belgian trade mission arrived in Peiping on October 6, the NCNA reported.

Communist Chinese Trade Mission to Visit West Europe -- The Paris press announced that a Communist Chinese trade mission will arrive in West Europe late this month or early in November to seek trade relations with all European nations and ask for several hundred million dollars in bilateral trade.

British Trade Union Delegation in Poland -- A delegation of the British electoral trade union has arrived in Warsaw at the invitation of the Polish Power Industry Workers Union, according to the Polish Agency Press.

Finnish Delegation to Moscow -- The Finnish Home Service Radio announced that a four-member Finnish delegation would leave for Moscow on October 12 to negotiate with Soviet authorities concerning a Finnish-Soviet air traffic agreement.

File
Till File
10P/X - DR. Hammond

Soviet Orbit Propaganda

II/144

December 12 - 14, 1955

U. S. INFORMATION AGENCY
OFFICE OF
RESEARCH & INTELLIGENCE

SOVIETS SAY MANY "FACTS" EXPOSE U. S. "COLONIALISM"

Soviet leaders' India trip as departure point for an attack on US "colonial" aims. Pravda wrote that the "great impression" made by the Soviet leaders "tore out the roots of the nonsensical allegation... that the USSR is an 'aggressive power', " and showed the Asians where to expect both understanding and support. Radio Moscow picked up from there, and stated that the US stand on Goa had again clearly exposed the face of "colonialism. "

The "facts show that colonialism has long been and still remains one of the pillars of US foreign policy. " Moscow accused the US of "preventing" a solution in the UN of the South African minority question. The US was also condemned for creating military blocs in Asia as "fundamental elements of US foreign policy" for the protection of US "monopoly" interests in the area. Furthermore, said Moscow, the US now calls for an independent Kashmir, "which it would like to turn into its colony. " These and other "facts refute the empty American declaration that the US opposes colonialism. " The Soviet Union is a defender of the struggling Asian nations, according to Moscow. It is high time for the US to realize the fact "that colonialism is a thing of the past. "

EAST GERMANS BERATE U. S. OVER ALLEGED ASSAULT CASE

government implicit in Russian release of two American soldiers accused of assaulting an East German cabaret performer. He "raised [his] voice emphatically in protest against this impudent assault by US rowdies upon a German patriot. " Ebert proclaimed that this alleged incident showed the "whole world the mendacity of the hate campaign conducted, especially by American quarters, against the 'iron curtain'. " There is no room "for the gangster methods customary in many cities overseas, " or for that matter in West Berlin, where the "occupation" leads the city "ever deeper into a stinking political and moral quagmire. "

East Berlin's puppet "Lord Mayor" Ebert obscured Soviet disregard for a so-called "independent"

WORLD OPINION WILL "FREE" TERRORIZED U. S. NEGROES, " EAST BERLIN PROMISES

1963, the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation. "Official Washington" is embarrassed now, for "despite its assertions of being the leader of the free world, " Negroes in the US have lived through "terror, " particularly during the last ten years. "Murders, lynchings, and threats" all attempted to "halt the movement for racial freedom. " East Berlin said that American Negroes are, nevertheless, determined to be "free. " They are "hitting back, using the most varied weapons, of which world public opinion is not the least important. "

East Berlin's Deutschlandsender, using a new angle on a standard theme, suddenly announced that all US Negroes vow to be "free" by

:For items on the Communist "Cultural Offensive," see other side:

NOTES ON THE COMMUNIST "CULTURAL OFFENSIVE"

TRADE DELEGATIONS

Hungarian Trade Group to go to Egypt - The Cairo Radio announced on December 8 that a Hungarian trade delegation will visit Egypt toward the end of December to conclude a trade agreement.

Italian Traveling Fair - According to a Rome broadcast of December 7, an Italian company is organizing a fair which will travel from Ulm, Germany along the Danube as far as Bulgaria.

Bulgarian Group to Austria - A Bulgarian Government trade delegation, led by Emil Razlogov, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, left for Austria on December 2. The Sofia radio announced that the group will discuss trade negotiations for 1956.

Indian Private Industry Contracts Signed - Reuters reported that a group of Indian businessmen, en route from Communist China after a three-week visit, had signed contracts totaling \$3,360,000 for the exchange of Chinese silk, porcelain, medicines, etc. for Indian tobacco and other goods. An Agence France Presse report of December 3 mentioned that the tour of Indonesia, Malaya, Communist China, and Japan was made at the businessmen's own expense.

French Trade Talks in Rumania - The Bucharest Home Radio announced on December 2 that a French delegation began trade negotiations with the Rumanian government of December 1.

Communist Chinese Commodity Exhibit - The People's Daily of Communist China reported on December 5 that during the first two days of the Chinese commodity exhibition in Osaka more than 93,000 people had visited the Fair.

AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION

Japanese Visit North Korean Farm Centers - A Pyongyang broadcast of December 4 announced that delegates of the Michurin Society in Japan had visited during their ten-day stay in North Korea agricultural research institutes, experimental centers, State fruit and stock farms, State irrigation construction sites, and farm implement factories.

OTHER DELEGATIONS

Egyptian Press Mission to Peiping - An Arabic News Agency report stated that an Egyptian press mission had accepted the Peiping Government invitation to visit Communist China. According to the report the Mission will leave December 16.

Yugoslav Journalists to Visit Communist China - The Yugoslav Telegraph Agency reported that the Federation of Yugoslav Journalists will send a delegation of nine members to Communist China on December 20, to return the visit of the delegation of Chinese Communist journalists currently in Yugoslavia. Vjekoslav Prpic, director of TANYUG (the Yugoslav Telegraph Agency), will head the delegation.

Till vs Mississippi

NOV 1 1955

Dear Edward:

We are aware of the potency of the adverse criticism manifested throughout the world against the United States occasioned by the Till murder and trial in Mississippi. We have increased our output in reporting the substantial gains in interracial progress made in the United States, and we are going to continue to make a major effort on this theme.

The government has not found it legally possible to intervene in the Till case. We would welcome any suggestions you have to offer. Our Minorities Affairs Advisor would be available at your pleasure to confer with you about this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Theodore C. Streibert
Director

Mr. Edward L. Bernays, Chairman,
National Committee for an Adequate
Overseas U. S. Information Program,
26 East 64 Street,
New York 21, New York

Dear Edward:

the
We are aware of potency ~~and ability~~ of the adverse criticism manifested throughout the world against the United States occasioned by the Till murder and trial in Mississippi. We have increased our output in reporting the substantial gains in inter-racial progress made in the United States, *and we are going*

The government has not found it legally possible to intervene in the Till case. We would welcome any suggestions you have to offer. Our Minorities Affairs Advisor would be available at your pleasure to confer with you about this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Theodore C. Streibert
Director

*to continue to make
a major effort
on this theme.*

Mr. Edward L. Bernays, Chairman
National Committee for an Adequate
Overseas U. S. Information Program
26 East 64 Street
New York 21, New York

Clearance:

IOP/D - Mr. Stephens

F.H.P.
IOP/X:FMHammond:lsm

U. S. BARS TILL ACTION

Chicago Delegation Fails in Plea for Intervention in Killing

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (UP) —About fifty Chicago Negroes failed today after a personal visit to the Justice Department to obtain a promise of Federal intervention in the Emmett Till murder case.

The 14-year-old Chicago boy allegedly was murdered near Sumner, Miss., last summer after he allegedly "wolf-whistled" at a white woman. The woman's husband and his half-brother were acquitted of the slaying. They face a kidnapping charge.

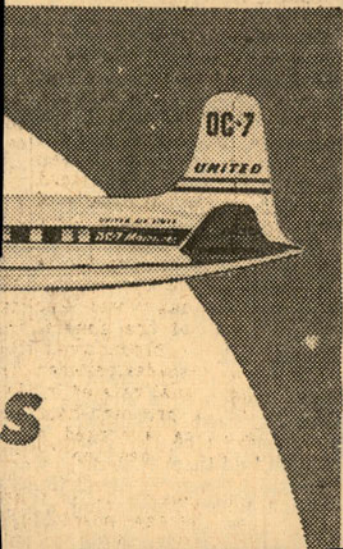
The petitioners included seven ministers. They were headed by the Rev. C. W. Harding of Victory Baptist Church and Augustus Savage, editor of the American Negro Magazine.

The group marched in front of the White House and attempted unsuccessfully to call on Vice President Richard M. Nixon. Then they went to the Justice Department.

Arthur Caldwell, head of the Department's Civil Rights section, discussed the Till case with six members of the group. He said he told them that there was no legal basis for Federal intervention under kidnapping statutes.

tering last year, had to state to the bureau whether they possessed insurance. Mr. Kelly said the survey would be continued to the end of this year.

Previously the only information on insured and uninsured vehicles came through reports made by insured drivers who were involved in accidents. Those reports indicated that 95 per cent of the vehicles in the state were insured.



Till vs Mississippi

OS

Clearance on ltr for Streibert signature, pls.

Ok - I agree with your doubt about pp 3 - in fact, I think the whole Hammond memo is gratuitous insofar as it is addressed to Streibert. I think it worthwhile for Hammond to recapitulate for you + Andy his views, for relay to TCS if TCS wants any information.

I suggest ~~the~~ ^{some minor} changes in the letter too - as indicated

I decided not to send any memo to effs. Streibert in view of the above criticisms of my advice.
H. Hammond 10/28/55

U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY
ROUTING SLIP

TO:	NAME OR TITLE	ORGAN. SYMBOL	ROOM NO.	BLDG.	INITIALS	DATE
1.	<i>Cren Stephens</i>		<i>109</i>			
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						

APPROVAL	NECESSARY ACTION
AS REQUESTED	NOTE AND FORWARD
COMMENT	NOTE AND RETURN
FILE	PER CONVERSATION
FOR CORRECTION	PREPARE REPLY
FOR YOUR INFORMATION	RETURN TO SENDER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INITIAL FOR CLEARANCE	SEE ME
INVESTIGATE	SIGNATURE
JUSTIFY	

REMARKS OR ADDITIONAL ROUTING

FROM (Name or Organization) <i>G. C. Long</i>	ROOM NO.	DATE
	PHONE NO.	

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : I - Mr. Streibert

DATE: October 26, 1955

FROM : IOP/X - Francis M. Hammond *F.M.H.*

SUBJECT: The Till Murder Trial

Before the trial began I had thought of sending a guidance to the field summarizing the known facts of the case. I advised that the "revenge-murder" theme rather than the "lynching" theme be used and that we play up pieces depicting the positive side of interracial progress in the U. S. A. Periodic straight reporting of the trial and subsequent verdict was sent out instead of the guidance. In the face of the potential for criticism of the U. S. and the daily exploitation of this incident by the communist press in the U. S.; the only thing we could do was to backlog positive items and send them out to counteract, in time, the Till case.

I have attempted to prod IPS through News Policy Notes pointing out that positive news articles, features and columns are needed. I have recommended that IPS send out reprints of articles showing interracial progress. I have also presented two projects involving the sending of special editions of Negro newspapers to certain areas of the world where they would help our program.

I further recommended that President Eisenhower or Vice President Nixon be advised to make a statement or write a "quotable" letter of sympathy to the survivors of the murdered youth. This should still be done according to my way of seeing. It would take some of the sting out of the communist barbs and other criticism of the fact that the government has not spoken out against this crime. The government has not found it legally possible to intervene in the murder trial nor even in the forthcoming kidnap trial.

I am cognizant of the gravity and widespread criticism of the U. S. in the press, both communist and non-communist, of many countries of the world. It is my belief that the Till murder case has neutralized the gains we were making propaganda-wise in regards to the Supreme Court's decision et al. It is my belief that the atmosphere of defiance and tension in certain regions of the country would subside and disappear if it were made known unequivocally that the government will not back-down. By speaking out against racial bigotry our highest leaders would give moral strength to the spirit of obedience to the laws of the land which animates the majority of our citizens.

Copies to: IOP - Mr. Berding
Mr. Stephens
Mr. Dennis

IOP/X:FMHammond:lsm

(OPERATORS: FS MATERIAL NOT II FOR PUBLICATION UPCOMING.
PLEASE CHANGE SEENCILS)

IPS-47

(350)

(NOTE TO DESKS - UNDOUBTEDLY ALL POSTS WILL WANT TO KEEP
INFORMED ON THE PROGRESS OF THE MISSISSIPPI TRIAL FOR THE
MURDER OF EMMETT TILL. CENTRAL DESK WILL FURNISH A DAILY FS
STORY DURING THE TRIAL BEGINNING TODAY WITH A BACKGROUNDER)

TWO WHITES GO ON TRIAL IN MISSISSIPPI FOR SLAYING NEGRO

TWO II TWO WHITE MEN WENT ON TRIAL TODAY AT SUMMER II SUMMER,
MISSISSIPPI, FOR THE KIDNAPING AND
MURDER OF EMMETT LOUIS TILL, 14 II 14-YEAR OLD NEGRO BOY FROM
CHICAGO WHO, IT IS CLAIMED BY THE DEFENDANTS, WHISTLED AT THE WIFE
OF ONE OF THE DEFENDANTS.

NATION-WIDE INTEREST IN THE CASE HAS DEVELOPED BECAUSE
OF CLAIMS OF TRANSGRESSION OF LOCAL WHITE SUPREMACY CODES.

THE DEFENDANTS ARE ROY BRYANT II ROY BRYANT, 24 II 24,
WHO OPERATES A COUNTRY STORE AT MONEY, AND HIS HALF-BROTHER,
J. W. MILAN II J. W. MILAN, 36 II 36, GLENDORA COTTON HARVESTING
MACHINE OPERATOR.

THE NEGRO BOY IS REPORTED TO HAVE WHISTLED
AT BRYANT'S WIFE, ALONE IN THE FAMILY STORE
AUGUST 24 II AUGUST 24, WHEN SEVERAL NEGRO BOYS ENTERED TO BUY
BUBBLEGUM. MRS. BRYANT TOLD HER HUSBAND LATER THAT TILL "WOLF-WHISTLED"
AT HER.

BRYANT AND MILAN ARE ALLEGED TO HAVE TAKEN THE BOY
FROM THE HOME OF HIS UNCLE, MOSE WRIGHT II MOSE WRIGHT,
ON AUGUST 28 II AUGUST 28. THREE II THREE DAYS LATER HIS BODY WAS
FOUND IN THE TALLAHATCHIE RIVER. HE HAD BEEN BEATEN AND SHOT.

JUDGE CURTIS M. SWANGO II CURTIS M. SWANGO IS PRESIDING AT THE
TRIAL IN A TINY COURTROOM PACKED WITH NEWSMEN AND
SPECTATORS, TENSE WITH THE EMOTIONAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE TRIAL.

SHERIFF H. C. STRIDER II H. C. STRIDER
SEARCHED FOR FIREARMS EVERY PERSON WHO WAS ALLOWED TO ENTER THE
COURTROO. THE SHERIFF EXPLAINED TO NEWSMEN HE HAD RECEIVED 15 II 150
THREATENING LETTERS.

AFTER THE JUDGE CALLED THE COURT TO ORDER, HE DELIVERED
A SHORT SPEECH AND WELCOMED THE PRESS. THE JUDGE THEN EMPANELLED THE
GROUP FROM WHICH THE JURY OF 12 II 12 WILL BE SELECTED.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY CHATHAM MADE NO MENTION OF THE
DEATH PENALTY IN QUESTIONING THE GROUP. HE DID INFORM THE
PROSPECTIVE JURORS THAT THE CASE WOULD BE TRIED FAIRLY "ON THE LAW
AND EVIDENCE AND NOTHING ELSE." HE EXPLAINED THAT THE DEFENDANTS
ARE PRESUMED TO BE INNOCENT UNLESS PROVED OTHERWISE AND THAT THE
BURDEN OF PROSECUTION FALLS UPON THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI. ONE PRESS
SERVICE QUOTED HIM AS SAYING MUCH OF THE EVIDENCE WAS CIRCUMSTANTIAL.

THE STATE WILL HAVE TO PROVE "BEYOND REASONABLE DOUBT" THAT THE
DEFENDANTS ARE GUILTY HE SAID. ITEM.

(OPERATORS: END FS MATERIAL NOT FOR PUBLICATION. USABLE MATERIAL
UPCOMING.)

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information on the document.

EDITORIAL OF THE WEEK

The following editorial was published in the Westport (Conn.) Town Crier-Westporter-Herald, September 29, 1955.

REMEMBER: WE NORTHERNERS AREN'T BLAMELESS

In the town of Sumner, Mississippi, United States of America, a jury of 11 white men brought in a verdict of "not guilty" after 68 minutes in the jury room, freeing two other white men who had been accused of murder.

A polio-crippled adolescent boy of 14 had been the murder victim because, the prosecution charged, he had whistled at the sight of a pretty young woman who entered a store. He was a Negro, the woman was white. And that, in the code by which members of the Mississippi jury live, was the unpardonable crime -- the assumption by a colored human being of equality with white human beings.

One of the defense attorneys who knew what manner of men composed the jury expressed his confidence in an acquittal during his summation.

"... every last Anglo-Saxon one of you has the courage to do it," he said. He was right.

A man of a different stripe was the special prosecutor, also a Mississippi white man, who pleaded with the jury to consider only the necessity for dispensing justice. He said:

"Gentlemen, we're on the defensive. Only so long as we can preserve the rights of everybody -- white or black -- can we keep our way of life. Once we get to the point where we deprive any of our people of their rights we are all in danger. Emmett Till down here in Mississippi was a citizen of the United States; he was entitled to his life and his liberty." ...

Another white Mississippian with a conscience is William Faulkner, the writer, who expressed his deep shame at the crime committed in his home state.

The brutal murder of Negroes in the South is the extreme manifestation of racial discrimination, but it is by no means the only one.

Every restrictive covenant in a real estate agreement -- written or unwritten -- has a close kinship to lynching. Every resort to the Negro stereotype in entertainment -- characterization of the Negro as a childish, happy-go-lucky, crap-shooting, razor-wielding, immoral individual -- also runs in the lynching family.

Every time a Negro is denied absolutely equal educational or employment opportunities, every time he is forced into a slum ghetto for denial of opportunity to live elsewhere, he is being lynched a little bit.

And these more subtle forms of the lynching credo deposit the shame of racial discrimination right onto our own doorsteps -- we who are white Northerners and who shudder at the thought of murdering human beings because their skins are darker than our own.

What are we going to do about it ?

How are we going to convince the colored peoples of Asia and Africa -- a solid majority of the earth's population -- that racism is not part of the American way of life? How are we going to win them to our side in the political competition with Communism for their support?

Certainly not by shrugging off what happened in Sumner, Miss., last week, and what has happened far too often to colored peoples in our country.

What are YOU going to do about it?

U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY
WASHINGTON

Daily Summary

70

No. 198, October 11, 1955

EUROPE

- 1 Soviet Press Continues Moderate Tone - Most recent reports from Embassy Moscow indicate that the moderation exhibited by the Soviet press since the Geneva Conference is still apparent. Although the consistent line is still to play up Soviet actions as contributing to the "spirit of Geneva", criticism of the US has been less frequent and milder in tone. NATO and the Paris Agreements continue to be denounced, but vituperative attacks against the US are generally avoided. The only important exception to this restraint is the treatment of US military and economic policies in Asia which are attacked as contributing to international tensions. Soviet proposals at the UN are extensively reported as being constructive and reasonable. US positions have been frequently criticized but there has been little condemnation of US motives. The Soviet press has come all out in favor of the exchange of persons and has even carried advertisements encouraging Soviet citizens to participate in organized tours to the satellite countries and Sweden. There has been little criticism of US internal affairs and the US fingerprinting requirement has not been recently exploited. A similar tone has been observed in USSR broadcasts. (~~CONFIDENTIAL~~)
- 2 "Family of Man" Exhibit Acclaimed as Outstanding Event in Berlin - In a preliminary report, USIS-Berlin states that "The Family of Man" Exhibit is being acclaimed as the outstanding event in the 1955 Berlin Cultural Festival. Co-sponsored by USIS-Berlin and the Berlin Academy for Creative Arts, the exhibit had a most successful opening and has received excellent press and radio notices. As this showing was the European premiere, USIS-Berlin felt it was important to produce a maximum attendance on the opening days of the exhibit. The goal set, and obtained, was a minimum attendance of 1,000 visitors a day, an unprecedented figure for any such Berlin exhibit. The build-up campaign included: 1) regular advance press coverage, including a press conference with Edward Steichen (creator of the exhibit for the Museum of Modern Art in New York) two days before the opening; 2) utilization of the 400 exhibit catalogues provided for presentation by the Agency; 3) exclusive poster advertising, with USIS-Bonn furnishing excellent posters; 4) a "sneak preview" the day before the exhibit's official

opening. This last method proved the most successful in promoting early attendance. Personal letters were sent to about 500 photo dealers and camera club members, inviting them to a preview on the morning before the exhibit was to open. Another selected group of influential people was invited to an afternoon preview. (Unclassified)

3

US Prestige Suffers in Norway Over Mississippi Murder Trial - In commenting on the angry press reaction, Embassy Oslo states that American prestige has suffered as a result of the recent Mississippi murder trial of two whites charged with murdering a Negro youth. DAGBLADET (Liberal) charged that the trial revealed part of the barbarity and indifference prevailing under the shelter of law and justice. People throughout the world feel the fresh burden of guilt placed by the American jury on the white man's shoulders. VERDENS GANG (Independent) stated this was not just a local problem as it concerns the principles of the constitutional state, and in view of the leading position of the US in the current ideological battle between East and West, it is politically important that no shadow of doubt be cast upon its position relative to one of the fundamental democratic values: legal security. MORGENPOSTEN (Independent) wrote that the verdict "reminds us that it will be a long time before colored American citizens have reached a status of equality". (Confidential)

F A R E A S T

4

Faulkner Visit to Japan Outstanding Success - Nobel Prize winner William Faulkner's contribution to USIS-Tokyo activities during his recent tour of Japan will be, according to the Embassy, among the most lasting ever made by any one individual in any given country. Invited to Japan as a special lecturer at the American Literature Seminar at Nagano, Faulkner proved to be immensely popular not only with the students but also with Japanese newsmen and critics who reported widely on his activities. Virtually all of his appearances were recorded and photographed by USIS teams in Tokyo, Nagano, and Kyoto. A motion picture, depicting scenes mentioned by the author in his address "Impressions of Japan", is being prepared. Parts of this film have already been shown in theatres and on TV. The Publications Section has reproduced 110,000 copies of Faulkner's message "To the Youth of Japan", written in response to many requests for a message to young writers. A Japanese publishing house is planning to edit all of the Faulkner material into a single English volume which USIS may later use in the translations program. Some of the centers which Faulkner did not visit are considering utilizing all of this material to commemorate the fifth anniversary of his Nobel award. Faulkner's sincerity and insight were universally acclaimed and his eagerness to talk informally with students and literary critics and to participate in their recreational activities probably also contributed importantly to his popularity. (Unclassified)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 3 -

L A T I N A M E R I C A

5

Bolivian Government Newspaper Switches Support to USIS - The Bolivian Government daily newspaper which three months ago followed a Communist line and accepted almost no USIS material, has now become a substantial supporter of the USIS-La Paz program. The post attributed the editorial switch largely to the efforts of its Information Officer who has even obtained the editor's agreement to a plan whereby La Nacion's printing plant will produce the USIS newspaper supplement Noticias de America, an 8-page tabloid size biweekly. In addition to the 20,000 copies already being distributed by USIS in the interior of Bolivia, 18,000 copies will now be included as supplements to La Nacion's regular circulation. The run is to be free of charge to USIS which will furnish the paper. In recent weeks, La Nacion has printed increasing quantities of USIS output and has repeatedly given favorable editorial comment to the US and to its cooperative activities with Bolivia. A USIS pamphlet issued in commemoration of Bolivia's Independence Day was used as a stuffer in the newspaper's August 6 edition. La Nacion's editor reported to the Information Officer that President Paz Estenssoro had advised him to "give all the cooperation you possibly can to the American Embassy's Information Service". ~~(Confidential)~~

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Soviet Orbit Propaganda

II/116

October 5-7, 1955

10 P/X- Hammond
U. S. INFORMATION AGENCY
OFFICE OF
RESEARCH & INTELLIGENCE

SOVIETS RESTATE POSITION ON GERMANY

Soviet Party Secretary Suslov conveyed greetings and felicitations from East Germany's real rulers. The speech consisted mostly of the usual platitudes about the advantages of socialism and the glorious future of East Germany.

Then Suslov turned to the approaching foreign ministers conference. He stated that "some western politicians" voice the opinion that the success of this conference depends on the solution of the German question. Suslov rejects this viewpoint. For under "present conditions," with West Germany a member of NATO and WEU, and in the process of rearming, German reunification "has been seriously complicated and cannot now be solved by simple means."

The "correct" solution of the German problem requires time, says Suslov. The "realistic way" leads along a system of collective security for Europe and much closer cooperation between East and West Germany. The entire problem cannot be solved without the participation of the Germans themselves.

Let "certain circles" in the West realize "once and for all," warns Suslov, that any attempt to revive the "bankrupt policy of strength" in connection with the German problem is "unrealistic."

SOME ARE STILL "FRIGHTENED" BY GENEVA SPIRIT

that the "policy of strength has not retired for good," since it is "not so easy to get rid of the old and unnecessary." There are still "some who are afraid of changes, and who do everything they can to defame the new and the promising."

Among those, the broadcast cites the New York Times, complaining that the paper is "frightened" because the Geneva spirit is yielding results. The Geneva spirit is not just all smiles and gentle tones, although these are very useful in politics. The new climate, however, is best characterized by attempts to bring about peace without resort to force, and by a patient search for cooperation, instead of moves designed to accentuate existing differences.

MISSISSIPPI TRIAL A "JUDICIAL FARCE"

the recent Mississippi murder trial. The broadcast was based on a newspaper article which said that racial discrimination in the South is increasing and is claiming new victims among the Negroes. Also, in six states of the US "the whites refuse to abide by the decision of the Supreme Court... abolishing racial segregation in schools."

The case of Emmett Till "has roused the indignation and protests of millions of people," for the trial of the two men accused of slaying Till "was transformed into a judicial farce."

In a speech at the celebration of the 6th anniversary of the establishment of the "German Democratic Republic,"

A Radio Moscow commentary to North America also touched on the forthcoming Geneva meeting. It complained

The Rumanian Home Service apparently brought the only broadcast from the Orbit which referred to

: For items on the Communist "Cultural Offensive," see other side:

NOTES ON THE COMMUNIST "CULTURAL OFFENSIVE"

OFFICIAL DELEGATIONS

Soviet Delegation to Yugoslavia -- TASS reports the arrival of a Soviet Parliamentary delegation in Belgrade on October 3. The seventeen USSR delegates' visit follows the signing of an agreement on increased trade between the two countries.

Japanese Deputies Visit Rumania -- A Bucharest broadcast reported that three Japanese Government deputies had been received by the Rumanian People's Republic on October 1. The guests expressed an interest in increased trade and the formation of a Japanese-Rumanian friendship association.

CULTURAL DELEGATIONS

Brazilian Theater Group in Poland -- The Polish Press Agency reported on October 3 that the Brazilian folk theater company had completed a 3-week concert tour in Poland and returned to Rio de Janeiro.

Many Countries Attended Peiping National Day Celebrations -- More than 1,500 guests from over 50 countries attended Communist China's National Day celebration, according to an NCNA despatch. Besides the usual Soviet Orbit countries, those represented were: Yugoslavia, India, Burma, Indonesia, Ceylon, Japan, Thailand, Cambodia, the United States, Britain, France, Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Jordan, Spain, Portugal, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Iceland, Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, Chile, Venezuela, Paraguay, Mexico, Guatemala, Bolivia, Colombia, Tunisia, Morocco, South Africa, the Sudan and Madagascar.

Soviet Artists in Syria -- According to TASS, the Soviet artists touring Syria, returned to Damascus September 26 from Aleppo, where they had given three recitals.

TRADE DELEGATIONS

Communist Chinese and East Germans in Syria -- Damascus radio announced that the chief of Communist China's trade delegation and the chief of the East German fair pavillion were received by Syria's Minister of National Economy at the Damascus fair.

Danube Shipping Companies Send Observers to Czechoslovakia -- Delegates of Austrian, Yugoslav and West German shipping companies attended as observers a conference of Soviet, Czech, Hungarian, Rumanian and Bulgarian Danube shipping companies, according to the Vienna press. The conference was held in Bratislava September 16 to 26.

TOURISM

Upper Austrians and Viennese Tour Czechoslovakia -- The Viennese press announced that on October 2, 320 residents of upper Austria and Vienna returned from a week-end trip to Prague. The tour was organized by the Austrian Peace Council.

Mississippi's Latest Crime: Result Of Crime Conditioning

MISSISSIPPI can attribute a large part of the blame for the world-wide notoriety the State received after the horrible murder of EMMITT LOUIS TILL, to *The Association of Citizens' Councils of Mississippi*, and to Circuit JUDGE TOM P. BRADY, who presides over the fourteenth circuit court district.

JUDGE BRADY made an address at Indianola, to the *Citizens' Council* of that town, and to hundreds of their friends gathered to hear him. The subject of the address was "Black Monday," the judge's designation of the day (May 17) on which the United States Supreme Court handed down its unanimous decision in the school segregation cases.

Under the imprint of the *Citizens Councils* several hundred thousand copies of this speech, in pamphlet form, were distributed in Mississippi and adjoining States. Quite a number of them found their way into Virginia.

The speech was a diatribe, of pseudo history, anthropology, and sociology, loosely used to prove what God's intentions were when He created man. It was inflammatory, as may be gathered from the following excerpts:

1620—that's when the seed was planted on the shores of the Atlantic at Jamestown. That seed has now grown into a tree and is bearing fruit today. Of course they (the slaves) were considered a little better than a good saddle-horse—we know it—a little under, perhaps, a good hunting dog. . . . They were abysmal savages. Just a few months before, (they were brought from Africa) they had sharpened their teeth with rocks so they could more easily tear human flesh; they were cannibals.

In the Civil War, yes—they were the instigating cause of that; from 1860-1864, the South fought, bled and died for a cause. A cause that was lost.

* * *

There was organized in 1936 in New York City, an organization known as the National Association for Advancement of Colored People. (Editor's Note—The NAACP was chartered in New York in 1915.)

If God in His infinite wisdom had wanted a mongrelized, mixed man, that man would have been on this earth. (Editor's note—There are more mixed men in Mississippi than in any other State in the South. More white blood per 1,000 people, runs through the veins

of Negroes of Mississippi than is true of any other part of the world.)

Yes, the speaker is a presiding judge in Mississippi.

Somehow we feel that even the *Mississippi Citizens' Council* will get sick of the mess they have stirred up. Few human beings can stand to have the blood of other humans, even those they hate, dripping from their hands for the rest of their lives.

First, a colored minister was slain because he refused to go to the registrar's office and ask that his name be removed from the voting list. Then a second minister was slain because he was a member of the NAACP. Next a farmer was slain because he was suspect.

And now, a 14-year-old child is taken from his uncle's home, where he was visiting, and murdered in as ghastly a manner as anything that has occurred in Southern criminal history. And as usual, when there is a similar crime committed against Negroes, the law moves with leaden feet. The latest news from Mississippi is that the men who murdered the 14-year-old boy will be tried at the March (seven months hence) term of court! And, as usual, they will be found *not guilty!*

And these things are done to assert white supremacy.

J. & Guide

9/3/55

nity shower at their
W. Thomas St. Ap-
y thirty guests were

* * *
SS MEETING, which
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lower in the honor of
Mrs. Wilson, was given
at the home of Mr. and
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s the Daughters of
h. Assisting President
Intyre as hostesses
Vera Hilliard at the
Mrs. M. Spicer Clan-
received the gifts.

lry Can Places" -A-Days

(INS)—If a lady
go places fashion-wise,
o let her jewelry "go
o.

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rage in Paris, but the
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Hips, rib-cages and
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* * *
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of wearing a jewel-
and center" will look
the classic "fasten-
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styled rhinestone broo-
on the bosom about



Guard against infection—
use a product that's **PURE**

Watch those everyday cuts and
scrapes. If you neglect them or treat
them wrongly they might become in-
fected. Be safe. Rely on a *pure* prod-
uct—"Vaseline" Petroleum Jelly. Used
in hospitals and clinics, it's *medically*
safe. Keep it handy.

FOR CUTS AND SCRAPES:

with iodine or
or soap and

s, spread on a
aseline' Petro-

unless wound
dirt—and even
age loose, and
ne' Petroleum

THE VASELINE
BRAND IS YOUR
GUARANTEE OF
PURITY



gest calls it "The Wonder Jelly"

The **FIRST-AID KIT** in a jar

Registered trade mark of the Chesebrough Mfg. Co., Cons'd

Coast Dockers Ask Court To Review Smith Act Case

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.—The International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union filed a brief yesterday urging the Supreme Court to review the California Smith Act Case. The ILWU, intervening as a friend of the court, argued that "govern-

mental use of informers in political cases was an unhealthy, undemocratic, dangerous and anti-trade union phenomenon." The brief submitted for ILWU by attorney Richard Gladstein and George Andersen, confined itself solely to the issue posed by the use of informers to secure conviction of the 14 California Smith Act defendants.

However, the motion for leave to file the brief said ILWU was also concerned with the case because "as . . . a labor organization it is interested generally in any case wherein are involved questions arising under the Bill of Rights and especially the First Amendment . . . and (because) its own regional di-

FTC REPORT SHOWS HOW BIG COMPANIES GET STILL BIGGER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (FP).—If you want to make big money, invest it in a big company and not a small one. That's the moral detailed in page after page of a Federal Trade Commission report on company profits released here.

The report, latest in a long-term FTC project, is still somewhat behind the times, since it goes through 1953 only. It compares profits after taxes for 511 companies in 25 selected manufacturing industries in 1940 and in the postwar years 1947 through 1953.

Companies surveyed enjoyed a profit rate of 10.8 percent on their investment that year. But the two biggest, National Dairy Products Corp. and the Borden Co., had profit rates of 12.2 percent and 11.2 percent respectively.

In motor vehicles, the four largest companies had a profit rate of 18.5 percent, with General Motors heading the list at 19.9 percent. The 13 other companies after the four leaders had a profit rate averaging but 2.8 percent.

The year 1953 was, on the whole, a relatively good one for profits and the medium-sized and small competitors of the giant industrial leaders were in a better competitive position than during the 1952 slump. Other FTC reports, tackling the profit story from a different angle, have shown that the big companies pulled farther ahead of their weaker competitors in 1953.

POST HITS FABLE NOT IN POLITICS

The security board "cannot tell whether his name is Manning Johnson or Marie Natvig or Elizabeth Bentley."

The editorial continued: "It cannot tell whether he has an ancient grudge to settle or an ax to grind or a plot to pursue. It has no way of ascertaining for itself whether the confidential informant is a means of establishing truth or a means of establishing falsehood. It can only take the FBI's word for it."

"When a security board takes the FBI's word on a crucial question as the basis for its decision, it is a failure of the FBI's own information."

REPUBLIC STEEL WANTS AID ONLY FOR THE RICH

CLEVELAND, Oct. 16.—Speaking before a group of women's club representatives in Cleveland yesterday, a Republic Steel Co. executive said the Ohio bill to increase unemployment benefits from \$33 to \$50 maximum per week, and to extend the pay period to a maximum of 39 weeks was an "outright excursion into socialism" and that labor wanted "something for nothing."

The Republic Steel Co. along with Standard Oil, The Thompson Products Corp. (headed by the labor-hating Frederick Crawford) and many other big corporations in Ohio are currently sponsoring a million dollar campaign

is nothing but waste land which cost the Republic Steel Company next to nothing. More than that, the "gift" had a big catch in it. First the "cost" has gotten up to around \$12,000 an acre. Then the land is a ravine where Republic has been dumping slag, and must be reclaimed by the City which includes construction of a culvert that is estimated to cost a half-million dollars. If this scheme goes through, then the Republic Steel Corp. will have a place that is adequately drained for another slag dump.

But Republic's "big heart" is not satisfied with this small gold mine. The Plain Dealer of Sept.

Mississippi Stepping Up 'Rape' Frameups

First of Struck Florida Hotels Sign a Union Pact

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Oct. 16. — The first breakthrough in the six-month long strike at 22 of the largest resort hotels in the employers association came Thursday when Local 255 of the AFL Hotel and Restaurant Union signed up the Monte Carlo Hotel.

Two hundred employees gained wage increases ranging from \$3 to \$15 a week in a five-year agreement. Last Monday, the union signed up the Vanderbilt Hotel, which is not in the employers asso-

ciation fighting the AFL organizing drive.

The Monte Carlo agreement came as the union was preparing for all-out strike activity in Miami Beach and Miami with the winter season slated to open up shortly.

Mississippi is stepping up its "rape" case frame-ups against Negroes in retaliation for the world-wide protests against the murder of 14-year-old Emmet Louis Till and the freeing of the two white men accused of the murder. Last week 30-year-old Theldor

Lang was sentenced to life imprisonment in Laurel, Miss., on the basis of the fantastic claim of the prosecution that he climbed in a window and forced an intimacy with a white woman by threatening to kill her one-year-old infant. The all-white jury, by sentencing Lang to life imprisonment, showed that it had a reasonable doubt of guilt.

The trial of Lang was just closing when another "rape" case began in another county.

Greeting the conviction of Lang, the Jackson (Miss.) Daily News in its Oct. 10 editorial made it clear that the "rape" cases were connected with the Till murder. "Rape Should Mean Death," the editor headlined his string of vicious comment.

"A revival of rape," the editorial began, "is one of the tragic accompaniments of the racial agitation started in the nation by the NAACP."

After asserting that white women throughout the country were endangered by this "revival," the editor chided the jury for "being to chicken-hearted to vote for the death sentence," and incited further.

"There was a time in Mississippi when rape meant rope," the editorial recalled, without criticism, the wanton work of mobs. "We have advanced from the noose to the gas chamber but death should still be the punishment for all rapists."

Having stooped to praising mobs on the editorial page, and demanding that jurors take over their function, the Daily News editor, Frederick Sullens, an unregenerate white supremacist, has some insulting words about Moses Wright, uncle of the murdered boy.

"The frantic efforts of the NAACP," he writes in his font-size 10 column. "Down on the

400 at NAACP Youth Rally

Four hundred Negro and white youths gathered yesterday in Harlem despite a heavy down-pour to protest the lynching of Emmett Louis Till and the failure to prosecute the killers. The meeting called by the New England, New Jersey and New York state youth conferences of the NAACP, met at the Abyssinian Baptist Church, 132 W. 138 St. (Full report tomorrow)

izing insults to Mrs. Mamie Bradley, Till's mother, calling Wright and Mrs. Bradley "come alongs" for "the collection basket."

For more than a week now the

Daily News has been filled with such defensive propaganda concerning the Till case. The paper has scraped for any news about Negroes throughout the country to connect with the Till case through "editor's notes." But the propaganda which the state officials have acted upon is the rushing of "rape" trials. Sullens has now given a new cause for the alleged crimes: "racial agitation started in the nation by the NAACP."

The unsolved murders of three Negroes in Mississippi since last May 7 has yet to get the attention of Sullens. And in none of the reams of news and comment about the campaign to end all Till cases has the Daily News said a word about finding and punishing the guilty persons.

he heard her story in order to decide whether it was relevant. It was a tale eminently likely to make a Tallahatchie jury acquit her husband and brother-in-law even if the evidence against the accused had been six times as great as it was. Judge Swango ruled that her story was irrelevant to the actual issues before the court, and did not let the jury hear it.

Sacred Guarantee. Next day Prosecutor Smith in his closing argument told the jury: "You know, gentlemen, we have a Constitution in the U.S. and in Mississippi which guarantees life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to everybody. Once we get to a point where we deprive any of our people of those, for whatever reason, then we cannot justify ourselves . . . and we cannot complain about what happens to us." The jury took just over an hour to decide: "Not guilty." A juror later explained: "If we hadn't stopped to drink pop, it wouldn't have taken that long."

When the verdict came in, Prosecutor Chatham stared across the courtroom. "Trial by jury," he said slowly, "is one of the sacred guarantees of the Constitution." Bryant and Milam lit big cigars while the whites of Tallahatchie County cheered. But the two men were not released. They face kidnaping charges in Leflore County and were jailed there, awaiting bail.

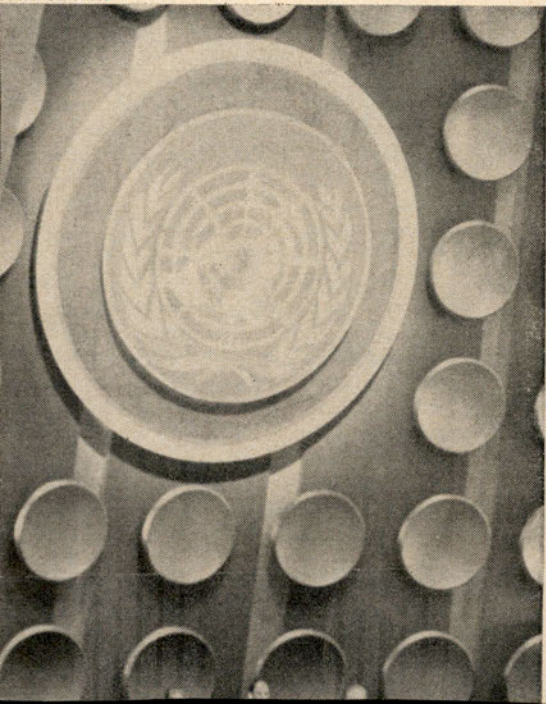
In Tallahatchie County, while the whites rejoiced, the Negroes went about the cotton harvest, sullen-eyed. Willie Reed's family sent him to Chicago. Old Mose Wright and his family plan to move to Albany, N.Y. Tallahatchie County remains 63% Negro—with not one Negro on its rolls of registered voters or on its jury rolls.

Tallahatchie is not the South, either the Old South or the new, burgeoning industrial South. It is an island, and there are many in the Deeper South, where the law of the land and the will of the community—as expressed in trial by jury or otherwise—are in basic conflict. The feeling created in the U.S. by the Till case indicated that something was going to have to give.

E U.N.'S TENTH

The planetary ark of man's peaceful aspirations, the U.N., rode hopefully high last week as the General Assembly met in Manhattan for its tenth annual session. In all their formal sessions and still more in their hand-pumping sessions along the crowded, glass-walled corridors, delegates from 60 nations talked up "the Geneva spirit" that appeared to be abating tensions. Taken of the new cordiality, the Assembly on Tuesday by ballot chose its president by unanimous vote. He is Chile's portly, polished José Maza, a U.N. parliamentarian of ten years' standing. He rebuffed Molotov protesting only mildly for the first time. The Assembly voted for the sixth year (1952) against considering Red China for membership. But after Molotov's standpat opening, only one of the three major agenda items (armament, atoms-for-peace, charter revision) seemed destined to benefit in a practical way "the Geneva spirit." That was President Eisenhower's proposal, endorsed by the Russians at a summit meeting, for a U.N. center for joint development of the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Associated Press



THE LAW

Trial by Jury

Sumner, Miss. belongs to the Deeper South—the one without its own memories of ante-bellum order or graciousness. Sumner was snake-infested swamp until it was cleared for cotton in 1873. Like many another U.S. town, it was built around a courthouse, and its pioneers brought into the wilderness a respect for Anglo-American law. But they also brought the hatreds and half-digested lessons of Reconstruction years and a socio-economic system that would constantly conflict with the tradition of Anglo-American justice as those traditions lived and evolved among the vast majority of their countrymen.

This socio-economic system (in its crudest examples somewhat worse than slavery for all concerned) called for a mass base of cheap Negro labor so thoroughly ruled by a dominant white minority that equal contact in church, social life or politics between the races was held to be impossible.

Last week, in Sumner's hot and hideous courthouse, the white community of Tallahatchie County came into conflict with the tradition of the law in the person of Circuit Judge Curtis M. Swango. In a way, both won. The immediate and overt victory went to the community. The law's victory was that so much of it survived in the face of blind hatred.

Home & the River. The case concerned Emmett Louis Till, 14, who was sent by his mother, a Government office worker (\$3,900 a year) in Chicago, on a family visit to her home town with her uncle, Mose Wright, 64, a sharecropper and sometime preacher. One day a cousin drove him and some other Negro youths to the nearby hamlet of Money (pop. 75) to buy 2¢ worth of bubble gum. On leav-



Ed Clark—LIFE

JUDGE SWANGO

The law, somehow, survived.

ing, his friends later said, Till rolled his eyes and whistled lewdly at a white woman in the grocery. Mrs. Carolyn Bryant, 21. Later two white men took Emmett Till away at gunpoint.

Three days afterward, a corpse was found in the muddy Tallahatchie River. The body was swollen and decomposing, the skull smashed by blows and pierced by a bullet, and a heavy cotton-gin fan was lashed to the neck. Mose Wright said the body was that of his nephew. To the surprise of many Northerners, the Tallahatchie County grand jury promptly indicted two white men for murder: Roy Bryant, 24, storekeeper and ex-paratrooper, husband of the insulted woman; and his half brother, J. W. Milam, 36.

In the stifling courtroom heat, Judge Swango permitted shirtsleeved informality, but he permitted no looseness with the law. The jurors were carefully questioned; many who disclosed some obvious hint of prejudice were excluded.

Asked to identify the men who took Emmett Till from his cabin, Mose Wright stood up and pointed a gnarled finger straight at Milam, then at Roy Bryant. The sheriff of neighboring Leflore County related that Bryant and Milam admitted taking Emmett Till, but claimed that they later let him go when they learned he was the wrong boy. The boy's mother testified that the body from the river was her son; on his finger was his dead father's ring, with the initials L.T. (Louis Till). She had cautioned him about Tallahatchie County. She told him "to be very careful . . . to humble himself to the extent of getting down on his knees." She explained: "Living in Chicago, he didn't know."

The next witness knew; he was Negro Willie Reed, 18, of Sunflower County, Miss., and he was so frightened he could hardly talk. He told his story: early on the morning after the kidnaping of Em-

mett Till, he had seen a boy who looked like Till's photographs in a truck with four white men. Soon afterward, he saw the truck outside a barn belonging to Milam's brother, and heard sounds inside "like someone being whipped." What sounds? "He say, 'oh,'" said Willie Reed, in a very low voice.

Later, the youth testified, he saw Milam come out "wearing a gun," then the truck was driven away. Afterward, he said, "I went home and got ready to go to Sunday school." Other witnesses confirmed part of his testimony.

Earnest Effort. The prosecutors for the State of Mississippi—Gerald Chatham, due soon to retire for ill health, and Robert Smith, a Marine Corps hero and former FBI agent—made an earnest and honest effort to build their case at what can be assumed to be great social cost to themselves. They got no help from Tallahatchie's Sheriff H. C. Strider, a cotton planter (1,500 acres), who insisted that Till had been whisked away alive. "This whole thing was rigged," he said.

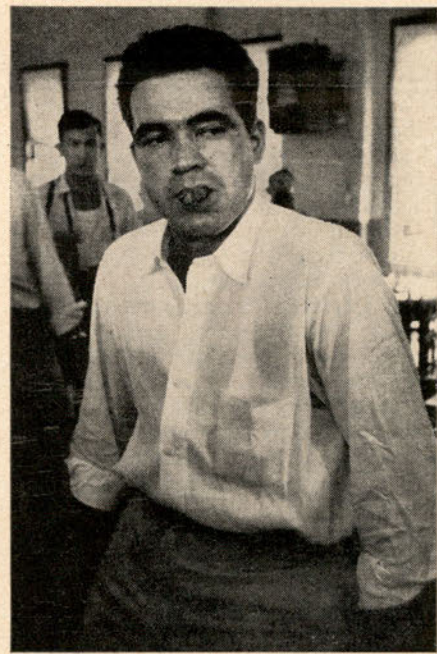
The white people in the region raised a defense fund approaching \$10,000 for Defendants Bryant and Milam. They hired five of Sumner's resident lawyers, who produced expert witnesses—including a doctor and an embalmer—to testify that the bloated, decomposing body had been in the river for at least ten days, and therefore could not have been Emmett Till. Sheriff Strider took the stand for the defense and said the same thing: "If it had been one of my own boys, I couldn't have identified it." In most of the U.S., this conflict over the identity of the body could have been resolved by elementary instruments of police work.

When Mrs. Bryant, the woman whose grievance started the case, was called to the stand, the prosecution objected. Judge Swango sent the jury from the room while



Ed Clark—LIFE

DEFENDANT MILAM
Somewhere, a boy died.



Ed Clark—LIFE

DEFENDANT BRYANT
Something had to give.

and Michigan. Already thinking about vice-presidential possibilities, the Stevensons had also concluded that they did not want Alabama's Senator John Sparkman, who, they felt, was dead weight on the 1952 ticket.

But the fact of Eisenhower's illness obviously required a re-calculation of Stevenson's chances: a multiplicity of candidates, including favorite sons hoping for real lightning to strike, would almost certainly appear.

Off to the Fight. Another Democrat whose prospects take on a different shape is New York's Governor Averell Harriman. Although he has publicly insisted that he is for Stevenson, the fact that Harriman is a candidate is not in doubt. Early last week New York State Chairman Michael H. Prendergast told newsmen that Harriman, if he is "convinced the convention wants him," will seek the nomination even though it means a floor fight with Stevenson. Added Prendergast: Stevenson "isn't going to stampee anybody." Two nights later, to underline the Harriman push, Tammany Hall Boss Carmine De Sapio lavishly entertained some 50 Democratic bigwigs from a dozen states, e.g., Missouri's Senator Stuart Symington (not without presidential hopes himself), Rhode Island Governor Dennis Roberts, Pittsburgh Mayor and Democratic Leader David Lawrence. After dinner at Manhattan's "21," De Sapio hustled all his guests off to ringside seats (top price, \$40) at the Marciano-Moore heavyweight championship fight in Yankee Stadium.

But despite the activity in the Harriman camp, at week's end one figure appeared in bright red ink on his political books: he is 63, only one year younger than Dwight Eisenhower, and age will be a factor next year as rarely before.

Attrition in Primaries. Tennessee's Senator Estes Kefauver is not loved by the party leaders, but he has demonstrated what he can do in preferential primaries, which next year will be held in some 20 states. Last week Kefauver was in Yugoslavia, shaking hands with Marshal Tito. But back home, there were encouraging signs: a newspaper poll of Maryland's Democratic leaders showed they preferred Kefauver to Stevenson; his followers in California, where he won heavily in the 1952 primary, were itching to enter his name in the 1956 contest.

If Democrats Stevenson and Harriman cannot avoid entering primaries against Estes Kefauver, he might beat them, striking hard at their hopes for the nomination, as Wendell Willkie's chances for renomination were wrecked when Tom Dewey defeated him in the 1944 Wisconsin primary. In that case, the field would be wide open.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

A Decade of Peace?

As the United Nations opened its Tenth General Assembly (see NEWS IN PICTURES), attention centered on the heads of two delegations. Would the conciliatory "spirit of Geneva" be carried into the

General Assembly and broadened there by U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov?

Firm & Hopeful. Dulles, the first of the two to speak, was firm. No delegate could misunderstand his language when he said that the Geneva spirit could never be genuine or permanent if any nation continued "political offensives aimed at subverting free governments." Equally sharp was his charge that the veto power had been abused in the Security Council, and his recommendation that the proposed conference to review the U.N. Charter should reconsider the veto procedure on admission of new members. His label of "evil" for the record of the Chinese Communist regime showed that the U.S. had not stepped down from its position that



INTERNATIONAL
SECRETARY DULLES AT THE U.N.
Good manners and strong arms.

Red China should not be admitted to the U.N.

But the U.S. Secretary of State saw signs of progress: "It was ten years ago last month that the fighting stopped in World War II. We have lived through the subsequent decade without another world war. That is something for which we should be profoundly thankful. But true peace has not been enjoyed. There have been limited wars; free nations have been subverted and taken over; there has been the piling up of armament, and there have been rigidities of position which are imposed upon those who regard each other as potential fighting enemies.

"That phase may now be ending. I believe that all four of the heads of government who were at Geneva wanted that result and that each contributed to it. In consequence, a new spirit does indeed prevail, with greater flexibility and less brittleness in international relations.

"Some find it interesting to speculate as to which nations gained and which lost

from this development. I would say that if the 'spirit of Geneva' is to be permanent, then all the world must be the gainer. The 'Summit' meeting, if it is to be historic, rather than episodic, must usher in an era of peaceful change. It will not be an era of placidity and stagnancy, in the sense that the status quo, with its manifold injustices, will be accepted as permanent. It will be an era of change . . ."

As if to get that era on its way, he announced that "the Western powers are ready to advance some overall plan of European security which would give the Soviet Union substantial additional reassurances." His closing plea was based on hope: "Let us strive together . . . so that when this Assembly meets at its 20th session, it will look back upon the decade that now begins and call it the healing decade of true peace."

Smiling & Unyielding. Next day Molotov rose to state the Russian position. Since his arrival in the U.S. five days earlier, the Russian Foreign Minister had been living up the new Russian diplomatic etiquette, smiling for cameramen, making genial remarks ("I have gained the impression that the road from Moscow to New York now has become better and smoother") and even giving autographs. When he walked to the rostrum, in well-tailored, single-breasted navy blue, he could have been mistaken for a shrewd bank president or a shy professor.

Neither Molotov's tone nor his words contained any of the old Soviet vituperation. He, too, saw welcome "changes which are contributing to the relaxation of tensions in relations between nations." But he was unyielding in the basic Russian position: the Soviet Union and Communist China are the real champions of world peace; the North Atlantic Treaty Organization must be scrapped; U.S. bases abroad must be abandoned; Red China must be admitted to the U.N.; and the Big Nation veto, which the Russians have used to thwart the peacekeeping function of the U.N.'s Security Council, must be allowed to operate even more widely than it has in the past.

While the U.N. listened to Dulles and Molotov, it was disclosed that President Eisenhower had received an unprecedented, 2,000-word personal letter from Prime Minister Bulganin. Discussing the President's Geneva proposal for an exchange of military blueprints and for free aerial inspection, Bulganin did little more than rehash previous Soviet disarmament proposals and urge the President to work for them. While the President considered his plan as the beginning of a path to disarmament, Bulganin wanted a Soviet-style disarmament plan to come first. In language as warm as Molotov's smile, Bulganin neither accepted nor rejected the President's proposals.

When the week's words and smiles were added up, it was clear that they did not hold rich promise for John Foster Dulles' decade of healing peace. The best that could be foreseen was a period of well-mannered, well-armed negotiation.

RALEIGH, N.C. (AP)-AN ORGANIZATION FOR MAINTAINING "THE PURITY AND CULTURE OF THE WHITE RACE AND OF ANGLO-SAXON INSTITUTIONS" WAS CHARTERED BY SECRETARY OF STATE THAD EURE YESTERDAY.

KNOWN AS "PATRIOTS OF NORTH CAROLINA, INC.," THE ORGANIZATION'S CHARTER LISTED 356 INCORPORATORS, MANY OF THEM PROMINENT IN THE STATE'S POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC LIFE.

WR1056AED 8-23

TILL-PICKETS

CHICAGO (AP)-A GROUP OF 13 PICKETS FROM THE NATIONAL ASSN. FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE AND CIO UNITED PACKING HOUSE WORKERS, DISTRICT 1, TODAY DEMONSTRATED AGAINST CONDUCT OF THE TILL MURDER TRIAL IN MISSISSIPPI.

THE PICKETS CIRCLED BEFORE THE ENTRANCE OF THE U.S. CUSTOMS BUILDING, WHERE A SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE, HEADED BY SEN. JAMES EASTLAND, WAS CONCLUDING A TWO-DAY INVESTIGATION OF COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA.

A PAMPHLET DISTRIBUTED BY PICKETS URGED EASTLAND AND SEN. JENNER, RANKING REPUBLICAN MEMBER OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE, TO "TAKE THEIR INTERNAL SECURITY COMMITTEE AND INVESTIGATE THE FOLLOWING:

"1. THE REIGN OF TERROR NOW GOING ON IN MISSISSIPPI."

"2. THE LYNCH-MURDER OF 14-YEAR-OLD, CHICAGO BORN, EMMETT LOUIS TILL IN MISSISSIPPI AND THE SUBSEQUENT ACQUITTAL OF THOSE CHARGED WITH HIS DEATH."

"3. THE 1954 AMENDMENT TO THE MISSISSIPPI CONSTITUTION WHICH PERMITS ONLY 8,000 NEGRO CITIZENS TO REGISTER TO VOTE OUT OF A TOTAL NEGRO POPULATION OF 986,500."

"4. THE UN-AMERICAN ANTI-NEGRO ACTIVITIES AND THE DESTRUCTION OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY GOING ON FOR TWO YEARS IN TRUMBULL PARK, A UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PUBLIC HOUSING PROJECT."

THE TRUMBULL PARK PROJECT ON CHICAGO'S SOUTH SIDE HAS BEEN THE SCENE OF RACIAL TENSION AND SPORADIC VIOLENCE SINCE A NEGRO FAMILY MOVED INTO IT IN AUGUST, 1953.

LT327PES 10/7

Case of Emmett Till

The verdict of not guilty in the "wolf whistle" murder case in Mississippi came as no surprise to even the most humble laymen. It was an obvious fact that before the trial began, odds were 20 to 1 that Roy Bryant and his half brother, J. W. Milam, would be acquitted of the kidnaping and murder of 15-year-old Emmett Till.

Regardless of one's view of the outcome of this strange and complex course of justice in a states rights stronghold, this case has served to bring into the open the very legal core of the age-old issue of the merits or demerits of states rights.

The Emmett Till case brings composites of the tenets of states rights face to face with the portals of the strength of justice under the laws of our Constitution. It may be another divine coincidence that young Till was the son of a father who gave his life in World War II to defend this Constitution and the privilege of the states righters.

Gov. Hugh Wright of the State of Mississippi, an exalted public servant who pledged before God and man to uphold and defend the constitution of his great state and that of the United States is liable to an accounting for this twist in the actions under states' rights.

Legal interpretations and fundamentals of the law as based on both the Constitution of the United States and that of the individual states have one common denominator, which is equal justice under law. Social patterns, local policies and individual concepts can find no justifiable circumvention of common denominator in administering the cause of justice under law and our pattern of trial by jury.

How, then, do Governor Wright and his apostles of states' rights, most of whom are graduates of reputable law schools, converge collectively upon the legal satisfaction that they have carried out their duty in exonerating a party of the guilt which he had admitted in part? In wake of the circumstances, what is the future course of Governor Wright and the case of Emmett Till? Is the case closed under the states' rights version of law and order? Is it the will of the states' righter that a suspected kidnaper and murderer roam at

large behind the immunity of his ~~pigmentation~~?

Even in the days of slavery, a plantation owner was forbidden to kill a "good slave." If he did not want him, he had to sell him to another master. If he killed him without cause, he was required to pay a fine to the Plantation Owners Association; at least he was punished in some measure for his crime. The case of Bryant and Milam seems to reach beyond the days of slavery.

WELBURN M. FRANKLIN.

Washington.

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WASHINGTON, (AP)--REP. ROOSEVELT (D-CALIF) TODAY URGED CALIFORNIA NEGROES TO DEMAND THAT ALL THE STATE'S MEMBERS OF CONGRESS SUPPORT CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION.

ROOSEVELT SAID THE ONLY WAY TO PREVENT SUCH OCCURENCES AS "BRUTALITIES THAT ARE PRESENTLY GOING UNPUNISHED IN MISSISSIPPI" IS ENACTMENT OF A FEDERAL LAW REQUIRING FEDERAL ACTION "WHEN LOCAL OFFICIALS ARE PATENTLY MALFEASANT."

IN A LETTER TO THOMAS G. NEUSOM, PRESIDENT OF THE LOS ANGRLES BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE, ROOSEVELT SAID ASSOCIATION MEMBERS SHOULD SNOW UNDER THEIR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS WITH LETTERS WHEN HEARINGS ARE HELD NEXT YEAR ON LEGISLATION DEALING WITH THE SUBJECT.

THE CONGRESSMAN SAID THAT IF THE BILLS ARE NOT PASSED "YOU SHOULD THEN DETERMINEDLY MARK FOR DEFEAT EVERY CALIFORNIA OFFICEHOLDER WHO DID NOT DO HIS UTMOST TO ASSURE THEIR PASSAGE."

JA329P 10/11

NEW YORK, (AP)--A NATIONAL BOYCOTT OF EVERYTHING "MADE IN MISSISSIPPI" IN RETALIATION FOR THE TILL MURDER WAS ADVCOATED TODAY BY REP. POWELL (D-NY).

POWELL DENOUNCED THE MURDER OF 15-YEAR-OLD EMMETT TILL, A CHICAGO NEGRO, AND THE CQUITTAL OF TWO WHITE MEN CHARGED WITH KILLING HIM FOR FAMILIAR CONDUCT TOWARD THE WIFE OF ONE OF THEM.

THE NEGRO CONGRESSMAN TOLD A LUNCH CROWD RALLY OF 20,000 IN THE GARMENT CENTER THAT "UNLESS SOMETHING IS DONE BY THE LEGAL FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES TO RECTIFY THE WRONG IN MISSISSIPPI THEN AMERICA'S LEADERSHIP IS NOT ONLY GOING TO BE SERIOUSLY DAMAGED, BUT IT IS GOING TO CONTINUE TO SLIDE DOWNHILL."

HE SAID IN AFRICA AND EUROPE, FROM WHICH HE HAS JUST RETURNED, THE TILL MURDER IS CONSIDERED "A LYNCHING OF THE STATUE OF LIBERTY."

POWELL URGED THE CROWD TO SUPPORT HIM IN DEMANDING A SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS TO DEAL IMMEDIATELY WITH THE TILL CASE.

"WE ALL SYMPATHIZE WITH PRESIDENT EISENHOWER," HE SAID, "BUT CERTAINLY THE PRESIDENT'S ILLNESS CANNOT BE USED AS AN EXCUSE FOR NOT CALLING A SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS."

HE SAID HE WOULD INTRODUCE A RESOLUTION AT THE NEXT SESSION OF CONGRESS TO BAR THE SEATING OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM STATES WHICH REFUSE TO PERMIT NEGROES "TO FREELY EXERCISE THEIR FRANCHISE WITHOUT FEAR OF LYNCHING OR COERCION OF ANY KIND."

HE SAID FBI AGENTS ASSIGNED TO INVESTIGATE THE TILL CASE ARE THEMSELVES "FROM THE DEEP SOUTH, IF NOT FROM MISSISSIPPI ITSELF." HE RECOMMENDED NEW FBI AGENTS FROM NORTHERN CITIES BE SENT IN.

JA&EG334PES

STATEMENTS BY SENATOR DOUGLAS AND CONGRESSMAN CELLER ENCLOSED FOR SIMULTANEOUS RELEASE.

THE



AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

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N E W S R E L E A S E

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1955

NOTE TO EDITORS: The report from The American Jewish Committee's Paris office on European reaction to the Till case was also released by the AJC in New York City for publication Saturday, October 22.

American prestige abroad has been so seriously damaged by the Till case that there is an urgent need for Federal legislation strengthening the Justice Department's civil rights powers to prevent a recurrence, congressional leaders were told yesterday in a report by the American Jewish Committee (AJC).

Made public by Irving M. Engel, AJC president, and former Federal Judge Simon H. Rifkind, Executive Board chairman, the report featured a survey of public reaction in six countries of Europe and North Africa to the acquittal of two men accused of murdering a 14-year old Negro boy, Emmett Till, in Mississippi. European condemnation, the AJC reported, was "swift, violent and universal" and was not limited to Communist or Communist-controlled groups. It also came from the liberal and conservative elements rather than from the Communists.

Prepared for presentation to AJC's national Executive Board, opening a two-day session today (Saturday) in the Hotel Roosevelt, New York City, copies of the report and the recommendations were sent to the Senate Judiciary Committee,

(more)

headed by Senator Harley M. Kilgore (D., W. Va.), and to the House Judiciary Committee, of which Rep. Emanuel Celler (D., N. Y.), is chairman.

AJC's Executive Board also will participate during the two days in the tenth annual meeting of the National Council of the Joint Defense Appeal, fund-raising arm of the AJC and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

The three principal recommendations of the AJC report call for:

1. Strengthening existing Federal law to make attacks against an individual because of his race, color or religion a violation of U. S. civil rights statutes.
2. Reorganizing the Department of Justice to raise the Civil Rights Section to Divisional status under an Assistant Attorney General with powers to investigate and prosecute all offenses against civil rights.
3. Increasing the personnel of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to the extent necessary to investigate all violations of civil rights under Federal law and to provide the necessary training and instruction of these agents.

Citing the extensive survey of press and opinion leaders, conducted by AJC's correspondents in France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, Germany and Tunisia, the AJC officers advised Congressional leaders:

"Only speedy implementation of these three civil rights recommendations can deal effectively with any recurrence of a Till case, which did such enormous damage to American prestige abroad.

"In some European quarters, the Till case temporarily offset the favorable impact created by the U. S. Supreme Court's desegregation decision and by previous reports of steady U. S. progress in civil rights during the past decade."

AJC's correspondents reported that Europe's condemnation of the Till case "came from all sections of public opinion and from all political directions."

(more)

"These protestations were expressed in hundreds of newspaper editorials, statements by public leaders in every country of Western Europe, and by men in the street. Political leaders, writers, intellectuals and artists, particularly in France, vehemently denounced the Till case," the AJC survey reported.

AJC's correspondent said that the news of the Mississippi trial was reported prominently and at great length in all daily newspapers of the countries surveyed. They added that the detailed reports were accompanied by dramatic photos of the court sessions and the trial's principals.

"The comments varied in tone and intensity," the report continued, noting that headlines contained such words as "scandalous", "monstrous", and "abominable". "Some limited their condemnation to the section of the South where the trial took place. Others blamed the entire South for its segregation policies and the atmosphere of racial hatred which could produce such a trial. Many others, on the basis of the trial and the verdict, raised sharp doubts about the sincerity of the United States in proclaiming itself as a defender of human rights and of oppressed people throughout the world."

The AJC report indicated that the principal damage to the United States was done when "many European commentators used the Till trial as an occasion to point out to the United States that it is in no position to teach other nations how to conduct their colonial affairs and their relations with people under their jurisdiction."

"This was stressed particularly by the French," the report explained, "in connection with their present difficulties in North Africa. The French feel that the United States government and American public opinion are critical of, or at least are unsympathetic to, the French policies and actions in Morocco and Algeria."

Typical of the press comment came from North Africa and appeared in "L'Action", official publication of the Neo-Destour, the powerful nationalist party now in power in Tunisia:

"It is not enough for the U. S. to present itself verbally as the champion of liberty and justice. It is not enough for them to complain about the fate of unfortunate countries that are 'oppressed by the Communist regime.' If these are their real preoccupations, then they should be accompanied by internal policies directed in the same sense... This verdict is a shameless scandal which stains the justice of the U. S. It is one of those iniquities that history does not forgive."

Founded in 1906, the American Jewish Committee, with chapters in 44 principal cities and members in more than 550 American communities, is the pioneer American organization combating bigotry, protecting civil and religious rights of Jews and advancing the cause of human rights everywhere.

#

STATEMENT OF
SENATOR PAUL H. DOUGLAS of ILLINOIS

I have just seen the report which The American Jewish Committee has transmitted to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and the House on the European reaction to the Emmett Till case, indicating beyond doubt that the United States has suffered a heavy blow to its prestige abroad.

The American Jewish Committee has rendered a great service in bringing the contents of this report before the American people. The facts it contains should be seriously pondered by every patriotic American conscious of his responsibility to uphold justice and human dignity and to help our country maintain its democratic leadership in the world at a time when we are challenged by international communism. I am convinced that erasing the ugly stain created by the Till case and similar incidents elsewhere is one of America's major issues.

Therefore, I wholeheartedly endorse the recommendations of the American Jewish Committee. It is certainly time that we strengthen our Federal statutes to make attacks against an individual because of his race, color or religion is a violation of our Federal law. Mindful of the tragic outbreaks in my own state of Illinois and in others, I know that this is a national and not merely a regional problem.

It is about time that the Justice Department was reorganized to raise the civil rights section to Divisional status under an Assistant Attorney General with power to investigate and prosecute all offenses against civil rights.

And it is also time that the FBI increased its personnel so that it might investigate promptly all civil rights violations under Federal law, and provide those agents with the necessary training.

STATEMENT OF
Congressman Emanuel Celler of New York

First, there is wide spread violation of the civil rights - the human rights of fellow American citizens. Secondly, it is clear to me as it was to President Truman's Committee of Civil Rights that "the national government of the United States must take the lead in safeguarding the rights of all Americans." Thirdly, it is also crystal clear that Congress has been derelict in its duty to provide wise legislation to safeguard the civil rights of our citizens. Also, and lastly, not only the Legislative Branch but the Executive Branch as well have abdicated their responsibility completely. The Executive Branch has shown no great zeal in this area. We have many pontifical declarations from the White House but no leadership and no action, only lip service. It has remained to the Judiciary to carry the heavy load of this great national responsibility with any degree of honor. I applaud the courage and wisdom of our Judges.

What shall we do about this dangerous problem? A cruel coalition of southern Democrats and mid-western Republicans has prevented any legislative remedy in the various cities having jurisdiction.

I suggest as a remedy that whenever any appropriation bill is presented to the floor of the House providing for grants in aid to any state, unless that state has in good faith implemented the segregation decision of the Supreme Court and has reasonably endeavored to safeguard the civil rights of all, that state shall be cut off by suitable amendment from all financial Federal aid. This would touch the pocket nerve. Thus, a state that has manifested a disregard of civil rights and civil liberties shall be deprived of all financial Federal aid for roads, harbors, bridges, rivers, schools, health, welfare, etc.

This might turn the trick.

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THE



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PARIS OFFICE
30 Rue la Boetie
Paris 8, France
17 October 1955

To: National Office
From: Paris Office

**SURVEY OF PUBLIC OPINION IN SIX EUROPEAN AND NORTH AFRICAN COUNTRIES
ON EMMETT TILL CASE.**

Europe's reaction to the trial and verdict in Sumner, Miss., was swift, violent and universal. There was total and unqualified condemnation of the court proceedings, of the weakness of the prosecution, the behavior of the jury and the judge, and at the verdict of acquittal.

Europe's condemnation came from all sections of public opinion, all political directions, and was expressed immediately and spontaneously. Surprisingly, on this occasion the Communists were less vociferous than many of the liberal and conservative elements. These protestations were expressed in hundreds of newspaper editorials, statements by public leaders in every country of Western Europe, and by men in the street.

The proceedings of the trial were reported prominently and at great length in the daily newspapers. Seldom has a trial at such distance been reported so extensively. The descriptive and detailed reports were accompanied by dramatic photos of the court sessions.

The first reaction was astonishment that such a trivial beginnings should have such tragic results. A typical expression of this reaction was the short inscription under a series of pictures in the Parisian illustrated weekly, Radar. Under the headline "Lynched for having admired a white woman", this paper said:

+ "It is impossible to believe, but, alas, like many other exceptional crimes, this one is authentic. At Sumner in the state of Mississippi, a young Negro, Emmett Till, 14 years old, whistled in admiration at the young white woman, Mrs. Bryant. In Europe, this is a homage which provokes a smile. Here it was the equivalent of a death sentence. The husband of Mrs. Bryant, and his half-brother, Milan, kidnapped Emmett and after ignoble tortures threw him into the river. The twelve jurors, all white, acquitted them. This shows that racial prejudice is still very strong in the U.S., primarily in the South. To such a point that in the course of the proceedings, (-more-)

Negro journalists were not permitted to sit near the white ones, while the accused joked with the audience. This verdict of letting loose two assassins can be explained but not justified by the atmosphere of racial hatred against Negroes which prevails in the entire South of the United States.

Another Parisian weekly, Aux Ecoutes, summed up the trial and its background in even stronger terms:

Never was there a more abominable travesty of the truth. The assassins presented themselves with weapons to the house from which the child was kidnapped. This violent act is recognized, for after being acquitted they will, it seems be prosecuted for kidnapping. The mother of the child formally recognized her son. The odious personality whom the child admired by whistling, a sign of admiration in the United States, has invented words which he is supposed to have said, although at the beginning she only said that he whistled. Imagine a Negro who permits himself to admire a white woman, and what a woman. A cruel shrew, who calls two men to take revenge for the outrage, accepts the massacre and accompanies her two miserable men who kidnap the child. And this jury, which in spite of overwhelming proof acquits the two monsters, proving thereby that it consisted of men who are worth no more than the accused. And the judge who permits that the two criminals hold on their knees two children who are being taught to hate the Negroes. And this press which relegates Negro journalists to a place from where they cannot see anything. And this country where no wave of indignation emerged after the acquittal.

The most prominent Parisian afternoon paper characterized the trial more moderately (Le Monde):

It is true that the accusation was technically weak. Owing to the lack of material means and handicapped at the beginning by a solidarity of the whites, the prosecution did not present sufficient objective conclusions to bring about a condemnation. What is much more serious is the sloppiness and the speed with which the defendants were judged and acquitted without the police having pushed the interrogations far enough. What was ignoble was the impudence of the defense, which in its desire to prove that the case was produced in order to defile the customs of the south, doubted the testimony of the young mother Till....The white order continues to reign in Mississippi.

The news about the verdict was featured by the entire press and the most frequent words in the headlines were "Scandalous", "Monstrous" and "Abominable".

The comments varied in tone and intensity. Some limited their condemnation to the section in the South where the trial took place; others blamed the entire South for its segregation policies and the atmosphere of racial hatred which could produce such a trial; many others, on the basis of the trial and the verdict, raised sharp doubts about the sincerity of the U.S. in proclaiming itself as the defender of human rights and of oppressed peoples throughout the world.

Some elements in all these comments deserve particular emphasis. One is that the effects of the Supreme Court decision on desegregation, which was widely reported and commented upon in Europe after it was rendered, were to a great extent annulled by the events in Mississippi. Many commentators pointed out that while the Supreme Court decision and the policies of the federal administration aim to abolish racial barriers, the facts of life as illustrated by the Mississippi trial tell another and more poignant story.

Said Le Phare of Brussels, Belgium:

The southern states have refused to take account of the Supreme Court decision and all those who supported it were the object of such pressures that they have changed their attitudes. Employees who applied the decision lost their positions, merchants have seen their clients disappear. The decree of the Supreme Court was an error because it arose from abstract and ideological principles incompatible with the social realities of the southern states.

Franc-Tireur, anti-Communist liberal daily of Paris, said:

It is disquieting to see that in spite of the American laws condemning anti-Negro racism, the vilest passions can triumph unpunished under cover of the law of a state. Thus, there is still in certain corners of a great democracy a racist dogma of state, as anti-Semitism was a state dogma under Hitler and the confession trials under Stalin. We, who have always rejected with the same horror enslavement and assassination of men, no matter under what pretext, only because of their thoughts, their opinions, their origin or their color, how can we not be shocked by this new evidence of the rage of the whites? Racism like Hitlerism is still spreading its poison over the world.

La Giustizia of Rome, the daily newspaper of the right-wing Socialist Party of Italy, the leader of which, Mr. Saragat, is Vice-Prime Minister, commented:

It is far from our intention to accuse the entire judiciary system of America, or to make generalized accusations about its people and their deep savagery. However, it is only too clear and evident that as long as such cases call world attention to the painful and at the same time ignoble scar of racism, still so alive in the U.S., we cannot but reserve judgment on North American civilization.

And so that our judgment may not seem excessively hard, it is opportune to report the opinion of a U.S. magistrate, Judge Channing Tobias, president of the NAACP. "The unworthy and shameful verdict," said Dr. Tobias, "and such actions, bring mortal wounds to American democracy." And we, sincere admirers of many aspects of the "American way of life," agree in this case with the U.S. judge.

Obviously, the Communist press used this trial to launch general attacks against the U.S. and its "hypocrisy" in the attempt to lead the free world in the struggle against oppression.

Said Das Freies Volk of Dusseldorf:

The life of a Negro in Mississippi is not worth a whistle.

This verdict is again a sign of American democracy. Knowing that in the U.S. every hysterical woman can send a Negro to the electric chair by claiming that she was insulted, it is not surprising that until now no white man was ever sentenced to death in Mississippi because he killed a Negro. Dulles and the other roving preachers of American democracy and freedom who babble about the "American way of life" and who want to make us their satellites, have thrown a heavy veil over such freedom and democracy.

L'Humanite, the Communist daily of Paris, ran a series of articles in the same vein, and did not omit to refer to the McGee and Rosenberg trials. It said:

The two brutes of Mississippi whose guilt was not questioned by any Yankee newspaper, were acquitted on "benefit of doubt," but neither the innocent Rosenbergs nor Willie McGee benefited from such a doubt. The outcries of joy by the audience at Sumner when the verdict was announced will join in

the folklore of American civilization with the indecent manifestations of the madmen who shouted "Hang Them" at the time of the Rosenberg trial. And this civilization still pretends to be superior. It is this time superior in crime.

The Communist daily, Le Drapeau Rouge of Brussels, carried similar material.

Said L'Aurore, the rightist, pro-Gaullist Parisian daily, in an editorial entitled "Shameful Verdict at Sumner":

This trial does not serve the cause of the U.S. throughout the world. The highest authorities of Washington may stigmatize racial segregation. However, between their pompous declarations and reality there is the corpse of this mutilated young Negro. Each country has its own justice, too rigid in England, too slow perhaps in France, but what took place in this American state has nothing to do with justice. It is an attack on human dignity pure and simple...When one pretends to give lessons constantly to others, when one is interested in oppressed peoples, one should start by watching what takes place in one's own house.

Figaro, the most prominent French morning newspaper, made this point even clearer by saying:

For some time many voices in America have been raised in the name of morale and justice in condemnation of the actions of colonialist France. It would be good that in the light of the verdict of Sumner, our friends in America, and even those who do not like us, should reconsider the question. We would like to know that important voices in America have been raised to deplore the verdict of Sumner. We are absolutely sure that a similar crime would not have found an indulgent jury in France. Let the preachers and the advisors on the other side of the Atlantic stop for one moment. Let them look at their own door. They will then see this innocent victim and the applauded criminals.

Le Populaire, Socialist daily of France, in an editorial entitled "Being Black is a Crime", said:

The problem is the eternal problem of colonialism, which is a manifestation of the eternal problem of racism. Colonialism is a problem in France, or was yesterday in Great Britain, whose colonies are overseas. The essential difference is that the U.S. has its colony in the very interior of the country, while a third kind of empire, the USSR, has it on

the borders...Not too many Frenchmen have the right to give lessons to Americans in this area. However, certain Americans have a tendency to give lessons to others before having swept before their own door.

Le Peuple, the Socialist daily of Brussels, deplored the proceedings at Sumner also for the reason that this will serve as an excuse to the colonial powers who are now on the defensive and make it possible for them to say that even in the U.S., the leading democratic power in the world, there is racial discrimination.

The Libre Artois of Arras emphasized this point by referring to the verdict at Sumner as follows:

Is not this a particularly odious manifestation of the colonialism that numerous Americans are so prompt to denounce in others -- often, alas, with justice, but sometimes with a total lack of humility?

It is interesting that this reproach to America for criticizing other nations on racial policies was expressed not only by French publications but by Belgian and Swiss. Said Nation Belge of Brussels:

One is astonished that in the U.S., where there was elaborated the new Charter of the Rights of Man, for all men regardless of their color, there can still take place such an event a century after publication of Uncle Tom's Cabin.

And the Gazette de Lausanne:

A new war of secession is exacerbating spirits and inciting provocations. The jury of Sumner had defied the White House and world opinion... Colonialism, if not colonization, cannot find its justification in a regime which is born of the same motives and the same interests.

And the Liberte of Fribourg, Switzerland:

One is entitled to express surprise that such a denial of justice be permitted in a state which does not cease to offer its councils of virtue to European nations and to plead in favor of emancipation and equality of rights for colored races.

In addition, many French writers, intellectuals and artists voiced their protests in statements to newspapers, particularly through the anti-Communist daily Combat. The Catholic philosopher, Gabriel Marcel said: "It is a racist judgment." Gerard Bauer of the Goncourt Academy, commented: "The sentence rendered is of such flagrant injustice that it is impossible not to feel it as a painful blow

against human dignity." Georges Duhamel of the Academie Francaise, said: "When a crime is a racial crime I consider it particularly abominable, because men are men no matter what the color of their skin."

And finally, a significant voice came from North Africa. L'Action, the official publication of the Neo-Destour, the leading nationalist party of Tunisia which is now in power, had this to say about the Sumner trial:

It is not enough for the U.S. to present itself verbally as the champion of liberty and justice. It is not enough for them to complain about the fate of unfortunate countries that are "oppressed by the Communist regime." If these are their real preoccupations, then they should be accompanied by internal policies directed in the same sense... This verdict is a shameless scandal which stains the justice of the U.S. It is one of those inequities that history does not forgive.

These are only a few examples of the unanimous and violent reaction of Europe to the Mississippi trial. They can be multiplied a hundredfold.

Recent events in Mississippi have ^{the South} demonstrated to ~~show~~ ^{showed} the ~~depths~~ ^{depths} that what lengths a community motivated by fear will go against the objects of its fears. The status of the American Negro means ^{very little} ~~nothing~~ in such communities as Money, Sumner and the like. It points up the fact that our free institutions can not function properly in an atmosphere ^{dominated by} ~~of~~ mutual distrust and fear and antipathy. No community can endure in the world today where there is no ~~AAAA~~ mutual respect and free communication between its members.

The great majority of our citizens have reacted with shame, disgust and moral anger at the actions of communities which though preserving the framework of free institutions have perverted them through its ~~fears and~~ ^{unreasoned} fears. ~~The result is always a travesty of justice~~ Equity ^{of justice} can not function in ^{such} ~~an~~ atmosphere where ~~where~~ ^{where} the modus vivendi is based on status concepts born of slavery. Our entire nation is shamed by the acts of a few.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO :

DATE:

FROM :

SUBJECT:

Credit of
This acquittal reflects the opinion of a backward community^{ism.} and it is part of the price we must pay for the free institutions we cherish. Justice will eventually be done because an enlightened public opinion^{in the U.S.} will demand Federal intervention in cases where there are united nations protesting.
~~as evidenced by~~^{very many} their mass meetings protesting the decision and ~~many~~^{many} organizations and important public figures ~~who~~ have condemned this apparent miscarriage of justice.

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FM AMEMBASSY PARIS

TO USINFO WASHINGTON

STATE GRNC

BT

SENT USINFO WASHINGTON AIRMAILED : A POUCHED MOSCOW
USINFO PLE ASE PASS STATE FROM PRESS ATTACHE PARIS TWENTYNINTH.

291800 DAILY PRESS ANALYSIS

MOST EDITORIAL COMMENT RESERVED THIS MORNING FOR TWIN
NORTH AFRICAN PROBLEMS (SEE EMBTEL 1452). BEYOND THIS, THERE(S
NO GENERAL AGREEMENT ON WHAT(S TOP NEWS. MOST PAPERS PLAY UP
BIG THREE ACCORD ON POSITION AT GENEVA AND BIG FOUR AGREEMENT
ON CONFERENCE ORGANIZATION. CZECH-EGYPT ARMS DEAL ALSO DRAWS
ATTENTION, ALONG WITH EISENHOWER(S IMPROVEMENT, ARGENTINE
DEVELOPMENTS, CYPRUS DISTURBANCES AND MOLOTOV(S UN WALKOUT.
ONLY COMMUNIST PRESS IS PAYING MUCH ATTENTION TO WHAT LIBERATION
CALLS "NEW WAVE OF WHITE TERROR" IN IRAN.

ONLY COMMUNISTS, TOO, ARE MUCH EXERCISED OVER BIG THREE
AGREEMENT THAT BONN ALONE CAN SPEAK FOR GERMANY, PANKOW WON(T
BE RECOGNIZED, PEACE TREATY WILL FIX EASTERN FRONTIER,
REUNIFICATION MUST GET PRIORITY.

SEVERAL PAPERS REPORT WEST SERIOUSLY DISTURBED BY
CAIRO ARMS PURCHASES, THINK QUESTION MAY BE RAISED AT VENEVA.
MOST COMMON OBSERVATION IS THAT FRANCE IS FIRMLY AGAINST ARMS
FOR ARABS AS LONG AS THEY SUPPORT NORTH AFRICAN NATIONALISTS.
LAST NIGHT LE MONDE FEARED "DANGEROUS ARMS RACE" HAD BEGUN
IN MIDDLEEAST, CALLED DEAL "LOGICAL CONSEQUENCE OF HESITATIONS
AND DISUNION OF WESTERN BIG THREE." SAID FRANCE HAD
CONSISTENTLY SUPPPORTED STATUS QUO IN AREA WHILE ANGLO-
SAXONS SOUGHT TO BUILD DEFENSE ALLIANCES. "DELICATE STRATEGIC
EQUILIBRIUM IN THIS PART OF WORLD NOW RISKS BEING UPSET"

PAGE TWO RUFJC 47

FRANC TIREUR BELATEDLY SPECULATES ON DOMESTIC POLITICAL
EFFECTS OF EISENHOWER ILLNESS AND REACHES SAME CONCLUSION AS
MOST EVERYONE ELSE: REPUBLICAN CHANCES SERIOUSLY WEAKENED,
STEVENSON(S STOOK WAY UP.

FIGARO FRONTPAGES DISPATCH HEADED: "POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES OF
SCANDALOUS VERDICT OF SUMNER: WASHINGTON ENVISAGES NEGRO
JURIES IN SOUTH." BUT STORY SIMPLY NOTES US PRESS SUGGESTIONS
THAT JURY WAS ILLEGAL SINCE NEGROES WERE EXCLUDED. INCIDENTALLY
"SCANDALOUS VERDICT OF SUMNER" HAS BECOME HEADLINE CLICHE HERE.
FIGARO ALSO FRONTPAGES BIG PICTURE SPREAD ON TRUMAN MEMOIRS,
WHICH IT WILL SERIALIZE STARTING SATURDAY. UNFORTUNATELY,
FIGARO WAS ONLY PAPER TO FEATURE NATO STAEMENT THAT SINCE
KOREAN WAR US HAS REDUCED ARMED FORCES BY 100,000 MORE MEN
THAN SOVIETS. ENDIT ALPERN.

BT

CFN 100,000

29/1950Z

NNNN

10P/

Memo

TO

Dr. Hammond

DATE

11/21/00

19

FROM

Renzo Pagin

Returned with
thanks -

SP

Till file

IPBX

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PLEASE CHANGE TO COILS)

IPS

~~UNCLASIFIED~~

UNCLE TESTIFIES ON KIDNAPING OF ~~THE~~ NEGRO BOY

Mose Wright II Mose Wright, 64 II 64 year old ordained minister and of the Holiness Church and Negro sharecropper, was the principal witness today as the prosecution opened its case in the ~~trial~~ ^{trial at Sumner, Mississippi,} of the two II two white half brothers accused of the "wolf whistle" slaying of ~~the~~ Negro boy.

Wright, greatuncle of the murder boy, Emmett Louis Till, told the crowded courtroom his story of the night white men kidnaped his 14 II 14 year old great nephew. He ~~identified~~ identified Roy Bryant II Roy Bryant and John Milam II John Milam as the two men who invaded his home on the night of August 28 and took away the ~~boy~~ boy.

Milam, Wright said, carried a pistol in his right hand and a flashlight in his left. The men hustled the boy out of the house to their waiting car. Wright said he heard someone say, "Is this the right boy?" and another voice answered, "Yes." Wright could not say whether it was the voice of a woman but he did testify, "it was a lighter voice than a man's."

A ring produced by the district attorney was identified by Wright as one taken from the finger of the body by the undertaker. He admitted he had not seen the ring before he saw it on the finger of the body ^{after} ~~at~~ the river. To further questioning he said his sons had told him the ring belonged to Till.

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IPS

JURY SELECTED IN TILL DEATH TRIAL

Selection of ~~the~~ all-white male jury was completed today at Sumner, Mississippi, where Roy Bryant II Roy Bryant and John W.

Milam II John W. Milam are on trial for the murder of Emmett Louis Till II Emmett Louis Till, 14 II 14-year-old Chicago Negro boy *while on a visit from his Chicago home*.

The ~~12 II 12~~ man jury is made up of nine II nine farmers, two II two carpenters, and an insurance man.

At the request of Judge Curtis M. Swango II Curtis M. Swango, an alternate juror was selected, *EX* a carpenter. ~~The 13 II 13~~ men were sworn in.

In questioning the prospective jurors, District Attorney Gerald Chatham II Gerald Chatham made no II no mention of the death penalty. One of the press services reports on this incident, "no II no mention of the death penalty, or of capital punishment, was made at any stage of the questioning. This was regarded in some quarters as indicating that the state will not II not demand the death penalty."

~~Mrs. Mamie Bradley II Mamie Bradley, of Chicago, mother of the slain Till boy, appeared in court this morning and took a seat at the table set aside for the Negro press. She flew to Mississippi from Chicago early today, accompanied by her brother-in-law, Ray Field Moody II Ray Field Moody, and her father, John N. Carthan II John N. Carthan.~~

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IPS

JURY SELECTED - 2

Chatham did inform the jurors that the case would be tried fairly "on the law and evidence and nothing II nothing else." He explained that the defendants are presumed to be innocent unless proved otherwise and that the burden of prosecution falls upon the state of ~~Miss~~ Mississippi. One press service quotes the district attorney as saying much of the evidence was circumstantial.

Mrs. Mamie Bradley II Mrs. Mami Bradley, Chicago, mother of the slain boy, appeared in court this morning and took a seat at the table set aside for the Negro press. She flew to Mississippi from Chicago early today, accompanied by her brother-in-law, Ray Field Moody II Ray Field Moody, and her father, John N. Carthan II John N. Carthan .

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IPS

JURY SELECTED - 3

Mrs. Bradley will be called upon to verify the identification of the body.

Among the spectators today was Negro Congressman Charles C. Diggs Jr. II Charles C. Diggs Jr. of Michigan who flew to Sumner last night accompanied by Attorney Basil B. Brown II Basil B. Brown of Detroit and James Del Rio II James Del Rio, a Detroit business executive.

The state has announced it will call 13 II 13 witnesses. It is expected that among the first will be Mose Wright II Mose Wright, Negro tenant farmer and granduncle of the slain boy.

The defense has said it will call ten II ten witnesses, including the wives of the defendants and their mother, Mrs. Eula Lee Bryant II Eula Lee Bryant.

Mrs. Carolyn Bryant II Carolyn Bryant, wife of the defendant, Roy Bryant, will be one of the key witnesses in the trial. ~~She is the one person who knows what happened when the Till boy came into her husband's store. She has not told her story publicly.~~ *in the Bryant store*

Four II four ~~three~~ days after his visit to the Bryant store on August 24 II young Till August 24, ~~he~~ was taken from his uncle's home late at night. Three days later his body was found in the Tallahatchie River. He had been beaten and shot. The body had been weighted down by a 100 II 100 pound cotton gin exhaust fan.

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F.H.
(IPS 3)

(JURY SELECTED - 4)

The district ~~xxxx~~ attorney has explained ^{Said} that there are four II four possible verdicts which the jury may return:

[1] That the defendants are found guilty as charged. (It then becomes mandatory on the court to send them to the gas chamber.)

[2] ^{that} The defendants are found guilty but the jury disagrees as to punishment. (Life imprisonment is the penalty)

[3] ^{that} The defendants are found guilty with a specified verdict that the penalty shall be life.

[4] ^{that} The defendants ~~can be acquitted~~ ^{are not guilty}. (item

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IPS

MISSISSIPPI MURDER CASE EXPECTED TO GO TO JURY TONIGHT

A jury decision is expected tonight or tomorrow morning in the ~~murder~~ in the trial at Sumner, Mississippi of the murder of the 14 II 14 year old Chicago Negro boy, Emmett Louis Till II Emmett Louis Till.

The defendants in the case are the two white half-brothers, Roy Bryant II Roy Bryant and John ~~Milam~~ Milam II John Milam. The men have admitted kidnapping the boy but have claimed they released him unharmed.

The defense finished its case ~~xxxx~~ at 10.22 a.m. II 10:22 a.m. today.

The defendants did not II not testify.

Highlight of the defense was testimony by Mrs. Bryant, wife of the defendant, Roy Bryant. She talked in the absence of the jury as Judge Swango II Swango had ruled her testimony was not II not admissable.

She testified that a Negro -- she did Not II not identify by name -- entered the store and grabbed her around the waist, used "unprintable II unprintable" words", and told her he had been "with white women before."

Another Negro then came in the store and pulled the first Negro outside. From outside the young Negro made a noise that "sounded like a whistle," she said.

Six character witnesses were called by the defense to testify that the character of the men on trial was "good."

The state will ~~xxxx~~ make its final summation to the jury this afternoon.

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REXX

MISSISSIPPI MURDER CASE - 2

In Mississippi court procedure, the state opens and closes the final arguments. The defense argument is introduced between the state's arguments.

District Attorney Chatham II Chatham said the State asked the court to instruct the jury it can return three possible verdicts if it considers the defendants guilty:

- 1) guilty as charged in the indictment which would mean a mandatory death penalty.
- 2) Guilty with recommendation of life imprisonment.
- 3) Guilty but unable to agree on punishment, a verdict which would mean a life sentence. item

CD/ MHS
wires, clips

(OPERATORS: END FB MATERIAL NOT II NOT FOR PUBLICATION. USABLE MATERIAL UPCOMING.)

CD/ MHS
wires, clips

9/23

more

Set up by Bob Hirsch

Francis Hammond
Room 833

(operators: FS material not for publication upcoming. Please change stencils.)

leopoldville: this answers your request of september 29. Other posts may also find it useful. ~~FILL DEFENDANTS FREE ON BOND~~ (P.O.)

Greenwood, mississippi -- the two defendants in the emmett till II emmett till murder trail were released today after posting \$10,000 II \$10,000 bond each on charges of kidnaping the slain **NEGRO** boy.

half brothers j. w. milam, 36 II 36, and ~~his~~ roy bryant were II roy bryant, 24 II 24, ~~was~~ acquitted last week on charges of ~~murdering~~ young till.

This image contains all the information on the document.

Till was ~~is~~ allegedly kidnaped and killed after he was accused of making advances at byrant's wife.

After their acquittal last friday (september 23 II 23) the two men were ~~taken~~ ^{taken} to greenwood to face kidnaping charges. They are charged with taking till from the home of ~~anxancia~~ his uncle, mose ~~wright~~ II mose wright, august 28 II 28. Till was spending his summer vacation with wright at the time of the alleged kidnaping.

The kidnaping charges will be presented to the leflore county grand jury in greenwood in november. If the two men are indicted, they will go on trial in late november.

stanny sanders II stanny sanders, district attorney for leflore county, which includes the scene of the alleged kidnaping, said he would present to the grant jury the same evidence given at the murder trial.

(ALL WHITE, ALL-MALE)

Immediately after the murder jury had rendered its "not guilty" verdict, circuit judge curtis swango II curtis swango granted the state prosecutor's motion to dismiss the kidnaping count on the grounds that trial evidence had established that leflore county

had proper jurisdiction of the kidnaping charge.

till trial 22222

The murder trial occurred in tallahatchie county, where the body was found. following the trial, the jury members ~~xxxxx~~ revealed the verdict was reached on the third ballot after one hour and seven minutes deliberation. They generally agreed that the body taken from the tallachatchie II ta-lahatchie river was not II not definitely identified as that of emmett till.

Defense witnesses had testified that the body found in the river had been ~~xxx~~ ^{dead} at least eight days. If they were correct, the body could not II not have been till's. Hewas missing only three days when the body was found.

bryant and milam admitted kidnaping young till but clamed they released him after bryant's wife said he was not II not the one who made indecent proposals to her in their rural store.

mrs. bryant testified at the trial that a negro had insulted her, but judge swango ~~closed~~ ^{DID NOT ALLOW} the jury ^{TO HEAR} during her testimony on the grounds it occurred before the kidnaping and murder.

He allowed her testimony to go on record in the jury's absence as a guide to ^{AWI} appeals court that might review the decision.

Newspapers have pointed out the speedy trial, effective, state prosecution with limited resou ces, and judicial impartiality. the national association for the advancement of dr. channing tobias II tobias, board chairman of ~~naacp~~, praised the colored people, praised the conduct of the trial by prosecutor ~~xxxxx~~ robert smith ~~xxxx~~ II robert smith and judge ~~xxx~~ swango. ~~xxxxxxx~~ mississippi governor huge white II huge white said "we did all we could do," and reaffirmed ~~xxxxx~~ that the crime was ~~murder and~~ not II not a lynching.

(more)

EUP 125

till 333

typical of the editorial comment, the Washington star said: "the prosecution was conducted with vigor and no II no favoritism was shown to the defendants in the rulings of the presiding judge. These are factors which form the essence of a fair trial, and it is hoped that they will again prevail if and when the accused men are brought into court on ~~kidnaping~~ kidnapping charges."

The Christian Science Monitor said in appraising the trial said:

"before the trial the state of Mississippi announced it would not II not seek the death penalty, for its evidence on the murder charge was circumstantial. On grounds that the kidnapping allegedly took place in one county and the murder in another the jury in Tallahatchie county considered the murder charge only. Furthermore, from the first discovery of the body doubts had been raised whether sure identification was possible. ~~the~~ ^{AND THE} Mississippi law defines no II no gradations of the murder crime.

"the jury therefore had a choice only between life imprisonment ~~imprisonment~~ (or execution) and acquittal, and had to make this choice on circumstantial evidence, including a question as to the legally vital matter of "corpus delicti."

"On the other hand, there can be no II no doubt that on trial were not I not merely the defendants but also the deep-rooted racial mores of a south ~~which~~ which feels itself ~~mis~~ misunderstood....

"be it said to the credit of Mississippi that the state acted promptly in securing an indictment and vigorously in pressing the prosecution, and the judge's conduct of the trial seemed worthy of his calling....the wheels of justice, though sorely ~~xxx~~ beset from ~~xxx~~ many quarters, have not yet ceased to turn.) end of

Till file

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1955.

KIDNAPPING CASE REVIVED IN SOUTH

Grand Jury of a Different
Mississippi County Will Get
Case of Slain Negro Boy

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWOOD, Miss., Oct. 29

—A grand jury will convene in this Leflore County seat Nov. 7 to study evidence in the alleged kidnap-murder of Emmett Louis Till, 14-year-old Chicago Negro.

Basically, the case concerns the accusation that young Till was taken from his granduncle's cabin and slain by two white men, Roy Bryant and his half-brother, J. W. Milam. The youth allegedly had "woin'-whistled" at and made an indecent proposal to Bryant's wife, Carolyn, when they were alone in the Bryant country store.

Bryant and Milam were brought to trial in adjoining Tallahatchie County on a murder charge. On Sept. 23 the all-white jury, after deliberating one hour and five minutes, acquitted them.

Wide Public Controversy

At this stage the public controversy as it has developed in Mississippi appears to have engendered far more confusion than clarity. In particular, the touchy race relations phase has overshadowed all other considerations and there is widespread feeling that "attitudes" concerning the case have taken on a definite trend in the last month.

The cabin of the youth's granduncle was in this county. The new grand jury action will deal specifically with the kidnapping phase of the case.

The youth's body was found in the Tallahatchie River on Aug. 31, three days after he had been taken from the home of his granduncle, Moses Wright, and seven days after the alleged incident in the country store of the Bryants at Money, a cross-

roads community about ten miles from Greenwood.

The recovery of the body was on the Tallahatchie County side of the river and the grand jury of that county took jurisdiction. It voted murder and kidnapping counts against Bryant and Milam.

There was at first wide evidence of outraged indignation over the crime. Mississippi officials were outspoken in demanding swift retributive justice. A special prosecutor was assigned to handle the case.

The sharpness of this indignation was blunted in some quarters, however, when "outside" organizations, including spokesmen for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, termed the crime a "lynching" and when a number of letters using vile words were received by officials and others in the Tallahatchie area.

Citizens Council Formed

For some time the N. A. A. C. P., largely because of its role in successfully prosecuting the lawsuits that resulted in the Supreme Court's decision of May 17, 1954, outlawing racial segregation in the public schools, has been the target of wide attack by speakers in this state.

The agitation led to the formation of what is called the Citizens Council. Its aim is to preserve separation of the races by combatting what its supporters term the alliance of the N. A. A. C. P. and the Federal Government. It says it has 60,000 members in this state.

There was no great surprise when the Tallahatchie County jury, in its verdict of Sept. 23, acquitted Bryant and Milam on the murder charge.

The trial jurors said later that they had reasonable doubt of the identification of the body as that of Till. They cited that a physician and an embalmer had testified that the body was too badly decomposed to be one that had been in the river only three days. Further, the trial testimony underscored emphatically the inadequate police work of the local officers.

The weight of informed opinion locally, however, was that the "climate" in Tallahatchie County was adverse to any jury's voting a conviction that

would entail death in the gas chamber or life imprisonment for the two white men.

Immediately after the jury had returned its verdict on the murder charge Judge Swango canceled the kidnapping count in the indictment on the ground that the testimony established that the proper jurisdiction was in neighboring Leflore County. The defendants were brought here and were released in \$10,000 bond each on a kidnapping affidavit pending action by the grand jury.

At that stage in the case it was the preponderant view that a kidnapping indictment would be returned in Leflore County. Indignation over the crime had been fairly strong from the beginning.

Since then, however, the public controversy over the many side issues has raged.

Counterbalancing Factors

In this new context the earlier indignation over the crime has become counterbalanced by widespread anger over such developments as the recent proposal that Mississippi's Congressional delegation be denied its seats until Negroes "have the right to vote."

Perhaps the most explosive of the developments was the disclosure two weeks ago by The

Jackson Daily News that Till's father, serving in the Army in Italy in World War II, was hanged for the murder of one woman and the rape of two others.

Newspapers in the area have declared editorially that the information on Till's father has no relevancy to the crime in Mississippi, but they also argue that a national weekly magazine's reference to Till's father as a soldier killed in battle was an irrelevant appeal to emotions that underscored certain "distortions" in the publicizing of the case in general.

Stanny Sanders of Indianola, District Attorney for the state's Fourth Judicial Circuit, which includes Leflore County, and John J. Fraiser Jr., Leflore County prosecutor, will jointly handle the grand jury study of the kidnapping charge and any trial if there is an indictment. Under Mississippi law they are forbidden to advise the grand jury on what its findings should be, but are the legal advisers to grand jury members.

Mr. Sanders, 36 years old, is regarded as one of the state's most able criminal prosecutors. He and Mr. Fraiser, 30 years old, have said that if there is an indictment "we sure will prosecute the case."

(A-335)

PORCELAINS TO GO ON AUCTION BLOCK

Old English and Continental
Items in Georgian Furniture
and Decorations Listed

Georgian furniture and decorations that include old English and Continental porcelains will be auctioned on Thursday, Friday and Saturday at the Parke-Bernet Galleries.

The sale also will offer seventeenth century paintings; Whieldon, Staffordshire and Sunderland pottery; contemporary furniture and decorations; textiles and hangings and oriental and domestic carpets. The material is, in part, from the estates of the late Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, Englewood, N. J., and the late Norvin H. Green, New York.

Among a number of cabinets, bookcases and other wall pieces in the antiques are a pair of Regency decorated open-tiered bookshelves. The selection also offers extension and many other kinds of tables, chairs and desks, chests of drawers and handsome mirrors.

Finely decorated porcelains—cabinet pieces and dinner serv-

Serkin Plays at Young People's Concert, Yields to Enchantment of Mendelssohn

The excitement of discovery filled Carnegie Hall yesterday morning as the Philharmonic-Symphony opened its season of Young People's Concerts under the direction of Wilfred Pelletier.

The most excited and youthful in spirit of those present, it is safe to say, was Rudolf Serkin, who played the Mendelssohn G minor Piano Concerto with all the wonder and enchantment of fresh discovery.

Mr. Serkin has been playing this concerto for more than forty years. He was 12 when he first played it in public. But yesterday he seemed enthralled by one new detail after another or perhaps a whole vista that had never been quite so beautiful before. And his companions in discovery, musicians and audience alike, seemed electrified.

Mr. Serkin was in brilliant technical form. His bravura in the final movement had zip and

abandon, and in the slow movement he outsang the 'cellos.

Jim Fassett, the genial master of ceremonies, already had set a mood of discovery with his informal comments that are a feature of these concerts. Yesterday he introduced the strings of the orchestra with colored slides, a bit of their history, and a demonstration by soloists of the Philharmonic-Symphony.

To show the differences in the tone color of the instruments, he had the happy idea of making them play a familiar piece, "The Swan" from Saint-Saëns' "Carnival of the Animals," distributing the phrases among the solo performers.

The program also included the Overture to Wolf-Ferrari's "Secret of Suzanne," the second movement of Beethoven's Seventh Symphony and the Waltzes from Strauss's "Der Rosenkavalier." It was a happy day for young people of all ages. E. D.

relating to Freemasonry. The library also includes autographs, drawings, paintings, illuminated manuscripts, collection of books on book collecting, and a leaf from

tulipwood commodes with marble tops and a French provincial desk in fruitwood.

In the decorations will be old-decorated Bohemian ruby glass tableware, a large elaborate Capo di Monte jug, lamps, textiles, oriental rugs and paintings. The Savoy Auction Galleries, 5 East Fifty-ninth Street, will auction Chinese art objects and varying furniture and fabrics Friday noon. The Oriental art will include porcelains and pottery, carved jades and other semi-precious minerals.

On Saturday, the galleries will in auction a collection of 225 Persian carpets of room and scatter size.

TOURING REDS LIKE CALIFORNIA'S BEARS

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29 (U)—Seven touring Russian newsmen went sight-seeing here today. But they doubt that they will find anything that impresses them more than the bear of California state flag.

Boris N. Kampov-Polev, leader of the group, said "Russians are sometimes depicted as bears and it is pleasant to see something familiar to us."

COLLEGE PARK, Md., Oct. 29 (UP)—The ten visiting Russian builders went to the Maryland South Carolina football game today.

The Russians got their first look at football in Houston. But they admit they could not understand it.

Special to The New York Times.
BOSTON, Oct. 29—Dr. W.

our satin-ac

al

Selby
ARCH P

Family
FIFTH AVE.

SEPTEMBER, 1955



Till Case file

THE MISSISSIPPI TILL CASE

"CAN WE SURVIVE?"

William Faulkner

RACE AND SCIENCE

N. C. CONTROVERSY

PLAYWRIGHT'S VIEW

SOUTHERN SCENE

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New South

September 1955 Vol. 10, No. 9

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New South NOTES

Even so modest a publication as *NEW SOUTH* has its editorial problems. One of them is deciding how much of our limited space to devote to negative developments and how much to progress.

The problem is particularly acute today when so much is happening in both categories. In the wake of the Supreme Court rulings, the movement toward desegregation is gaining momentum in the states of the upper South and Southwest. In the deeper South, resistance is the order of the day, at least for the time being, and in some cases the tactics of resistance are reaching a new low in intimidation and reprisal.

One acute reader suggests that we supplement *NEW SOUTH* with a monthly publication titled *OLD SOUTH*, in which the violent throes of the die-hards might be recorded. More prosaically, however, we will have to do our best to maintain a proper balance of the two within a single set of covers. *NEW SOUTH*, as the name implies, is dedicated primarily to the job of reporting and interpreting the emergence of a more democratic society in the region. But succeeding issues will also deal with the organizations and methods by which the professional segregationists are trying to exploit the fears and uncertainties of a people in transition.

In prospect are articles on the so-called White Citizens Councils and related groups, an educator's view of the proposed "private school plan," and the high cost of rearguard legal action. In every case, we will try to present the facts, positive or negative, in such a way as to assist those Southerners who want to make the "New South" a reality.

THE TILL CASE

THE Mississippi kidnap slaying of Emmett Louis Till, 14-year-old Negro youth, is one of those shocking crimes that looses a flood of pent-up public feeling. On the one hand are the Negroes and whites, throughout the country, for whom the brutal killing was a symbolic climax to racist policies that Mississippi's leadership has been flaunting. On the other hand are the segregationists of Mississippi and the deep South generally who have found in the event new cause to denounce the NAACP and critics of other sections.

Much of the dispute has raged around the question of whether or not the crime was a lynching. Both the NAACP and Tuskegee Institute have so classified it. Many Southern editors have angrily rejected the classification, labelling the crime a "simple act of murder." Until and unless more is learned about the circumstances surrounding the slaying, it is hard to see how any hard-and-fast classification can be made.

But does the technical definition of the crime matter? Everyone will concede that the destruction of Emmett Till was a brutal private act. At the time of this writing, two suspects are on trial for it. The alleged motive is that young Till "wolf whistled" at the wife of one of the suspects. If not a lynching, the crime is surely first cousin to one. And we can be certain that the outcome of the trial will be publicized the world around.

Whatever the outcome of this or later trials, however, the one further question will remain: Does the Till slaying have any practical meaning for Mississippi and the South? We think it does.

Six years ago, *NEW SOUTH* commented: "It should be remembered that a lynching is only an extreme example of a general lack of regard for the individual. The climate which produces lynchings is one of daily insult, intimidation, and the lesser forms of violence, directed against a whole segment of the population."

That is the climate that prevails today in Mississippi and much of the rest of the deep South. Governors, legislators, and lesser officials fill the air with hatred and contempt for law. A few intemperate newspapers trade in inflammatory headlines and editorials. Private associations like the White Citizens Councils preach defiance of the courts and economic death for dissenters. These public officials and their private counterparts preen themselves on their "respectability." They even boast that their form of rabble-rousing and intimidation is necessary to avert a revival of the Ku Klux Klan!

All this amounts to nothing more than a claim that "respectable" demagogues can speak the language of violence without resorting to the physical violence which is its logical consequence. But all people are not equally "respectable." Some respond to the spirit rather than the letter of their leaders' words. When those in positions of authority hold cheap the dignity and rights of Negroes, what could be more natural than the assumption that Negroes' lives are equally cheap? The simple-minded, the confused, the emotionally disturbed people in our society take their cues from above. It is not enough for leadership to be "respectable"; it must also be responsible.

Contributions to the Southern Regional Council are tax-exempt.

The Till case is a symbol. Defensive Southerners will try to blot out the truth with recriminations. Thoughtful South-

erners will try to remedy the public climate which breeds such atrocities before we have more of them.

"Can We Survive?" asks Noted Mississippi Author

By WILLIAM FAULKNER

ROME, Italy—When will we learn that if one county in Mississippi is to survive it will be because all Mississippi survives? That if the State of Mississippi survives, it will be because all America survives? And if America is to survive, the whole white race must survive first?

Because, the whole white race is only one-fourth of the earth's population of white and brown and yellow and black. So, when will we learn that the white man can no longer afford, he simply does not dare, to commit acts which the other three-fourths of the human race can challenge him for, not because the acts are themselves criminal, but simply because the challengers and accusers of the acts are not white in pigment?

Not to speak of the other Aryan peoples who are already the Western world's enemies because of political ideologies. Have we, the white Americans who can commit or condone such acts, forgotten already how only fifteen years ago, what only the Japanese—a mere eighty million inhabitants of an island already insolvent and bankrupt—did to us??

How then can we hope to survive the next Pearl Harbor, if there should be

one, with not only all peoples who are not white, but all peoples with political ideologies different from ours arrayed against us—after we have taught them (as we are doing) that when we talk of freedom and liberty, we not only mean neither, we don't even mean security and justice and even the preservation of life for people whose pigmentation is not the same as ours?

And not just the black people in Boer South Africa, but the black people in America too.

Because if we Americans are to survive, it will have to be because we choose and elect and defend to be first of all Americans to present to the world one homogeneous and unbroken front, whether of white Americans or black ones or purple or blue or green.

Perhaps we will find out now whether we are to survive or not. Perhaps the purpose of this sorry and tragic error committed in my native Mississippi by two white adults on an afflicted colored child is to prove to us whether or not we deserve to survive.

Because if we in America have reached that point in our desperate culture when we must murder children, no matter for what reason or what color, we don't deserve to survive, and probably won't.

RACIAL SUPERIORITY IS A MYTH

IT HAS BEEN some years now since the myth of superior and inferior races received a death blow at the hands of science. Studies by anthropologists and biologists have completely exploded the old notion that intelligence, ability, and character are related to race. Rather, such average differences as exist between racial groups is explained in terms of differing economic, educational, and cultural opportunities.

Within recent months, however, the last-ditch defenders of segregation have sought to revive the discredited cult of the "master race." Leaflets solemnly setting forth "evidence" of the Negro's innate inferiority have been showered on legislators and others in leadership positions in the deep South. This brief summary of scientific findings on race and race differences is presented in the hope that it may serve as an antidote to the pseudo-science with which the white supremacists seek to poison the mind of the South. Several helpful books are listed in an adjoining column for those readers who would like to explore the subject in more detail.

Since both science and religion assure us that we spring from a common ancestor, how then did the different races come about? Moving from a basic definition of race, let us examine the scientific concepts of race, how races evolved, what race means today, and the differences apparent between the races.

J. B. S. Haldane, a geneticist, tells us that race is "a group which shares in common a certain set of innate phys-

ical characters and a geographical origin within a certain area." Other scientists, with knowledge gained from years of careful study, tell us that all men possess the same fundamental characteristics as their common ancestor, Early Man. Basically then, the structure of men of all races is the same. It is only certain physical features that differ. How came these differences? Considering the differences, is there a so-called pure race? Are there absolute and unchangeable race differences?

First, let us trace the history of how the differences came about.

The bodies of all human beings are composed of units called cells. A cell is the elementary unit of protoplasm, the essential substance of all living plants and animals. In the cell are chromosomes, elongated bodies visible only under a microscope. Arranged on the chromosomes are unchanging and unblending particles called genes. It is the genes which determine our hereditary fate. Each corresponding human cell, regardless of race, has the same number of chromosomes.

It was the scientist Mendel who first discovered that blood has nothing to

do with inherited characteristics. Mendel's experiments made possible our present knowledge of heredity and the potentiality of people, plants, and animals. Today, it is agreed that it is the gene which determines the potentiality, and the environment which determines what form these potentialities will take.

When the male and female sex cells combine to form a new cell and initiate the growth of a new human being, corresponding genes or combinations of genes are paired off to form physical characteristics. Contrary to early beliefs, however, these characteristics do not come from a blending of characteristics of the parents. Instead, the dominant genes of the new cell determine individual characteristics of the offspring. Consequently, the new baby may inherit physical characteristics of any of its ancestors, depending on the type of genes contained in the fertilizing sex cell of the male and the egg of the female.

Accepting the premise that we all come from a common ancestor, something has operated to effect physical changes. According to the scientists, these changes came over a period of many years and can best be described by the series of words—mutation, selection, adaptation, migration, isolation.

Initial Change

The gene is not only durable but usually self-perpetuating. Occasionally, however, when an old gene makes a new one, the new one is a little different and may produce a slightly different effect. This process is called mutation. No one has been able to explain this change or give sufficient reason why it occurs; but in every case, each such change brings about only slight

difference from the ancestors of the new offspring.

Mutation operated first to change certain physical traits, and then selection followed to aid in developing races. Suppose Early Man was light-skinned and, through mutation, a darker-skinned child was born. Darker-skinned people can stand hotter climates; and if the people lived in a land where the climate was extremely hot, natural selection would favor the darker-skinned individuals. The lighter-skinned individuals would tend to migrate or die out. In a cold climate, of course, the process of selection would be the exact reverse.

Migration

Following selection or coupled with it, adaptation and migration further the process of race development. Suppose a few light-haired people, through mutation, appeared in a populace of predominantly dark-haired people. There is always the chance that no light-haired people would be included in a group that goes off to settle in a new place. If there were four people—a light-haired man and woman and a dark-haired man and woman—it might easily happen that the couples would pair off according to hair color. Then, through isolation, the original couples would become the ancestors of two different tribes, one of light-haired people and one of dark-haired people. These "racial" tribes would develop, not because there was any advantage in either hair color, but purely by accident.

Professor L. C. Dunn, professor of zoology at Columbia University, says "geographical isolation has undoubtedly been the great race-maker." Continued migration reinforced the initial biological changes which had begun to pro-

duce groups with distinctive traits; and as one cluster of dark-skinned people developed in Africa, a group of yellow-skinned people in northeast Asia, and white-skinned people in Europe, isolation became the prime factor in race development. As the distance between the migrating groups became greater and inter-marriage between the groups less possible, the new genes duplicated themselves from one generation to another and, without influence from other gene pools, became more distinctive of the separate peoples. Thus were the major races formed.

Classifications

Most scientists classify the earth's people into three different races, Caucasoid, Negroid, and Mongoloid; but others prefer to think of five major groups of races. The latter classify the Bushmen and the Hottentots into one group, and the aboriginal Australians and the Veddas as another separate group. Each racial group is identified by a list of physical qualities supposedly peculiar to the group. But because there are border-line groups and border-line individuals, it is impossible to agree upon a completely objective list of races. Although distinctive traits appear more often among the member of the major groups in which they belong, in every major race there are some individuals and groups who share one or more traits with another race than their own. For example, although light-colored skin is a common characteristic for Europeans, slanting eyes for Mongolians, and wooly hair for Negroes, all these traits appear in other races.

The evidence should demonstrate that only communities whose extreme isolation has caused generations of in-

breeding could constitute anything like a "pure race." And even in such a community, racial characteristics are never completely uniform.

The way in which races develop is evidence in itself that there are no absolute and unchangeable racial differences. Isolation tends to lessen change; but even in such cases, gene mutation can change racial characteristics. One of the most striking examples of apparent gene mutation was recorded in Norway when wooly hair appeared in a populace which had long been composed entirely of straight-haired people. Then, too, with the coming of transportation and "modern-day migration," once isolated gene pools are now being re-distributed.

The myth of racial superiority is often based on so-called "blood lines." As previously indicated, blood has nothing to do with heredity. Scientists do tell us that there are four different types of human blood, but each of the four types exist in all racial groups. Indeed, the percentages of the blood types for Negro citizens of the United States are very close to the percentages for white citizens, and the percentages vary only slightly from those for Congo Negroes. Scientists now know that as long as the blood types are compatible, blood transfusion can take place across racial lines as easily as within a racial group.

Intelligence

What makes us intelligent? The argument concerning heredity and environment is an old and involved one, but generally it is conceded today that a combination of the two gives us our intelligence. Tests with both identical and fraternal twins support this theory. Fraternal twins result when two different

eggs, which happen to be present instead of one, are fertilized; and identical twins result when one egg after fertilization separates into two parts and each part becomes one of the twins. Fraternal twins are like any ordinary brothers and sisters, with the exception that they are born at the same time, but identical twins are the production of two copies of one person, and have exactly the same genes. Any differences between the identical twins, therefore, cannot be due to heredity.

Scores on intelligence tests given to identical twins usually are close, if not the same, while results of tests given to fraternal twins often vary greatly. However, when identical twins are separated at birth, results of intelligence tests usually vary. In cases where identical twins are separated and one is reared in a rural atmosphere and the other in urban surroundings, the twin living in the city consistently has made higher scores than the twin in rural surroundings. This does not indicate that the city twin is more intelligent, but that tests measure the kind of knowledge which is more accessible to a child in a city atmosphere than in a rural environment.

Racial Tests

A fair picture of how races compare in intelligence as measured by tests can only be obtained through working with groups in the same environment. In New York City, according to a pamphlet distributed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, 500 gifted children were selected on the basis of intelligence tests given throughout the city. When the 500 were examined according to race and religious and national backgrounds, the distribution was approximately the

same as that of the population of New York City as a whole. That is, about 10 per cent of the 500 were Negro children, corresponding to the 10 per cent Negro population at large.

FOR FURTHER READING

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Other tests measuring purely racial differences have pointed to the fact that there is a wide range of intellectual ability within each racial, religious, and national group. In the U. S., the study reports, some groups of Negro recruits from the North were found to be more literate than some groups of whites. This simply means that when either group, Negro or white, is placed in a superior economic and educational environment, the average score on mental tests tends to rise; when either group lives in an inferior economic and educational environment, the scores tend to remain low. Differences in ability among individuals of the same race are greater than the difference between the averages of any two races.

Culture is another "weapon" used by
(Continued on page 12)

New South

Can North Carolina Have "Voluntary" Segregation?

YES, says Governor Luther H. Hodges:

THE ultimate effects of the Supreme Court's decision on North Carolina can now be fairly well determined. This decision indirectly informs us that within the next few years our efforts expended with so much sacrifice to provide separate but equal educational opportunities for the races in order that we might maintain the older culture of the white race and encourage the growth of the new and rapidly developing culture of the Negro race are to be undone unless we can through good will and pride in the integrity of our respective racial cultures and way of life, continue our separate schools voluntarily.

It is my sincere and abiding hope that we can do this.

Let us look at the situation squarely and directly. Let us realize with full knowledge that if we are not able to succeed in a program of voluntary separate school attendance, the state within the next year or so will be face to face with deciding the issue of whether it shall have some form of integrated public schools or shall abandon its public schools. And let me express something there with all the seriousness of which I am capable: citizens or organizations that attempt to force us into deciding this issue will, in my opinion, have done North Carolina the greatest disservice ever done it in the 100 years of its existence as a state. . . .

Now let me put the issue to you (Negro citizens) substantially as it was put in a recent editorial appearing in one of the state's newspapers—that is, purely on the basis of your own self-interest in your own children. Put on this basis your problem and the problem of our true leaders is this: How can you get the best education for your children? Can you do it by mixing them in the public schools through force of law and risking the abandonment of the public schools? Or through having them attend separate schools by choice?

If the choice is for voluntary separate school attendance, you can count on at least as good an education for your children as they are getting now. If our past experience is any teacher, your schools will become progressively better as facilities are increased and teaching improves. . . .

Abolition of the public schools and their replacement to a most uncertain extent by private ones is a last-ditch and double-edged weapon. If that weapon is ever used in North Carolina, its result will be appalling in ignorance, poverty and bitterness. Generations of both races will suffer by it immeasurably, and it is likely that the Negro citizens will suffer most. . . .

And so my earnest request of you Negro citizens of North Carolina is this: do not allow any militant and selfish

organization to stampede you into refusal to go along with this program I am proposing in the interest of our public schools; take pride in your race by attending your own schools; and make it clear that any among you who refuse to cooperate in this effort to save our public school system are not to be applauded but are to be considered as endangering the education of your children and as denying the integrity of the Negro race by refusing to remain in association with it. . . .

NO, SAY NEGRO TEACHERS:

On August 26, North Carolina's Governor Luther H. Hodges urged an audience of Negro teachers, attending a leadership conference of the North Carolina Teachers Association, to support his proposed plan of "voluntary segregation." (See preceding page.) The following day, the Negro teachers group adopted the following resolution.

WHEREAS, varied and sundry representations have been made purporting to express the views of the leadership of colored people engaged in education regarding integration, and

Whereas, there is some question as to whether these representations have actually reflected the opinion of the deliberate bodies of colored leaders, and

Whereas, it seems probable that other statements may be published in the future purporting to express the views of colored leadership in North Carolina;

Be it resolved, that the following is a statement of policy recommended by this conference regarding integration in public schools.

We heartily endorse the Supreme Court's decisions of May 17, 1954, and May 31, 1955, as being just, courageous and timely.

All good citizens have a solemn obligation to abide by the law. As professional educators, our obligation in this regard is even more impelling.

The world situation, in which democracy is being challenged by anti-democratic philosophies demands that America live up to its promises and ideals.

America's greatest potential can never be realized as long as racial barriers can be used to separate and divide her citizens.

We believe in, accept, and endorse the following statement from a resolution adopted by our National Education Association at its 1954 convention held in New York:

"It is the conviction of the Association that all problems of integration in our schools are capable of solution by citizens of intelligence, saneness, and reasonableness working together in the interest of national unity for the common good of all."

There are those who advocate that colored citizens voluntarily submit to segregation. Here we refer to the NEA Handbook, to a statement in 1953 by Edwin McNeill Poteat:

"Freedom is placed in jeopardy more by those who will not exercise it than by those who will not permit it."

As citizens of the State of North Carolina, we feel it should not be requested that we relinquish any one of our constitutional rights for even a minute.

We do not now, nor have we ever subscribed to voluntary segregation, but as good citizens we have abided by segregation because it was the law of our state. Now that the Supreme Court has ruled that this state law is in conflict with the Constitution of the United States it is our conviction that it is inconsistent with

our obligations as good citizens for us to advocate voluntary segregation.

Some North Carolina local school boards have accepted in good faith the responsibility given them by the recent Legislature of North Carolina and are proceeding with plans to implement the Supreme Court's decision. It is our hope that these school boards will receive all possible encouragement from state offi-

cials as they proceed with the implementation of the Court's decree of May 31, 1955.

We recommend that local boards use the experiences of school boards in such city areas as Baltimore, the District of Columbia, and St. Louis and in such states as Delaware, West Virginia, Arkansas and others as guides to appropriate action.

"Not the Voice of Leadership"

Following Governor Hodges' statewide appeal for "voluntary segregation," Paul Green, noted author and playwright, made public a telegram that he had sent to his longtime friend, the governor. Following is the full text of the telegram.

Dear Luther:

As an old friend, I want you to know that I was one of the most delighted people in North Carolina when you became our Governor.

I felt that once more we would have a liberal forward-looking chief executive who would lead the state in the way of progress so ably begun by Charles D. Aycock two generations ago.

In a time of crisis he took a brave step forward and the people followed him.

I believed that in this time of present crisis you also would take a second step, carrying on where Aycock left off and facing with courage, patience, tact and good faith the difficult educational task set before you.

From what I knew of you in college and over the years I expected that. Therefore, I was very much saddened and surprised tonight in your radio and

television address to hear not the voice of leadership and brave idealism but rather the old familiar message of an ancient and reactionary South. Forgive me, but that is what I heard, though I leaned out hard to listen for something else.

True, the job of carrying forward, however slowly but still carrying forward, the challenging directive of the United States Supreme Court is a tough one. We all know that.

But men grow great on tough jobs and so do states and nations. The names and deeds remembered in history prove that.

No doubt for the time being you will receive many letters and praise for what you said and the program you laid out. But truth still remains the truth, right still the right, justice still remains justice, and human hearts still aspire upward.

I am saying this publicly for conscience sake.

Regretfully,

PAUL GREEN,
Chapel Hill, N. C.

ON THE SOUTHERN SCENE

Of Human Bondage

"Southern school bonds are going begging," reported a recent issue of *Time*. "Reason: threats to get around segregation by abolishing the public school systems have tarnished the traditionally gilt-edged credit of school bonds."

Investors show their doubt of a security, of course, by demanding a higher return—in this case, a higher interest rate on the bonds. According to the press, Florida withdrew more than \$10 million worth of school bonds from the market when faced with a demand for 3.11 per cent interest. Presumably, school bonds offered by other Southern states are meeting the same fate.

In the background is the Southern taxpayer. How many millions will he and his children, in the debt-ridden years to come, pay for the irresponsibility of the "private-school" brand of politicians? Nobody knows, and to date nobody has tried very hard to find out. Like needless expenses of the dual system itself, and costly legal fees for the defense of hopeless segregation cases, the taxpayer never sees the bill—he merely pays it.

Perhaps the reason Southern taxpayers haven't been better informed on this subject is the admirable tact displayed by investors and duly reflected by the press. Last year, for example, banking authorities in Ohio declared Georgia School Building Authority bonds ineligible for portfolios of Ohio banks. The *Journal of Commerce* subsequently reported: "Although Ohio Banking Superintendent Thurman R. Hazard said only that action came after consider-

ation of the nature of the Georgia bonds as investments and declined to tie in the ruling with the threat of private schools, this has been interpreted in many quarters as the main reason for the Ohio decision."

Unfortunately, the "quarters" where this interpretation was done are pretty private, and few Georgians knew what was going on.

Maybe one of our enterprising newspapers will yet give us a break and find out how much white-supremacy politics is costing us. It might be worth a Pulitzer prize.

Private Enterprise Schools

People who support, or even tolerate, the so-called private-school plan shouldn't be surprised to find themselves in motley company. As every literate American knows, there is a well organized campaign in this country to discredit and undermine public education. The prospect of seeing public schools abolished in one or more of the 48 states—for whatever reason—was bound to attract the interest and support of these zealots. The governors of Georgia, Mississippi, and the Carolinas may view private schools as a "last resort" in their efforts to stave off intergration; but to the anti-educationists, the abolition of public schools is an end to be ardently desired.

The latest evidence of this bed-fellowship comes from North Carolina in the form of an editorial in *The Tarheel Banker*, official publication of the state

bankers association. The editor, who later claimed to be speaking only for himself, was inspired by Governor Hodges' warning that public education might have to go if integration is pursued. He wrote as follows:

"Sooner or later Americans will learn that there is nothing sacred about a public school system as such. . . . Education is a commodity which should be made available to every child in America, regardless of race, creed, or color. But we are far from convinced that public schools are the only way to make education available to our people. . . . There is the private enterprise way which offers the same wide horizon for enlightenment. . . . Public schools are a habit with us."

Judging by the reaction to these statements in the North Carolina newspapers, the habit of public education is still strong in the Tarheel state. But Governor Hodges might give some thought to the new kinds of habits he is encouraging.

Hoxie Goes Ahead

In parts of the South today, it takes men of courage to face the task of desegregating schools with the "deliberate speed" called for in the recent Supreme Court ruling. The school board of Hoxie—a small town in east Arkansas—is a case in point.

Hoxie schools hold a summer session beginning in July and continuing until early September. School then is dismissed until the latter part of October so that the children can help pick cotton in the surrounding farm area. Shortly after the Supreme Court's ruling of last May, the Hoxie School Board announced that the local schools would be desegregated beginning July 11.

Hoxie stepped into the national spotlight when 20 Negroes and approximately 1,000 white children registered in the town's previously all-white elementary and high schools. Registration took place smoothly. K. E. Vance, Hoxie school superintendent, said registration "went off just like any opening day." Mrs. Marion Boardman, elementary division supervisor, said, "Everything is in fine order. We knew it would be."

The school term began without incident largely because community leaders had paved the way. Ministers talked to their congregations, and Superintendent Vance reported that white students obviously had received home teachings in acceptance of the desegregation program. True, there were some citizens who, as Rev. W. D. Puckett put it, weren't "taking to it," but the majority approved the move. Even the few who disapproved were not outspoken; the severest critics were outsiders, many of them from Mississippi and Tennessee. Most active in drumming up resistance was an organization calling itself White America, promoted by a raucous band of segregationists in Little Rock.

Although school continued in Hoxie for several weeks without incident, on August 3 some 150 persons met and signed a resolution to boycott the schools until segregation was restored. They also called for the resignation of the five-member school board. Ironically, they cited "unfavorable publicity for Hoxie in the Arkansas and national press," complaining that this publicity had caused "embarrassment" to Hoxie residents traveling in other sections of the country.

Shortly after the boycott was initiated, it appeared that the protestors had won an easy victory. For on August 19, fol-

lowing a called meeting of the school board, Hoxie schools closed two weeks early, in order to allow the board "to give more careful consideration to the solution of the present school problem."

Early in September, however, the board members again proved their merit when, after "careful consideration," they announced themselves "ready and willing" to defend the integration order. Following is the text of their challenge to the trouble-makers:

"A Little Rock (Ark.) attorney and others speaking for an organization called White America, have threatened us many times in the past few weeks with court action, challenging the legality of integration in the Hoxie School District.

"They now have said in a public appearance at Little Rock, they will see to it that not a single white child will attend the Hoxie School as long as it remains integrated.

"From a legal opinion of private counsel and a public opinion of the attorney general of Arkansas, we know that our actions with regard to integration are in accordance with the spirit of the supreme law of this nation.

"Further, our attorneys have told us that, had we not taken this action, it would have been forced upon us by the courts.

"We invite the Little Rock attorney and his clients to declare they too have only peaceful intentions by publicly acknowledging that, if they wish to challenge integration in Hoxie, they will do so in a legal manner in a proper court of law.

"Further, they should also declare that they will accept and abide wholeheartedly, as loyal and patriotic American citizens, by any final decisions the courts may render in their lawsuit challenging integration at Hoxie."

Race and Science

(Continued from page 6)

people to claim racial superiority. But one thing on which most historians agree is that there are few examples, if any, of great civilizations which have come about without contact and absorption of other people. The civilizations of Egypt, Mesopotamia, Greece, and China did not develop in complete isolation but received important contributions from surrounding groups of people with whom they were in constant contact. Also, evidence points to highly civilized communities having flourished and died out in most sections of the globe, including Africa. There is no evidence that any of the civilizations declined as a result of mixing of the races, but rather as a result of political and economic factors.

Regardless of the rise and fall of civilizations, all that science can and does say today is that no connection has been found between the biological makeup of people and the level of their past or present culture. And, although many people still are not convinced that racial superiority is a myth, even many strong pro-segregationists now reject the idea of superior and inferior races. One of these is the Reverend J. Paul Barrett, who recently spoke out for segregation under the auspices of the States' Rights Council of Georgia. About racial superiority, the Rev. Barrett said, "Thomas Jefferson summed up a great truth when he wrote 'God created all men free and equal.' There is no inferior race nor is there a superior race. There is no Master Race. In God's sight there is no difference between men. . . ." If this be so, as the Reverend Mr. Barrett says and as science says, what then have we to fear?

... Unquote

Noteworthy quotes from the press and periodicals

"We in the United States, whatever our protestations of superior virtue . . . have inherited in great measures the fears and resentments of Asia toward the West. . . . We can make a case for the very mixed benefits of empire and of economic penetration motivated by the desire for gain. Before God and men, we can make no case for contempt and assumptions of racial superiority. These are the deepest roots of our alienation from Asia. For these there is no answer but repentance." — From the pastoral letter of the **House of Bishops** read at the 58th triennial General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

"Much progress has been made in developing among our pupils, teachers, and citizens an attitude toward the problems of desegregation and integration which has created a climate in which the change from segregation can be made. Let us remember that the first consideration must be the welfare of the children. The simple problem is giving to others the same dignity and respect we cherish for ourselves." — **Dr. Bertis Capehart**, superintendent of schools in Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

"It is not merely inevitable that we are different and have different views; it is desirable that this should be so. From the clash of opinion truth emerges, and the human race advances.

"Hence the essence of Americanism is discussion. It is not name-calling or suppression. It is certainly not dogma or prejudice. The only political dogma in America is that discussion is the road to progress, that every man is entitled to his own opinions, and that we have to learn to live with those whose opinions differ from our own. After all, they may turn out to be right. . . ." — **Dr. Robert M.**

Hutchins, president of the Fund for the Republic.

"One of the greatest needs of Southern white folks is to get acquainted with Negroes, especially with those who live and move among them in the South. It is a sad indictment of the pattern in this area that often white people of intelligence and importance know so little about Negroes of intelligence and importance and are so prone to judge all members of the race by the experience they have had with a cook, maid, yard man, farm hand or some other Negro working for them in the capacity of a servant. . . .

"If it is important for this country to exchange students with other countries, to have farmers of America exchange visits with farmers of Russia, we think it is high time in the South that some program be put into effect to have white people exchange visits to churches, schools and other places with Negroes. It is our firm belief that such is needed to foster a better understanding between the leaders of both races who in the end have to do with forming and shaping the thinking of the masses." — From an editorial in the **Durham, N. C., Carolina Times**.

"In trying to enforce a uniform policy and behavior on local communities, we think the States are doing things the hard way. Each community should be allowed to settle its own school problems. Otherwise we run the risk of encountering baffling situations which can only end in vituperation and perhaps violence.

"Meantime the outside world looks on to see what the United States, which boasts of its fair methods and democratic progress, will do. Whether we like it or not, we are on trial." — From an editorial in the **Chapel Hill, N. C., News Leader**.

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"Perhaps the purpose of this sorry and tragic error committed in my native Mississippi . . . is to prove to us whether or not we deserve to survive."
—WILLIAM FAULKNER

Help End RACIAL TYRANNY IN MISSISSIPPI

Three Unpunished Murders—Open Defiance of Supreme Court School Decree—Threats on the Lives of Many Negro Leaders—Intimidation—Economic Reprisals—Over 900,000 Mississippi Negroes Without an Effective Voice in Their Government.

Stop this slaughter of personal rights. The recent wanton murder of a boy whose only "crime" was an alleged adolescent gesture toward a woman has climaxed a series of blows to American ideals that has horrified the country.

✓ On the night of May 7, the Rev. George W. Lee, a clergyman of Belzoni, Mississippi, was shot and killed in his car after having refused under pressure to take his name off the voter registration list. His murderers have not been apprehended.

✓ On the morning of August 13, 63-year-old election campaign worker Lamar Smith of Brookhaven, Mississippi, was shot and killed in broad daylight in front of the court house after having made open efforts to get out the Negro vote in the coming primary election. No indictment has been returned against the three suspects arrested for this crime.

✓ On the night of August 28, two men kidnaped young Emmett Till from his uncle's home in Le Flore County, Mississippi. Emmett's body was found four days later in a nearby river. The men who admitted the kidnaping were tried for murder and acquitted.

✓ On August 18, the Indianola (Miss.) *Enterprise*, following the example of other state papers, ran an editorial addressed "To all White Men and Women in Indianola." It urged all local white citizens to heed the "clarion call" to mobilize against "the humiliation of desegregation" ordered by a "subversive Supreme Court."

✓ In November of 1954, Mississippi enacted a constitutional amendment requiring voters to be able "to read and write and interpret the State Constitution." This qualification, judged by local white election boards, has cut Mississippi's number of registered Negro voters from 22,104 down to about 8,000 out of a total Negro population of 986,500.

✓ On September 2, the chairman of the Mississippi State Democratic Committee banned the press from a special session of the committee called to study methods of further cutting

the Negro vote. "Negroes perhaps played too large a part in the last election," the chairman announced.

Throughout the state Negro leaders have been threatened and boycotted. Negro citizens have been intimidated into silence and inactivity on matters affecting their constitutional rights. Negro eyewitnesses to acts of violence in the cases of the Rev. Lee and Emmett Till have felt it necessary to flee the state.

White Citizens Councils, organized to preserve and enforce strictly segregation of the two races, have applied economic sanctions against civically active Negroes that are aimed at depriving them of their jobs, credit and homes. Here and there a few individual white persons have spoken out in shocked indignation, but they are without widespread support.

This is Mississippi, 164 years after the Bill of Rights was ratified, 92 years after the Emancipation Proclamation.

The state's defiance of due process of law is tersely summed up in Governor Hugh White's comment on the Supreme Court's decision ending segregation in the schools:

"Not one per cent of our people got any respect for anybody on that court. They're not going to tell us what to do."

* * *

In almost every newspaper editorial appearing in the state press, in almost every pronouncement by the White Citizens Councils, the *National Association for the Advancement of Colored People* is singled out as the most uncompromising challenger of Mississippi's practice of shackling its Negroes with second-class citizenship.

In one short article appearing in the Jackson, (Miss.) *Daily News* recently NAACP was mentioned thirteen times in connection with action the school board took on a desegregation petition.

These tributes to the effectiveness of NAACP's work sharpen our determination to push on every legal front and on every educational front, as well as on every legislative front to

bring about equality of opportunity and equal protection under the law wherever it is being denied.

For forty-six years the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has sought full citizenship rights for Negro Americans. It has used legal, legislative, and educational methods in the American tradition.

It is not subsidized in any way, and has no endowment fund. It operates on voluntary contributions and memberships.

Your contribution will not only express your feelings on the specific Mississippi horror, but on the broad necessity of preserving the safeguards in our Constitution for every citizen, regardless of race.

Just as it was true that our nation could not exist half slave and half free, so it is true today that every segment of our country's population is endangered unless all segments enjoy the protection of the Bill of Rights and the Constitution.

Indeed, unless this obtains, we are destroyed as a nation and as the great leader of the free world—not from without, but from within. Send your contribution today, to help save a harassed and terrified people—your fellow citizens—and literally to help save the American way of life.

Your contribution, or that of your club, organization, union, office, church or synagogue, will help:

1. Secure more adequate law enforcement with equal protection for all citizens.
2. Remove racial restrictions on the franchise.
3. Secure compliance with the Supreme Court edict banning segregation in the public schools.
4. End economic reprisals against Negro citizens who demand their constitutional rights.
5. Re-affirm that ours is "one nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

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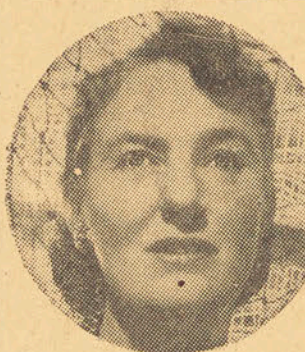
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About New York

The Wall St. 'Crash' That Rocked Morgan & Co.—Off-Stage Adventures of 'Adventure'

By IRA HENRY FREEMAN

ANDREW J. DUNN, bank clerk who is retiring from J. P. Morgan & Co., Inc., remembers the Wall Street crashes of 1907, 1929 and, most vividly, that of Sept. 16, 1920, the biggest "crash" of all.

ANDREW J. DUNN, who is retiring from J. P. Morgan & Co., Inc., remembers the Wall Street crashes of 1907, 1929 and, most vividly, that of Sept. 16, 1920, the biggest "crash" of all.

A little before noon on that day a horse-drawn wagon, probably filled with dynamite, blew up in front of the Sub-Treasury Building at Wall and Nassau Streets, whether accidentally or purposely has never been determined. Thirty persons were killed and more than 100 were injured.

"I was working in the paying teller's cage at the time," Mr. Dunn recalled the other day. "That was the loudest noise I ever heard in my life. It was enough to knock you out by itself. But at the same moment, I was hit by a blast of air like a 180-mile-an-hour hurricane."

"I fell to the floor on my face, while the glass from the huge windows on Wall Street and from the central dome of the bank rained down. I was out on the back and neck and head, but I didn't realize it until friends told me."

"Willie Joyce, a clerk in the stock department near me, had his head blown off. John Donohue of the export department, who had just left the building, was fatally burned in the street. Many others in the office were slightly hurt, including Junius S. Morgan, son of Mr. Jack. We old-timers called John Pierpont Morgan Jr. [he was in England at the time] 'Mr. Jack' to distinguish him from his late father, whom we used to call 'Mr. Pierpont.' Not to their faces, of course."

All hands spent the rest of the day cleaning up. Mr. Dunn recovered about \$20,000 in cash from the debris in his cage and "proved to the penny the next day." He balanced also an account of 4,000 checks, scattered like leaves, but only after finding a \$5,000 check plastered irremovably on a piece of glass.

"No carelessness or inaccuracy was ever tolerated in this bank," he said.

Now 65 years old, he will head for Florida with his wife after fifty-one years in the House of Morgan. Mr. Dunn began work there in 1904 as a page boy. The 14-year-old in his first pair of long trousers was impressed, but not scared, by the formidable elder Morgan. That world power sat at

one of the roll-top desks on the open banking floor.

A few days after young Dunn began work, there was a commotion at the chairman's desk, with Mr. Morgan and his male secretary rummaging among papers on the desk and floor and in the waste baskets. All the page boys joined in the search, although they had not the foggiest notion what for.

"Then Mr. Pierpont grunted with satisfaction," Mr. Dunn relates. He had found what he was looking for, a half-smoked cigar.

Another time, a bank officer had authorized an erroneous securities order that would have cost tens of thousands of dollars. The bank's telegrapher had begun tapping out the order when the officer shouted to the page boys, "Stop that order!"

"I sprinted for the telegraph room," Mr. Dunn said, "but the gate was locked. So I vaulted the gate and snatched the telegrapher's hand from the key in time. When I came out, Mr. Pierpont was glaring at me. I explained to him why I had to leap the fence."

"He patted me on the head and said: 'That's all right, my boy. Anytime you confront an obstacle, hurdle it just like that. If you can't jump over it, break it down.'"

"Adventure," the noncommercial science program of the Columbia Broadcasting System that will begin its third season next Sunday afternoon, has some adventures that do not get on the television screen.

Once, a half hour before show time, two others escaped from a cage at the American Museum of Natural History, where the program has permanent offices. Robert Northshield, the producer, said he learned how fast, slippery and snappish an otter can be. Half a dozen adventurers had a lively time with butterfly nets and sardines (for bait) before the animals were boxed.

A dash by taxi from the museum to the East Side studio delivered the pesky creatures only five minutes before the show went on. Then they appeared on stage for only thirty seconds.

"Adventure" is now building a plywood man forty feet long to dramatize the human body as a mechanism. The brain will be an electronic computer. The skeleton is formed of steel girders, the nervous system of electric wiring. The blood vessels are a railroad, with toy trains hauling freight in arteries.

Meyer Berger, who regularly writes "About New York," is on vacation.

POLICE UNDER FIRE IN SALT LAKE CITY

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 2.—Irrked by what it considered inefficiency in the police department, the City Commission has voted to remove the department temporarily from one-man control. The commission decided to place it under commission administration while an impartial outside agency surveyed police problems.

Almost simultaneously a citizen's "Home Rule Committee" came into being to urge "an immediate review of the entire city government," with an eye toward replacing the commission by a city manager.

The committee was disturbed by the long delay in ordering the police inquiry. The pre-election difficulties besetting Mayor Earl J. Glade and the four-man commission he heads began with two unsolved murders in a quiet residential area.

Although under severe fire from the local newspapers, Lyle B. Nicholes, Commissioner of Public Safety, refused to replace Police Chief O. B. Record. He expressed belief that the department's inefficiency stemmed from a scarcity of scientific crime detection equipment, a low pay scale, civil service inadequacies and lack of personnel.

Mayor Glade appointed a three-man citizen's committee to

select an outside organization to conduct an impartial investigation of police methods. While the citizen's group selected a survey group, it went several steps farther. It recommended removal of police operations from the control of Commissioner Nicholes and making it the responsibility of the entire commission.

VILLAGE SERIES PLANNED

Section's Role in Arts to Be Studied at the New School

Greenwich Village, as it is, was and may develop, will be studied at a series of five Sunday evening meetings at the New School for Social Research, 666 West Twelfth Street, beginning Oct. 23.

The neighborhood's role in the development of music, painting and drama will be discussed by persons active in those fields. Paintings by Village artists will be displayed. The series will open with a concert by Village musicians and a group of composers performing or directing their own works.

"Off-Broadway Theatre" will be discussed at the second meeting, at which Uta Hagen will give a reading. Village writers and publishers will be the topic Nov. 13, with Simon H. Bessie, editor of Harper's presiding, and several writers participating. Registration for the five meetings is \$5.

AIR SCIENTIST GOT HIS START WHEN 12

Designer of the 'Wasp-Waist' in Aircraft Left Games to Make Model Planes

By RICHARD WITKIN

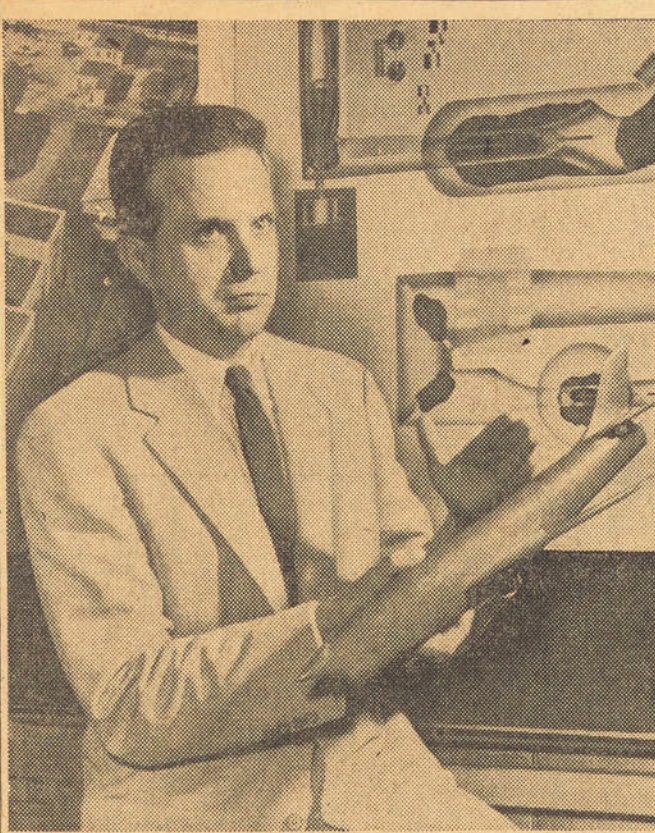
The man responsible for the new "wasp-waist" airplane design is a 34-year-old scientist who has been courting laboratory pallor since he was 12.

Richard T. Whitcomb simply decided one day that he wanted to build model airplanes. He took over the family basement in Worcester, Mass., and emerged, reluctantly, to eat, sleep and go to school. He concentrated exclusively on airplanes that would fly, not mere mantel decorations. In the process, he developed a method for doubling the power ordinarily obtained from rubber bands used to turn the propellers. He has been inventing one thing or another ever since.

The people who worry about maintaining the nation's lead in defense weapons are mighty glad that he has. His pinched fuselage design is considered the most important aeronautical advance in almost a decade. It has made it possible to increase the speed of supersonic warplanes by as much as 25 per cent—150 to 200 miles an hour on current craft.

Mr. Whitcomb might make another major contribution if he could analyze the reasons why he became an aerodynamicist and write a prescription for today's teenagers. His accomplishments underscore the critical lag in this country's output of trained engineers.

Talent Search Is Difficult
Airplane manufacturers especially have a difficult time finding engineering talent. One of their troubles is the greater re-



A MAN WITH AN URGE TO INVENT: Richard T. Whitcomb, who developed "wasp-waist" airplane design that has increased speed of supersonic craft as much as 25 per cent.

wards often held out in more commercial fields. Russia not only is producing more engineers but has an easier time in channeling them into fields where they will do the military effort the most good.

A panelist on "What's My Line" might guess that young Whitcomb was a salesman, an advertising account executive or a professional golfer. He has blue eyes, light blond hair and a medium but athletic build.

Furthermore, he can explain esoteric aeronautical theory without fumbling for one or two syllable words of the layman. His basement laboratory was

his life during his school days in Worcester. He cannot fully explain why he stopped playing stick ball and became a scientific ascetic.

Just 'Got the Urge'

"All of a sudden I just got the urge to invent and build stuff," he says. "It had nothing to do with Lindbergh or anything like that. Lindy's flight never did get through to me. It was just the fascination of making a model that would fly."

Young Whitcomb's parents worried about him and urged him to get out more. But then, as now, his concentration on a

project, once his enthusiasm had been aroused, was not to be diverted.

He won several model-plane contests. A companion interested him in the Fisher Body automobile model competition. He set to work with determination. He was able to meet a midnight deadline for mailing entries only by keeping the postmaster on the job until 2 A. M. so he could predate the postmark. He won a prize, of course.

Mr. Whitcomb entered Worcester Polytechnic Institute in 1939, just as the war began. He set about inventing something that might help win the war. He made great strides on a guided bomb, although it never was perfected. He spent so much time on the bomb that his sister had to find him a date for his senior prom. He is still a bachelor.

The young engineer went from college to the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, a Government agency at Langley Air Force Base, Va. It is staffed by civilians. His title is assistant head of the Eight-foot Transonic Tunnels Section.

He maintains a private laboratory in Hampton, Va., where many Langley people live. He has an automobile engine on a test stand and is convinced that he knows how a much more efficient power plant can be developed.

HOSPITAL'S FUND GROWS

\$1,500,000 Raised for Lenox Hill Toward \$10,000,000 Goal

A total of \$1,500,000 has been raised toward the \$10,000,000 development program contemplated by Lenox Hill Hospital, 111 East Seventy-sixth Street.

The hospital hopes to begin the first phase of the program in 1957, its centennial year. Initially, \$3,500,000 is being sought to make possible, among other enlarged facilities, a twelve-story wing on Seventy-seventh Street and the addition of a floor in the Children's Division.

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a filter cigar
all these features
at a popular price

ENJOY THE ONLY RECESSED FILTER-MOUTHPIECE CIGARETTE AT A POPULAR PRICE. Encore not only gives you a filter, but also an open-end mouthpiece.

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A special tabloid section containing the entire series of articles that appeared recently in The New York Times. It tells the fascinating story of the changes that have taken place in New York City and its suburbs during the past 25 years. Includes pictures and maps. Send 10c for each section to Dept. CC, The New York Times, Times Square, New York 36, N. Y. For orders of two or more sections to be sent to New York City address, add 3 per cent city sales tax.

OCTOBER 10, 1955 ✓

EDITORIAL

IN MEMORIAM, EMMETT TILL

In Mississippi the murder of 14-year-old Emmett Till still goes unpunished. It will be punished, nevertheless, for there is a higher law than Mississippi's.

Emmett Till was a child. One of the South's traditions is the religion of Jesus, who said: "But whoso shall offend one of these little ones which believe in me, it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and that he were drowned in the depth of the sea."

Men can be forgiven for prejudice, as a sign of ignorance or imperfect understanding of their religion; no righteous man can condone a brutal murder. Those in Sumner, and elsewhere, who do condone it, are in far worse danger than Emmett Till ever was. He had only his life to lose, and many others have done that, including his soldier-father who was killed in France fighting for the American proposition that all men are equal. Those who condone a deed so foul as this are in danger of losing their souls.

The soul of Emmett Till himself was known but to few but it was a thing of value. It was fashioned on July 25, 1941 by the Lord God Almighty who placed on it this distinctive seal:

This is My son, akin to all others, but unlike any one of them. Like each of My children he is unique, irreplaceable, immortal. I hereby send him among other men, who are his brothers.

He went, and was slain. In the dark night of this deed his childish cries for mercy fell on deaf ears. But they were heard, nonetheless, and the Hearer made an entry, that night, beneath certain names, writing once more: "It must needs be that offenses come, but woe to that man by whom the offense cometh."

Sleep well, Emmett Till; you will be avenged. You will also be remembered, as long as men have tongues to cry against evil. It is true now as it was when Christ said it almost 2,000 years ago: "For there is nothing covered that shall not be revealed; neither hid that shall not be known. . . . Whatsoever ye have spoken in darkness shall be heard in the light. . . . Be not afraid of them that kill the body. . . . Fear him, which after he hath killed hath power to cast into hell. . . . Are not five sparrows sold for two farthings, and not one of them is forgotten before God? . . . Fear not, therefore, ye are of more value than many sparrows."




ES AT MORNING CONFERENCE IN PERON'S OLD OFFICE



Till Case Inquiry Asked

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 10 (AP)—Gov. William G. Stratton requested the Federal Government today to make an investigation of the Emmett Louis Till case in Greenwood, Miss. His announcement came a day after the Leflore County grand jury refused to indict two white men on charges of kidnaping the 14-year-old Chicago Negro. They already had been acquitted of murdering him.



Departments Offer

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**United States
Information Agency**

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Rec'd: SEPTEMBER 29, 1955
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EXCEPT ONE (DANIEL MAYER) COPIES OF INFORMATIONS ET DOCUMENTS
STATE NUMBERS 8 AND 30, WHICH DEAL WITH RACE RELATIONS IN US. MAYER
13 ONLY SPEAKER WHO WAS INTEMPERATE AND INSULTING; OTHER SPEAKERS
EUR ALL CAREFULLY DISTINGUISHED BETWEEN AMERICAN PEOPLE AND THOSE
P DIRECTLY CONCERNED TILL CASE.

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FROM: Leopoldville

TO: United States Information Agency

NO: TOUSI 8, September 29

Control: 15518
Rec'd: September 29, 1955
9:46 a.m.

Request inclusion European wireless file report on Emmett Till murder case in Mississippi. Should include public indignation at acquittal and facts concerning future kidnapping trial. Severe anti-US publicity in some circles here.

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*Hammond
Hansen*

U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY
WASHINGTON

Daily Summary

71

No. 189, September 28, 1955

EUROPE

- 1 Norwegian Newsreel on USIS-Oslo's 10th Anniversary - USIS-Oslo has been using the 10th Anniversary of its operations in Norway to publicize its activities, and was recently able to interest Norway's only newsreel company to do a newsreel on "USIS in Norway" which is currently being shown in commercial theatres through the country. Principal newsreel shots were taken in the library and centered around an anniversary ceremony attended by the US Ambassador and Dr. Boyesen, Director of the Department of Schools. The ceremony provided the occasion for Dr. Boyesen to pay glowing tribute to USIS operations in Norway. He especially mentioned the value of the book translation program, the traveling exhibits and the exchange of persons program. The Ambassador also had very kind words to say about USIS-Oslo and Norwegian cooperation. In addition to the newsreel, USIS has found other ways to use the anniversary as a peg to publicize its operations. During July and August many Norwegian newspapers carried USIS-inspired stories on its ten years of operation. (Unclassified)
- 2 Impact in Asia of British Press Reports on US Affairs - Since the establishment in London of the position of Information Officer for Southeast Asia, USIS-London has become increasingly aware of the impact which articles in the British press about America have in Asia, particularly in India and Pakistan. Some of these articles originate in the US from British correspondents, and it is with this kind that USIS suggests the Agency may be able to take some kind of action, and thereby assist informational objectives in Southeast Asia. For example, the current news story of the violent death of the 15-year-old Negro boy in Mississippi was picked up by the New York correspondent of the London NEWS CHRONICLE who used the lead statement that the death was the third lynching in the US this year and that the South was in a "ferment". The statement was not substantiated at all. This story was picked up by the London correspondent of an Indian chain of newspapers and resulted in USIS-Madras querying London and Washington. The Information Officer in London was able to get an accurate story cabled to the Indian newspapers in this particular example because of a personal acquaintance, but this will not always be the case. USIS suggests that the Agency take some action to

N.B.
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reduce

reduce the possibility of such stories by tactfully approaching this British correspondent in New York to point out the inaccuracy of the story and the extent to which the story was carried in other countries. The Agency might also consider letting all foreign correspondents in the US know that they may use our Washington facilities for checking stories. ~~(Confidential)~~

N E A R E A S T

3

Proposal to Counter Bad Effect of US Commercial Film Imports -

In spite of the volume of material in all media with which USIS posts attempt to explain American life, one Hollywood motion picture, misunderstood and incorrectly interpreted, can undo much of the good the posts are able to accomplish. This was the experience of USIS-Baghdad recently with the film ON THE WATERFRONT, which responsible and thoughtful Iraqi friends observed was "bad propaganda for the US". They were mainly concerned with the violence and brutality in the film and asked if it was really typical of America. USIS attempts to place the film in its proper perspective and to explain the story were not very successful. The violence was still offensive and the moral implications of the film almost completely lost. USIS-Baghdad feels that this must be a common experience at most posts, particularly in the more backward countries. In searching for a solution to the problem USIS suggests that a partial answer might be the placing of unattributed movie reviews in local publications prior to the showing of the films. At least in Baghdad, USIS is certain that the major newspapers would welcome reviews of important American films coming into the country. Prepared in the Agency, the reviews could make clear what the film is about, point out its moral if any, and help place questionable sequences in their proper relationship. These reviews could then be kept on file at the posts for use when needed. (Official Use Only)

F A R _ E A S T

4

ROK Ambassador to US Steps-Up Anti-US Propaganda Campaign - Embassy

Seoul has given its evaluation of the statement Ambassador Yang made at a recent press conference that he feared some sort of US-Japanese secret agreement to make Japan dominant in Asia. Yang said his suspicions were based on a recent Walter Lippmann article and the Dulles-Shigemitsu joint statement. At the press conference Yang suggested the possibility of instigating a revolutionary plot in South Korea as an excuse for Japanese occupation forces to return. The Ambassador said that upon returning to the US he would make many radio and other speeches in order to let "fair-minded American people understand what is going on behind the scenes in Korea". Embassy Seoul believes this is a part of a stepped-up propaganda campaign to: 1) embarrass the US into a categorical denial of the Lippmann theses; 2) discredit US foreign policy -- especially in Korean eyes -- by exploiting the anti-Japanese line; 3) create a climate for Under Secretary Hoover's visit in which to force concessions; 4) divert attention from domestic economic problems. The Embassy hopes that State can discourage Yang's proposed speaking tour. ~~(Confidential)~~

L A T I N A M E R I C A

5

Contribution of US Enterprise to Argentina to be Publicized - USIS
Buenos Aires is currently working on a research project with the Embassy and the local US Chamber of Commerce on a research project to collect information demonstrating the contribution of US enterprise towards the Argentine welfare. The purpose is to find dramatic examples of how US economic and technological advancements are being applied to Argentina to its benefit. USIS has outside experts working on the task and expects that the material collected will be valuable in the following ways: 1) used for dramatized radio shows which American firms may wish to sponsor; 2) serve as the basis for article in the USIS publication INFORMACIONES and special publications; 3) used directly by American business firms for special exploitation in pamphlets and institutional advertising. In general the information obtained can be used to explain that American free enterprise and investment in Argentina means greater production and higher living standards for the Argentine people, and that this results in a saving of foreign exchange in addition to contributing to the development of a sound economy. This research project with the US Chamber of Commerce may be the basis for later establishing an Advisory Committee on information activities as proposed by the Agency. (Unclassified)

NEW YORK (AP)-REP. POWELL (D-NY), RETURNING FROM A SEVEN-WEEK TRIP ABROAD, DECLARED TODAY THAT "MISSISSIPPI HAS SMEARED THE UNITED STATES" IN THE CASE OF EMMETT LOUIS TILL, 14-YEAR-OLD CHICAGO NEGRO SLAIN NEAR SUMNER, MISS.

REFERRING TO THE VERDICT LAST WEEK IN WHICH TWO WHITE STOREKEEPERS WERE ACQUITTED IN THE "WOLF WHISTLE" SLAYING, POWELL TOLD NEWSMEN WHO MET THE LINER UNITED STATES:

"THE VERDICT HAS BEEN ONE OF THE MOST TREMENDOUS VICTORIES PROPAGANDA-WISE FOR INTERNATIONAL COMMUNISM."

ADDED POWELL, A NEGRO WHO REPRESENTS THE HARLEM DISTRICT OF NEW YORK CITY:

"I CONSIDER THE ONLY THING TO DO NOW IS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE TO EXHAUST EVERY ANGLE OF INVESTIGATION AND THAT AN EMERGENCY SESSION OF CONGRESS BE CONVENED TO ENACT A FEDERAL ANTI-LYNCHING BILL.

"OTHERWISE, AMERICA IS DEFINITELY ON THE SKIDS, EVEN WITH OUR BEST FRIENDS."

in Free Trips and Tickets to Moore-Marciano Heavyweight Title Fight

THE PITTSBURGH Courier

AMERICA'S BEST WEEKLY

★ WASHINGTON EDITION ★

VOL. 46—No. 36 THREE SECTIONS PITTSBURGH, PA., SEPT. 3, 1955 14 Member of Audit Bureau of Circulation PRICE 20 CENTS

An Editorial

So Sorry, Thought You Were Negroes

IN THE airport restaurant in Houston, Tex., Indian Ambassador G. L. Mehta was "mistaken for a Negro," escorted out of the eating place and taken to a windowless room for service.

Washington was embarrassed and apologetic, Houston's mayor apologized and Houstonians' white faces were red because another American sore spot had been exposed.

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)

Resolution Aimed at Rev. Williams

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MISS. POSSE GRABS CHICAGO YOUTH, 14



EMMETT LOUIS TILL

...whistled at Mississippi woman, vanishes

Madmen Resent Actions About 'Pretty' Woman

CHICAGO—A Chicago mother expressed fear this week that her missing 14-year-old son has met foul play at the hands of three armed white men, following an incident at a country store in Money, Miss., several days ago. The youth, who resided at 6427 St. Lawrence Avenue, was visiting relatives when he was spirited away.

Mrs. Mamie R. Bradley, an Air Force employe, told The Courier, Tuesday, that she received word from Money that her son, Emmett Louis Till had been kidnapped from the home of his uncle and aunt, Moses and Elizabeth Wright, who operate a farm in the vicinity of the small town with an estimated population of 300.

Early Tuesday, it was learned that a local grocer and his half-brother have been charged with kidnapping the boy.

According to Wheeler Parker, 16, of 7524 West Sixty-fourth Street, Argo, Ill., he and Till and three other boys and an 18-year-old girl, Ruth Mae Crawford, went to the Bryant grocery store in Money, last Wednesday.

Parker said that one of the boys told Till there was a pretty lady in the store and that he should go in and see her. Fearing that Till would get into trouble he was summoned from the store by another boy in the group.

When they came out Till, reportedly whistled at the lady. Someone in the crowd said, "You'd better get out of here, she's going to get a pistol." Then the crowd left the store.

Early Sunday morning while Parker, Till and the Wrights were asleep, three armed men barged into the Wright farm house and abducted him. He has not been seen nor heard of since.

THE COURIER learned Tuesday morning, that Sheriff George W. Smith of Greenwood, about ten miles from the Le-flore County farming village, had taken Roy Bryant, owner of the grocery store and his half-brother, J. W. Milan, of Glendora into custody and has charged them with the kidnapping.

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 4)

Madmen Resent Actions About 'Pretty' Woman

(Continued from Page 1)

Sheriff Smith said the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been informed of the kidnapping, but has not officially entered the case. Smith said his investigation showed that three men and a woman had driven to the Wright home Sunday and that two of the men had taken Till. They placed him in an auto and drove off. The sheriff said Bryant told him that the boy was brought to the store and released.

Interested in the disposition of the Till case is Dr. Theodore

Mason Howard, of Mound Bayou, one of America's foremost leaders for integration. When contacted by the Courier, Tuesday, he said:

"Having talked with Wheeler Parker, one of the teenagers who returned from Mississippi, Monday, I have just about pieced together the story, and there's no doubt that the Till boy has met with foul play.

"If this outrageous act of violence fails to rouse the President, the Attorney General and the Department of Justice, the Negro in Missis-

issippi will have no chance of retaliation.

"On my return to Mound Bayou, Wednesday, I will proceed to act further on the case; many of the methods used will be held in strict secrecy," he concluded.



VISIT CUBAN EMBASSY—The above group of Cubans, who have been touring the United States since early August, were received last week by the Ambassador of Cuba, Miguel Angel Campa. Dr. and Mrs. Ponce de Leon were in charge of the group.—Cabell Photo.

NAACP Leader Flayed

JACKSON, Miss. — "Majority rule" prevailed here in Mississippi last week as fear, coupled with white supremacy, effectively kept almost one-half of the state's citizens from the polls in an election marked by the frequent use of the epithet, "n . . . r."

The voting was full of paradoxes in that the candidate who yelled "n—r" the loudest and the longest lost out.

Paul B. Johnson, in losing to "moderate" Atty. Gen. J. P. Coleman, had hurled the charge that he had been "cheated out of winning" the last gubernatorial primary by a "n . . . r lie" because Jackson newspaperman Percy Green supported him editorially.

But, down in the all-Negro town of Mound Bayou, Johnson captured eighty of eighty-eight votes cast. However, all of these votes were challenged by white election officials.

NEGROES WERE systematically excluded from the polls by what seemed to be a well organized plan.

Immediately prior to the voting, Tom J. Tubb, chairman of the Democratic party's executive committee, put out the word that Negroes were not legal members of Mississippi's Democratic party and said that their votes should be set aside.

In towns like Belzoni and Indianola, where White Citizens Councils are in the driver's seat, no Negroes showed up at the polls. In Belzoni, Humphries County Sheriff Ike Shelton declared, "They just didn't come out, and we didn't expect them to."

THE PICTURE was somewhat different in Greenville, Jackson, Meridian, Tupelo and Corinth, where Negro voters went unchallenged at the polls and in some cases more voted than had ever voted before.

Over in Lincoln County, Nelson Case, who had been supported by the late Lamar Smith, won his election. Smith had been assassinated while campaigning for Case.

In Yazoo City, Negroes were forced to answer such questions as: "What is the difference between a majority and a minority?" "How long have you been a member of the Democratic party?" "What does the Democratic party mean to you?"

The answer to the last question is "exclusively white." Negroes failing to answer these questions were challenged on their right to vote.

In the wake of the voting, Dr. A. H. McCoy, president of the state NAACP, was taken to task



RECEPTION—Following the presentation of the musical festival at Griffith Stadium last Saturday, members of the National Negro Opera Company and friends were honored at a reception in the beautiful drawing rooms of the National Association of Colored Women. Reading from left to right: Mrs. Mary Cardwell Dawson, director; Mrs. Priscilla Wilkes, Mme. Minto Cato, assistant director and dramatic actress; Mrs. Gloria Copelin (crowned queen) and Miss Edythe Broadus.—Cabell Photo.

Egyptians Call Azhari 'Traitor'

Sudanese Revolt Is Under Control

(Courier Press Service)

KHARTOUM, Sudan—Sudanese Premier Ismail el Azhari, still urging complete independence from Egypt, seemed to have the widespread mutiny of garrisoned troops near the borders of adjoining Kenya



Form Mixed Committee In Daytona

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Dr. Richard V. Moore, president of Bethune-Cookman College, was named secretary of the interracial advisory board organized by the city commission Monday.



FREEDMEN'S GRADS IN NURSING — The sixtieth annual commencement exercises for the graduating class of the Freedmen's Hospital school of nursing were held at the Andrew Rankin Chapel this week. The guest speaker was Mr. Dorothy Houghton, deputy director of the International Cooperative Administration. Those students who were graduated were, first row: Esther Johson, Texas; Audrea Williams, Kentucky; Alice Ward, Kansas; Esther Wallace Maryland; Gerald Barnhart, New York; Laura Fulkerson Tennessee; Eunice Ghee, Maryland; Grace Wilson, Virginia.

In Mixon Case

Murder Suspect Nabbed



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DRAFT

Infoguide: An act of anti-Negro violence

(Begins FYI: The following report is based on news reports generally distributed. *(and to be used only if it is needed)*) In late August a 14 year old Negro school boy from Chicago named ~~Emmitt~~⁹ Louis Till went to Mississippi to spend a two-weeks vacation with his uncle and aunt, Moses and Elizabeth Wright, tenant farmers living in the small community of Money in Leflore County.

allegedly On August 27, young Till, accompanied by three other boys and an 18 year old girl, went into a local store owned by Roy Bryant, a white man. Till was disrespectful and allegedly "wolf-whistled" at the proprietor's attractive wife. The next night, while Till and the Wright household were asleep, the Wrights subsequently reported, Bryant, his wife, his half-brother, J. W. Milam, and an unidentified white man came armed to their house. They forcibly seized young Till and carried him away in an automobile. Three days later, young Till's weighted-down body was taken from the near-by Tallahatchie River. There was a bullet hole over the right ear and the left side of the skull was crushed.

The body was returned to Chicago where it was viewed by thousands and on September 6, it was interred in a Chicago suburb.

A spokesman for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has declared that this case seemed to "qualify as a lynching." (The last previously established lynching in the U. S. occurred in 1951 at Winter Garden, Fla. where Melvin Womack was killed by four men. Moscow radio and the Communist press, however, have described the Till murder and two previous crimes in Mississippi as "lynchings." The NAACP has also denounced these crimes as part of a "reign of terror" designed to intimidate Negroes at the polls.)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 2 -

The governors of Mississippi and Illinois have called for a complete investigation into the slaying. The mayor of Chicago has urged that the Federal Government utilize all its facilities "so that the needs of justice may be served."

An 18-man, all white Tallahatchie County grand jury has indicted Roy Bryant, 24, and his half-brother, J. W. Milam, 36, on charges of kidnapping and murder. Mrs. Bryant and the other unidentified man reportedly have disappeared and have not been indicted.

TREATMENT:

In case this becomes a matter of concern in your area.

1. Point out that this appears to be a case of kidnapping and murder for purposes of revenge rather than a (mob) lynching.
2. Give minimum reporting to this crime which is being prosecuted in the courts of the community.
3. Without building up attention to this case, ^{2/} use factual statements to show that generally, irrespective of race, the majority of Americans condemn and deplore such actions of violence and lawlessness.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

VOA 6 EAST EUROPEAN ROUNDUP INDEX 9/24

GRAPHS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

- 1--DISARMAMENT INTRO
- 2 THRU 6--BULGANIN'S LETTER ON DISARMAMENT
- 7 THRU 9--STASSEN AND DISARMAMENT SUBCOMMITTEE
- 10 THRU 12--MOLOTOV AT GENERAL ASSEMBLY
- 13 AND 14--DULLES ON MOLOTOV'S SPEECH
- 15 THRU 17--GENERAL ASSEMBLY MEETING
- 18 THRU 20--TURKO-GREEK DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING CYPRUS
- 21 AND 22--MOROCCAN DEVELOPMENTS
- 23--U.N. TRUCE SUPERVISOR DEPLORES BUS AMBUSH
- 24--PINAY ON FRENCH STRENGTH
- 25 THRU 27--BRITISH GOVERNMENT PAPER ON BURGESS MACLEAN
- 28 AND 29--BRITISH ON ADENAUER MESSAGE
- 30--BONN BUNDESTAG SUPPORTS ADENAUER
- 31 AND 32--GERMAN POWS REACH POLISH BORDER
- 33--U.S.-RED CHINA TALKS IN GENEVA
- 34 THRU 36--U.S. BISHOP CHALLENGES KHRUSHCHEV
- 37 AND 38--HUNGARIAN ATHLETE ON COMMUNIST SPORTS
- 39 THRU 41--PRAVDA CRITICIZED SOVIET INDUSTRIALISTS
- 42 AND 43--LONARDI INAUGURATED AS ARGENTINE'S PRESIDENT
- 44--TWO MEN ACQUITTED OF SLAYING NEGRO YOUTH
- 45--WEATHERMAN'S SEARCH ENDS IN OWN BACKYARD

43. FOUR COUNTRIES-CHILE, PERU, URUGUAY AND SPAIN--ALREADY HAVE RECOGNIZED LONARDI'S GOVERNMENT. MEANWHILE, THE GOVERNMENT'S FORCES HAVE CLASHED WITH PERON SUPPORTERS IN ROSARIO, ONE HUNDRED SEVENTY-FIVE MILES NORTHWEST OF BUENOS AIRES. DISPATCHES SAY SCORES WERE KILLED OR INJURED. (VOA 51)

44. IN SUMNER, MISSISSIPPI: A JURY HAS ACQUITTED TWO MEN ACCUSED OF THE MURDER OF A FOURTEEN-YEAR-OLD NEGRO YOUTH. THE JURY RETURNING THEIR VERDICT YESTERDAY SAID THE STATE LACKED SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE TO PROVE ITS CASE AGAINST THE TWO WHITE DEFENDANTS. THE DEFENDANTS HAD DENIED THE SLAYING BUT ADMITTED KIDNAPPING THE YOUTH WHOM, THEY CONTENTED, THEY THOUGHT HAD INSULTED THE WIFE OF ONE OF THEM. AND THEY NOW FACE A KIDNAPPING CHARGE, AS WELL AS A ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLAR DAMAGE SUIT. (VOA 87)

45. IN TAMPA, FLORIDA: A UNITED STATES WEATHERMAN YESTERDAY PLOTTED THE COURSE OF A BALLOON EQUIPPED WITH A TRANSMITTER WHICH HAD BEEN SENT UP TO REPORT WEATHER CONDITIONS. THE BALLOON FLOATED EASTWARD FROM TAMPA FOR TWELVE MILES. THEN IT RETURNED OVER THE CITY AND EXPLODED EIGHTY THOUSAND FEET UP. THE WEATHERMAN MADE A SEARCH FOR THE TRANSMITTING EQUIPMENT AND FOUND IT. HE FOUND IT IN HIS OWN BACKYARD. (NA)

SVCS BOARD DOWNES EG 9/24/55 613ABC

T

VOA 3 FAR EAST ROUNDUP INDEX 9/24

EDITORS:GRAPHS FOR ROUNDUP ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1 THRU 11 -DISARMAMENT DEVELOPMENTS AT U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY
U.N. SUBCOMMITTEE AND SUMMER WHITE HOUSE

12 THRU 14 ASSEMBLY REJECTS DEBATE ON CYPRUS

15 AND 16--US.-COMMUNIST CHINA GENEVA TALKS

17 AND 18 --MORE AMERICANS EXPECTED IN HONG KONG FROM RED CHINA

19-AIRLIFT OF RED CROSS GOODS TO INDIA, PAKISTAN ENDS TODAY

20 AND 21--NEHRU ON GOA

22 --PAKISTANI ASSEMBLY APPROVED UNIFICATION OF WEST PAKISTAN

23--PAKISTAN JOINS TURKEY-IRAQ PACT

24 AND 25-PIBULSONGGRAM ON TRADE WITH PEIPING

26-THAI BUFFALO TO FREE VIET NAM

27--THAI RAILWAY EXTENSION OPENS

28. --BURMESE FERRY EXPLODES

29--BURMESE STUDENT CHARGED REDS ARE TRYING TO CONTROL UNIVERITY GROUP

30--FORMER PATHET LAO SAYS VIET MINH DOMINATE LAOTIAN REDS

31--FRENCH RESIDENT GENERAL MEETS WITH GRAND VIZIER IN MOROCCO

32--U.N. TRUCE SUPERVISOR DEPLORES ATTACK ON ISRAELI BUS

33. --TWO MEN ACQUITTED IN MISSISSIPPI SLAYING OF NEGRO YOUTH

34 THRU 36--LONARDI INAUGURATED AS PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT OF ARGENTINA

BOARD CC 9/24/55 305ABC

VOA 2 PAGE 2 FAR EAST ROUNDUP XX ORDERS 9/24/55

31. RABAT, MOROCCO: FRENCH RESIDENT GENERAL PIERRE BOYER DE LATOUR CONFERRED ON FRIDAY WITH THE GRAND VIZIER, EL MOKRI. NO ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE FOLLOWING THE MEETING, BUT DISPATCHES SAY THEY UNDOUBTEDLY DISCUSSED PREMIER FAURE'S PLAN FOR MOROCCAN HOME-RULE. THE GRAND VIZIER IS THE CHIEF ADVISER TO SULTAN SIDI MOHAMMED BEN MOULAY ARAFA. THE FAURE PLAN CALLS FOR A THREE-MEMBER REGENCY COUNCIL TO REPLACE THE SULTAN. BUT THUS FAR, BEN ARAFA--PLACED ON THE THRONE WHEN THE FRENCH DEPOSED SULTAN SIDI MOHAMMED BEN YOUSSEF--HAS REFUSED TO ABDICATE. (REUT)

32. TEL AVIV: MAJOR GENERAL EDESON BURNS, IN A STATEMENT, "TREATLY" DEPLORED THE AMBUSH OF AN ISRAELI BUS THURSDAY BY AN ARMED BAND SOUTH OF THE LEBANESE BORDER. TWO ISRAELIS AND ONE AMERICAN WERE KILLED IN THE ATTACK AND NINE PERSONS, INCLUDING A CANADIAN, WERE INJURED. BURNS, THE CHIEF UNITED NATIONS TRUCK SUPERVISOR, APPEALED TO ALL SIDES TO MAKE AN EFFORT TO DISCOVER AND PUNISH THE ATTACKERS. (VOA 35)

33. SUMNER, MISSISSIPPI: A JURY ON FRIDAY ACQUITTED TWO MEN ACCUSED OF THE MURDER OF A FOURTEEN-YEAR-OLD NEGRO YOUTH AT SUMNER, MISSISSIPPI. THE JURY SAID THE STATE LACKED SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE TO PROVE ITS CASE AGAINST THE TWO WHITE DEFENDANTS. THE TWO MEN STILL FACE A KIDNAPPING CHARGE, AS WELL AS A ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLAR DAMAGE SUIT. THE DEFENDANTS HAD DENIED THE SLAYING, BUT ADMITTED KIDNAPPING THE YOUTH WHOM, THEY CONTENDED, THEY THOUGHT HAD INSULTED THE WIFE OF ONE OF THEM. (VOA 87)

2999
VOA 87 BROTHERS ACQUITTED IN TILL SLAYING 9/23/55

SUMNER, MISSISSIPPI: A TWELVE-MAN JURY TODAY ACQUITTED TWO HALF BROTHERS ACCUSED OF THE MURDER OF EMMETT TILL, A FOURTEEN-YEAR-OLD CHICAGO NEGRO YOUTH. THE WHITE DEFENDANTS-- ROY BRYANT AND J. W. MILAM-- ADMITTED KIDNAPPING TILL BECAUSE HE HAD INSULTED BRYANT'S WIFE. BUT THEY DENIED THE SLAYING AND SAID THE BODY ON WHICH THE PROSECUTION BASED ITS CASE WAS NOT THAT OF TILL.

BRYANT AND MILAM STILL FACE A KIDNAPPING CHARGE AND A ONE-HUNDRED-THOUSAND-DOLLAR DAMAGE SUIT IN CONNECTION WITH THE CASE.

SVCS MONTAGUE/CL 843P 9/23/55

Justice Dept., NAACP officials discuss probe of terror in Miss.

9/10/55

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, and Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the NAACP, this week asked the Justice Department for "prompt and effective

action" against the reign of terror in Mississippi.

The two national NAACP officials, and three other Association officers, conferred for 40 minutes with Justice Department officials.

Speaking specifically of the "whistle murder" of 14-year-old Emmett Louis Till of Chicago, Mr. Wilkins said:

Although two white men, Roy Bryant, 24, and J. W. Milan, 35, his half-brother, have been indicted for the kidnap-murder of the Till boy, it is still necessary to take steps to prevent a white-wash of them in some farcial trial.

* * *

IN A PREPARED statement, the NAACP officials urged the Justice Department "to delay no longer in calling a halt to the jungle fury loosed in Mississippi.

"Every moment of delay compounds the national shame.

"The Federal government cannot escape responsibility by shifting the obligation to the State of Mississippi which has indicated neither a willingness nor desire to apprehend and punish the criminal killers or their respectable fronts."

* * *

THE CONFERENCE was with Assistant Attorney General War-

ren Oleny 3rd. Others attending were Clarence Mitchell, director, NAACP Washington bureau; Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Southeast regional director, and Medgar Evers, Mississippi field secretary.

In the statement, Mr. Wilkins called the murder of young Till on Aug. 28, "the logical and inevitable culmination of a reign of terror which has been generated in Mississippi throughout the year."

The principal events in the reign of terror listed by Mr. Wilkins were:

1. One of the chief aims of White Citizens Councils in Mississippi is to keep colored people from voting. Other aims are to keep segregated schools and maintain present conditions in race relations.

2. They have encouraged economic boycotts of colored citizens who insist upon exercising their civil rights, sought to have militant colored persons fired from jobs and instigated denial of credit to farmers and small businessmen to force them to accept segregation.

3. **THE REV. GEORGE W. LEE** was murdered in Belzoni May 7 because he refused to remove his name from the registered voters' list when local whites ordered him to do so. Nobody has been arrested for his murder.

(Continued on Page 2)

(Continued from Page 1)

4. During the Democratic gubernatorial primaries this summer, all five candidates "ranted and raved" against colored people, threatening them and telling what they would do, if elected, to keep colored people in their "places."

5. As the primary campaign grew hotter, more and more pressure was exerted to force colored persons to get off the

voting lists. Thousands, fearing for their lives, did so. In one county colored registration dropped from 400 to 80.

6. In Lowndes County, death threats were sent through the mails to three registered colored voters.

* * *

7. **LAMAR SMITH**, a registered voter, was called from his home to the courthouse in Lincoln County and shot to death on the steps Aug. 13.

"I do not believe at this moment there is much hope for state action in the voting cases. There is some evidence that the Till murder has shocked even Mississippians and there might be—and I underscore might be—some action there. I am not optimistic, but I hope."

Mr. Wilkins said he has already taken up with Paul M. Butler, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, the matter of the disenfranchisement of colored people in Mississippi, in which Tom Tubbs, the chairman of the Democratic states organization, is playing a leading role.

* * *

THE NAACP SECRETARY said he pointed out to Mr. Butler that the Democratic party was in full control of the State of Mississippi and that the state chairman had announced the holding of a meeting for the sole purpose of cutting down the number of colored voters.

"I said this was not calculated to make friends for the Democrats," Mr. Wilkins said.

He added that he also had written to Leonard W. Hall, chairman of the Republican National Committee, urging him to use his influence to see that the executive branch of the Federal Government took action in the Mississippi cases.

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STRAIGHT-NEEDLE



SW

for Roy, challenged the trial board's authority to act in the case, charging that the proceedings violated Private Roy's rights under the Veterans Preference Act, Public Law 359.

No specific, detailed charges were presented to Roy, nor was he given the time required to

pass through the halls with small blonde child. They were both happily carrying notes on an errand for the teacher.

(Continued on Page 2)

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or ciologists saw certain problems arising out of desegregation.

\$120,000 ch
reported rea

Work on the new \$120,000 Bethlehem Baptist Church, Nichols Ave., and Howard Rd., SE, has bogged down due to internal dissatisfaction among the pastor, his trustees and the contractor, the AFRO learned this week.

Construction of the new and beautiful edifice

MURDER CASE STUDY SET

N.Y. Times

Los Angeles Fund Aims to Get More Mississippi 'Evidence'

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 27 (UP)—A fifteen-man group of Los Angeles business men has pledged \$4,000 and hoped today to raise an additional \$4,000 to hire a New York attorney and private investigators to work on the murder case involving a 14-year-old Negro boy who was kidnapped and slain in Mississippi.

C. Ehrlich Davis, chairman of the West Side Republican Club, said the money would be spent to get "more positive evidence" in the case. Two men were acquitted last week of murder charges in the slaying of Emmett Louis Till. The Chicago youth was killed after it is alleged he whistled at the wife of one of the white defendants.

terprises and four engineering organizations.

A group of twenty-four private companies, including some of the A. P. D. A. member companies submitted this proposal to the United States Atomic Energy Commission, which approved the proposal on Aug. 8, as a basis for negotiation.

Such negotiations are now under way, it was announced at the meeting.

The companies, including eighteen electric power systems and six engineering enterprises were reported to be "willing to design now, to construct with private funds, and to own and operate the completed plant, estimated to cost \$29,100,000.

Proposal Is Outlined

The plant was outlined by Alton P. Donnell, general manager of A. P. D. A., in collaboration with Alfred Amorosi, technical director, and Harvey A. Wagner, assistant manager of engineering, the Detroit Edison

N. Y. Herald Tribune
Sept. 10, 1955

P. 7

News story
Article by Faulkner, Wm
4 p. - Rome 9/9/55

Post

Uncle of Slain Negro Says He Fled Miss. Mob

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP)—Mose Wright, uncle of a Chicago Negro boy slain in Mississippi and chief witness against two white men charged with murder, has told a New York newspaper he had to flee for his life following the trial.

Wright, now in Chicago, gave his account of the trial's aftermath in a telephone interview with the New York Post.

He was quoted as saying three carloads of white men paid a midnight visit to his cabin, just a few hours after the trial ended.

"But I had been warned they were coming," Wright told the Post. "So I put my three sons in the car and we hid out in the bushes near the cemetery.

"My neighbors said they (the visitors) drove up and shone their lights on three sides of the house. They kept calling out: 'Preacher, Uncle Mose, come on out here.'

"And when they didn't get any answer, they pulled out their searchlights and ransacked the place."

Wright said he and his sons, ranging from 12 to 16 years old, remained "in the bushes" all night and then spent all the next day trying to sell—with little success—their possessions.

They went back into hiding the second night, he added, and left afterward on the journey which finally took them to Chicago.

Meanwhile, the Chicago Defender, a Negro weekly newspaper, said today that Levy Collins, 22, one of the men sought for questioning as possible witnesses in the slaying of the 14-year-old Chicago boy, Emmett Louis Till, denied he had "any connection with or knowledge of it."

The newspaper said that Collins, during two days of questioning by the newspaper, "established alibis" for both himself and Harry Loggins, 24, in connection with the disappearance of Till. Collins and Loggins are Negroes.

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MISSISSIPPI PAIR TO ASK BAIL BE SET

GREENWOOD, Miss., Sept. 29 (AP)—Two men accused of kidnapping a 14-year old Chicago Negro boy seek freedom on bonds tomorrow amid rumors that the boy, Emmett Louis Till, is alive.

The rumors were not confirmed. Mrs. Mamie Bradley, the lad's mother, today called them "a cruel hoax."

Around-the-clock police protection was provided in Chicago for two witnesses in last week's murder trial of Roy Bryant, 24 years old, and his half-brother, John W. Milam, 36. They were found innocent of the murder of the vacationing Chicago boy. They still face a kidnapping charge.

Contradictory identification of a body found in the Tallahatchie River heavily influenced the jury in freeing the men, and set off widespread speculation about Till's whereabouts if he were alive. Mrs. Bradley said in Detroit:

"I am willing to have my boy's body exhumed from the vault for a thorough examination if that would dispel these wild rumors."

Sheriff H. C. Strider said in near-by Charleston he had heard the rumors, and added:

"I definitely believe he's somewhere, but I don't know where."

A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, demanded a Federal investigation yesterday of two missing witnesses in the murder of young Till.

He telegraphed Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. urging the Federal Bureau of Investigation to find Leroy Collins and Henry Lee Loggins, Mississippi Negroes, who were reported to have seen the boy in the hands of his white abductors. Mr. Randolph said they were referred to "constantly" during the recent murder trial.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 29 —Fifty-one members of the Princeton University faculty, including four departmental chairmen, have signed a petition protesting "the standards of justice and attitude toward humanity" in the Mississippi murder trial. The petition was drawn up by an undergraduate committee. Only 100 of the 2,980 undergraduates signed it.



TRIAL

SUMNER, MISS. (AP)-THE STATE WILL NOT ASK THE DEATH PENALTY FOR TWO WHITE MEN WHO WENT ON TRIAL TODAY ACCUSED OF MURDERING A 14-YEAR-OLD CHICAGO NEGRO BOY.

DIST. ATTY. GERALD CHATHAM SAID HE WOULD NOT ASK THE MAXIMUM PENALTY FOR ROY BRYANT, 24-YEAR-OLD GROCER, AND HIS HALF-BROTHER, J.W. MILAM, 35. "SINCE A SUBSTANTIAL PART OF THE STATE'S EVIDENCE IS CIRCUMSTANTIAL."

THE WHITE MEN WERE ACCUSED OF MURDERING EMMETT LOUIS TILL, A HUSKY NEGRO LAD WHO STUTTERED AND ALLEGEDLY "WOLF-WHISTLED" AT BRYANT'S WIFE IN MONEY, MISS.

DC211PED 9-19

Daily Worker

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THE WILLIE REID CASE

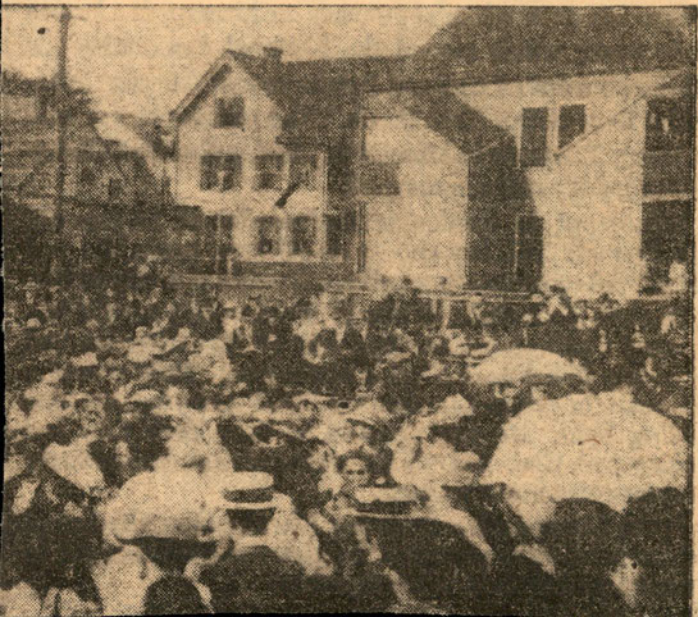
WHITE SUPREMACY in Florida is just as indifferent to Negro life as is white supremacy in Mississippi. It was Florida terror which caused the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to call the year 1951-52 "The Year of the Hate Bomb." The murder of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore in Mims, Fla., during the 1951 Christmas holidays is still unpunished.

Mississippi, in condoning the murder of 14-year-old Louis Emmett Till, has shown us all over again the end result of white supremacy wherever it exists as a way of life.

In New York State, Willie H. Reid, a 38-year-old Negro, sought refuge against this way of life, after he had been nearly killed on a Florida chain-gang. Reid was given 15 years in prison in a farcical "trial" growing out of a gambling fight. He was arrested in New York City last February and Gov. Averell Harriman almost immediately signed an extradition warrant.

If the Governor has forgotten Florida, then Mississippi should remind us to urge that he give a second thought to the matter and withdraw his signature.

Radio Tells Story of Elizabeth G. Flynn



MISSISSIPPI MURDER TRIAL

THE EYES of the nation are on the trial of the men charged as murderers of 14-year-old Emmett Louis Till, which opens Monday in Sumner, Miss. Many of us who cannot be there in person will be there in heart.

For on trial is also the trust of many in American justice. It is not only a question whether torturers of a child pay the price of their lives for an inhuman act. The question, as well, is whether our government is going to afford Negro citizens equality of treatment under the Constitution either in Mississippi or in Washington or in New York.

For everyday and everywhere, Negroes pay a dear price for the rights of citizenship. Today, a New York prison holds Willie Reid, refugee from brutal torment on a Florida chain-gang, whom Gov. Harriman has ordered sent back to his Dixie captors.

Only yesterday, Mayor Wagner ousted Judge Hubert Delany from public office because in and out of office Judge Delany denounced both the open and concealed acts such as these that snatch the freedom of Negroes.

Illinois' Governor and Chicago's Mayor have publicly condemned the Mississippi atrocity. Mayor Wagner and Gov. Harriman, on the other hand, have sealed their lips, and closed their eyes to the refugee in their own state.

The least that the citizens of our city and state can ask is that Gov. Harriman rebuff the demands for Willie Reid's person, that Mayor Wagner rescind his dismissal of Judge Delany, and that both speak out now—when it can do some good—for federal action to insure that the murderers of Emmett Louis Till shall be punished.

these unlucky deeds relate."

Suzanne Cloutier is not only a picture of beauty and innocence, but she can talk, when the producer allows her to, in words that melt your heart.

There is a heart-breaking dialogue between Desdemona and her lady-in-waiting, Emilia, Iago's wife. It is in the scene which, in the play as Shakespeare wrote it, contains the Willow Song. (Why was this tender tune omitted?)

The song ends with the words: "If I court with more women, you'll couch with more men."

The film gives us the full dialogue that follows, and it is a marvelously apt mixture of comedy and tragedy. Desdemona asks: Dost thou in conscience think—tell me, Emilia—that there be women do abuse their husbands in such gross kind?" The deep pathos of the question, at the time when Desdemona, though she does not know it, is already doomed to death for just this crime—she is falsely accused of, is indescribable. Emilia's cynical comments relieve the tension. Her final speech modulates the dialogue back to the tragic key, as she bitterly attacks the double standard of morality set by men.

The scene was excellently played by Miss Compton and Miss Cloutier, but there are few such scenes in the present production

wealthiest people the biggest dollar reduction in taxes.

He said Democratic leaders may propose a \$20-a-person cut, which would help low incomes.

He conceded Democrats would be able to put their plan through the House. But he said the Democratic plan won't get through the Senate because Sens. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va) and Walter F. George (D-Ga) "can be expected" to back the Administration's plan instead.

Byrd is chairman and George is second ranking Democrat on the Senate finance committee. They helped the Administration kill the Democrats' \$20-a-person tax-cutting plan in the last session, after it won House approval.

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7/1/55

FIND KIDNAPED CHICAGO BOY'S BODY IN RIVER

by

Weighted Down by 150 Pound Wheel

Greenwood, Miss., Aug. 31 [Special] — The body of a 14 year old Chicago Negro boy, Emmett Louis Till, who was kidnaped early Sunday at the nearby village of Money, was found today in the Tallahatchie river near Pecan point, about 25 miles north of Greenwood and 12 miles north of Money.

He reportedly had been killed either by a blow or a bullet in the head. The only law enforcement authorities who could be reached were vague on this point.

Weighted Down by Wheel

The body was weighted down with a gin pulley, a cast iron wheel used to operate a cotton gin. The wheel, approximately a foot and a half in diameter, weighed 150 to 200 pounds. It was attached to the boy's body with barbed wire wrapped around his waist.

The body was found in shallow water by a fisherman named Mims. The Leflore county sheriff's office apparently neglected to learn Mims' first name. "I don't think that's important," said Deputy N. L. McCool.

McCool said he presumed that an autopsy would be performed. He didn't know by whom. Sheriff George Smith was out of town on business, McCool said. Prosecutor J. J. Frazier couldn't be reached, and neither could George Everett, an FBI agent stationed here. The body was found in Tallahatchie county, and no law enforcement officers or prosecuting officers of that county who knew anything about the case were located.

Admits Taking Away Boy

Two men, in jail here charged with the kidnaping of Till, will be charged with murder, McCool said.

They are Roy Bryant, a grocer of Money, and Bryant's half-brother, J. W. Milam of Glendora.

Authorities previously have said that Bryant has admitted going to a home where Till was visiting and taking the boy to his store early Sunday. Bryant said he released the boy after ascertaining that he was not the one who made "ugly re-

marks" to Mrs. Bryant at the Bryant store last Wednesday.

Till was visiting his uncle and aunt, Moses and Elizabeth Wright, a farm couple living at Money. Wheeler Parker, 16, of Argo, Ill., another Negro who was visiting the Wrights, has said that Till whistled at a "pretty lady" at the store, and that this may have been the cause of the trouble.

3 Men and Woman

The Wrights told Sheriff Smith that three armed white men and a woman came to their home last Sunday and kidnaped Till. McCool was unable to confirm or deny reports that Smith has concluded there were only two white men involved.

"I think you're making a big to-do about this," McCool told a reporter seeking to learn routine facts about the case.

In New York City, a spokesman for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said the slaying appeared to "qualify as a lynching." He said the last previous established case of lynching occurred in 1951 at Winter Garden, Fla., where Melvin Womack was killed by four men who beat him on the head with a pistol butt.

MOTHER DEFENDS BOY

"Emmett was a good boy. I know he didn't do anything wrong," said Mrs. Mamie Bradley, 34, of 6427 St. Lawrence av., after she was informed by a friend her son, Emmett Louis Till, 14, had been found dead in the Tallahatchie river at G.

said the primary cause of the accident was "engine failure of undetermined origin" in one of the planes.

WILL COUNTY MAY SELL FARM HOME TO STATE

The Will county board of supervisors had under consideration yesterday a proposal by the state to purchase the 160 acre Will county home and farm as a diagnostic center for the illinois...

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...his youth commission.
...farm, 1 mile south of
Route 52 and about 4 miles
west of Joliet, presently has
50 to 60 residents. Meade
Baltz, chairman of the board
of supervisors, who appointed
a committee to consider the
sale, said that if the farm is
sold, the residents might be
transferred to the present
county tuberculosis sanitarium
at 501 Ella st., and that a new
sanitarium might be built with
proceeds of the sale.

The sanitarium is not elig-
ible for state aid, because it is
housed in wooden buildings.
There has been no agreement
on the price of the farm.

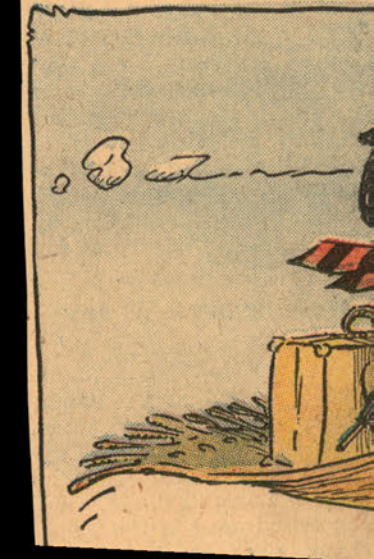


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'Wolf Whistle' Slaying Probed

GREENWOOD, Miss., Sept. 3 (AP). — Authorities apparently have abandoned the search for Mrs. Roy Bryant, the 27-year-old Mississippi white woman who reportedly was the object of wolf whistles that resulted in the kidnap-slaying of a 14-year-old Chicago Negro.

District Attorney Stanny Sanders of Indianola, Miss., said yesterday there were "no plans at present for picking up Mrs. Bryant."

Her husband, a 24-year-old former paratrooper, and his half brother, J. W. Milam, face kidnap and murder charges at a session of the county grand jury Monday.

The Governors of Mississippi and Illinois have called for a complete investigation into the slaying of Emmett Till, whose nude, battered body was found in the Tallahatchie River three days after the wolf whistle incident.

The Mayor of Chicago has called on President Eisenhower urging that the Federal Government utilize all its facilities "so that the ends of justice may be served."

Young Till's body was returned to Chicago yesterday.

Three Mississippi newspapers condemned the kidnap-slaying in stern-worded editorials, but the Jackson Daily News accused the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People of trying to stir up hatred against the South and Mississippi by classing the death as a lynching.

African conference at Bandung, Indonesia.

Return Is Sought

British police in this crown colony announced last night the warrant had been issued and said the man sought, Chow Tze-ming, had fled to the Chinese Nationalist island of Formosa. They said they had asked authorities there to return him to Hong Kong.

No other details were disclosed.

In Taipei, British Consul Alexander Hermann today called on Gov. C. K. Yen of Formosa to request the return to Hong Kong of the alleged saboteur. Gov. Yen promised an investigation to determine whether the man was in Formosa. But he and other Nationalists Chinese officials declined comment on Hong Kong reports that he was there.

"Secret Agents" Blamed

The plane's last stop before it plunged into the sea was Hong Kong. Immediately following the crash, Red China charged that "secret agents" of the United States and Nationalist China had sabotaged the plane in an attempt to assassinate Red Chinese Premier Chou En-lai and other Communist Chinese delegates to the Asian-African meeting.

The United States rejected the charge, terming it "ridiculous" and "utter nonsense." Britain accused Red China of seeking to make political propaganda out of the crash without waiting for a proper investigation.

Police identified the man named in the warrant as a coolie cleaning airliners stopping in Hong Kong.

He left Hong Kong by air for Formosa May 18, officers added.

Aboard the crashed plane were eight members of Red China's delegation to the Bandung conference. Three of the 19 persons on the plane—two Indian crewmen and an Air India ground engineer traveling as a passenger—survived.

At the time of the crash the

Murder Most Foul

N.Y. 7.
9/11/55
Late last month a 14-year-old Chicago Negro schoolboy named Emmitt Louis Till went South to spend a two-week vacation with his uncle, a poor tenant farmer in Laflore County in northern Mississippi. On Aug. 27, Till, with his cousin, entered a local store owned by a white man, Roy Bryant, and allegedly "wolf-whistled" at the proprietor's wife. The next night Bryant and his half brother came and took young Till from his uncle's house. The men said no harm would come to the boy "if he's not the right one." Next day, with Emmitt still missing, his uncle complained to the police and the two men were arrested on a kidnapping charge. They admitted to having abducted Till but said they released him unharmed.

Then, on Aug. 31, the nude body of a teen-age boy, bound with barbed wire and weighted with a 100-pound cotton gin pulley, was taken from the near-by Tallahatchie River. It was identified by Till's uncle and others as that of young Emmitt. There was a bullet hole in his head. The body, after a brief interment in Mississippi, was brought back to Chicago a week ago Friday. There, thousands of Negroes passed before the bier to view the victim's mangled face. The boy was buried in a Chicago suburb last Tuesday. A spokesman for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said the case seemed to "qualify as a lynching."

Last week there was disagreement among Mississippi authorities as to whether the body had actually been Till's. The Tallahatchie County sheriff charged that the case was "all a plot" perpetrated by the N. A. A. C. P. But an eighteen-man, all-white Tallahatchie County grand jury last Tuesday indicted Bryant and his half brother on charges of kidnapping and murder.

Slow Desegregation

In the decrees last May implementing its ban on school segregation, the Supreme Court avoided any specific timetable for compliance. The court believed that the problems were too complex and local circumstances too varied to establish a rigid deadline for ending segregation. But it did order the lower courts to require "a prompt and reasonable start" toward desegregation.

Last week as schools throughout the south began opening for the fall term, attention focused on how much progress had been made toward desegregation. This was the picture, as reported by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other private and official groups:

Six states—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina—have given no indications of any intention to desegregate. Some of these states, in fact, have developed deliberate plans for frustrating the Supreme Court order. In Alabama, for example, a school "placement" law has been enacted which gives city and county school boards almost unlimited power in assigning both white and Negro children to schools regardless of their home addresses.

In the eleven remaining states where school segregation formerly was required by law, some positive action has been taken to comply with the Supreme Court ruling. The action in most cases is fairly limited, however, involving steps toward desegregation by only one or two communities within the entire state.

All in all, the outlook on desegregation is for slow, very slow progress in most states; stiff and continued resistance in a few.

and got Russian agreement to put unification on the agenda. In the exchange of letters, he got assurance from the State Department that he would be thoroughly supported. And it was also agreed that he would merely raise the issue of unification, and then leave it to the Foreign Ministers meeting in Geneva in October. Thus, by the time the Chancellor left for Moscow, all positions were hard.

The Talks Begin

Dr. Adenauer went to Moscow determined to demonstrate Germany's new strength. The plane that flew him in was a Super-Constellation—the largest plane ever to put down at Vnukovo Airport. Ramrod stiff, he stepped down a specially built landing ladder. From a knot of assembled dignitaries Soviet Premier Bulganin advanced to greet him. There were smiles, and no mention of past differences. But the Chancellor immediately staked a claim to speak for all Germans. He said his presence in Moscow was "the first contact between Germany and the Soviet Union."

From the airport the Chancellor went to Moscow's newest hotel, the Sovietskaya. He rode in his own car—a shiny black Mercedes sedan transported from Bonn by the special train. At the hotel everything was ready—and German. West German guards patrolled the doors. In the kitchen were German chefs and stocks of sausage and sauerkraut. In the cellars were choice Rhine wines. A special wing of the hotel was set aside as a German press center.

All Moscow was alert to the German presence. Curious crowds watched the special train. Accounts of each day's talks were posted on bulletin boards throughout the city and eagerly scanned. Even before the talks began, Pravda and Izvestia challenged the Chancellor's claim to speak for all Germans. "This is the first contact between the Soviet Union and West Germany," one story said, "but the Soviet Union already has relations with East Germany."

Three Items

The formal negotiations were held around a table in Spiridonovka Palace. Chief aide to the Chancellor was his Foreign Minister Heinrich von Brentano. With Premier Bulganin were party secretary Nikita Khrushchev and Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov.

Three main items were on the agenda:

Unification is the paramount issue. Advance positions have blocked any chance of agreement. But Dr. Adenauer wants to persuade the West Germans he is doing everything possible to accomplish unification. The Russians want to persuade the West Germans that only by dealing with East Germany and scrapping the Western alliance can they achieve unification. Both positions were set out in opening statements Friday.

Dr. Adenauer made a strong bid for unification. He called the division of Germany "abnormal * * * against human and divine law and against nature." He said:

There is no genuine security in Europe without the establishment of Germany unity.

Marshal Bulganin declared that German unification was a "matter first of all for the Germans themselves." He said:

One cannot but consider the serious obstacles that have been

Trial Date Set In Mississippi Kidnap-Killing

SUMNER, Miss., Sept. 9 (AP). —Circuit Court Judge Curtis Swango set September 19 as the trial date for two white men accused of kidnaping and murdering a 14-year-old Chicago Negro who whistled at a white woman.

Roy Bryant, 24, of Money, Miss., and his half-brother, J. W. Milam, 36, of Glendora, admit abducting Emmett Till from the farm of his uncle, but deny killing him.

The two are expected to stand trial together. A special jury panel of 125 men will be drawn for the case.

Young Till, down from Chicago on vacation, reportedly whistled at Bryant's attractive 27-year-old wife when he went to their store with a group of Negro friends to purchase bubble gum.

He was taken from his uncle's farm on the night of August 28. Three days later his battered body was found in the Tallahatchie River, a bullet hole over the right ear and the left side of the skull caved in.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People termed it a "lynching."

Several Mississippi and Louisiana newspapers berated the Negro organization for its criticism of State officials.

Dr. Joseph Jackson of Chicago, president of the National Negro Baptist Convention, complimented Mississippi officials for their speedy handling of the case. He said the slaying was "worse than a lynching."

Gov. Hugh White of Mississippi insists it was "not a lynching but a straight-out murder."

Gov. White and Gov. William G. Stratton of Illinois have both called for a complete investigation of the killing.

D. C. Rated A Distribution

The Wall Street Journal decided to establish a Washington edition and plant after a survey proved that railroad, highway, air and other facilities made the Capital one of the best distribution centers in the Nation.

This was reported yesterday by Robert M. Feemster, chairman of the Newspaper's Executive Committee, at a luncheon of the Women's Advertising Club at the Washington Hotel. He said the company's fifth plant will be ready in about a month at 1015 Fourteenth street N.W.

The Washington edition will be set by remote control from New York City by means of the Electro-Typesetter developed and patented by the Journal. Mr. Feemster said papers from the plant here will serve the entire area south of Washington and some will go north and east, possibly into parts of Pennsylvania.

Leaders of the Washington Board of Trade, the Greater Washington Industrial Council, the Washington Branch of the Philadelphia-Baltimore Stock Exchange, the Bond Club and editors of Washington newspapers were among the guests.

Mr. Feemster reported the Journal's circulation grew from 26,000 in 1938 to around 365,000 in 1955 and predicted a continuation of steady growth because of general interest in business and financial news.

He indicated the Journal was relying on increased newsstand sales here. Asked whether a home delivery system might be attempted, he said no decision had been reached, but that experience in this field had not been satisfactory.

Turning to the economic out-

OPEN TONIGHT
gton, 9:30 to 6
to 6

Miss. pair indicted for crime

9/10
Wash.-A. Post

● Victim buried
after funeral
at Chicago

● Scores faint
upon viewing
boy's body

CHICAGO (NNPA)—As funeral services were being held Tuesday at a Chicago Church for 14-year-old Emmett Louis Till, a Tallahatchie County grand jury returned double indictments against the two white men accused of his murder last week in Sumner, Miss.

The indictments, charging kidnapping and murder were returned against Roy Bryant, 24, and his half-brother, J. W. Milam 36.

Till was buried in Burr Oak Cemetery after brief services in Roberts' Temple of the Church of God in Christ.

* * *

MORE THAN 2,000 persons were packed in front of the church and on State St. as Bishop Isaiah Roberts, pastor of the church, and Bishop Louis H. Ford, pastor of St. Paul's Church of God in Christ, led short prayers.

Mrs. Mamie E. Bradley, mother of the murdered youth, collapsed and had to be assisted to a seat after she viewed her son's body for the last time. Several others of the 18 relatives of the

boy also broke down as they passed the casket. The procession to the cemetery included more than 50 automobiles and

so 200 mourners.

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Capt. Albert Anderson, in charge of a large police detail at the church, said more than 100,000 persons had viewed the body of the youth.

* * *

FUNERAL SERVICES for Till were held Saturday, Sept. 3, but Mrs. Bradley postponed burial until Tuesday so that more persons might view the body.

Mrs. Bradley insisted that the casket remain open during the time so that "they can see what they did to my son." Church officials estimated that at least one out of every 10 persons who viewed the remains fainted. Special nurses were kept in attendance.

Mrs. Bradley reiterated Tuesday that the body was that of her son. Sheriff H. C. Strider of Tallahatchie County had said in Charleston, Miss., that he did not think the body was Emmett's and that it appeared to be that of an older person.

The indictment apparently cleared up doubt as to the identity of the body.

* * *

THE KIDNAPING occurred August 28, and the body was pulled from the Tallahatchie River three days later.

Emmett allegedly wolf-whistled at Mrs. Bryant in the Bryant store at Maney, Miss., near Greenwood.

The boy was taken from the home of an uncle, Mose Wright, near Money, which is in LeFlore County.

* * *

BRYANT AND Milam said they freed Emmett after they found that he was not the right boy but have made no statement since the body was found.

Earlier the jury had called Dr. L. B. Otken, a white physician who had examined the body, and Chester A. Miller, a colored undertaker.

Emmett's relatives identified the body as that of the boy, but District Attorney Gerald Chatham said Dr. Otken told him he doubted the body could deteriorate as much in three days as the body pulled from the river.

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Relieves Itching
Misery Of:

- UGLY BUMPS (Blackheads)
- ACNE PIMPLES
- Simple RINGWORM
- TETTER • ECZEMA
- Burning, IRRITATED FEET
- Red, IRRITATED HANDS

WHITE OINTMENT



BEFORE

AFTER

Perma-Strate Cream Hair Straightener
Soft, easy-to-manage, can be dressed in
and there is no pasted down or waxy
any application keeps hair natural-look-
3 to 6 months. Recommended by stars
screen . . . and proven by over 1,000,000
always demand **genuine Perma-Strate!**

STRATE

World's Largest
Selling Cream
Hair Straightener

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In Prince

Teachers and pupils are happy

- 'We're doing well,' reports Takoma Park

- Total of 64 enter 5 schools of the area

Prince Georges County pupils, teachers and officials are proud of integration—with one possible exception — an AFRO reporter found Tuesday in a special survey of suburban schools.

"We don't want to treat them any different but we would like for you to see how well they are doing," said Mrs. Frances Lindahl, principal of the Carol Highlands Elementary School in Takoma Park, Md.

Mrs. Lindahl said 12 colored children from the Ritchie School in Montgomery County had been transferred to the modern three-year-old 18-room building which sets in a beautifully wooded grove off New Hampshire and Erskine Aves.

"The school they formerly attended was so dilapidated Montgomery County closed it down. They come to school in our bus — I'm sorry, I didn't mean out. I meant the bus. It belongs

Harlem Rally to Hit Mississippi Lynching

Harlem will show how it feels about the brutal murder of Emmett Louis Till with a mass meeting Sept. 25 protest under the auspices of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car

Porters, will be addressed by union president A. Philip Randolph as well as NAACP leaders Roy Wilkins and Dr. Channing Tobias. It will be held at Williams CME Church, 131 St. and Seventh Ave., and it is expected, outside the church as well, for as a Brotherhood spokesman said it is hoped the entire Harlem community will take this opportunity to demonstrate its anger at the racist murder of the child, and its resolve that it must not happen again.

Among those invited to speak at the Harlem protest rally are Gov. Harriman, Senators Lehman and Ives, Attorney General Javits, Mayor Wagner and City Councilman Earl Brown.

In Mississippi the trial of the two white men accused of murdering young Till and throwing his battered body into the river was set for Monday by Circuit Judge Curtis Swango, who will draw 125 names of Tallahatchie County voters for selection of the jury. The death penalty is mandatory for convicted Mississippi slayers unless the jury recommends mercy.

The American Labor Party yesterday asked President Eisenhower to use "the power and prestige of your office . . . to bring the lynch-ers to justice" in the murder of Emmett Louis Till, 15-year-old Negro boy from Chicago while visiting in Mississippi.

In a letter to President Eisenhower on behalf of the state executive committee, Morris Goldin, State Executive Secretary, declared that failure to act would be "an abdication of leadership in the face of a challenge by the most un-American forces in our country."

Daily Worker

New York, Friday, September 16, 1955

Margaret Webster, Others Added to City Opera Staff

Five major additions have been made to the staff of the New York City Opera Company for the coming season (opening at the City Center of Music and Drama on Oct. 5).



INDIA'S GIFT

THE WONDER THAT WAS INDIA. By Arthur L. Basham. Macmillan. \$9.

Do you play chess, enjoy a chicken dinner, or use the decimal system? Then you are dependent in some way on the discoveries made by the Indian people.

Cotton, too, and sugar cane we owe to them, writes the author. Possibly the idea of free hospitals and certainly the gypsies.

India today is emerging as the world's fourth Great Power. This book, though it stops with the coming of the Europeans to India, will help readers to understand the greatness of her future.

Chances are you can get it at the library. —A.S.

Starobin's New Book Out Soon

'Paris to Peking' new book by Joseph R. Starobin, former foreign editor of the Daily Worker and author of 'Eyewitness in Indochina' will be published this month by Liberty Book Club Associates.

It is described as "the story of a journey between two worlds. Like the Travels of Marco Polo, it is the report by a Westerner on the new world of the ancient East . . . an eyewitness account of a new society . . . the story of New China as he found it three years after Liberation. . . ."

In a letter to his publishers, the author says: "While I do not claim to have an exhaustive study of comparative civilizations, I have tried to suggest the impact of China upon a Westerner, upon an American. The book, which is situated at the climax of the Cold War, inevitably also delineates in broad outline how and why the Cold War broke down. It was not only the war and travel in west- . . . which convinced me

on the SCOREBOARD

A.B. P.2 FH.

Air Rouch
PRIORITY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
(Security Classification)

DO NOT TYPE IN THIS SPACE

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM : Anembassy, Caracas

200
DESP. NO.

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

September 9, 1955
DATE

REF : - - - - -

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AR 9/10 MAY-23 AIR-24 10A-16 100-2

SUBJECT: JOINT WEEKA NO. 89 FROM SANA

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POLITICAL

~~(CONFIDENTIAL)~~ Costa Rican Foreign Minister May Visit Venezuela: Upon the withdrawal last year of the Costa Rican Consular personnel from Venezuela, the Costa Rican Consulate General in Caracas was left in charge of Mrs. Claudia Molina de JONELIUKSIS. Mrs. Joneliuksis has informed the Embassy of receipt of a cable announcing that Costa Rican Foreign Minister Mario ESQUIVEL will arrive in Caracas on Monday, September 12, which fact she has made known to the appropriate Venezuelan authorities.

~~(CONFIDENTIAL)~~ Comment: Mrs. Joneliuksis stated that the telegram came as a complete surprise to her. She could furnish no explanation for the possible unexpected visit of Foreign Minister Esquivel.

(UNCLASSIFIED) Return of Presidential Secretary: Doctor Raúl SOULES Baldó, Secretary to the President, returned from the United States and Canada after a three-months absence due to ill health. Dr. Soules, who was met by several Cabinet Ministers and numerous other friends, told reporters that his health is totally repaired and that he was glad to be back and anxious to get to work. He specifically denied the validity of rumors indicating that he might abandon the Presidential Secretariat due to ill health and accept a post abroad.

~~(CONFIDENTIAL)~~ Comment: Dr. Soules' denial does not rule out the possibility of his assignment to another important position in the Government here. However, he does appear to be in excellent health and it is known that the President asked him to come back earlier than had been contemplated because he needed him here.

(UNCLASSIFIED) Accusation Against Bolivia by Anti-Communist Congress in Rio Stirs Local Controversy: Venezuela's two-man delegation to the Second Congress against Soviet intervention in Latin America recently held at Rio de Janeiro consisted of two Catholic newspapermen, Germán BORREGALES and Luis Felipe BELLORIN. The reported resolution by the Congress which condemned the Paz Estenssoro Government of Bolivia as Communist-dominated led to an official refutation issued to the local press by the Bolivian Embassy. This official denial coincided with the return of the Venezuelan delegates, who immediately issued a well-publicized statement affirming the condemnatory resolution passed by the Congress and refuting the local Embassy's declaration.

CMurrueles:mg
REPORTER

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

INFORMATION COPY

Retain in divisional files or destroy in accordance with security regulations.

~~(CONFIDENTIAL)~~ Comment: The Venezuelan Government has little sympathy for the Paz Estenssoro regime and there are numerous Bolivian exiles now resident in Caracas. Nevertheless, pro-Government La Calle was the only paper which emphasized the Bolivian Embassy's statement, while the anti-Bolivian counter-statement of Borregales and Bellorin was given prominence by several other Caracas dailies, especially the Catholic La Religion. This "tempest in a teapot" has served to publicize the anti-Communist meeting in Rio much more than has been the case with regard to previous activities of that group.

PSYCHOLOGICAL

(UNCLASSIFIED) Anti-Gambling Campaign: The Caracas Chamber of Industry has called for the gradual elimination of the two major forms of legal gambling in Venezuela - the lotteries and the horse-race betting game known as "5 y 6." Besides recognizing gambling's sociological effect of depriving many poor families of necessities, the businessmen pointed out that if betting money were channelled into purchases of consumer goods the nation's economy would be boosted. The proposal has resulted in extensive but divided editorial reaction and public comment. It coincides with beginnings of a concerted campaign by the Government to combat delinquency and crimes of violence.

(UNCLASSIFIED) Racial Discrimination in U.S.: Discrimination against the Indian Ambassador and the murder of the Negro boy in the U.S. evoked editorial criticism. Referring to the murder as "a crime left over from slavery," Raul FORRES Gomez, in Ultimas Noticias, asked "Why do (the North Americans) call other American countries 'backwards?' Because they don't have super-highways, dozens of railroads and cities with skyscrapers?" Julio RAMOS, in El Universal, wrote of Ku Klux Klan activities, and declared there are two "Yankeelands - the White, (i.e., North) which is democratic, generous, and humanitarian, and the Black, (i.e., South) which is anti-liberal, barbaric, and segregationist." "Fortunately," he concluded "the White is in the majority."

LABOR

(UNCLASSIFIED) Newspapers Protest at Fresh Union Demands: Articles in El Nacional, El Universal, La Esfera, and El Herald of September 8 raised a strong protest over renewed union demands for pay raises. It pointed out that the current rates now paid both daily wage and monthly salaried workers in the graphic arts industry are the highest in any activity in the country. It claimed that because newspaper income has not kept pace with rising costs, the new campaign threatens the economic stability and the life of the dailies.

(UNCLASSIFIED) Comment: The National Federation of Graphic Arts Workers has gained pay rates in several occupations equalling or exceeding the best paid in any other industry in Venezuela and is one of the most militant labor organizations in the country, with a sizeable well-printed publication of its own.

This announcement by the papers that they will resist further wage demands from the strongly leftist Federation poses a problem for the Government which has declined to interfere on behalf of management in previous negotiations, despite the known pro-AD and Communist sympathies of the newspaper unions. The Government

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
(Classification)

has tried to maintain a friendly press, but may find itself incapable of remaining aloof from a possible real showdown between the publishers and the unions.

ECONOMIC

(UNCLASSIFIED) Move to Require Spanish Instructions on Imported Articles: The Federation of Chambers and Associations of Commerce and Industries has announced that it is preparing a list of machines and manufactures to be presented to the Government with the request that instructions concerning such articles, when imported, be written in the Spanish language. This announcement followed a week-long press campaign in favor of the using of Spanish for all imported goods which do not already come with Spanish directions.

(UNCLASSIFIED) Comment: Imported foodstuffs and pharmaceuticals now have to be labelled in the Spanish language. The present campaign had its origin at least as long ago as the Federation's Annual Assembly which took place in the city of Coro in May of this year.

ARMY

(UNCLASSIFIED) Venezuelan Attendance at U.S. Army School Courses: Six Venezuelan senior Colonels will attend a course of approximately three months duration in a U.S. Army School for Latin American officers conducted by CINCARIB in Panama, CZ. These officers are Colonels Hugo FUENTES, Miguel LEAL, Rafael VIVAS, Ricardo LUDETT, G. Eriseno PACHECO, and Nestor PRATO.

(UNCLASSIFIED) Comment: There is some indication that these individuals are being groomed for possible promotion to Brigadier General, probably after January 1, 1956. Venezuelan law requires certain schooling qualifications for promotion purposes and, in the case of the above-mentioned officers, graduation from a War College or equivalent thereof. This course plus another short course to be scheduled locally will most likely constitute the "equivalent" of a War College graduation certificate and thus make these officers eligible within the law.

(UNCLASSIFIED) Venezuelans Purchase Request for Equipment: The Venezuelan Ministry of Defense has sent a Quotation Request to the Military Attaché in Washington for approximately seven-million dollars worth of equipment, mostly cargo trucks.

(UNCLASSIFIED) Comment: A shortage of military transport has long been a weakness, and the military chiefs are concerned with the situation. The question of credit terms and lead-time required before actual delivery is a matter of primary concern among the Venezuelan planners.

NAVY: Negative

AIR: Negative

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

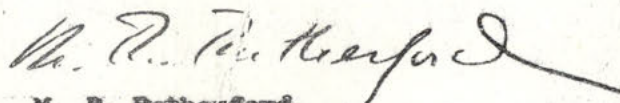
Page 4 of 200
Desp. No. 200
From Ambassador, Caracas

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
(Classification)

Page _____ of _____
Encl. No. _____
Desp. No. _____
From _____

PETROLEUM: Negative

For the Ambassador:



M. E. Rutherford
First Secretary of Embassy

Contributors:

Political - Urruela
Psychological - Wilkison, Amerson
Labor - Sowell
Economic - Cobb
Army - Lt. Colonel Dailley

cc: CONGENUSACARIB CZ
CONGENUSAFANT PR (2)
AMCONSUL, Puerto La Cruz
AMCONSUL, Maracaibo
AMEMB, Bogotá
AMEMB, San José
AMEMB, La Paz

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NO. 56-131

U.S. SOUTHERN STATES ALERT TO KKK

(NOTE TO PAOS: The following feature is discretionary.
It may be useful in areas where news appears of
moves to revive the Ku Klux Klan in the U.S. south-
ern states. The aim of the feature is to show that
the weight of American opinion, official and otherwise,
is against the KKK and like organizations.)

PLEASE DETACH THIS SHEET BEFORE SUBMITTING ARTICLE TO EDITORS



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USIA-IPS

NO. 56-131

U.S. SOUTHERN STATES ALERT TO KKK

COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA--Chief legal officers of 14 Southern U.S. States--the Attorneys General--are ready to check a possible rebirth of the Ku Klux Klan--once active in their states but now almost defunct.

The Klan, a secret organization founded in 1867 to discourage Negro voting, has flared periodically and then soon died down. Its activities now are effectively restricted by state and national laws. Newspapers have aroused public enmity toward hooded men--the hallmark of the Klan.

Aside from scattered acts of brutality or terrorism attributed to the Klan, the only noteworthy recent activity occurred in 1951 in the states of North and South Carolina. It consisted largely of cross-burnings carried out in defiance of public authorities.

Southern states and towns have enacted anti-mask legislation directed specifically against the Klan. Other laws prohibit driving automobiles with concealed license plates, formerly a Klan device.

Chairman of the Southern Association of Attorneys General is E. C. Callison of South Carolina. He attributes reports of the Klan rebirth to the attempts of a few people to oppose the Supreme Court decree outlawing racial segregation in public schools.

(More)

The association, in a recent statement of policy, reiterated opposition to the Klan because "we must continue to operate a government of laws and not of men."

The association also voiced its opposition "to any clandestine organization based on hatred and committed to violence."

The Southern Attorneys General pledged themselves to coordinate their investigations of the Klan and "to use every legal means to check its growth and expose its secret and unlawful purposes."

Federal Judge Ashton H. Williams said recently in South Carolina that a revived Klan would hinder progress toward the racial integration of public schools.

Speaking of reported acts of violence, Judge Williams said the theory of those making threats is "if they can't win in the courts, they will resort to violence or any other means to prevent desegregation (of public schools) from being put into effect."

The jurist pointed out that only a few years ago many members of the Klan were jailed for violations of the law. "It will not be long before many members of the present organization must suffer a like fate, if they are determined to resort to violence."

His reference was to a federal-state prosecuting of Klan leaders, including its national leader, Thomas L. Hamilton. More than 100 Klansmen were fined or jailed. Hamilton was given a 4-year jail sentence

(More)

"No secret organization of this kind, "Judge Williams said,
"can do anything but bring ruin to the state."

* * * * *

ME JS

8/25/55



SCHOOL INTEGRATION

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CATHOLIC WOMEN
1312 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

SCHOOL INTEGRATION

THE MAJOR TOPIC for discussion today centers on the recent Supreme Court decision regarding desegregation in the public schools. We are sending, for your convenience and information, excerpts from the Decision, along with our resolutions passed at the January Board of Directors meeting and at the national convention, and factual information as to what has since happened. We are also sending tentative suggestions from people working in the field of intergroup relations on what might be done on a community-wide basis to help bring about an orderly transition to comply with the law. We shall continue to try to keep abreast of developments in this field. Should you desire additional information, please feel free to write us; and please send us any body of information you have developed through your activities so that we may pass it on to other interested groups. Since much of the work being done is of an experimental nature, any skills you have developed will be of the utmost value.

Excerpt from the Supreme Court Decision:

We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of "separate but equal" has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal. Therefore, we hold that the plaintiffs and others similarly situated for whom the actions have been brought are, by reason of the segregation complained of, deprived of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment. This disposition makes unnecessary any discussion whether such segregation also violated the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Future Action:

Because these are class actions, because of the wide applicability of this decision and because of the great variety of local conditions, the formulation of decrees in these cases presents problems of considerable complexity. On reargument, the consideration of appropriate relief was necessarily subordinated to the primary question: the constitutionality of segregation in public education.

We have now announced that such segregation is a denial of the equal protection of the laws. In order that we may have the full assistance of the parties in formulating decrees the cases will be restored to the docket, and parties are requested to present further argument on Question 4 and 5 previously propounded by the court for the reargument this term.

The Attorney General of the United States is again invited to participate. The Attorneys General of the states requiring or permitting segregation in public education will also be permitted to appear as *amici curiae* upon request to do so by September 15, 1954, and submission of briefs by October 1, 1954.

Resolutions of the National Council of Catholic Women:

Statement of the Board of Directors meeting, January 25-27, 1954.

Segregation in Education:

A decision soon to be handed down by the United States Supreme Court will have far-reaching effects on future relationships between groups of people in the United States. The Justices have heard evidence, pro and con, on the constitutionality of segregation in education. Regardless of the decision—whether it abolishes segregation; whether it upholds the 'separate but equal' theory; or whether it follows a middle-of-the-road course, allowing time for adjustment—our present educational system will be affected. Some people are already working on subterfuges to avoid implementing the decision of the Court should it ask for integration. However, we of the National Council of Catholic Women, recognizing our obligation to ourselves, to our fellow-members of the Mystical Body of Christ and, above all, to God, will work for a peaceful settlement of this thorny problem.

We know from experience in some of our Catholic schools that a change from segregation to integration can be made without difficulty. We are convinced that such a change can be made in the public schools.

Resolution of the National Convention, November 6-10, 1954.

Integration in the Schools:

Putting into practice the Christian doctrine of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man through Christ, the National Council of Catholic Women has in the past urged changes in society to acknowledge the innate dignity and rights of minority group members. We are grateful for the opportunity of working in this area and gratified at the progress that has been made.

The recent decision of the United States Supreme Court outlawing segregation in education challenges us to find ways to apply more generally our belief in the solidarity of the human family and to exercise more fully our 'love of neighbor because of our love of God.'

Acting therefore in charity and humility, we pledge our services to the Church and to the nation to alleviate tensions growing out of any misunderstandings which may occur in the adjustment period following the final action of the Supreme Court. We restate our recognition of our obligation to obey just laws and reiterate our belief in the willingness of the American people to expand their democratic ideals.

Background Information:

Previous action in Christianizing our practices in race relations has brought about the following:

During World War II we found that our citizenry, regardless of color, could work together as well as fight together. Since the war we have continued many of our gains on a local level as well as a national level. In many Southern cities Negroes are on the police force and are taking their place as responsible citizens in all phases of civic government. Two million Negroes are voting; more and more qualified Negroes are running for and being elected to office. No longer is the gap between the average education of whites and Negroes as wide; the gap between median incomes of whites and non-whites is lessening; schools at practically all military installations are integrated and in the South as well as elsewhere in the country members of the Armed Services serve side by side. In all but a few Southern States, Negroes have been admitted to the state universities and no instance of violence has resulted. In most places where students have been admitted, there has been no overt act of discrimination on the part of the administrators, the faculty or the other students.

While many of the changes and gains have been initiated by Court decisions and executive orders, many more have been brought about voluntarily. Private church schools have desegregated—Catholic schools taking the lead—in most Southern areas. Professional associations, labor unions, welfare and religious organizations and others not only have exercised leadership in integrating their own organizations but through educational programs have created a climate of opinion where court decisions and executive orders could be enforced.

Since the Decision:

Immediately following the Court decision, religious leaders made statements expressing gratification at the wisdom of the decision. The statement issued by the Bishops in attendance at the 1953 convention of the Catholic Committee of the South was re-released as a summary of the Church's position:

There is no denying that there are certain practices, and behavior patterns in the South, as in other parts of the country, which are alien to Christian principles and patterns and ideals. The eradication of these practices and patterns was, and is to be, the task that must be undertaken before it is too late.

Your Commission on Race Relations has built itself a national reputation as a champion of interracial justice. We encourage you not to

lose heart despite the difficulties. Because our Divine Lord taught the brotherhood of man under the Fatherhood of God, the Church should lead the way in these matters. It has fostered the formation of interracial groups throughout the South. It has deplored the practice of racial segregation and the injustices that flow from it . . .

We sincerely hope that the day will come when the ideal of Christian brotherhood will displace from our Southern scene all traces of the blight of racism. Let us Catholics, true to our convictions, set the pattern.

Civic and Government leaders, news analysts and commentators, editors of newspapers in reporting on the decision asked that we accept the new interpretation of the law of the land with calmness and work toward effectuating an orderly transition period. On the whole calmness has prevailed. Though there have been a few trouble areas, progress in complying with the law has been made. As of November 1, 1954, of the seventeen states and the District of Columbia affected by the decision, the District of Columbia, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Maryland, and West Virginia had started integration proceedings. Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia and South Carolina have taken steps to circumvent the Court Decision; Alabama, Florida, Kentucky, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia are awaiting the final decree of the Supreme Court to take action. Although in some of these states special commissions have been established by the Governors or the Legislatures to study the problem.

In the District of Columbia, Baltimore (Maryland) and Delaware where an integration program was initiated at the beginning of the school year disturbances occurred. In the District of Columbia the students had been attending school together for three weeks when white students at one of the high schools began a demonstration against desegregation. It spread to two other formerly all-white schools and six junior highs. By the fourth day, after authoritative statements were issued by school, civil and religious officials, order was restored and the students went back to school.

In Baltimore, Maryland, where 52 out of 186 public schools were integrated, indications for the first two and one-half weeks of school were that the transition was being accepted. Apparently the trouble in Milford, Delaware, was in part responsible for the disturbance in Baltimore. While the trouble lasted, it created headlines and noise. However, only about a half-dozen of the 52 schools admitting Negroes for the first time were involved and 97% of Baltimore's public school students were not involved in any way. Order was restored when the authorities adopted a firm stand against the pickets.

A controversy arose over the admission of less than a dozen Negro students to the white high school in Milford, Delaware. A truce prevails awaiting a decision of the State Supreme Court, which will hear the case on December 13 on behalf of the Negro pupils asking admission to the school. Some of the Social Scientists who have studied the conflict in Delaware think that if a community-wide organization had been set up to work for peaceful implementation of the Supreme Court Decision, the Milford disturbance would never have started. Because there was no such group, outside organizations such as the National Association for the Advancement of White People were able to capitalize on misunderstandings and inflame public sentiment.

A survey conducted by the National Catholic Welfare Conference News Service of Catholic schools in the Southeastern region showed "an obvious trend toward the dropping of race bars in Catholic schools in segregated areas ever since World War II, and the May 17 decision of the Supreme Court gave it considerable momentum." The report pointed up the fact that in many areas where state or local statute required segregation of the public schools, as in the District of Columbia and Missouri, the Catholic schools have been integrated for years. By late September there were only six states where no official step has been taken to integrate the Catholic schools on the elementary and secondary level and only three with no integration. "Legally," said the survey, "only the public schools are affected by the pronouncement that school segregation is unconstitutional. But the general view of churchmen, even where dual facilities are being maintained this year, is that the ruling is at least morally binding on the Church's schools."

Suggestions for Orderly Compliance with the Decision:

There is general agreement among people who have had experience in the field of intergroup relations on certain aspects of a program for an orderly transition from segregation to desegregation. They recognize that segregation has rooted itself deeply in our institutions, laws and customs, and in our feelings. They recognize that to abolish segregation in practice will take time and work and that in the final analysis it is "we the people of these United States" who will put into practice the new interpretation of the Constitution.

Some of the Catholics working in this area point to the 1942 Christmas Allocution of Pope Pius XII as especially applicable at this time. They quote:

From the juridic order, as willed by God, flows man's inalienable right to juridical security, and by this very fact to a definite sphere of rights, immune from all arbitrary attack.

The relation of man to man, of the individual to society, to authority, to civil duties; the relation of society and of authority to the individual, should be placed on a firm juridic footing and be guarded when the need arises, by the authority of the courts.

This pre-supposes:

- (A) A tribunal and a judge who take their directions from a clearly formulated and defined right;
- (B) Clear juridical norms which may not be overturned by unwarranted appeals to a supposed popular sentiment or by merely utilitarian considerations;
- (C) The recognition of the principle that even the state and the functionaries and organizations dependent on it are obliged to repair and to withdraw measures which are harmful to the liberty, property, honor, progress of health of the individuals.

The Catholic Committee of the South in its August, 1954, newsletter, Vol. III, No. 5, made the following suggestions:

- 1. Inauguration of a series of discussions, or study groups, to be established in as many Southern parishes as possible.
 - A. Purpose of these group meetings, to study and discuss the whole question; review the basic teachings of our Church regarding relations between races, nations and persons in a community.
- 2. Establishment of community councils, or citizens' committees, so that people in the community will learn how to work together and to cooperate with the decision.

Human Relations experts working on group tensions agree that people of good will of different racial groups find no difficulty in working with each other on a problem of common interest in a proper social atmosphere and share to an extent a similar cultural and educational background. With this in mind they suggest as a partial solution to the present problem the meeting together on a community-wide basis of persons interested in and affected by the Supreme Court decision:

- A. To work together to discover factually (disregard rumors) how other communities have solved the desegregation problem, for example, what happened when schools integrated; how was it accomplished; how was the community prepared to accept integration; how were complaints handled; how were the children assigned to schools; how did parents of different races work together; how did children of different races work together; how were the teachers' meetings integrated.

- B. To work together to discover how the school administration in your community operates; how it is controlled; what the boundary lines in the school districts are; what the school population is by race and by district; what the expenditure is per pupil and per teacher as to race.
- C. To formulate plans for your role as a stabilizing influence in your community during the transition period.

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Office of Race Relations
National Catholic Welfare Conference
1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

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JET

WILL MISSISSIPPI
'WHITEWASH' THE
EMMETT TILL SLAYING?

SEPT. 22, 1955

Why
Men
Prefer
Longer
Hair



SUE WILLIAMS:

Long tresses like those
of pretty Louisville model
are more appealing to men

ALL THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL



Written with vividness and clarity, organized to save you time, JET brings you all the news about Negro life boiled down, dramatically digested and neatly put together in a pocket-size package. Take advantage of subscription rates to save money and get JET by mail.

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NATIONAL REPORT

Top Negro Labor Leader On Tour Of Asia

George L. P. Weaver, 43, executive secretary of the CIO's Anti-Discrimination Committee, is making a 30,000 mile trip in the Far East to study labor relations for the State Department, marking the first time a Negro labor leader has been given such an assignment, JET learned.

During a two month tour of some seven countries, including Malaya, the Philippines and the seaport of Singapore, Weaver will discuss labor problems with prominent leaders in each area in a move designed to improve U. S. relations.

State Department officials said Weaver was asked to participate in their international exchange program a year ago but was unable to accept at the time, because of his commitments. Several months ago, Congressman Adam Clayton Powell had demanded that the State Dept. use Negro experts for diplomatic missions.



Geo. Weaver

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Lynch Victim's Mom Asked To Avoid Miss. Trial

Relatives of Mrs. Mamie Bradley warned her not to attend the trial of the two white men accused of killing her son, 14-year-old Emmett Till, in view of the "inadequate protection" from Mississippi mobs. Mrs. Bradley

What Is A Lynching?

Tuskegee Institute defines a lynching as a racial murder committed by at least three persons. However, an Institute spokesman tentatively identified the Till killing as a "lynching," promised a complete investigation.

told JET that the relatives, who met Sunday in Chicago, told her to skip the trial because "a maniac would give his life to kill her," after her condemnation of Dixie race hate. At press time, Mrs. Bradley had received no invitation to attend the trial, which begins September 19.

Negroes Seek \$8,000 Profit Off Home In White Area

An elderly Negro couple who bought a \$12,000 house in an exclusive section of Southern Pines, N. C., agreed to sell it—but for an \$8,000 profit—following strong opposition of white neighbors. Mr. and Mrs. Martin L. White, who bought the five-room house near the exclusive Pine Needles Country Club, also agreed not to move into it.

URBAN LEAGUE SHIFTS FOCUS

For the first time in its 45-year history, the National Urban League shifted its focus from employment to housing, which was designated as "the most critical situation confronting the Negro in America." Voting at the Milwaukee convention to make housing the "primary goal for 1956," delegates from the League's 60 branches agreed to spark an aggressive, coast-to-coast campaign.

Declaring that school integration will be "worthless" unless neighborhoods are mixed, League President Robert W. Dowling, wealthy New York real estate man, announced that top officials shortly will seek a conference



❑ **Loan Shark Victim Loses House:** Unable to repay \$5,200 to a Los Angeles loan firm in return for \$1,000 she borrowed on her home for her mother's funeral expenses, Mrs. Daisy Merriweather Foster moves out of her house. She had to put it up for sale, but legal action against loan sharks was promised by her attorney.

FROM EMPLOYMENT TO HOUSING

with President Eisenhower to ask that the government require a non-discrimination commitment on all Federal housing loans. The government, he brought out, is financing 90 per cent of the new housing in the country.

In other action, the League voted to launch a special industrial project to secure equal job opportunities for Negro workers in the South and also to develop a program to handle the "crucial shortage" of homes for foster care and adoption of Negro children. Like the NAACP, League officials disclosed that the organization's program suffered because of insufficient support from Negroes.

Mailman Who Robbed Letters Kills Self In Chicago

Arrested for stealing letters, a 35-year-old Gary, Ind., mail carrier shot and killed himself outside of a Chicago postal inspector's office, where he had been ordered to report for further investigation. Prossie Anderson admitted stealing letters, some of which contained money, after inspectors caught him throwing envelopes out of his car. Found on Anderson was a suicide note to his wife which said: "I haven't the courage to face you or my friends. . . . I told you before I'd see myself dead if I ever hurt you. Please don't grieve for me."

1st Negroes Named To Louisiana Grand Jury Duty

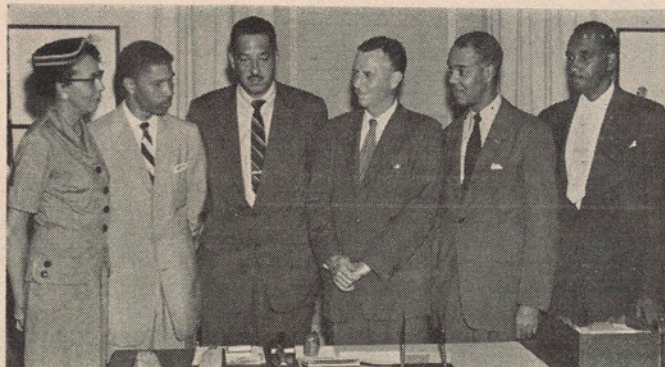
For the first time since Reconstruction, two Negroes were selected members of the Orleans Parish (New Orleans) Grand jury. They are Asa Horatio Atkins, associate professor of biology at Xavier University, and Clifford Hunter Denson, executive vice-president of the Good Citizens Life Insurance Co.

Texas Judge Says Negroes Can Use Beaumont Parks

Six Negroes who charged they were denied use of two parks in Beaumont, Texas, solely because of their race, were told by U. S. District Judge Lamar Cecil that they have a constitutional right to free use of city parks. The complainants said they were denied use of golf links.

Boy, 9, Beaten By White Men; Family Flees

A nine-year-old Hampton, Ga., boy, Walter T. Colbert, who was abducted from his home by two white men and brutally beaten after a water-pistol-shooting affair during which the white boy squirted water into his face, vanished from his home along with his parents. The boy reportedly was taken from the home of his parents, James and Lillian Colbert, by a "councilman" and a "commissioner" and beaten until the men's knuckles were "bloody red." A local justice of the peace refused to issue a warrant against the men, and the family later fled the town, apparently in fear of their lives.



■ **Demand End Of Mississippi Terror:** Urging the U. S. Justice Department to halt "a state of jungle fury" in Mississippi after the slaying of 14-year-old Emmett Till and two other Negroes in recent weeks, NAACP chieftains confer with Asst. Atty.-Gen. Warren Olney III (3rd from r.) in Washington. Meeting with Olney are Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Medgar Evers, Thurgood Marshall, Roy Wilkins and Clarence Mitchell (l. to r.)

Judge Orders 39 Families Out Of N. Y. Tenement

Thirty-nine Negro families—approximately 100 persons—were ordered to be evicted from a "weird," four-story Glen Cove, L. I., tenement house that has no stairways, no central heating and no bathrooms. New York Supreme Court Justice Joseph Conroy ordered the eviction notices served in the months-long case in which the landlord, Morris Idelevitz, had been jailed for contempt for failure to evict the tenants, who had to use a "yard full of out-houses" and climb the fire escape to get from one floor to another.

NAACP Suspends Branch Seeking Liquor License

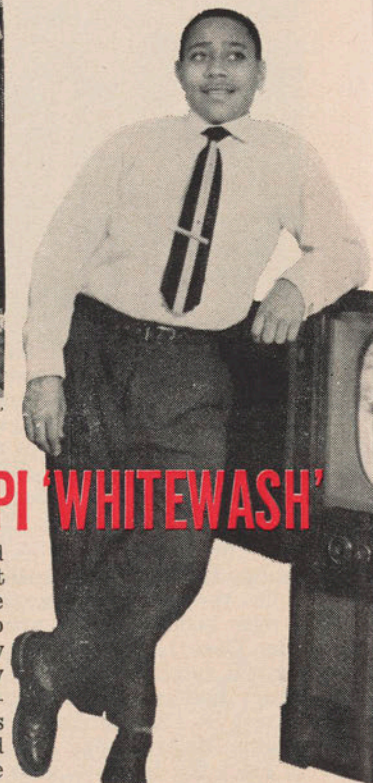
NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins suspended the Casper, Wyo., branch of the organization after the branch officials requested a retail liquor license for a club in the name of the NAACP.



"I hope you haven't died in vain," boy's mother cried at graveside

WILL MISSISSIPPI 'WHITEWASH'

As the horribly mutilated body of 14-year-old Emmett Louis Till was lowered into the cold ground of a Chicago cemetery many days and many miles away from the watery Mississippi grave his kidnappers intended for him, his distraught mother screamed to the world that his death be avenged. But as time wore on and southern justice began to bear its strange fruit, national leaders, the heartsick mother and thousands of other Americans began to wonder if Mississippi will whitewash its latest and most fiendish atrocity when the accused kidnapers go on trial September 19.



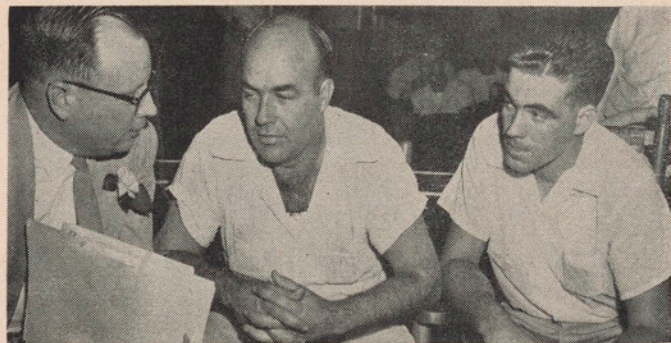
Chicago youth Emmett L. Till was plump, handsome.

Because the gang-fashion May slaying of Rev. George W. Lee in Belzoni and the courthouse yard August slaying of Lamar D. Smith in Brookhaven have both remained unsolved, the Urban League's usually soft-spoken Lester Granger has roared that he expects the murderers to go "unpunished," despite Mississippi Governor Hugh White's assurances that "the courts will do their duty" in the wolf-whistle lynching of



Savage lynchers crushed boy's skull, shot him, mutilated his face.

THE EMMETT TILL SLAYING?



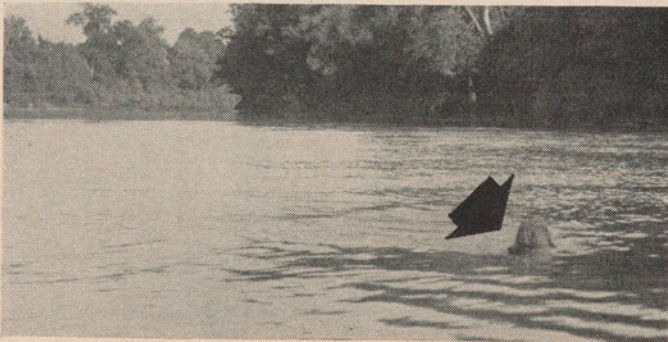
At grand jury hearing, accused men John Milam (c.) and Roy Bryant (r.), admitted kidnaping but denied harming Till.

Sheriff Hints Mother Doesn't Know Her Child

Emmett Till. Said Granger: "There have been cases where justice was done in Mississippi, but from past actions, anyone can be excused for being doubtful about it."

Meanwhile, the boy's bereaved mother Mrs. Mamie Bradley found herself in a 3-way debate with two Mississippi sheriffs over whether the body shipped to Chicago which she insisted should lie in state for three days "so all the world can see what they did to my boy" is actually that of her son.

Leading Mississippi police who seem intent on devising a loophole through which Money, Miss., grocer Roy Bryant and his half brother John Milam may slip to freedom is Tallahatchie county sheriff H. C. Strider, who has repeatedly said he doubts that the body found in the river is Till's. Obviously out to create a counter sensation to direct attention away from the brutality and senselessness of the murder, Strider has also hinted that the NAACP "planted" the body, that 1,000 carloads of Chicago Negroes were invading Mississippi to seek revenge and that Negroes in an Illinois car forced female members of the Milam family off a highway in recent days.



Stump jutting up out of Tallahatchie River (arrow) snagged battered body of Chicago youth, disclosed year's third lynching.

Disagreeing with him is Leflore county deputy sheriff John Cothran who helped fish the body out of the Tallahatchie River. A ring initialed "L. T." that he removed from the dead boy's finger has been identified by Mrs. Bradley as her son's.

"This is just an attempt by those people in Mississippi to wriggle out of this crime," she sobs. "I've seen the body and what mother wouldn't know her own son. It looks like they will do anything down there to cause confusion and keep a white man from being punished for killing a Negro."

Dozens of relatives and the 100,000 Negroes who formed block-long lines to view the body were inclined to agree with her for the strange ways of Southern white folks, where county jealousies can often tip the scales of justice, are well known.

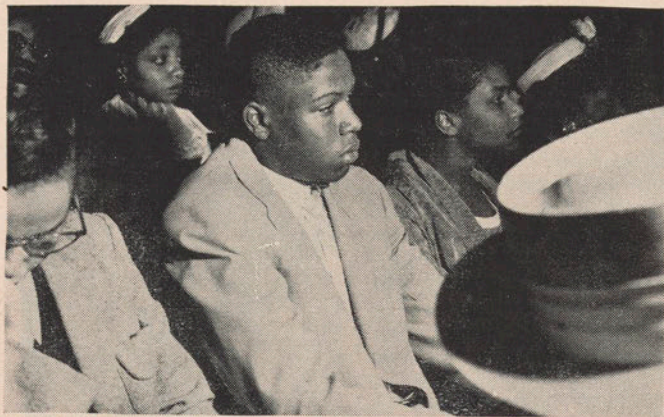
But in Leflore county where young Till was taken out of his uncle's home at 2 a.m. for allegedly whistling at Bryant's wife, Sheriff George Smith hastened to say that he will press kidnaping charges if the men are freed of murder charges in Tallahatchie county where the body was found. Apparently as outraged as the rest of the nation, Mississippi promised a quick trial in spite of early rumors that it might be postponed until next March.

Wrote the Clarksdale Press Register: "Mississippi may as well burn all its law books and close its courts if the maximum penalty of the law cannot be secured in this heinous crime."

All America agreed and all the world watches to see if there will be a book burning.



Bryant's wife said teen-age boy gave insulting "wolf whistle."



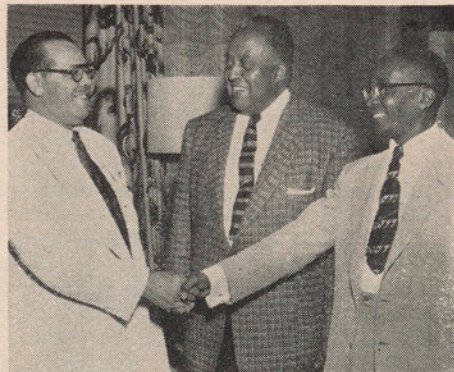
Haunted by kidnaping memory, Till's cousin Maurice Wright, who saw "insult," sits with 3,000 mourners at Chicago funeral.



Overcome by funeral vigil, white Rev. Luke Ward, church assistant pastor and pallbearer, collapses at lynched youth's grave.

New Heads For Bar Group:

Elected to head the National Bar Association at its annual meeting in Washington, Richard R. Atkinson (l.), and Moses Dixon (r.) first vice-president, shake hands before ex-president Harold E. Bledsoe.



Florida Negro Carpenter Is Candidate For Mayor

A 67-year-old Avon Park, Fla., carpenter, C. P. Peterson, filed as a candidate for mayor, and became the first Negro in the city ever to seek a municipal office.

Yesterday In Negro History

Sept. 16, 1943—Bessye J. Bearden, writer, civic leader and mother of artist Romare Bearden, died in New York at the age of 52. At her death Mrs. Bearden was deputy collector of revenue for New York State.

Sept. 17, 1868—By Spanish decree all children born of slave mothers in Cuba were declared free, after this date.

Sept. 21, 1814—Major-general Andrew Jackson issued an appeal to the free Negroes of Louisiana to join "as sons of freedom" . . . "in the glorious struggle for national rights in which our country is engaged." This was the first published appeal for the Negro to serve as a soldier.



Bessye J. Bearden

TICKER TAPE U.S.A.



Report From Milwaukee: Hottest gossip at the Urban League Convention concerned the politicking for the newly-created \$10,000-a-year post as Chicago branch secretary. Of some 12 candidates, Baltimore's **Furman Templeton** looms as the successor to **Sidney Williams** . . . One of the League's oldest secretaries, Detroit's **John C. Dancy**, was honored for his 39 years' work . . . The Brooklyn Dodgers' **Jackie Robinson** (in town) took time off to address a meeting.

* * *

Convention Highlights: New York office "Girl Friday" **Ruth Allen King** sprained her ankle on the first day, was wheeled about for the rest of the week after refusing to remain in bed . . . After telling reporters that he hadn't prepared a special speech, **AFL President Albert Meany** delivered one of his strongest blasts against job discrimination . . . Most criticized speaker was **Jacob Seidenburg**, executive director of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, whose agency was whacked for getting headlines for "doing nothing."

* * *

From The Notebook: League Industrial Secretary **Julius Thomas**, who travels 40,000 miles yearly, has accounted for more than 250,000 new jobs for Negroes in his 31 years' work . . . UAW staffer **William Oliver** and newspaper editor **P. B. Young Jr.** are among 19 new members of the national board . . . A top administrator, **Lester B. Granger**, spent hours chatting in corridors with delegates.

—SIMEON BOOKER

FOREIGN NEWS

Jail BWI Mother Who Tortured Child With Hot Iron

A mother who allegedly roasted the mouth of her two-year-old child with a hot iron, then burned the infant's face and body, was arrested in Kingston, Jamaica, BWI. The baby, suffering from malnutrition, was taken from its mother, Mrs. Marion Barrett, and placed in an orphanage. A neighbor reported hearing Mrs. Barrett threaten to destroy the child with the hot clothes iron.

European Police Jailed In Beating Of African

Two European police inspectors, who pleaded guilty to beating an African prisoner named Kamau shortly before he died in jail, were sentenced to 18 months at hard labor. The pair, Anthony Peter Fuller, 22, and Ormonde D. Patrick Waters, 23, were accused of handcuffing Kamau to poles in an open shed with only a blanket for covering, then kicking and flogging him while he was handcuffed with his arms between his legs and fastened behind his back.

■ **African Tribe's 1st Newspaper:** Absorbed in their first newspaper, two armed warriors of the nomadic Masai tribe of lion hunters read the latest news, printed in their native tongue in Kenya, East Central Africa.



MR. & MRS.

Rule White Girl Not 'Insane' For Wedding Negro

A 20-year-old Detroit Jewish girl, who was committed to an insane asylum because she married a Negro, was ordered released by a Recorder's Court judge. Mrs. Ruth Spielberg Judkins, wife of Hayes Judkins, was allegedly "tricked" into the sanitarium in August by her father, Julius Spielberg, who had said he would rather see her dead than married to a Negro. The couple, University of Michigan grads—was married secretly in Chicago last March. Judkins' lawyer, Oddie T. Uddyback, said Spielberg offered Judkins' \$5,000 to give up his wife. Spielberg is attempting to get the case re-opened on grounds that Judge Wade McCree, a Negro, was sympathetic to the Judkins.

Painter Accused Of Abducting, Raping 2 Women

A 32-year-old San Pedro, Calif., painter, James Clinton Williams, was charged with criminally assaulting two middle-aged women in his trailer, where one of the women was kept captive for six days. Mrs. Beulah Mae Duncan, 49, told police Williams met her in a bar and took her to his trailer and kept her there without food for six days. Mrs. Mattie Varner, 50, said Williams took her to the trailer after she suffered a mild heart attack on a downtown street, and held her for six hours. Duncan's wife, who later was treated for malnutrition and bruises at Harbor General Hospital, was in the trailer at the time of the assaults in a semi-conscious condition.

Women Duel To Death Over Sleeping Man's Love

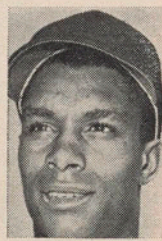
A 24-year-old construction worker, Arthur Williamson, slept peacefully in his Washington, D. C., apartment while next door two women fought a duel to the death over his affections. Police said Mattie Tillman, 24, stabbed her rival, Lillian Smith, 22, to death with a broken water-glass after arguing all day over Williamson. Miss Tillman was arrested on a murder charge.

Gene Baker Named In Child-Support

A former Chicago waitress, Betty Elma Brown, 21, made good in Los Angeles her promise to bring child-support demands against Chicago Cub second baseman Gene Baker by filing a suit for more money. Miss Brown said the child, Donald, was born last January, but that Baker had contributed only \$375 toward its care, although his income exceeds \$12,000 a year. She estimated she will need \$375 a month for the child's support.



Miss Brown



Gene Baker

N. C. Cops Break Roadside Interracial Romance

In Carthage, N. C., police arrested a 34-year-old white woman and three Fayetteville Negroes after catching two of the men in "compromising positions" with the woman in the back seat of a car on a lonely road. State Highway Patrolmen charged Ann White of Parkton, and Curtis Ford Sr., 36, with "unlawful bedding and cohabiting, possession and transportation of seal broken whiskey and disorderly conduct." Also arrested were Jackson Smith, 38, driver of the car, and James Edward Johnson, who was arrested for "driving without valid license" when he arrived to bail Smith out of jail.

Bedridden Man, 93, Weds Bride, 68

As he lay flat in his hospital bed too weak to place the ring on his bride's finger and repeat marriage vows without faltering, 93-year-old Obediah Graham of Kingston, Jamaica, was married to 68-year-old Miss Albertha Cephas, whom he had lived with for 30 years. Failing fully to grasp what was going on when the minister reached the "I do" pledge in the ceremony, the aged bridegroom muttered: "I do nothing. What have I done?"



■ **Pro Basketball Weds Nurse:** Married in Pittsburgh's Warren Methodist Church, Jim Tucker, former Duquesne University basketball star, and his bride, Lyda Jo Boswell, a Montefiore Hospital nurse, cut a multi-tiered wedding cake at reception. Tucker is now a member of the Syracuse Nationals of the professional cage loop.

Police Say 'Lesbian' Cut California Girl, 22

A Los Angeles woman identified by police as a "Lesbian" cut her 22-year-old "former girl friend" during a quarrel because she answered "None of your business" to her question: "Who are you going out with now?" Police arrested the woman, Mary Louise Morgan, on charges brought by Audrey Stanford, a student, who was severely cut about her chest and arms by the woman from whom she "separated" recently during a quarrel.

Ga. Bride Catches Mate With Girl 10 Times

An Augusta, Ga., bride of 13 months, Mrs. Susie M. Tubman, filed suit for divorce from her husband, Alfred. Her charge: during their brief marriage, she has caught her husband 10 times in intimacies with a former girl friend.

Baltimorean, 25, Held In Rape Of Mother-In-Law, 55

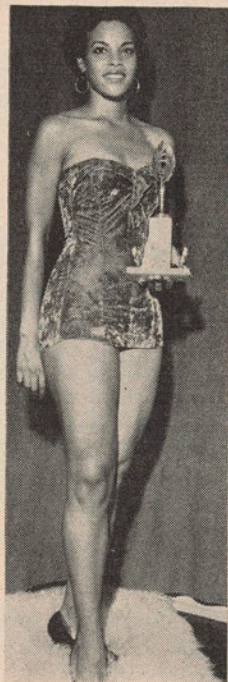
A 55-year-old Baltimore grandmother told a police court magistrate she was raped by her 25-year-old son-in-law, Raymond Lee, as she was baby-sitting with his two children. Mrs. Alice Terry said she was alone in her daughter's home with the children when Lee, estranged from his wife, Lois, entered the house through a window and accosted her in a darkened bedroom, thinking her first to be his wife. He then assaulted her at knife-point after she told him, "I'm your mother-in-law, not your wife," Mrs. Terry testified. Mrs. Lee returned home in time to find her estranged husband still in bed with her mother.

Minister's Wife Seeks Divorce

A divorce suit was filed against Rev. Harold A. L. Clement, pastor of San Francisco's First AME Church, by his attractive wife, Mrs. Bernice Clement. Mrs. Clement charged her husband with extreme cruelty. A court awarded her temporary monthly support of \$75, her clothing, which she said Rev. Clement had held against her will, and \$150 attorney's fees. Mrs. Clement seeks custody of their eight-year-old son, Ricardo.

■ Toledo's Miss Bronze America:

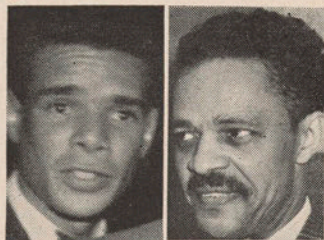
Winner of the "Miss Bronze America of Ohio" title in a Toledo beauty contest, pretty Ina Crutchfield of Cleveland displays the bronze trophy netted by her 35-23-37 measurements. Ina, who will compete in state finals in mid-September, wants to become a fashion model, eventually some lucky fellow's wife.



THE WEEK'S CENSUS

Died:

Frank Roy Harriott, 34, former associate editor of *Ebony* and one-time freelance writer for *Mademoiselle* magazine; after a five-year illness; at Columbia Hospital in Milwaukee, Wis. A graduate of City College of New York and a 1945 Rosenwald Fellow,



Frank Harriott George Woods

Harriott once worked as a feature writer on the defunct newspaper PM in New York . . . **B. J. Broxton**, 78, member of Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company's board of directors and president of Chicago's Burr Oak Cemetery; after a long illness; in Passavant Hospital, Chicago . . . **Dr. Millard Fillmore Allen**, 100, a practicing physician in New Haven, Conn., for 57 years; of old age; in a New Haven convalescent home . . . **George E. Woods Jr.**, 51, co-owner of Harlem's Red Rooster restaurant and biggest booster of the New York Giant baseball team; of a heart ailment; at New York's Sydenham Hospital . . . **D. Ireland Thomas**, 85, showman who toured 50 years ago with the Lucky Rabbit Foot Show and manager of Lincoln Theater; of old age; in Charleston, S. C. . . . **Wendell L. Hill**, 47, assistant recording secretary of Elks Grand Lodge; of a heart attack; in Los Angeles . . . **Sterling J. Hopkins**, 60, Grand Master of Prince Hall Masons of California; of an undisclosed illness; in a Riverside, Calif., hospital . . . **Edward W. Buckner**, 73, owner of Wyandotte Cab Company, Inc., one of the largest cab companies in Kansas City, Kans.; following a two month illness.

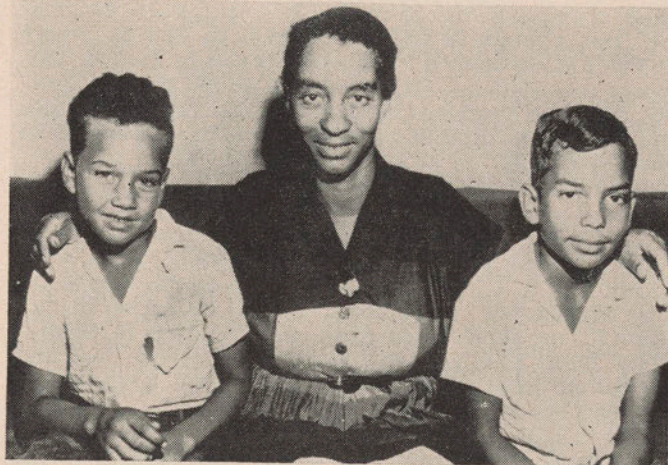
Born:

To **Shirley LaBeach** and her ex-track star husband, **Lloyd**, in Los Angeles' Cedars of Lebanon Hospital; their second child, a boy, **Kevin**. Weight: 8 pounds, 3 ounces.

EDUCATION

Negro Desegregation Backers Lose Jobs In Ala.

An estimated 18 Negroes who were among a total of 29 signing a school integration petition in Selma, Ala., were reported to have lost their jobs by Alston Keith, chairman of the Dallas County White Citizens Council. Said Keith: "Probably all of them who had jobs were fired." Some of the petitioners were self-employed, he explained. Keith added: "They (employers) did just what we have been advocating right along." Two Negro barbers who signed the petition were told they'd have to find new locations for their shops.



■ **'White' Children Barred From White School:** Despite birth certificates which declare them to be white, Eddie Arnold Ard (l.), his brother, Douglas Wallace (r.), and four other children of Mrs. William Ard (c.) were barred from Sumter, S. C., white schools. Two older Ard children attended white schools in Sumter two years ago.

VIOLENCE FLARES IN N. C.;

Although racial tension flared in the South following two incidents of violence against Negroes, nine states began quietly mixing classes for the first time as Dixie public schools grappled with the issue of ending school segregation. In Old Fort, N. C., Albert Joyner, who led five Negro children in an unsuccessful attempt to enroll at the white school, was beaten by 25 white men and knocked into the water fountain in the heart of the town. Another Old Fort Negro, William Brittain, was beaten in a fight with two men. Except for the nine states (Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware) where the customs began crumbling, the Deep South held fast to its color line. But a break in the line appears in Florida, where Air Force bases opened integrated schools in Tampa, Valparaiso and Panama City. Florida's public schools, however, kept the doors slammed shut in the face of Negroes and officials trumpeted defiantly that they intended to keep them shut. As school registration ended, these reports came out of the South:

N. C. Quakers Seek To Integrate Negro Pupils

A group of 34 white parents in the Quaker college town of Guilford, N. C., asked authorities to admit Negroes to white schools and "avoid the inevitable bitterness of litigation." The request was made in a petition to County School Supt. E. D. Idol and stated: "It is both just and wise for our local school committee to admit Negro pupils from this school district. . . ."

Dallas, Texas, Catholic School Admits 2 Negroes

Two Negro students were admitted to the Catholic Jesuit High School in Dallas, Texas, and became the first Negroes ever admitted to a white school in the city. Rev. Michael Kammer, principal of the 42-year-old school, said: "It is our conviction that all citizens of this country should obey the laws as they are interpreted by the Supreme Court."

INTEGRATION ON IN 9 STATES

• **Delaware.** Public schools opened without any appreciable change in the pattern of partial segregation, which went into effect last year.

• **Kentucky.** Nineteen Negro students enrolled in four Lexington schools previously attended only by white students.

• **Missouri.** Segregation which had been in force for 88 years in Kansas City's public schools fell quietly by the wayside.

• **North Carolina.** An entirely new twist to the confused segregation situation was reported at Guilford, where David Neave tried without success to enroll his two white children in a Negro school because he didn't want them to walk a mile and one-half to catch the bus for the white school.

• **West Virginia.** Between 700 and 800 Negro pupils enrolled in the first, second and seventh grades of previously all-white Kanawha County (Charleston) schools, marking the first step in the country's two-year program to completely desegregate schools.

Negro, Blonde Wife Evicted For 'Misrepresenting'

A University of Wisconsin Negro student and his white wife were evicted from a two-room apartment in Madison by a white landlord who charged they "misrepresented themselves." The university students, Mr. and Mrs. Ted Harris, were ordered to move by Marty Lemberger, who rented the \$70-a-month apartment to the pretty blonde, but asked her to leave and changed the door lock after he saw her with her Negro husband.

Interracial Kindergarten Opened In Texas City

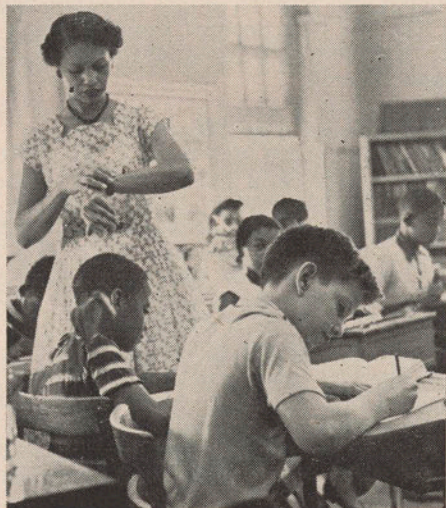
A kindergarten for five-year-olds of all races was established at Fort Davis, Texas, through contributions of money and equipment from the community. The Veterans of Foreign Wars donated space in their building and prepared a playground for the children. Miss Frances Jimenez was hired as teacher.

TSU Refuses To Admit 5 Whites, 1 Japanese

The board of directors of Texas Southern University at Houston turned down applications from five white persons and one Japanese, although at least two of the whites later said they applied by mistake. A young minister, Rev. Warren J. Martin, 22, said he applied because TSU was "cheaper" and race made "no difference because I have worked with colored people before. And I find no difference." The board voted 5-to-1 to postpone a desegregation recommendation.

Angry Mo. Whites Burn Cross On Educator's Lawn

A six-foot, gasoline-soaked cross was burned on the front lawn of white Charleston (Mo.) School Board President T. J. Brown after 27 Negroes were admitted to the city's high school over protests of a white citizens' group. The school board voted to admit Negroes to the senior high school and refused to rescind the action despite two mass meetings by angry whites.



■ **White Youth Attends Ky. Negro School:** The first white pupil to enroll in a Negro school in Louisville, Ky., 11-year-old David R. Russell studies in classroom of Mrs. Billie Daniels at the 500-pupil James Bond School. Son of a minister, David once studied in a Tokyo school with 28 other nationalities.

MEDICINE

Negro Medic's Wife In Va. Medical Auxiliary

A Covington, Va., physician's wife, Mrs. Adelaide Johnson, was accepted as a charter member of the Allegheny-Bath Counties Chapter of the Women's Auxiliary to the Medical Society of Virginia, and is believed to be the first Negro member of a white women's medical auxiliary in the South. Mrs. Johnson is the wife of Dr. Walter W. Johnson Jr.



Mrs. Johnson

'Dead' 3 Minutes, Miss., Man Restored To Life

A 34-year-old Hattiesburg, Miss., construction worker, Richard Johnson, whose heart stopped beating for three minutes while under anesthesia, was brought back to life after a surgeon cut open his chest and massaged the heart muscle until the heart beat again. Johnson had been taken to Methodist Hospital with a slashed throat that required over 100 stitches.

Pa. Medic Cut By Wife In Bridge Dispute

Dr. Lonnie C. Wall of Philadelphia was cut on the head by a liquor glass hurled at him by his socialite wife, Mrs. Lillian Wall, who became angry when he accused her of reneging in a bridge game. The physician, his head swathed in bandages after 13 stitches had been required to sew up the wound, refused to deny or confirm the report when queried by newsmen.

LABOR

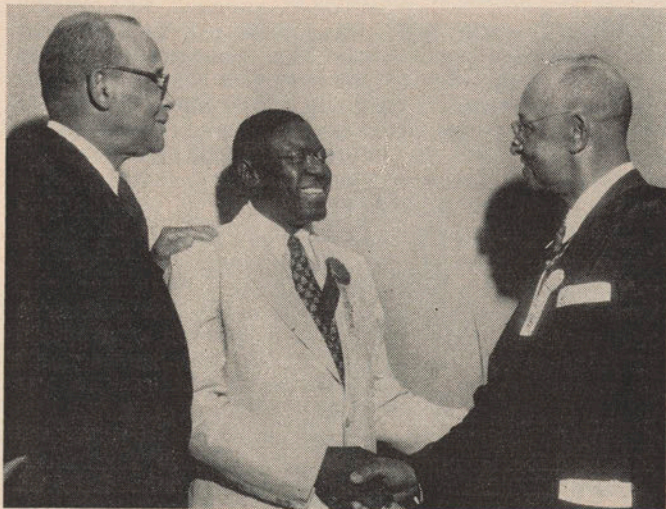
Negroes, Whites Walk Integrated Miss. Picket Line

For the first time in the history of Mississippi, Negro and white workers walked together in a line picketing the huge D. L. Fair Lumber Co. plant at Louisville. Officials of the CIO International Woodworkers of America, which called the strike for wage increases, refused to withdraw Negro workers from the picket line despite angry protests by non-union whites.

RELIGION

Disgruntled Deacon Shoots Ga. Pastor In Back

A 50-year-old Augusta, Ga., Baptist minister, Rev. F. T. Tanksley, was shot three times in the back by a disgruntled church deacon as the minister walked along the street with his son, Paul, 16. The deacon, Willie Hill, vanished after the shooting and was sought by police. Rev. Tanksley, who was reported in serious condition at City Hospital, would not discuss the cause of the shooting. Said he: "It was church trouble."



■ **Baptist Head Re-Elected:** Chosen by delegates to the National Baptist Convention, Inc., sessions in Memphis to head the organization for another term, re-elected president Dr. J. H. Jackson (c.) is congratulated by Dr. U. J. Robinson (l.), Alabama Baptist State Convention head, and Rev. R. T. Andrews Sr., finance committeeman.



WEEKLY ALMANAC



■ **BITE OF THE WEEK.** When Dorothy Mae Marshall became intoxicated in Hampton, S. C., and took a bite of "lamb tongue," she promptly landed in jail. Reason: the tongue she bit off was a half-inch of her boy friend's, Jesse Lamb.



■ **ACCIDENT OF THE WEEK:** Rushed to Grant Hospital in Columbus, Ohio, with a leg injury, Mrs. Helen Jackson told attendants how she got it. Her explanation: she threw her left knee out of joint while pulling on her stockings.



■ **RAISE OF THE WEEK.** Facing forgery charges in Orlando, Fla., 25-year-old Clarence Hickey of Apopka told how the figures on a check he passed were raised. Explained Hickey: a fortuneteller sprinkled white powder on the check, and magically increased its value from \$3.25 to \$40.25.



■ **LEGAL TEST OF THE WEEK.** Vacationing at St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands, where he was once governor, U. S. Federal Judge William Hastie of Philadelphia got an unexpected reception—he was handed a ticket for driving past a stop sign. But Hastie did some quick research, came up with a legal trump: there was no island law saying drivers had to heed stop signs. Red-faced lawmakers quickly put one in the books.



■ **FAIR WARNING OF THE WEEK.** In Kenya, British East Africa, writer Philip Harsham spotted the following sign on a highway deep in Mau Mau country: "Picnicking and sightseeing in this area are dangerous because of the presence of terrorist gangs." The warning was signed by the district commissioner. A few miles farther, another sign, also signed by the commissioner, read: "Terrorists, beware of sightseers who may be armed."

🌸🌸🌸 **HIDING PLACE OF THE WEEK.** When Federal officers stopped the truck of Adolph Bryant and Rufus Perry in New Bern, N. C., they smelled liquor but were puzzled when none could be found inside the truck. A closer check, however, led them to the gas tank where they discovered 18 gallons of whiskey in one compartment and only a few quarts of gas in another.

🌸🌸🌸 **TV SET OF THE WEEK.** In Jackson, Ala., farmer Dennis Scott discovered that he had his own color television set, courtesy of a hole in the front door. Reasons: objects passing outside are projected by light through the one-inch diameter hole in the door and reflected in color—on a wall when the room is darkened.

🌸🌸🌸 **NAME CHANGE OF THE WEEK.** When New Yorker Mary Atkinson received a \$2,500 check from the estate of her late sister, she looked the check over carefully, then sent it back. Reason: she is now a Father Divine convert, she explained and could not accept the money unless the check was made out in her name. The name: Peace Sincere.

🌸🌸🌸 **HONEST MAN OF THE WEEK.** In Montgomery, Ala., police cited as "an unusual act of honesty" the return of a lost pocketbook containing \$333, the life savings of Mrs. Mary Chapman. The finder: 35-year-old Clement Gresham, who four months ago was paroled from prison after serving 10 years of a 40-year sentence.

🌸🌸🌸 **QUESTION AND ANSWER OF THE WEEK.** In Houston, the Post newspaper received an indignant letter from Mrs. Hal K. Townsend of Bryan. She asked: "How many Negroes lost their lives during War II? . . . I have never read or heard of any of them being brought back for burial like our white boys and the Latin Americans . . . Did they mind being discriminated against when it came to the battlefield?" Replied the Post: "The Pentagon said that there are no statistics on battle deaths by race. American soldiers die as Americans, not Negroes, whites or Latin Americans."

🌸🌸🌸 **DUET
O F**

THE WEEK. At a lavish Hollywood party honoring restaurateur Patsy D'Amore at his own Villa Capri eatery, guests were treated to an impromptu song fest by two of the best singers in the business—Nat (King) Cole and Frank Sinatra.



Nat and Sinatra in duet.

🌸🌸🌸 **SLEEPER OF THE WEEK.** Asleep on a makeshift bed of planks stretched across sewer pipes in a water-logged Washington, D. C., restaurant basement, 43-year-old Henry Parks tossed in his sleep, fell a foot-and-a-half to the floor. Next morning, Parks was found dead. Cause of death: drowning, in the seven inches of water covering the basement floor.

🌸🌸🌸 **STRIPTease OF THE WEEK.** In Baltimore, a short dash of less than half a block by 34-year-old Betty L. Edwards, with her boy friend, Gilbert L. Walker, 32, in pursuit, drew a crowd of some 350 people on Pennsylvania Avenue. Reason: Walker, who became angry when he found Miss Edwards in a bar and chased her into a nearby barber shop, was stripping off her clothing as they ran. She was down to her shoes and panties when she reached the safety of the barber shop.

🌸🌸🌸 **EXPLANATION OF THE WEEK.** Spotted on a Raleigh, N. C., street by police, who considered him to be in a drunken condition, Prince Adams explained why he was carrying a stepladder at 8 o'clock in the morning. Said Adams: "I found it."

WORDS OF THE WEEK

Mrs. Mamie Bradley, mother of Emmett Till, who was kidnapped and slain in Mississippi for "wolf whistling" at a white woman: *"I am not bitter against the white people. The color of a person's skin never has made any difference to me. Some of my best friends are among the white race."*

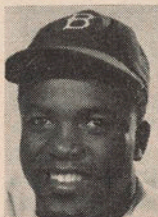
Nat (King) Cole, the singer, after he was unable to dissuade his wife, Maria, from returning to show business with a night club act: *"I've discovered that a woman's place is where she wants to be."*

George Smith, Mississippi sheriff after answering long distance calls from northern newspapers demanding news on the Emmett Till slaying: *"One more call and I'm goin' North."*

Roland M. Harper, a special writer for The News and Courier in Charleston, S. C.: *"Nearly everybody who writes about race problems in America overlooks or ignores the fact that Negroes prefer to have their own churches . . . so that they can worship in their own way, and retain a few African traditions."*

Prophet Jones, Detroit cult leader, asked if Father Divine is God: *"Father Divine is a nice man . . . but God never ate biscuits and collard greens."*

Don Loper, clothes designer for Hollywood stars, when asked if actress Lena Horne would attend his exclusive showing of fall wear: *"But of course. I only make clothes for girls."*



Robinson

Jackie Robinson, Brooklyn Dodger third baseman, apologizing for interrupting a National Urban League housing discussion in Milwaukee: *"If you kept me here all night, it wouldn't hurt a bit, the way I've been playing lately."*

THE WEEK'S BEST PHOTOS



Philadelphia Daily News

■ **Junior-Size Nuptials:** Staging a mock wedding at Philadelphia's Friends Select School, "minister" Wendell Seaton (r.) shakes hand of "groom" Larry Cleary after ceremony in which attendants Cookie Bernard (l.), Pete Williams and "bride" Ruth Andauskevich took part.




G. Marshall Wilson

■ **Kitt Dances In Harlem:** Making her first appearance in Harlem, Eartha Kitt rehearses a routine with a male dance quartet backstage at New York's Apollo Theater, where she played a one-week engagement. Miss Kitt plans to tour the carbaret circuit with a male chorus line.



Isaac Sutton

■ **Pledges War On Prejudice:** With more than \$4,000 and 1,000 letters and telephone calls rolling in from all over the U. S. since the Mississippi slaying of her son, Emmett Till, 14, Mrs. Mamie Bradley revealed in Chicago that she will devote time and money to fighting racial prejudice.



SEASHORE SEDUCTRESS

A girl with a come-hither gleam in her eye, 17-year-old Barbara Roberts is giving her most inviting look to the cooling incoming tide rather than to any males who happen to wander near her favorite habitation at Los Angeles' Zuma Beach. Barbara exercises her 37-24-36 figure on the beach to keep in shape for modern dance studies.



Isaac Sutton

■ **Party Pals:** Sharing the same ice cream cone while having a good time at dance teacher Sammy Dyer's annual "kiddie party" at the Club DeLisa in Chicago, Mary Hanner and Tony Cohn warm up their friendship with the cooling delicacy.



European

■ **Rhythm From Rio:** Spicing the London stage season with peppery dances from Rio de Janeiro, dancers Maria Luiza Alza Ambrosia and Olivia Marinho (l.-r.) are three of the reasons why the musical, *Braziliana*, has scored smashing successes in major European cities.



MODERN LIVING

THE NEW LOOK IN SWEATERS

Pull-over sweater has lay-down Johnny collar, knitted neckline. By Garland.

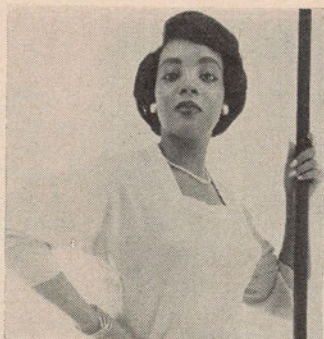


Low-cut, blue orlon slip-on sweater has matching cardigan. By Boepple.

Sweater wardrobes are in for a quick pickup this fall in new casual, yet dressy styles. Flexible and versatile, they have been given more personality than ever before. Skirts and pants shown here are by Korday.



Pineapple cardigan has Mexican cock emblems. By Irwill.



Blue orlon has square neckline. By Glamor Knit.



Jumbo knit shaker has shawl collar. By Alberic.



Orange-colored, slip-on sweater has V-neck, white trim. By Jane Irwill.



Long hair gives Sue Williams 'soft' look.

WHY MEN PREFER

Crackling across the country this week by a communication system faster than telegraph—the women's beauty parlors—was news of rebirth of long hair fashions for women. Said one worldly-wise male as the rumor reached his ears: "That's the best news since penicillin."

Should long hair really recapture its dominance over such rebellious fashions as the butch, poodle, and urchin short hair styles, the effect upon men's morale might truly be likened to that of a wonder drug.

For it seemed to many men that the reincarnation of the boyish bob of flapper days had stripped away almost the last visible difference between male and female. Already women were wearing slacks, smoking miniature pipes, and deflating their chests as decreed by fashion czar Christian Dior. By shearing their locks to male crew cut length, they had gone just about as far as they could go to look like men.

Now, somehow, the female uprising was being put down. As the trend back to long hair began, beauty experts sought to put their fingers on reasons why men prefer it.

The cat was let out of the bag perhaps by one of New York's top male hairdressers, Camello (Frenchie) Casimir, owner of the Casdulan Beauty Shop: "Men prefer long hair, yes, but only on their wives because they are jealous and have fear of losing them if they are the



Sue's sister, Betty, also likes exotic look.

LONGER HAIR

object of too many admiring glances. Husbands are the first to turn around the second time and glance at the smart, short hairdo on someone else."

A similar quirk in the male make-up was found by Rose Morgan, head of New York's largest House of Beauty. Said she: "The average man will always encourage women to get their hair cut. They prefer their wives having long hair, but when they see a woman with short hair, they admire her."

Women themselves argue for short hair as being quicker and easier to manage. Celebrities, especially, took to the fad as an aid to busy schedules.

Males, on the other hand, say short hair destroys a woman's femininity. Explains Olivia Stanford, owner of Olivia's House of Beauty in New York: "Men prefer long hair because their idea of feminine beauty is softness.

Then, quickly uncovering a deeper motive, she added: "The short hair-cut acts as a threat to male dominance and in no way inflates male ego."

Behind the battle of the sexes, however, lay a colder, more easily calculated reason for propaganda for the return of long hair styles for women: it could be a lifesaver for the hair grower and artificial tresses manufacturers, who have found the financial pickings lean under the short hair regime. If hair was again to be a woman's crowning glory, they would see she was well prepared.



Short hair fad still dominates, despite males.

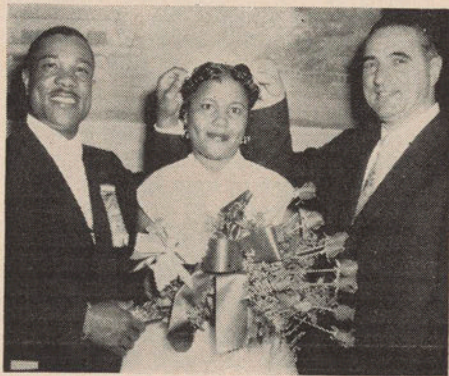


Expert says long hair look inflates male ego.

GERRI MAJOR'S

SOCIETY

COCKTAIL CHIT CHAT A big-wheel summer resident at Oak Bluffs, who boasted he was worth \$225,000, left his landlady with a post-dated check and a local businessman with one that bounced into outer space . . . When lawyer Marjorie Lawson arrived from Los Angeles to houseguest on the Bluffs with Jackie Brown (one of Dr. Lucien's daughters), she discovered ex-husband, Dee Cee lawyer Belford Lawson was also there, but from the reaction of both, no one could suspect a reconciliation . . . New York City Girl Friend Mildred Johnson, founder of the exclusive Modern School, no longer wishes to be dubbed Mrs. Hedley Edwards. The owner of Nassau's famous Ardastra Gardens evidently is a free man . . . Teen-ager Carmen Payne got an early Christmas gift from her mother Sadye, who owns Payne's Business College in Raleigh, N. C. It's a paid-in-full trust fund for four years at the Boston Conservatory of Music, where she will major in piano and voice.



■ **Bay Area Social Queen:** Chosen queen of the San Francisco Bay area's 12 Associates Club Arline Carr receives her crown from her sponsor, Johnny Brooks (l.) and contest supervisor George Christopher.

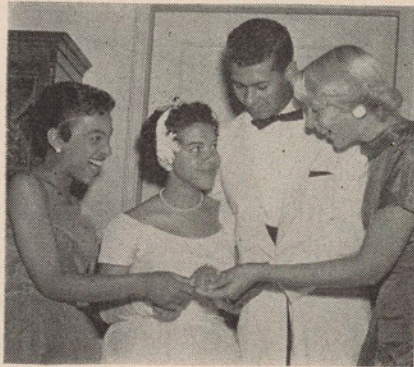
WORLD



■ **Fritter Fare:** Guests at a Nassau cocktail party feting newsmen, Mesdames William Grayson, Beatrice Johnson, H. H. Heastie, Elsie Archer and Carl Livingston (l. to r.) sample island's famed conch fritters. Newsmen were invited to the Bahamas by Nassau Development Board under new plan to attract Negro tourists.

NASSAU NOTES The arrival in Nassau of 12 U. S. Negro newshawks and hens, tethered by Hilton Hill and North travel agents, caused a tidal wave of excitement in the Bahamas. The trip marked the first large Negro press junket to the islands; the first tourist development board-approved and sponsored visit; and the first formal dinner date "over the Hill" (the Negro sector) for government officials and their wives. After a frantic two days and a night in which time was allotted for exactly one hour of sleep, an exhausted reporter remarked: "The only thing our hosts forgot was a supply of bicarbonate of soda and benzedrine." When the junketeers reboarded the S. S. Nassau for home, everybody had a colossal headache.

PARTY FARE Oak Bluffs closed its season with a series of charming bread and butter parties. Boston-bred blue blood Bertha Cotton of Paterson, N. J., entertained 27 ladies at luncheon in exclusive Twin Oaks, an establishment owned by Negroes who once were not anxious to have the patronage of tan Americans. Chicago realist William Brown and his wife, whom intimates call "Cupcake," laid a smorgasbord of a dozen different cold cuts, five types of cheeses and 57 varieties of relishes, and served champagne punch for 100 guests at the George and Nora Logan Cottage . . . A soiree for 125 hosted by Dee Cee's Roscoe Lees was voted the Bluffs gayest, hepped by the boogie-woogie played by Bluefield's (W. Va.) Dr. Ernie Martin, Brooklyn's Dr. Joe Johnson and host Dr. Lee . . . While living it up in a \$25-a-day suite at the Moulin Rouge in Las Vegas, Westchesterite Grant Reynolds picked up the tab for a \$2,000 cocktail and dinner party in the Cafe Rouge Room. Guests were the wives and 75 Omegas who had contributed at least \$100 each toward the construction of an Omega shrine in Washington, D. C. . . . It took 35 men 24 hours to barbecue the ribs, hams and lambs which 300 Birminghamers consumed when Arthur G. and Minnie Gaston feted the agency force of Gaston Enterprises on their country estate.



❖ **College Students Wed:** Married between studies at Los Angeles City College, James E. Ransom and his bride, Alice Roberson, happily accept best wishes from wedding ring admirers Joyce Patton (l.) and Marianna Ransom (r.), the bride's sister.



❖ **Entertains Easterners:** Serving tidbits before the champagne started flowing, Detroit socialite Mary Agnes Davis (r.) chats with Dr. and Mrs. Howard Townes of Philadelphia (c.) and Mollie Moon (l.) of the New York Urban League. Party was given at the Davis home.

STORK REPORT Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Henderson (she's the former New York club hostess and showgirl Vivian Brown) already have a date with the stork. They're buying a \$30,000 home in one of San Francisco's swankiest sections, just a few blocks from the modern \$35,000 home which was awarded Dr. Henderson's former wife, Inez.



STORY OF THE WEEK Baltimore mortician Charles Law and his wife, Mary Elizabeth, can really boast about their race track luck. While in Saratoga, N. Y., to see Mary Elizabeth's brother, hair pomade manufacturer Bob Cater, they went to the track, won in five races out of seven. En route home they stopped in Atlantic City and hit the jackpot by winning the daily double and three other races. Amazingly, it was the first time they had visited either track.

* PEOPLE ARE

- * The quiet divorce in Philadelphia of Mrs. Effa Manley, former owner of the famed Newark Eagles baseball club, and Clint Moten, one-time top Harlem party-giver and pianist during the fabulous 20s and 30s. Mrs. Manley, who sold Larry Doby to Cleveland, sold the record shop she bought Clint and now manages her property sans romantic interests.
- * The mutual regard for one another among TV emcee Steve Allen, singer Mel Torme and Negro piano virtuoso William Henry (Bill) Huff, Jr., son of the famed extradition lawyer. Allen, Torme and young Huff were classmates and pals at Chicago's Hyde Park High School. Huff is pianist in the Max Miller band.
- * The \$1,800 mink offered in the prize contest to select the "queen" of J. W. Harwell Furriers, Inc., in which the lucky girl will take home the luxurious stole. The Harwell outfit, a Chicago Loop concern, is perhaps the only bigtime Negro fur retailer in the country.
- * The "interracial look" of a recent "Breakfast Dance" at Chicago's Club DeLisa that led an out-of-town guest to remark aloud: "Gee, I thought the Urban League Conference was in Milwaukee!"
- * That one-nighter at the Tippin' Inn in Berlin, N. J., where Dinah Washington, between numbers, told the packed house that her "so-and-so" drummer "isn't here" and said he was her husband but that he went with another woman. "I could have put him in a Cadillac," she told the audience as she went into her latest number, *The Cheat*, "but the Queen will never be without a man."
- * How ex-light heavyweight title contender Harold Johnson, who starred in the boxing "fix" scandal that saw the sport suspended in Pennsylvania for 90 days, spends his "lonely hours" in the cellar of his Manayunk section home banging away on a set of drums.

TALKING ABOUT

- * The prominent Brooklyn preacher who took his secretary with him on a boat trip to Europe, and was very much surprised when he woke up one morning in France to discover that his wife had followed him—to gather divorce evidence.
- * The "priceless" Swiss wrist watch lost at the Washington Park race track by charming Mrs. Eunita Taylor, second vice-president of the National Medical Association and grand matron of the Alabama Eastern Stars. Widow of the late Dr. John F. Taylor, she bought the timepiece during her 1954 flying tour of Europe.
- * The mighty industrial corporation that employed for over 25 years an uncle of Emmett Till, the 14-year-old Chicago schoolboy who was brutally lynched at Money, Miss. The firm has hired a top Chicago law firm to conduct a special investigation of the case.
- * How death unexpectedly shattered a happy vacation of the New York socialite George McCoos. George, an 18-year man of the U. S. Defense Department, New York District, was driving through Chicago to pick up his wife Vivian in Colorado Springs and discovered her mother, Mrs. Willie Frazier, was very ill. She died the next morning.
- * Reports from Brooklyn that Mack Robinson, former UCLA and Olympic track star and brother of the Brooklyn Dodgers' Jackie Robinson, is secretly engaged to a prominent young socialite in St. Albans, L. I.
- * The shift from Harlem to Detroit of famed disc jockey Willie Bryant, who'll open his first away-from-New York night club date in a long time at the Flame Show Bar. His ABC radio show, sponsored by the U. S. Treasury Department, will be heard on Thursday nights.

—DAN BURLEY

PRESS DIGEST

'New Mexico's Fading Color Line' In COMMENTARY: Quoting Gunnar Myrdal's observation that "a great majority of white people in America would be prepared to give the Negro a substantially better deal if they knew the facts," Albert Rosenfeld documents in *Commentary* how fast-growing Albuquerque (population: 150,000) led the way to successful and painless anti-discrimination legislation in New Mexico. After white students at the University of Mexico became aroused when Negro students were discriminated against, the death knell of prejudice in Albuquerque was sounded, Rosenfeld reports. Then, when the City Commission passed a saw-toothed ordinance calling for license revocation, fines and jail terms where discrimination was proved in public places, the rest of the state moved painlessly toward a Civil Rights Act (1955), despite isolated rabble-rousing by a misguided minister who sought to block school desegregation at Hobbs. Today, New Mexico citizens hold that "discrimination and segregation may be legislated against with a high expectation of success."

'The Rise Of Negroes In Industry' In NEWSWEEK: Slapping at "inadequate and misguided Negro education" as partly to blame for the lag in employment of Negroes in industrial jobs, *Newsweek*, in a special business report, finds few problems but little progress for Negroes in high-paying technical fields. Equally blamed for the slow climb of Negro workers into top-bracket jobs are the unions, which, says *Newsweek*, have either discouraged or done little to encourage Negro employment. However, the crux of the problem seems to be a matter of preparation, since Negro colleges now enrolling 100,000 students as against 65,000 in 1940 are training the bulk of them in liberal arts while the best job opportunities are in technical fields. Citing several large corporations that have successfully employed Negroes and are willing to hire more, *Newsweek* says big industry is ready to accept the Negro, quotes an employer: "We find it good economics to hire Negroes."

JOURNALISM

Cross Burned Near Home Of Militant Miss. Editor

A seven-foot-tall gasoline-soaked cross was burned on a vacant lot next door to the home of Jackson, Miss., editor Arrington High, whose one-page mimeographed sheet, *The Eagle Eye*, frequently attacks white state officials and white supremacy. High, who calls his native state "this ignorant Mississippi," twice has been jailed on charges of passing "handbills" without a license, despite a court ruling that the sheet is a newspaper. Earlier, a similar cross was burned on the lawn of Vicksburg undertaker George Jefferson, also an NAACP leader.

ART

Michigan Art Academy Hires 1st Negro Instructor

Toledo sculptor Lemaxie Glover was named to the faculty of Cranbrook Academy of Arts in Bloomfield Hills, Mich., and became the first Negro appointed by the school to a faculty post. A master's degree graduate of Cranbrook, the sculptor will supervise the design woodshop and teach wood carving.

BUSINESS

Open Reporting Agency: Holding open house in Chicago Loop office of the largest Negro-owned court and convention reporting agency in the Midwest, owners Dolarite Rodgers Sims (l.) and Beverly M. Hickman (r.) are congratulated by Judge Henry C. Ferguson.



SPORTS

Kenny Washington Named All-Time L. A. Grid Great

Kenny Washington, UCLA halfback from 1937-39, was named one of two greatest collegiate football players in Los Angeles history in a poll conducted by the Helms Athletic Foundation. Washington's running mate was Morley Drury, famed University of Southern California star in the early '30s. The two will be among 26 all-time Los Angeles athletic greats who will be honored during the Los Angeles Athletic Club's 75th anniversary celebration.

Doby's Homers Spark Cleveland Indians

Larry Doby blasted seven home runs in seven games as the Cleveland Indians took first place in the American League. The "hot streak" brought Larry's home run total to 26.

Gil Turner Loses, But Earns Title Match

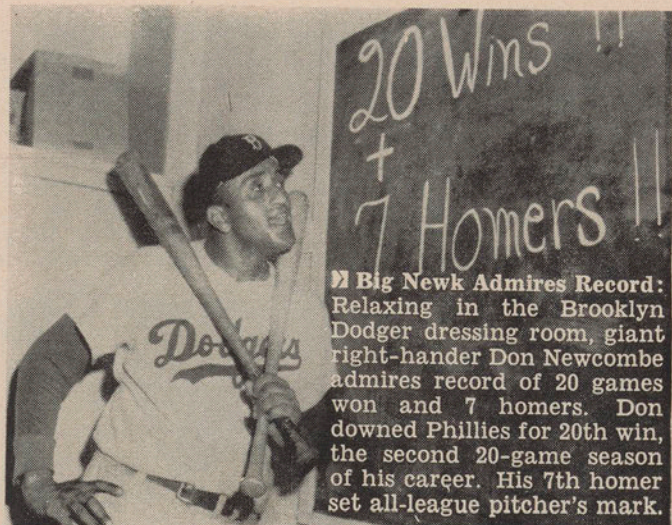
Although he was beaten, Philadelphia's Gil Turner earned a welterweight title match with champion Carmen Basilio by holding him to a split-decision victory at Syracuse.

LEFT JAB, RIGHT UPPERCUT

Next Tuesday comes the big night. Archie Moore, world's light heavyweight champion and 39-year-old veteran of 20 seasons of boxing, will attempt to beat Rocky Marciano, undefeated in an eight-year career and 31 years old, out of the world's heavyweight championship at New York's Yankee Stadium.

In a bout that has caught the nation's fancy like none since Joe Louis fought Billy Conn nine years ago, Moore will try to prove that the wisdom of age and remarkable boxing techniques are worth more in a fight than youth and sheer power.

Marciano will enter the ring a betting favorite, probably at 3 to 1. The attraction of the fight for millions of fans is wrapped up in this question: Can old Archie upset the dope?



KEYS TO MOORE'S TITLE HOPES

Marciano doesn't think so. Rocky has said, "Archie talks a good fight. He is good, but not that good. I think I can beat him. I hope to knock him out."

Confident Archie says the world will see a new heavyweight champion on Wednesday morning. "I not only talk a good fight," he says, "but I also fight a good fight." Boxing experts agree that he has the tools to win, particularly a great left jab and a powerful right uppercut. Both punches can be effective against short-armed, crowding fighters like Marciano. As Archie has summed it up:

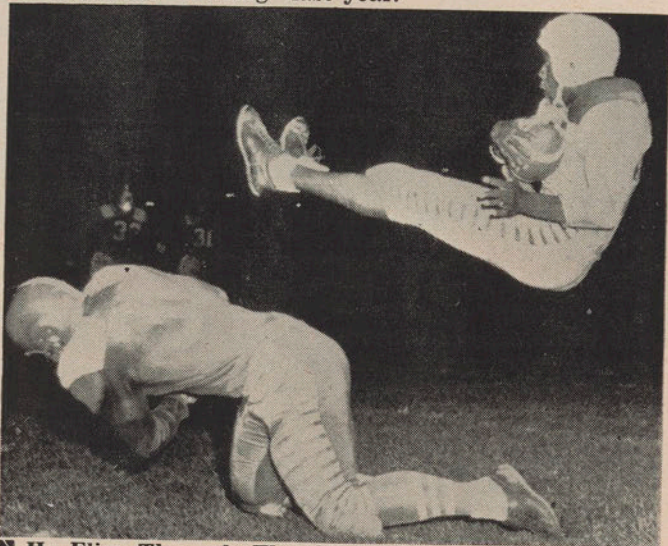
"Rocky has only one style of fighting. He comes at you with those short, club-like arms. If he misses me with a punch, and he's bound to, I'm sure to nail him and probably knock him out."

Arnie Sowell Wins Canadian Half-Miles

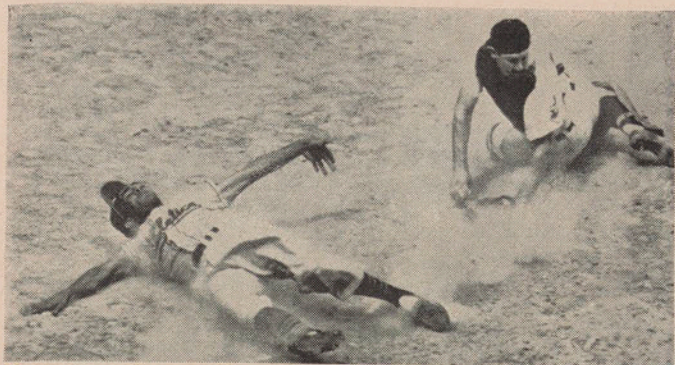
Arnie Sowell, the Pittsburgh Flyer, set his own pace to win the half-mile in 1:55.5 in the Canadian Interprovincial track and field meet at Toronto. Previously he had won another Canadian half-mile event in 1:53.8.

Browns Trade Marion Motley To Pittsburgh

The Cleveland Browns traded Marion Motley, their once-super star fullback, to the Pittsburgh Steelers for Ed (Mighty Mo) Modzelewski, former University of Maryland player. Motley had attempted a comeback with the Browns after "retiring" last year.



■ **He Flies Through The Air:** Halfback Bob Blakely of the North team seems rather startled as he flies through the air after being hit by South's Jim Hastings during the Minnesota all-star high school game at Minneapolis. A North co-captain, Blakely landed just short of a first down and the South won, 20 to 13.



■ **Sliding Home:** Harry Simpson, Kansas City Athletics' outfielder, slides home safely to score from first base on a teammate's hit in a game at Cleveland. Indian catcher Hal Naragon tries for tag after receiving ball too late.

Jackie Picks Dodgers To Win Series

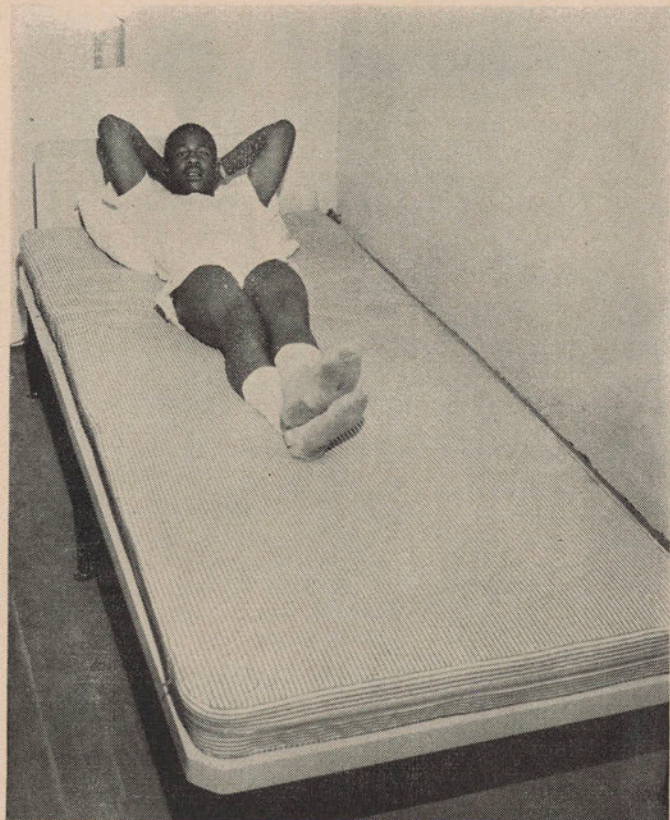
Jackie Robinson picked the Brooklyn Dodgers to win the World Series, regardless of what team represents the American League. "None of those American League clubs looks very strong, judging from what I see in the papers," Jackie said. "If Brooklyn does not win the Series this time, they certainly will have missed a great chance."

Gavilan Loses Fight In South America

Kid Gavilan, former world welterweight champion, was out-pointed by Eduardo Lausse, an Argentine middleweight, in a 12-round bout at Buenos Aires.

Referee Says Ezzard Charles Should Quit

A Cleveland referee advised former heavyweight champion Ezzard Charles to quit, but Charles said "I'll keep on fighting." Writing in a Cleveland paper, Referee Jackie Davis—himself a former fighter—said: "Ezzard Charles is still losing the battle to youth. He's gone as far as he can and he's played it to the limit. Ezz should throw in the towel."



Des Moines Register

■ **The Stilt's Bed:** Maurice (Mo) Eubanks, 5' 4" Des Moines Tech High school athlete, tests 7½-foot bed ordered by the University of Kansas for its 7-foot freshman basketball star, Wilt (The Stilt) Chamberlain. The bed was made by a Des Moines firm.

INSIDE SPORTS

By A. S. "Doc" Young

The Cleveland Indians ought to be thankful for Al Smith. Regardless of what happens pennant-wise, they ought to be grateful. For where would they be without this guy they call Fuzzy?

When one remembers that the Indians scalped their opponents 111 times last season, it may sound odd, but the truth is: without Al this year, they very easily could have fallen out of the American League. Complacent and casual, they opened the 1955 pennant drive like farmers counting unhatched chickens. They installed a Chicago Cub cast-off in left field, Al's spot, at 50 grand a year. They stuck with a lead-footed outfit and a leaky infield. They pinned fantastic hopes on an untried young fireballer and some elderly moundsmen whose days were numbered a bit tighter than the brass believed. They counted on fantastic luck—such as 20 wins in 22 games with the '54 Red Sox. They goofed.

Al is the man who took the heat off. This season, he has been the club's most consistent, versatile, and valuable player. If he doesn't get some awards this winter, then you can bet on this: Justice has been beaten and has fled. When the Indians were hit by injuries, Al was the man who filled in at shortstop, second and third base, in left, right, and center field. He was both a regular and "regular utility." He's added some V-8 flash to a Model-T-running bunch. He's become the league's best lead-off man, the toughest man for hurlers to pitch to, a great judge of the strike zone. And, in the face of adversity, Al has kept a smile going. "I am," he says, "a laughing ballplayer. If I'm too serious, I'm no good. I gotta keep laughing."

Jackie Rated 11th Best Of All Time

Jackie Robinson was listed No. 11 on a team of "The Twenty Greatest Ballplayers of all Time" selected for Esquire magazine by former major league great Max Carey. A Pittsburgh player and National League base-stealing champion for many years, Carey rated Jackie over such legendary performers as Babe Ruth, Lou Gehrig, Bill Terry and the current Ted Williams. On a point score, Jackie rated 1,630, five less than Joe DiMaggio. Honus Wagner, famed shortstop, was rated the greatest ballplayer.

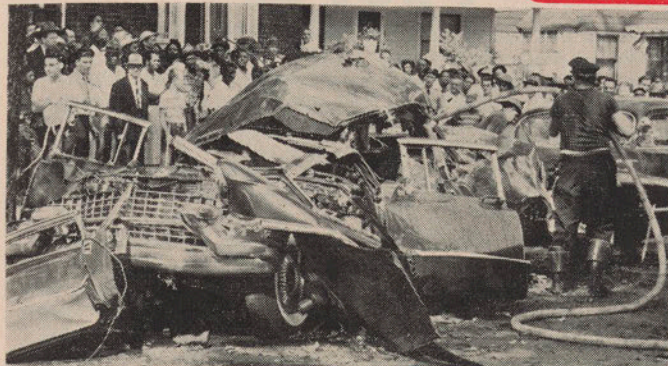
Althea Gibson Defeated In National Meet

Althea Gibson, American Tennis Association women's champion, was easily defeated by Mrs. Beverly Fleitz, who she met in the third round of the celebrated National Tennis Championships at Forest Hills, N. Y. The scores: 6-2, 6-2.



◀ **Ashford in Action:** Emmett Ashford, who became organized baseball's first Negro umpire in 1951, demonstrates his all-out style of calling plays in the Pacific Coast League. Now in his second PCL season, Ashford started in Southwest International League, hopes to make majors.

CRIME



Crowds view wrecked Cadillac after bombing.

Bomb In Car Kills Ohio Racket Boss' Girl Friend

A dynamite bomb under the driver's seat of a 1955 Cadillac killed the 29-year-old girl friend of Cleveland numbers racketeer Arthur (Little Brother) Drake when she and the wife of another racket king prepared to drive away in the parked car. Mrs. Kanis Ann Francis, an ex-dancer, was instantly killed in the car, which was often used by Drake. Mrs. Olivia Berry Bell, 41, wife of a Drake associate, Robert (Geech) Bell, was in a serious condition in a hospital with body burns. The car was licensed to Horace Smith, a 38-year-old Drake lieutenant. Police rounded up Drake and Bell, along with other policy and gambling figures for questioning.

Heroin Worth \$200,000 Seized In Chicago Raid

Three women and a man charged with possessing two-and-a-half pounds of heroin which, if pure, would be worth \$200,000 on the black market, were arrested in a Chicago raid conducted on an apartment by Federal agents and city police. Arrested was Gilmore R. Young, 29; Mrs. Lavera Coleman, 23; Annie Clay, 50; and Mrs. Clotele Saddler, 34.

PEOPLE

✧ **Sammy Davis Jr.** was arrested and fined for driving his car at 70 miles an hour near Westport, Conn.

✧ **Herb Jeffries** is wearing a patch over his left eye, after being struck by a sliver of metal while driving his sports car.

✧ **Eartha Kitt** is strongly considering filing libel suits against the sensational magazines *Rave* and *Our Grapevine* for what she claims were lurid, malicious and misleading articles.

✧ **Phil Moore**, composer-arranger, will compose and orchestrate three special numbers for U.P.A. cartoons which will be shown on TV in competition with the Walt Disney show.

✧ **James Edwards**, the film actor, has written a screen play, *Silent Thunder*, which Bob Gordon will produce and direct for Allied Artists.

✧ **Nat (King) Cole's** newest record release, *Someone You Love*, will be background music for the Mr. District Attorney TV show Monday, September 26.

✧ **Lena Horne** is considering a movie script, which would star her in a film to be produced by Harry Cohn of Columbia Pictures.

✧ **Vivian Dandridge**, singer-actress sister of Dorothy Dandridge, was assigned a part in the Broadway musical, *Ankles Aweigh*.

✧ **Harry Belafonte** signed for five starring appearances on NBC-TV's *Colgate Variety Hour*, beginning this fall.

✧ **Billie Holiday**, the singer, has titled her autobiography *Bitter Crop*.

✧ **William Branch**, playwright, was hired by General Motors' Alfred P. Sloan Foundation to write a documentary script for a GM television show.

✧ **Mahalia Jackson**, the gospel singer, underwent a gall bladder operation at Chicago's Billings Hospital.

✧ **Andy Stanfield**, the track star, was released from a Kingston, Jamaica, hospital after recovering from a virus infection.

ENTERTAINMENT

Perez Prado Seeks Ban On Bandleader Brother

Mambo exponent Perez Prado revealed in Hollywood that he will take legal action against his younger brother, Pantaleon, for using the name of Prado, Mambo King, on a current European tour. Said Perez's personal manager, Miguel Baca: "Pantaleon cannot play nearly as good as Prado, and is ruining our reputation." As a result, Prado has cancelled a planned European junket.

Bill Marshall Wins Critics' Acclaim As Othello

Actor William Marshall opened to generally good notices in the title role of Shakespeare's *Othello* at New York City Center, where the Brattle Players of Harvard University began a two-week engagement. Said Robert Coleman of the *Daily Mirror*: "He is impressive of stature, has a rich, deep voice, and can achieve dramatic impact." The *Herald Tribune's* Walter Kerr, however, found Marshall "tends to become mechanical."

Close Harmony

Combining their exceptional musical talents on the set of the TV show *Music '55*, bandleader Count Basie, TV host Stan Kenton, Basie singer Joe Williams, and songwriter Harold Arlen (l. to r.) sing out to Arlen's piano accompaniment.



HOLLYWOOD INVADED BY 'SATCHMO',



Gravel-voiced vocal is rendered for Crescendo crowd by Louis Armstrong.



Shedding tie backstage, Satchmo chats with actor Clarence Muse.

Hollywood's night club clientele was treated to the works of two of the best veterans in the business as jazz trumpeter Louis (Satchmo) Armstrong moved into the Crescendo on the Sunset Strip, and famed choreographer Katherine Dunham took her dancing troupe into Ciro's. Alternating his hot horn and ce-



Herb Jeffries listens to Satchmo's trumpeting.

DUNHAM TROUPE

ment-mixer voice, Satchmo rendered such Armstrong immortals as *La Vie En Rose*; *When The Saints Go Marching In*; *Sleepy Time Down South*, and *Bucket's Got A Hole In It*. Miss Dunham's troupers, fresh from a stand at Hollywood's Greek Theater, snakehipped through such routines as *Barrel House*; *Darktown Strutters' Ball*, and a "Flapper Fanny" version of the red-hot and blue *Sister Kate*.



Wriggling across stage, Dunham pair enacts native dance.



Hug is given Katherine Dunham by actor Charles Coburn.



Discussing dance, la Dunham chats with actor Kent Smith.

Top Singers Slated For Las Vegas Charity Show

Plans for a Las Vegas charity show act featuring singers Lena Horne, Pearl Bailey, Billy Eckstine and Billy Daniels were made by show producer Sid Kuller. The four entertainers are to appear in a parody on the *Quartet From Rigoletto* at the Variety Club's Night of Stars.

'Pete Kelly's Blues' To Get Jazzy London Premiere

The London premiere of Jack Webb's movie, *Pete Kelly's Blues*, featuring singer Ella Fitzgerald, was scheduled for the Warner Theater on September 24. The premiere will be highlighted with a midnight performance, which Webb will attend, and a show featuring top jazz musicians.



Eartha To Dance 'Salome'

Eartha Kitt signed for a starring role in the Oscar Wilde version of *Salome* on CBS television December 18. Featured opposite the singer-actress will be British actor Michael Redgrave. Leonard Bernstein will conduct a CBS studio orchestra and British director Peter Brook will fly in to stage the production.

❖ **Dorothy Dandridge Leaves Court:** Excused as a witness in a court battle between two agents over her contract, singer-actress Dorothy Dandridge dashes from a Santa Monica, Calif., court building after a settlement was reached. Dorothy hid in ladies' room five minutes in effort to escape photographers.



▲ Dancer Manny Gates, who can lift four tables with his teeth, is talking to a lawyer about suing a Salt Lake City restaurant that refused him service with the explanation: "We don't serve shines."

▲ Eartha Kitt purchased a town house on Manhattan's swanky East Side and will move in by the first of the year. It is reported that she will install her dance school in the ground floor suite.

▲ Bill Brown, Theresa Hotel manager, is trying to interest 20 big-money men in raising \$200,000 for a down payment on the hostelry, which is for sale. Chicago's Dr. J. B. Martin is reportedly interested in the deal.

▲ Famed night club host Johnny Dancer, who made over \$300,000 operating Harlem after-hours spots, is broke and sick. His friends recently gave a benefit for him at Smalls Paradise.

▲ John Moore of the Drifters Quartet ran into a new type of teen-age fan club in Dallas. The girls stopped him and asked him for his autograph on their brasieres.

▲ Wealthy Newark beauty shop owner Ella Moncur is selling her business and will move to Florida to open a chain of motels.

▲ J. Austin Norris, the politician-lawyer, was ousted as editor of the Philadelphia Courier and replaced by Bob Queen.

▲ The \$15,000 Baltimore plant of sausage king Leroy Crayton was reported to have been sold at an auction for \$2,000.

▲ Terry Pollard, Negro member of the famed Terry Gibbs jazz quartet, has applied for a marriage license along with her intended husband, Raymond Black, a fellow member of the popular interracial quartet.



Marie Bryant

▲ Just as he was about to sell 1,500 acres of land in Oklahoma that he considered worthless, Walter Huff, manager of Atlantic City's Liberty Hotel, learned that oil was discovered on it. Later, an oil firm offered him \$25,000 cash for a 10 per cent interest in the land.

▲ Producer Clarence Robinson will return to Las Vegas to stage the shows at the soon-to-open Mardi Gras hotel, which is half-owned by Negroes.

▲ A new miracle drug was given dancer Taps Miller and he has almost recovered from a serious illness in a London hospital. Doctors once told him he would never walk again.

▲ Marie Bryant staged the dance routines for Turkish belly dancer Nejla Ates, who's a star in the Broadway hit show, *Fanny*.

▲ Hottest gossip in town is that the "sister" of a big time bandleader is actually his daughter.

▲ Gospel booking agent Lillian Cumber has a \$6,500 white mink stole that is the envy of her Los Angeles friends. The donor is rumored to be a Hollywood producer.

▲ Since Scotland Yard has refused to renew her work permit, Pat Rainey, the Boston socialite singer, is leaving London to work in a Finnish night club.

▲ Singer Arthur Prysock has consulted his attorneys about suing one of Atlantic City's better-known cafes for \$380 he claims has been due him since he last played there.

▲ Gospel singer Sister Rosetta Tharpe and her partner Madame Marie Knight split over a big argument. Marie is now doing a solo act in night clubs as a hot jazz and blues singer.

▲ Blind concert singer Sadie Knight married Robert Irving, a sightless war veteran from St. Louis who operates a Harlem newsstand.

▲ The Hal (Cornbread) Singers (he's the bandleader) agreed on a trial separation before consulting a divorce lawyer.

▲ When pretty schoolteacher Katherine Carter, daughter of an Augusta, Ga., insurance official, checked out of the International House, where she had been staying while taking a summer course at Columbia University, a fabulously rich student from India begged her to marry him and live in his palace.

—MAJOR ROBINSON



Cumber



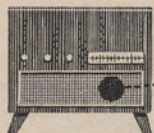
Prysock



Knight



Singer



RADIO-TV

GUIDE



Gloria Lockerman Will Return To TV As Actress

Spelling whiz kid Gloria Lockerman, 12-year-old Baltimore girl who copped \$16,000 by reeling off high-sounding words on The \$64,000 Question TV quiz show, will appear on The Martha Raye Show (Tuesday, September 20, at 8 p.m., EDT) on NBC-TV. Gloria will get \$1,500 for joining Miss Raye and actress Tallulah Bankhead in a satirical sketch on big-time giveaway shows. Other Negroes scheduled to appear on television and radio this week include:



G. Lockerman

Archie Moore vs. Rocky Marciano in 15-round world heavyweight championship bout (Tuesday, September 20, at 10:30 p.m., EDT) on ABC radio.

Steve Gibson and his **Redcaps** on America's Greatest Bands (Saturday, September 17, at 8 p.m., EDT) on CBS-TV.

LaVern Baker on The Howard Miller Show (Friday, September 16, at 11:45 a.m., EDT) on CBS radio.

Jimmy Slade vs. Archie McBride in 10-round heavyweight bout (Monday, September 19, at 10 p.m., EDT) on DuMont TV.

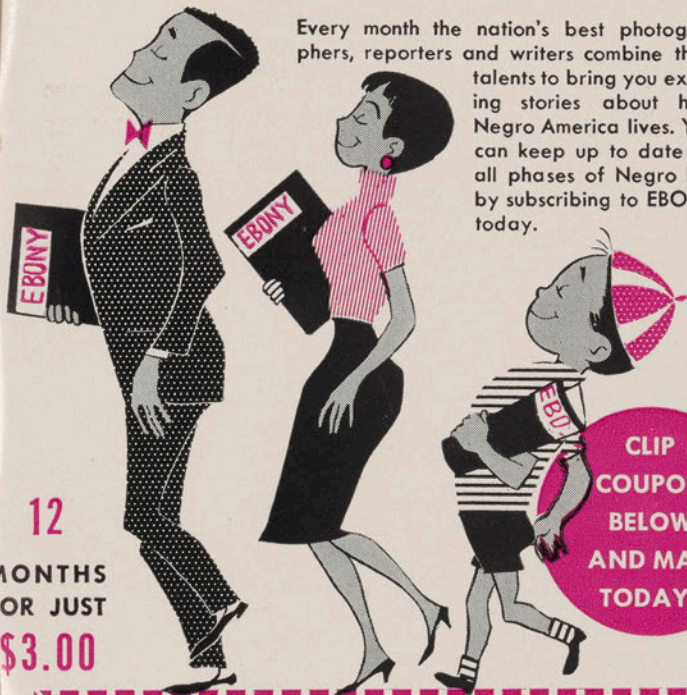
Benedict College Choir on Negro College Choirs (Sunday, September 18, at 10:35 a.m., EDT) on ABC radio.

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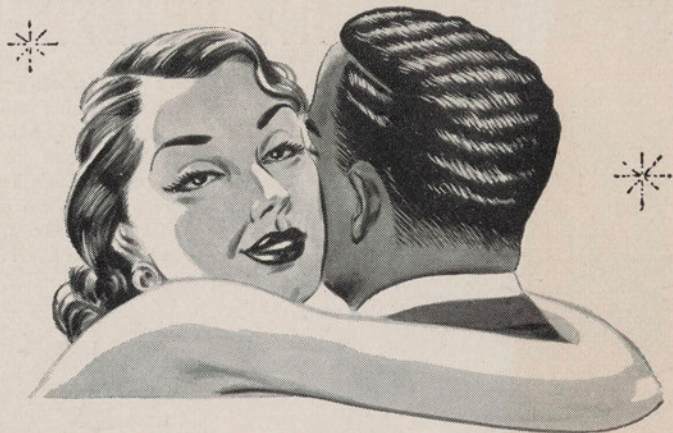
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