

NAACP YOUTH LEADER IS JAILED ON FRAME-UP IN SOUTH CAROLINA COURT

President of Youth Council, 19. Who was Active in Registering Negro Voters, is Convicted on Charge of Telephoning White Girl for Date; Case will be Appealed

Greenville, S. C., August 3 William H. Anderson, president of the Greenville youth council of the NAACP, was convicted here, July 24, on two charges, breach of peace and disorderly conduct. Anderson was accused of having telephoned a fifteen-year-old white girl asking for a date.

The jury was out more than four hours. The trial was behind locked doors and non one was admitted who did not have some connection with the case. Anderson was put under a \$5,000 peace bond and sentenced to serve thirty days or pay a \$100 fine. The N.A.A.C.P. branch here announced that the case would be appealed to a higher court.

It is generally agreed that Anderson is the victim of a crude frame-up. The N.A.A.C.P. youth council leader has been active for the past few weeks in advising and registering Negro voters for the city primary which occurs here

September 12. He has been fearless in going about his activities and has not been intimidated by threats from the Ku Klux Klan or newspaper publicity.

Failing to frighten Anderson from his activity, the leaders of the opposition framed a charge against him involving a white girl which, in this section of the country is regarded as a safe method of conviction.

Anderson is the janitor of the City Junior high school. A white woman telephoned the police that her daughter had been annoyed by requests for dates over the telephone. The call is supposed to have been traced to the City Junior high school. Anderson told officers who arrested him that three white boys had asked to use the telephone and he had permitted them to use it. On the way to jail, one detective told Anderson: "You're the kind of Negro I would rather kill than take to jail and when we get through with you, you will not be able to use a telephone."

Feeling has been running high here for several weeks as soon as it was noted that Negro citizens were registering to vote in the city primary. The Klan has issued a public call to all members to "defend white supremacy." Advertisements from the Klan have appeared in the daily papers. Streamer headlines have appeared in all dailies. Anderson has been "on the spot" from the beginning and everyone familiar with the situation believes that it is ridiculous to think that in this kind of an atmosphere Anderson would be guilty of any act which would injure the cause. Furthermore, the fact that the jury was out for more than four hours and that once it sent in for a transcript of the testimony indicates that Anderson must not be guilty, but his conviction deemed necessary in order to frighten Negroes away from the polls. The NAACP headquarters in New York City has sent word offering full cooperation in the legal battle ahead.

READ THE GUIDE

BEAT UP NINE NEGRO VOTERS

New York, August 3, (Eugene Gordon for CNA)—Looking for first-hand facts on the recent beatings of Negroes on Washington Heights, this city, I stumbled upon a case that seemed almost to have been staged for my especial benefit.

Indeed, had I been on the other side of the street and just a few minutes earlier I myself might have been the bruised, bleeding, and unconscious victim lying face up in the middle of the sidewalk and pressed upon by scores of the curious.

The assault victim was a 17-year old youth. Two others of approximately the same age stood over him, one of these also lacerated and bleeding, while the police shouted at the crowd to stand back and everybody awaited an ambulance.

The beatings had occurred in 150th St. a few paces east of Amsterdam Ave. The neighborhood is predominantly a "white" one. A side from the victim and his two friends, I was the only Negro among the hundred or more excited spectators.

Crowd Sympathetic

Despite the fact that the assaulted youth were Negroes and that they had probably been "punished" for venturing into a neighborhood that of late has come to be looked upon a taboo even for Negroes hurrying by on foot, the attitude of the crowd was clearly sympathetic toward the victims and condemnatory of the hoodlums.

It was learned later that the victims were Marvin Jackson and Edward Meigs. The latter and the worse injured of the two lives at 417 W. 150th St. Jackson's address was not ascertained. Jackson is suffering from lacerations of the face and abrasions of the body. Jackson had concussion of the brain, in addition to other injuries, but may live. They are both in Harlem Hospital.

From questioning persons in the crowd it was possible to learn that the three Negro youths were going up the hill from the direction of Riverside Drive, when a crowd of white youths, reputed to be Coughlinites, slipped upon them from behind and attacked them with crude piles and clubs.

The attack was second within 24 hours. The night before, at 149th St. and Riverside Drive, Walker Verne, a Negro cook, 31 of 411 W. 149th St. was set upon and beaten by a gang of white hoodlums while he was walking with his wife and child. He is still on the danger list at Harlem Hospital.

During the past month there have been no fewer than five cases of assault on Negroes by Coughlinites gangs in the Hudson city. A Negro boy recently was just off the place where these fights have taken place.

Members of the Communist Party and other progressive organizations in Washington Heights are rallying their forces to combat the growing influence of the Coughlinites there and their race hatred propaganda.

Nationwide Stoppage Hits Relief Cuts

Washington, August 19, (Charles Alexander for CNA)—One million WPA workers downed tools throughout the nation this week in a one day protest against the drastic cuts on WPA ordered under the Woodrum Act.

Called by the Workers Alliance, the Congress for Industrial Organization and the American Federation of Labor, the one manifestation, designed to focus attention on the attack on WPA, was declared to be the most effective action taken by the WPA workers in their fight for revision of the Woodrum law.

Reports from various states showed that hundreds of projects were closed down as the workers absented themselves from their jobs to voice their indignation. In New York City, out of a total of 102,000 workers normally employed on WPA projects, 66,000 were reported to have responded to the stop work call. Figures from other large industrial areas like Pittsburgh, Chicago and Cleveland reveal the same high percentage.

Leaders of the demonstration were especially pleased at the response in view of a concerted campaign in the daily press to confuse the workers, including pub-

lication of reports that the action had been called off. At the same time Ralph Burton, chief investigator of the Woodrum Committee sought to intimidate WPA employees by ordering WPA officials in New York City to report the names of all those who participated in the one-day stoppage. Incensed by this invasion of their democratic rights, WPA workers of that city picketed the Hotel New Yorker where the committee was holding its hearings.

Alliance leaders announced that the number of Negroes who took part in the demonstration far exceeded their estimates. Negro attendance was said to have numbered several thousands with New York showing the highest figure.

The Alliance announced it had started a drive to flood Senators and Congressmen with telegrams and letters urging favorable action on Senator Murray's resolution for an increased WPA appropriation. Heads of the organization said they planned to have a number of delegations in the national capital during the next few weeks for the purpose of effecting Congressional action on necessary changes in the Woodrum law.

NEW YORK READY FOR ACTORS GUILD PICKET

New York, Aug. 10. With enthusiasm running high and final preparations almost complete, all New York is pointing toward the highlight of the summer season—the Second Annual Moonlight Sail Monday night, August 7, of the Negro Actors Guild of America, Inc.

Celebrities galore have already secured their tickets for the affair, and headed by Vice-president Ethel Waters, a throng of theatrical figures will be on hand when the boat, the State of Delaware, leaves West 132nd Street pier. These will include such names as W. C. Handy, Georgette Harvey, Willie Bryant, Edna Thomas, R. Cecil McPherson, Fredi Washington, Noble Sissle, Ralph Cooper—not to mention countless more equally outstanding in the entertainment world.

Efforts were being made early this week to borrow Sister Tharpe, celebrated "holy roller" singer, from the Cotton Club for the evening as an added entertainment attraction for the pleasure-seekers. The Mary Bruce Dancing Kids have already been secured for a number.

Edgar Hayes, whose Blue Rhythmic orchestra will supply the music, gives the excursion its theme in "Stardust on the Hudson." With Hayes will be Jean De Metz, sensational new songbird from Brooklyn.

RENTS ON CHICAGO'S SOUTH SIDE FOUND HIGHER THAN IN RITZY WHITE DISTRICT

Chicago, August 10, (Howard Lawrence for CNA)—Tenants of Chicago's South Side slum pay higher rents than the wealthy whites living on Gold Coast, a ritzy district.

This startling statement was made this week by Arthur Bohnen, white architect and former consultant of the Chicago Housing Authority, at a meeting of the City Council Committee on Housing.

Bohnen told the subcommittee, of which Alderman Earl B. Dickerson, 2nd ward, is chairman that the rent per room in the Black Belt in many cases was \$30 per month per room.

In reply to a question by Alderman Paul H. Douglas, 5th Ward, the housing expert cited building on the Gold Coast where the rent was only \$22 to \$27 per month.

In the case of Chicago's Negro citizens, Bohnen declared, whole families of various sexes occupied one room, while on the Gold Coast a small family might use an apartment of several rooms.

"Room for room and by floor space the rent is lower on the Gold Coast in many instances," said Bohnen.

Jim-crow housing restrictions were blamed for the excessive rents, Bohnen explained. These restrictions were written into real estate contracts and are known as "restrictive covenants." According to Bohnen, these covenants created abnormal demands for space in the restricted areas where Negroes are permitted to live.

Calmly reciting facts and figures, the housing expert dealt with the overcrowding of a large portion of Chicago's population into

unsanitary buildings.

Bohnen's subject was the general economics of low-cost housing, including the relation of the Negro population to those groups which lack economic opportunity.

WHITE GEORGIA STUDENTS ASK CIVIC LEADER, "WHAT WOULD YOU DO FOR THE NEGRO?"

Fitzgerald, Ga., Aug. 17 (ANP) Members of the senior class of Ben Hill County Training School (white), this city, recently wrote to William J. Schieffelin, New York City, nationally known civic leader and chairman of the board of trustees, Tuskegee institute, for first-hand information on the needs of the Negro. The sociology students asked Mr. Schieffelin to frankly answer this question:

"If you had everything necessary—money, influence, even the gift of prophecy and magic—what would you do for the Negro?" Mr. Schieffelin interesting answer follows:

"Your question suggests that if one were omnipotent what could be done in the behalf of the Negro. The fact that such a question comes from a group of white students in the heart of Georgia itself is indeed an encouraging sign that the movement to bring about better conditions is gaining momentum. Your question used the term "magic" which may be interpreted as faith—faith that can remove mountains. So let us assume that faith has removed race prejudice and put in its place human sympathy based upon the knowledge of the aspirations, and appreciation of the achievements of many of our Negro fellow citizens.

"Your class in Sociology might well invite members of your county or state interracial commission to picture to you how constantly local difficulties are removed and good will is restored through study of the situation and by invoking helpfulness in place of jealousy or competition. The class should make a wider survey covering the 'crisis in which the share-croppers find themselves. Here of course is where money is vital and the example of Sherwood Eddy's community plantation points toward a solution.

"Most of us feel that Negroes should have the same opportunity for training and employment as other citizens have, there is no doubt; if race prejudice is overcome the labor unions would welcome the Negroes into their membership.

"Negroes today do not want to have things done for them, but they do want the same opportunity to do things that other people have, therefore your question might be more wisely "What can the Negroes do for us?" This I would answer, they can teach us how to value the more important things in life—loyalty and laughter, music and song, sacrifice and friendship and last but not least, real appreciation of character, or what they call "quality."

"The point of view of both the white and the Negroes would be truer, and therefore, freer from prejudice, if the more enlightened, better educated and most successful Negroes were given opportunity to discuss these questions with their white neighbors, and I think your class might well seek out ten or twenty of the leading colored men and women in your county and ask them to confer with you from time to time. What you will learn and what they will learn will bring about great good."

JAILED FOR TRYING TO GET "DEPORTED" TO EGYPT

Los Angeles, August 3 (By Harry Leventer for ANP)—As fantastic a scheme as some in the tales of the Arabian Nights was that of four colored cultists, W. H. C. Jackson, Ola Bell Oliphant, Elizabeth Johnson and Elyvia Hicks, Not satisfied with following the precedent of other Negroes who overnight transformed themselves into Yogi, Egyptian sneers and other mysterious beings with itching palms by the mere procedure of donning robes and turbans and performing mystic rites, this scheming quartet planned to secure a trip to the tombs of Pharaohs in Egypt. There they would secure sacred emblems of Isis and Osiris, relics and scrolls thousands of years old. With these bona fide symbols, they figured to outrank in importance all other aspirants to oc-

Graduate Nurses Announce Program for Annual Meeting

Washington, Aug. 3 (ANP)—Plans for the 32nd annual convention of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, to meet at Howard university Aug. 21-25 are announced.

Among subjects to be discussed are the national health program, place of nursing in a welfare movement, current concepts in good psychiatric nursing, national accreditation of nursing schools, place of the nurse in the student health program of a college, and relationship of the NACCN to other National nursing agencies. The subsidiary worker and the value of registries will also be discussed. On Tuesday evening at the public meeting, Mrs. Estelle M. Riddle, president, will make her annual address and the Mary Mahoney award will be presented to Miss Perta Pinn of New York. On Thursday evening a panel of tuberculosis has been arranged.

Among speakers who will appear on the program are: Mrs. Mary Ellen Manley, director, division of nursing, New York City department of hospitals; Miss Gladys Sellow, department of sociology, Catholic University of America; Miss Edith Hayden, superintendent of nurses, St. Elizabeth's hospital, Washington; Miss Claribel Wheeler, executive secretary, National League of Nursing Education; Miss Pearl McIver, senior health nursing consultant, and Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, health education specialist, U. S. Public Health public health nursing consultant, Childrens bureau; Dr. Virginia Alexander, student health service, Howard university; Mrs. Roscoe C. Bruce, secretary citizens committee, N. Y. Local Association of Colored Graduate nurses; Dr.

Numa P. G. Adams, dean, medical school, Howard university; Dr. T. E. Jones, surgeon in chief Freedmen's hospital; John W. Davis, national secretary, National Negro congress; Mrs. Lorna Doone Mitchell, director of nursing, Sea View hospital, N. Y.; Mrs. Ernest Grant, director, District of Columbia Tuberculosis association; Mrs. Josephine Prescott, director, nursing division, District of Columbia Health department; Dr. Howard Payne, tuberculosis clinics, Freedmen's hospital; Dr. Barklie Coulter, director of clinics, District of Columbia Health department.

The Student Section had been planned this year to give the student nurses the opportunity to be present at many of the graduate sessions, which will bring them in close relationship with situations that will effect them later as graduate nurses. Two closed sessions however have been planned especially for them. Miss Lulu G. Warlick, director school of nursing, Mevey hospital, Philadelphia; Miss Virginia Harrison, director, school of nursing Homer G. Phillips hospital, St. Louis; Miss Hulda M. Lyttle, dean, school of nursing, Meharry Medical college, Nashville; Miss Anna Sewell, science instructor, Harlem hospital, N. Y. City; Dr. Ruth Moore, instructor of bacteriology, Howard university, have been invited to address the students at these two sessions.

Other features of the program are a garden party on the campus of Howard, a tour of the White House, and a sightseeing trip ending the placing of a wreath on the grave of Frederick Douglass.

cult prominence. Temples were to be established all over the country, and in a little while "Yogi Jackson" would have a following that would make Father Divine's look puny.

But they intended to get this costly at the expense of Uncle Sam, so as Uncle Samuel departs aliens, they thought all they had to do would be to deny their American citizenship, but wished to return to Egypt. Jackson said his name was Herfe Tashari, the women were Keturah Zion, Ruhoma Jion and Hamela Teshari, and that they were born in Egypt of Abyssinian parents. They yearned for their native homes on the banks of the great Nile, they eloquently declared, so the quicker Uncle Sam booked passage for them, the better.

Unfortunately for them the authorities refused to be convinced even by their attempts at broken dialect, so they were all arrested and booked on charges of suspicion of false representation. So last Friday the federal grand jury indicted them on the charge. They are now back in the county jail, awaiting trial. Conviction carries a severe penalty.

Britisher Proposes African Buffer State To Solve World's Color Problem

London, Eng. Aug. 8 (ANP)—A. J. Siggins' proposal for an African Buffer state seems to find greater favor among African people than the fantastic plan offered by America's Senator T. G. Balbo, according to press dispatches received here. Outlining his plan in a statement printed in the British Australian and New Zealander magazine, Mr. Siggins, prominent white Britisher, said:

"The proposal is that a Great Britain, France, Belgium, Portugal, Italy, Spain, Egypt, Abyssinia (because the conquest by Italy has not been recognized by USA, USSR and the majority of colored peoples) and the Union of South Africa should agree to the formation of a free and independent Buffer state between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn in Africa to replace the present colonial possessions.

"Abyssinia and Liberia shall be recognized as independent states with the Buffer state, but shall be part of the latter's framework. The Buffer state shall be administered by a regency council while research is being made for the form of a constitution, codes of law, monetary system and all the machinery of a modern state; bearing in mind, however, that the new state will be an african state, and the regency council will fulfill all the duties and assume all the responsibilities of ideal trustees.

TEXANS COLD TO GARNER INTERVIEW

Houston, Aug. 17, (By J. Don Davis for ANP)—Negroes received coldly Vice President John Nance Garner's interview released by the Washington bureau of the Associated Negro Press, in which the veteran Texan said he was opposed to the "lily white" primary in Texas.

"Garner has been in the position to use his influence in breaking down the primary bar, but has he ever uttered a word before", is the query being placed by Texans in all walks of life. The majority opinion is that Garner is attempting to use his off-the-record opposition of the Texas primary as a bid to secure support of the disfranchised Texas Negroes in his bid for the 1940 presidential nomination on the Democratic ticket. Many Texas Negro leaders expressed the opinion that Garner's social equality talk in his home was the result of his forgetfulness that the day of "Uncle Toms" is over in Texas and to expect the support of Texas Negroes in his presidential aspirations, Garner must speak on the record as being in favor of the state's large colored popular receiving its full political rights.

Former congressman, Maury Maverick, present mayor of San Antonio has openly expressed himself as being opposed to the Garner candidacy and it goes without saying that Texas Negroes will follow the lead of Maverick, to whom they look as a future political saviour.

Maverick has expressed the opinion that Garner is far too old to effectively guide the destinies of the nation in this turbulent period and predicts a victory for young Robert Taft if the Republicans throw him in the race against Garner. Maverick will be remembered as the sole Southern Congressman to vote for the anti-lynch bill.

Recently a group of Texas leaders approached Garner supporters in Texas and queried them on Garner's racial attitude. Nothing definite was given and Texas weeklies have all come forth with burning editorials admonishing Garner and his supporters that he and they must get right on the primary question, for many prominent Texans of color will tour the country during the presidential campaign and tell the nation of conditions in the Lone Star state should a resident of a state that interprets democracy as being the disfranchisement of 1,200,000 of its citizens, be in the race for the highest post in this great commonwealth.

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