WHEN YOU FINISH READING YOUR AFRO PASS IT ALONG TO A FRIEND

EDITORS LIST 'BATTLE FOR EQUALITY' TOP '58 STORY

McKay Sees Issue Continuing In 1959

By CLIFF MACKAY
Editor-in-Chief
AFRO AMERICAN

The continued struggle over public school desegregation highlighted by the unprecedented special term of the United States Supreme Court unquestionably is the No. 1 story of 1958.

It appears that it will also be the top story of 1959.

The historic decision coming from the high tribunal's special session closed more evasion ratholes to the Confederates and pointed up to unsuspecting Southern parents how futile were the efforts of the politicians in whom they had placed their faith.

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FURTHER, IT called the bluff of Southern governors who had sought to frighten Federal judges by threatening to close public schools if desegregation decrees were issued.

The orders were issued and for the first time which parents found out that "massive resistance' really meant no schools.

There has been a noticeable softening of attitude even among segregation extremists.

The other nine top stories might be rated in this order:

2. THE KNIFE attack on the Rev. Martin Luther King by a crazed woman in a New York department store, followed by his miraculous recovery.

3. Rep. Adam Clayton Powell's sweeping victory over Tammany Hall in a bitterly fought primary and the deal he made later with that Democratic organization.

4. The brazen defiance of the Federal Civil Rights Commission by Alabama registration officials led by Governor-elect John Patterson.

5. The admission of Alaska as the 49th State over the bitter opposition of Southern members of Congress.

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6. THE CHICAGO school fire in which 93 lives were lost.

7. The organized dynamiting of schools and synagogues by Southern segregationists, who expanded their targets from colored churches and homes to white institutions.

The emergence into world prominence of newly freed nations in Africa, coupled with the rivalry for leadership between Ghana's Nkrumah and Egypt's Nasser.

9. Rising unemployment and at year's end slow improvement in the nation's economic situation.

10. The unbelievable victory of aging Light Heavyweight Champion Archie Moore over young Yvon Durelle after being knocked down four times in the first round.

CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN
Enroute to court, Sept. 11, 1958

Integration and recession in photo finish—Lacy

By SAM LACY

Two stories hold equal significance in this writer's selection of news breaks of 1958.

They would be the national recession and the over-all study of integration.

There are many reasons why these would take precedence over others.

Chief among these reasons are the very obvious facts that I am a colored person and an American citizen; that is, insofar as colored persons can boast of citizenship in some sections of the country.

* * *

THE RECESSION, which is nothing more than an Administration coinage to escape use of the word "depression," had a tremendous effect on the economy of the nation.

And any time the economy is affected, at the same time there is widespread unemployment and heavy use of the breadline, the colored man is most interested in the picture.

Some aspect of the integration story has held the front pages of the country every week of the 52 in the year passed.

THE REAFFIRMATION of the 1954 decision by the Supreme Court, the bull-headed stubbornness of Southern diehards in the face of continual setbacks, and the reprehensible closing of schools to avoid admittance of colored children, are only a few of the many stages through which the integration story passed.

Archie Moore's heart-throbbing defense of the world lightheavyweight title, Jim Brown's smashing of the all-time yardgaining record in pro football in only his second year, and Ernie Banks' acquisition of the "most valuable player" award despite playing on a second-division team in the National League.

* * *

THESE WERE the third, fourth and fifth ranking stories in the eyes of this writer.

Sixth, seventh and eighth in importance were the progress made in nuclear study (probing of outer space and unveiling of atomic submarines), the bombing violence which victimized schools and places of worship, and Althea Gibson's second consecutive sweep in world tennis.

Listed ninth is the heart-turning story involving the tremendous comback battle waged by Roy Campanella from the brink of total paralysis.

And No. 10, was the victory scored by Adam Clayton Powell in the first head-on clash between a colored man and New York's famed Tammany Hall.

Three stories tie for 1st place here

CHESTER M. HAMPTON

The first three of my "top 10" stories are actually tied for first place.

I think that they are equally important. The biggest news anywhere, anytime will be the colored American's winning full citizenship.

Any major events contributing to this end are proportionately important.

The first three events listed below will, I feel, contribute a great deal to the fight for freedom by dispelling some of the disinterested apathy that most persons in the country seemed to be living under until this fall.

* * *

THE CLOSING of the schools in Arkansas and Virginia awakened more interest in the nation than anything before. It also stirred up national indignation.

The bombing of schools and synagogues (instead of 'merely' colored persons' homes and churches) opened the eyes of the nation to the true nature of the southern "massive resistee" — role reversal.

Finally, the mule-headed defiance of Federal authority by the Alabama officials further pointed up the kind of persons we're dealing with.

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By causing a wider interest in the basic question of civil rights, these three events will result in a growing demand by the nation for firm handling of such cases by the federal government.

* * *

MY TOP 10 stories are:

1. Virginia and Arkansas closed schools rather than integrate as ordered.

2. Segregationists bombed schools and synagogues, causing loss of property not confined to colored persons.

3. Alabama officials refused to surrender vote records to United States Commission investigators.

4. African nations are throwing off the yoke of colonialism. They envision a "United States of Africa" — a federation of free African nations.

5. Colored persons are advancing politically. There are 100,000 registered to vote in Baltimore. There is a south-wide registration drive sponsored by the NAACP aimed at procuring 3 million voters.

6. The cold war between the West (principally, the United States) and Russia continues —object: the millions of "uncommitted" Asians and Africans.

7. The United States "shoots for the moon" and uses atomic motive power (in the Submarine Nautilus) for the first time.

8. Marian Anderson broke United Nations precedent by telling the Assembly that the words she spoke were those of the United States Department of State — not her own. (On the question of colonialism in Africa.)

9. Dr. Martin Luther King was stabbed by a mentally unbalanced woman.

10. Colored athletes who this year have raised their sports to new standards of excellence: Althea in tennis; Archie Moore and Sugar Ray in boxing, and a host of tan players in football, basketball and baseball—college and professional.

NAACP LAWYERS are shown entering the Supreme Court Building on Sept. 11, the day the historic argument of the Little Rock case was heard. They are (left to right) William Taylor, Jack Greenberg, W. T. Coleman and Thurgood Marshall, NAACP chief counsel.

Events abroad, at home linked

By JOSEPH A. SHEPHARD

At time, the year of 1958 was one of increasing tensions.

It saw the South's skirmishes of legal evasion consolidated along a battlefront of lawlessness and defiance.

Abroad, the continuing cold war for the minds of men threatened to become hot in Lebanon and shells arched between the Chinese mainland and the off-shore islands of Matsu and Quemoy.

The 10 top stories of 1958 follow. Few were isolated incidents. Most are parts of the continuing struggle for peace and freedom, at home and abroad.

(1) South's war against Federal authority.

(2) Continuing struggle between East and West.

(3) Guinea votes for and gets freedom.

(4) Death of Pius, "the Pope of Peace," succeeded by John XXIII.

(5) School closings in Little Rock and Virginia.

(6) National elections result in Democrats gaining and strengthening of liberal bloc in Congress.

(7) Civil Rights Commission holds hearing in Alabama on vote denials.

(8) Stabbing of Dr. Martin Luther King.

(9) Death of W. C. Handy, "Father of the Blues."

(10) The critical injury and gallant comeback battle of Dodger catcher Roy Campanella.

No top '58 stories, all stem from 1957

By SAMUEL HOSKINS

None of the "big news" stories of the past 12 months were original with 1958.

All were but continuing versions of the "big news" of 1957.

Some stories became bigger, more acute and of added dramatic dimensions, thereby, producing the illusion of having originated with 1958.

Here are the 1957 stories, brought up to date as the top 10 of 1958:

1. The continuing battle for equality.

This was the '57 Battle over Little Rock' spreading over the South, over the nation.

2. The Nov. 4 elections and the Democratic landslide.

Basically, was the political manifestation of shifting alliances, economic upheaval and bankrupt coalitions.

3. The stabbing of the Rev. Martin Luther King.

In the warped mentality of Rev. King's attacker, the man minister was the personification of the Montgomery Movement which she opposed and tried violently to stop.

4. The economic recession.

The roots of this maladjustment go back as far as 1956.

5. Feats of U.S. atomic submarines and the lunar probes.

Remember the two Russian satellites of 1957?

6. Re-election of Adam Clayton Powell and his triumph over Tammany Hall.

This was a continuation of Powell's 1956 bolt to support President Eisenhower and his 1957 criticism of Dixiecrats.

7. Increasing African nationalism.

This goes back to the 1957 independence of Ghana and the struggle for freedom in Kenya and other African countries.

8. Students' March on Washington.

Here was a junior version of the 1957 pilgrimage to Washington.

9. The Mid-East crisis.

Here was simply another ramification of earlier trouble over the Suez Canal.

10. Roy Campanella's fight for recovery, Althea Gibson's heroic defense of her title, and Archie Moore's heart - and-guts victory over Yvone Durelle.

All right, let's face it. How else should champions perform?

Year's 'Big Stories' stem from civil rights fight

By ART CARTER

The popular journalistic pastime of picking the "Ten Best Stories of the Year" is becoming increasingly difficult. Any way you look at it, the BIG story, year in and year out since 1954, has been the continuing conflict of the Federal government and the defiant southern states over the desegregation issue.

In one phase or another, this seemingly never - ending legal tussle, with occasional violent disturbances, has occupied the major headlines of 1958.

Many of the secondary headlines, too, were related to the desegregation issue or the outgrowth of movements connected with it.

Thus from the impact it produced, the significance it has and the historical importance of its meaning, the special session of the United States Supreme Court and its decision on the Little Rock desegregation order gets my vote as the No. 1 story of 1958.

* * *

NEXT WOULD be the attack on the Rev. Martin Luther King by an apparently "upset" woman in New York City. No. 3 on the list is the victory of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell in the New York election, in which he defeated the powerful machine of Tammany Hall.

Fourth on my list is the depressing and unbelievable long-time jailing of two boys, 8 and 9 years old, for allowing a 7 year - old white girl to kiss them playfully in Monroe, N.C. This, added to the many injustices perpetuated in the South and already depicted around the world, was a shocking example of how far certain elements in the South will go to punish colored citizens.

In fifth spot is the courageous fight of Roy Campanella, who slowly is fighting his way back to health after a tragic auto accident which paralyzed him and ended his brilliant baseball career.

* * *

THE VISIT of Ghana's Prime Minister Kwama Nkrumah to the United States and the spectacular fight he and other African leaders are waging for complete independence is next on the list.

Seventh, eighth and ninth in order my choices are stories of the death of Pope Pius XII and the subsequent election of Pope John XXIII to succeed him; the march of 10,000 students and friends on Washington in a plea for school integration, and the record-breaking gridiron feats of Jim Brown of the pro Cleveland Browns.

For the tenth spot, I list the arrest of the Birmingham, Ala. ministers in connection with the bus protest — an act which may result in the big story of 1959.

High Court tops Wells' '58 list

By RUFUS WELLS

RICHMOND, Va. — My choice for the ten top news stories of 1958 is as follows:

1. The U.S. Supreme Court's reaffirmation and clarification of its 1954 school desegregation decision.

2. Rep. Adam Clayton Powell's decisive defeat of Tammany Hall.

3. The stabbing of Dr. Martin Luther King.

4. Employment of hostesses and other personnel by some airlines.

5. The vest pocket war on Formosa.

6. The crisis in Lebanon and landing of U.S. Marines there.

7. The economic war being waged at Tuskegee, Ala.

8. Alabama defiance of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission.

9. Violence by juveniles, as exemplified by bathtub double murders in Richmond, Va., and drownings of playmates by boy in New York City.

10. The growing nationalism sweeping African nations.

Perhaps the most significant story of the year was the long-awaited announcement by the United States Supreme Court.

This served notice on the world that there would be no backing down from the momentous decision of 1954. It was encouragement for democracy-loving people all over the world.

The military crises—Lebanon and Formosa—are important because they could have easily ignited a world-wide nuclear war.

Powell's victory in Harlem dramatically demonstrated the power of the ballot and proved that political machines are not invincible.

TOP 10 STORIES IN A NUTSHELL

Here are the 10 top stories of 1958 as selected by the AFRO's editorial board:

1. The continuing battle for equality.
2. The Nov. 4 elections which resulted in the Democratic landslide victory.
3. Stabbing of the Rev. Martin Luther King in New York City.
4. Economic recession which resulted in joblessness for millions.
5. The death of Pope Pius XII and the ascension of Pope John XXIII.
6. Feats of U. S. atomic submarines.
7. Re-election of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell in New York and his defeat of the Tammany Hall machine.
8. Sweep of nationalism in Africa and the consequent movement for independence and for freedom.
9. Students' Washington March in support of school desegregation.
10. The Chicago fire which resulted in the death of over 90 school children and nuns.

'Recession' new term for depression

By JACK L. HODGE

The top story of 1958, as I see it, was the "recession," a new, fancy synonym for "depression," created to keep from alarming those affected. Starting in January, the recession reached its peak with a staggering 5,500,000 unemployed by June — only beginning to level off in August.

Ranking close behind the recession was the battle between the integration and segregation forces.

Although there were some gains in civil rights, Governors J. Lindsay Almond of Virginia and Orval Faubus of Arkansas shocked the nation and world by closing the classrooms to over 10,000 children.

* * *

3. DEMOCRATIC landslide at the polls on Nov. 4.

4. Bombings in the South.

5. The Chicago fire which claimed the lives of 90 children and three Nuns at a Catholic school

6. An attempt on the life of Dr. Martin Luther King in a Harlem department store by Mrs. Izola Ware Curry.

* * *

7. MOHAWK Airlines hires Miss Ruth Carol Tyler, 25-year-old registered nurse of Queens, N.Y., as America's first colored airline hostess.

8. March on Washington by some 10,000 colored and white school children, protesting segregation.

9. Civil Rights Commission finally goes into operation in June, after 15 months inactivity, with a skeleton staff.

10. The death of Pope Pius XII after a reign of 19 years and the elevation of Angelo Cardinal Roncalli, born of peasant parentage, as Pope John XXIII.

AFRO EDITORIAL BOARD MEMBERS

Dixie violence rings bell

By BAKER E. MORTEN

Reactionary and violent opposition to school integration and exploration of implications of anti-semitism, marked by school, church and synagogue bombings, is the number one story of 1958.

The following are the nine other selections.

2. The rejection of a French constitution by Guinea.

3. The Dec. 8 probe by the newly created Civil Rights Commission into alleged vote purges in Alabama.

4. The death of Pope Pius XII and the ascension to the papacy of Pope John XXIII.

5. The November elections in respect to the number of colored and liberal candidates chosen, was a most significant development of 1958.

6. The Youth March on Washington of this year in protest of public school segregation figured high in events of 1958.

7. The closing of schools in Arkansas and Virginia to circumvent integration in disobedience to the courts stands out as the acme of defiance to law this year.

8. Roy Campanella's heroic fight for recovery.

9. The arrests and intimidation of ministers in the South.

10. And of course, the recession.

MRS. PHILLIPS PUTS:

Rev. King no 1 spot of '58 list

By B. M. PHILLIPS

In selecting the 10 best stories for a year, one must examine the meaning of the word "best."

I selected these stories in the following order because they caused the most excitement in our newspaper city room.

With that in mind, number one on the list was the story of the near-fatal attack on the Rev. Martin Luther King, dynamic minister and Montgomery, Ala., boycott leader.

There was disbelief, truly shocked disbelief among hardened newspaper men when the newsip of the attack came in our newspaper office.

* * *

THE SAME was true when news came of the near - fatal auto accident which paralyzed Brooklyn Dodger star Roy Campanella and the indefinite imprisonment of two Monroe, N.C., boys, 8 and 9, for playfully kissing a seven-year-old white playmate.

Here are my 10 best stories—'best' being defined in terms of which caused the most excitement in our newsroom:

1. Assault on the Rev. Martin Luther King.

2. Roy Campanella accident and successful fight to save his life.

3. Jailing of two small boys for a playful kiss.

4. Vistory of Congressman A. Clayton Powell against boss politics.

5. Battle for integration in Little Rock, Virginia, Tuskegee, Ala., and other Dixie areas—particularly as it related to the uphill battle of colored citizens to exercise their right to attend public schools near their homes and vote in city and state elections.

6. Alaska's admission as the 49th state of the Union, and the fact that Alaska has many of the problems we have here at home as explained by AFRO foreign writer Herbert Brisby, whose stories appeared in this newspaper.

7. Death of Pope Pius and the election of Pope John as his successor.

8. The Democratic landslide in the November elections throughout the country.

9. Leadership of Prime Minister Nkrumah for African independence and his visit to the United States.

10. Death of W. C. Handy, father of the blues, who wrote the immortal "St. Louis Blues."

Democrats high on this list

By JAMES D. WILLIAMS

There are so many things that humans do within the span of 365 days.

Trying to isolate the 10 most important stories is about as difficult as trying to place the Atlantic Ocean in the Hudson River without first removing the Hudson.

Well, for better or for worse, here are my selections for the top 10 news stories of 1958.

1. Inner Court was the biggest news story of the year. Under this heading comes the closing of schools in Virginia and Arkansas, the bombings in the South.

2. The Democratic landslide in November was the biggest news on the political front. The Republicans, and there are some still left in the country despite the results of the election, were soundly trounced.

* * *

3. ADAM CLAYTON Powell's smashing defeat of the Tammany Hall machine in New York.

4. In Africa the natives kept getting freer and freer with a number of countries shaking off the bonds of their colonial masters.

5. The Milwaukee Braves broke many a heart and pocketbook, when they had the Yankees down two to nothing in the World Series and couldn't administer the coup-de-gras.

6. The death of Pope Pius brought to an end a glorious career. Here was a man who believed in Christ's teaching that all men are equal. He used his power to make this belief a reality in this temporal world.

* * *

7. AMERICA AND Russia kept the cold war going through another year.

8. The tragic Chicago school fire in which some 90 children lost their lives was perhaps the most tragic story of the year.

9. Ba-timore produced quite a story in the Rev. Eugene Grove who stood up in the pulpit of the Grace Memorial Baptist Church and confessed that he had committed an indiscretion with a feminine member of the congregation.

10. How can you possibly write a story about the top ten stories without mentioning the hula hoop craze.

There you have my list and it looks like I am stuck with it.

JOHNSON C. SMITH U.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — Johnson C. Smith University has received a gift of $2,500 from R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., its share in a $15,000 contribution made by the company to the United Negro College Fund.

EX-CONVICT EDITOR LASHED BY WILKINS

Hearing Termed 'A Witch Hunt'

LITTLE ROCK — Mrs. Daisy Bates called the legislative hearings, which opened her last Wednesday, a "smear campaign" and "witch hunt."

"The hearing is just another witch hunt to focus attention on Bennett (Arkansas Attorney General) and confuse the people of Arkansas," the president of the State NAACP declared.

From all indications, the Legislative Council's Special Education Committee, which is conducting the hearing, is attempting to link Communist activity with the fight for equality.

Bruce Bennett, in his opening statement to the hearing said:

"It will be shown beyond a doubt that the race agitation in the southern states is a Communist conspiracy adopted in Oct., 1930, by resolution passed by the Communist International."

He further declared that in investigation conducted by his office will show that local groups and individuals, meaning the NAACP and its officials and members, are connected with Communist organizations.

Bennett, who has declared war on the Association, claims that Communists "duped" Little Rock into "confusion and turmoil."

In an effort to establish his point, two photographs were presented as evidence. Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Bates were identified as being in a crowd gathered around former Vice President Henry Wallace.

The photograph was taken in 1948 as Walalce, who ran for President on the Progressive ticket that year, stood on the steps of the Arkansas capitol.

The Bates were accused of signing a Wallace petition. This line of questioning was dropped, however, when Mrs. Bates pointedout that Gov. Faubus also was listed among the signers.

Rep. Oren Harris (Dem., Ark.) was among the 13 witnesses whotook the stand on opening day. He offered information from the files of the House Un-American Activities files.

This information was supposed to have to do with 40 officers and former officers of the NAACP. Bennett, he said, had requested the information last year.

Commonwealth College, near Mena, also popped up in the hearings. The now defunct institution, where Gov. Orval Faubus was once a student leader, harbored Communists and other left-wingers, according to testimony.

Giving information on the college was J. L. Shaver, a former Lt. Governor of the state. He blamed Commonwealth College students for racial unrest in Arkansas during the depression.

Bennett told the council that one purpose the hearing would serve was an education for the public — showing it the threat posed by communism in Arkansas.

Others say, however, that the hearing is being conducted to serve as stepping stones by thos weho wish to mak political gains at the expense of the desegregation dispute.

The Afro-American
BALTIMORE, MD., DECEMBER 27, 1958

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL committee's investigation into alleged subversion in Arkansas, got under way last week. The review was opened by former Lt. Gov. J. L. Shaver, 2nd from front right. Presiding over the hearings was Arkansas Attorney General Bruce Bennett, left of Shaver. Sitting in the spectators gallery were F. A. Young Sr., state treasurer for the NAACP and Mrs. L. C. Bates, president of the Arkansas NAACP.

Bennett's war on NAACP cost $1,500 since July 1

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — Bruce Bennett, Arkansas' AAtorney General, has spent at least $1,500 since July to gather material which he believes will aid him in his attempt to put the NAACP out of business.

It was learned that the Arkansas official paid a Charles W. Coppersmith of Dallas $456 and a Ralph M. Sullivan of Dayton, Ky., $499.66 for research. In addition, Perry Kinsearch of information about the association.

Kinsearch, a former investigator, has travelled 5,000 miles in Both Copperweld and Sullivan reportedly turned over to Bennett photostats, books, pamphlets and other documents on Communism dating back to 1928. Kinsearch is said to have traveled as far as Cincinnati for information.

REPORT FROM HAITI

Freedom of press no clear cut case

By LYNN GROSSBERG

PORT AU PRINCE — The Inter - American Press Association report by Jules Dubois, "No Freedom of the Press," caused quite a row when the series was published in the French language daily "Le Matin."

LeMatin dumped part of the responsibility for the report in the lap of the director of "Le Nouvelliste," Max Chauvet.

In turn, Chauvet reproached by giving it right back to LeMatin. He published a photostatic copy of a letter from Dubois that stated that Frank Magloire, LeMatin publisher, remained silent when the report was delivered.

Chauvet indicated that Magloire's silence was accepted as a tacit admission.

* * *

AS FOR freedom of the press here, it is open and shut case. Haiti hardly deserves to be classified with Batista, Trujillo, Paraguay. The press here is traditionally subsidized by the Government — even in the case of Frank Magloire's own paper.

Most of the censorship is self - imposed and a reputation here for the fluidity with which the newspapers change their loyalty from one President to the next.

In all fairness, the press here is subsidized by the Government as any government under recent provocation to its existance.

The charges made by the Freedom of the Press Committee were accepted too loosely and without adequate proof. Furthermore, the charges are open to contradiction, lending no credit to the committee's precise.

* * *

IT WAS also noted that the committee stated that newspaper offices were destroyed, charging that the police were the persons responsible, but no proof was offered to establish the accusation of guilt.

Then the committee spoke of the expulsion of James Cunningham of United Press newsservice, known now as United Press International since merging with the International news service.

Cunningham was expelled because his reporting was highly colored and harmful to the good name of Haiti. At the time he was already on probation here due to previous actions.

Dr. Mays co-chairman of Brotherhood Week

NEW YORK—Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse College is one of four religious leaders appointed Brotherhood Week chairman for the Commission on Religious Organizations of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Announcement of the Appointment was made by George R. McKibbin, Chicago attorney, who is serving as national chairman for Brotherhood Week to be observed Feb. 15-22 under the auspices of the National Conference.

The four Brotherhood Week chairmen will lead the work of enlisting cooperation for the celebration from churches and synagogues, clergy and laymen, religious educators, seminaries, and religious youth leaders.

3 on rights units in Tenn. and Ky.

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—The Civil Rights Commission Wednesday announced the appointment of two more advisory committees, one in Tennessee and the other in Kentucky.

The eight - member Tennessee committee, which is to be expanded to nine members, includes Dr. John Hope 2nd of Fisk University, and A. Maceo Walker of Memphis, president of both the Universal Life Insurance Co. and Tri - State Bank.

The five - member Kentucky committee includes Dr. R. B. Atwood, president of Kentucky State College and chairman of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations.

IN PARIS — Barthelemy Boganda, president of the Central African Republic, arriving at Bourget Airport in Paris, is welcomed by his wife and his three children, Bertrand, Agnes and Catherine. Several French colonial possessions, the Sudan, Dahomey, the Congo and others, have expressd their support for General de Gaulle.

Change attitude toward Africa, Diggs urges U. S.

WASHINGTON

Rep. Charles C. Diggs Jr. (D-Michigan) told a Detroit press conference that "the United States is in danger of United States is in danger of losing its Africa to the Soviet Union."

Diggs attended the All-African People's Conference in Accra, Ghana, December 5 - 13, as an observer for the United States Government.

He was the only elected American public official at the historic meeting of independent African nations.

* * *

POINTING OUT that many important African leaders, including Ghana's Prime Minister, Kwame Nkrumah, were educated in this country, the Congressman warned that this favorable factor will be forfeited unless the United States "takes a more realistic attitude in its relations with Africa governments."

He said Americans dealing with African countries reflect both "indifference and a lack of understanding" and emphasized that "our nation needs to be educated on the tremendous significance of development in Africa."

Diggs sharply criticized the small amount of United States economic and cultural aid being directed to African countries. He said that Russia is spending huge sums in giving Africans technical and educational assistance.

The Communists, Diggs reminded, are taking full advantage of African concern about the racial problem in America.

* * *

HE NOTED, however, that Africans seem to be unimpressed by the struggle between East and West and show no indication of using the cold war to bargain for aid. This attitude, he felt, is substantiated by the Conference's adoption of a firm policy of "positive neutralism."

Commenting on the Conference's aim of creating a United States of Africa, Diggs said that African leaders are aware of the many external and internal problems they must overcome.

"African leaders," he observed, "willingly admit that they will make mistakes but they will want them to be their own mistakes."

Diggs described an underlying power struggle between Nkrumah and Nasser of Egypt which was dramatized by the unsuccessful attempt of the Pro-Russian United Arab Republic delegation to dominate the conference.

* * *

THIS SUBTLE tug-of-war, he said, may present a threat to Nkrumah's desire for a non violent African revolution which would employ economic boycotts and similar passive measures.

Revealing that he seeks to be assigned to the House Foreign Affairs Committee when Congress reconvenes in January, Diggs felt that he "could make a contribution to sounder relations between the United States and Africa during this critical period."

CONFAB MESSAGE:

DuBois urges all out freedom bid

Special to the AFRO

ACCRA, Ghana — "You have nothing to lose but your chains. You have a continent to regain. You have freedom and dignity to attain!"

The All-African People's Conference here was listening to the words of author and lecturer Dr. W. E. B. DuBois in a speech spurring Africans to press for freedom.

The address was delivered in the absence of Dr. DuBois by his wife, Mrs. Shirley Graham DuBois.

* * *

DO NOT MORTGAGE your future "for automobiles, refrigerators and Paris gowns.

"Spend your income to educate your children, develop such industry as best serves the great mass of people and make your country strong in ability, self-support and self-denial," Dr. DuBois counseled.

"Sacrifice your balance to shine before your neighbors. Will you, for the sake of temporary advantage, spend your income paying interest on borrowed funds from colonial powers?

"If Africa unites, it will be because each part, each nation, each tribe, gives up a part of its heritage for the good of the whole," the noted scholar exclaimed.

* * *

DR. DuBOIS said he attended the Paris Exposition in 1900 and met with West Indians in London at a Pan-African Conference.

He said the movement died vate it but to no avail.

Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS

"I proposed to President Woodrow Wilson that the German colonies in Africa be set up after the war as an independent area governed by an international board on which Africans should be represented" Dr. DuBois said.

"This was not accepted," he continued, saying, "but it influenced the celebrated Mandates Provision of the final treaty.

* * *

"MEAN WHILE, colored soldiers were receiving bad treatment from white Americans. The NAACP, which I helped found, asked me to go to Europe after armistice and probe conditions.

"I proposed to call a Pan-African Conference in Paris while the Peace Congress was sitting at Versailles to advise on the future of Africa.

"The U.S. opposed such a meeting, but Blaise Diagne, a black Senegalese and French Undersecretary of Colonies, introduced Clemenceau, Prime Minister of France, to permit the meeting.

Clemenceau knew that few Africans or colored delegates could attend. We held a small meeting in 1919 at the Grand Hotel in Paris.

* * *

"AFTER PACE was declared 1921, we called a much larger Pan-African Conference in Paris, London and Brussels.

Dr. DuBois said the fury of the colonial powers was aroused by the 200 delegates at the meeting for the third, fourth and fifth conferences were only partially successful.

He said efforts to convene a conference in Africa itself proved futile and the depression years halted attempts for a party for 15 years.

"Finally, in 1945, black trade union delegates to the Paris meeting of unions called for another Pan-African Congress."

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"GEORGE PADMORE (now a Liberian- Ambassador) organized this and at his request, I visited the meeting in Manchester, England. Here I met Kwame Nkrumah, Jomo Kenyatta and a dozen other young leaders."

The 90-year-old leader said Casely Hayford and his compeers called a West African Conference in 1920.

"Between 1919 and 1949, in almost every country of Africa, men and organizations appeared demanding nationhood for Africa groups, and union in a federated Africa."

The world financial depression interfered with all the efforts until 1945, he told his audience.

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"THIS MEETING here in Accra," Dr. DuBois said, "is the sixth effort to bring this great movement before the world and translate its experience into action."

Hear 20 out of 33 Portsmouth hotels have discrimination

CONCORD, N.H. — A civil rights survey recently reported that 20 out of 33 hotels and motels in a six-mile radius of Portsmouth discriminate against colored people.

A survey conducted by the Portsmouth NAACP branch also told the rights group that a survey of private housing showed landlords are reluctant to rent to families of colored airmen at Pease, Air Force base. The discrimination is equally divided among Protestant, Catholic and Jewish landlords.

Probate Judge Emile Lemelin, chairman of the Citizens Committee on Equal Rights, told the rights body there seemed to be a "gentlemen's agreement" against colored and Jewish persons among hotel and motel owners in the recreation area.

Davis Lee served 6 yrs. for murder

NEW YORK — A 54-year-old ex-convict who publishes a weekly newspaper in Anderson, S.C., drew fire, this week, from the NAACP here for printing articles critical of school integration.

In a letter to Dr. W. H. Young, president of the Anderson Branch NAACP, Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, blasted Davis Lee, publisher of the Anderson Herald.

The NAACP official accused Lee of publishing in his paper the names of persons he says are members of the NAACP and speaking out against school integration.

* * *

"WE DO not know what motivates Mr. Lee, whether it is the revenue he receives from white advertisers and contributors or some other factor.

"We do know that he faithfully follows the line laid down by the White Citizens Councils and other like race-hate organizations," Mr. Wilkins wrote.

The NAACP official expressed the opinion that "Mr. Lee does not favor colored persons fighting for their rights. He favors their being satisfied with segregation and with what the white Southerners choose to give them."

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MR. WILKINS cited from a mimeographed letter sent him by Dr. Young. The letter showed Lee as soliciting ads from white merchants so he could print a special edition on schools.

Bearing a type-written signature of Lee, the letter, addressed apparently to white businessmen, read in part:

"Gentlemen:

"I know that you do not operate a business to accommodate colored persons, but I am sure you are interested in the current efforts afoot to force integration upon the races in the South.

"Racial tensions are at an all-time high. Real pressure is being brought to bear on colored leaders in South Carolina to force them to demand immediate integration in the schools.

* * *

"WE OPERATE the Herald, the only colored newspaper printed in this state, and we feel that if the 25,000 colored persons in Anderson County are given the facts which will show that colored schools are better, newer and more modern than white schools, that colored folks will refuse to go along with any movement designed to mix the races in our classrooms.

"To achieve this end, we are going to put out a special Anderson County School Edition.

"It will carry photos of all the colored schools, principals, faculties and students. We will carry feature articles and features showing that colored citizens are getting more consideration now than can be expected under any other system.

The letter then proceeded to ask that merchants buy ads or send in a contribution in order that "an effective job" might be done.

Lee enclosed copies of an article appearing in his publication with each letter.

The article alleged that the Anderson NAACP had called a special meeting to "silence" him.

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AN EX-CONVICT who was sentenced to 18 years in Maryland Penitentiary for fatally stabbing Wesley Buchanan on May 30, 1927, Lee is a native of Maryland, born April 18, 1904

"I stabbed him (Buchanan) in the chest with my pocket knife—he died immediately," Lee said after the act.

He was jailed the following morning, May 31, 1927, and accused of murder.

Convicted of second - degree murder and sentenced to prison on Nov. 3, 1927, Lee has a bid for a new trial. He was paroled after serving six years of his term.

* * *

DURING HIS newspaper career, Lee has started a number of small papers, worked as a freelance writer and lecturer.

In 1935, the AFRO wrote a searing editorial about him when he openly criticized colored women for a publication called "Plain Talk."

The AFRO commented:

"Mr. Lee is one of those half-baked philosophers roaming the land and writing without thinking, or thinking without brains."

By the time he was 35 years old, Lee is said to have been married four times.

* * *

IN MAY, 1935, Lee started a weekly newspaper, "The Mirror," in Jacksonville, Fla., with $54.

He also operated the Daily Journal in Savannah, Ga., and the Telegram in Newark, N.J., a sheet filled with gossip such as follows:

"And to that certain short stubby man on Broad St. who don't you look around and get a boyfriend of your own; after all you know who I am talking about.

"I mean that fellow from N. Main with that 54 Hollywood Hornet."

The statement, and others similar, appeared in the Aug. 8, 1954, edition of the Telegram under the head, "Connecticut After Dark."

* * *

OTHER TYPICAL news that appeared in the paper bore headlines such as "New Jersey After Dark." "Massachusetts After Dark".

"Virginia After Dark." "Delaware After Dark." In fact, the entire paper was almost devoted to places "after dark."

Lee wrote an article once about discrimination at the Dallas, Tex., Centennial. He said, in effect, that colored persons had not been insulted and discriminated against at the expositions.

The article caused the late J. Alston Atkin, then editor of a Houston publication, to comment:

* * *

"WHEN A man comes all the way from Baltimore for the express purpose of covering the Centennial and winds up finding that there is no discrimination, and charging all who say there is with saying so because they're angry. He has been brought to write what every colored person knows is untrue.

"But I am not disturbed, because when Davis Lee tries to come into Texas from Maryland and tell Texas colored citizens they have been treated like everybody else at the Centennial, it is such a huge joke."

In a article in Plain Talk Magazine, Lee asked, "What does the colored man really want?"

"Is he able to distinguish between a mere privilege and a right or does he just glory in making a public ass of himself?"

* * *

HE HAD reference to the late Congressman Oscar DePriest who campaigned against the House of Representatives Restaurant some years back for refusing to serve a colored patron.

Said Lee of the congressman:

"No thinking, intelligent colored person believes that Oscar DePriest was sincere. I know I didn't; and if he was, he was a fool.

"I am as good as any man, but my pride prevents me from going where I am not wanted."

While operating his New Jersey paper, Lee was charged with criminal libel by a minister.

* * *

WILKINS TERMED Lee's action in publishing the names of persons he says are members of the NAACP, as a "lowly thing."

"The White Citizens Councils in various sections of the South would love to be able to publish such lists for their community but they have not found any colored person low enough to betray his people in a time of great stress," he said.

Lee was the object of an FBI search in March, 1951.

Ike is believed ready to urge tighter rights

WASHINGTON (NNPA). — President Eisenhower, in the legislative program he will send to the Congress in January, is expected to call for new civil rights legislation.

The President met all day Monday with GOP Congressional leaders and several Cabinet members, and then called his Cabinet into a special White House session Tuesday afternoon to go over the domestic program for next year.

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IN THE field of civil rights, Mr. Eisenhower is expected to propose broader power for the Justice Department to intervene in cases involving alleged violations of constitutional rights.

He has already announced plans also to ask for an extension of the life of the Civil Rights Commission, which is investigating complaints of denials of the right to vote. The commission, under existing law would go out of business next November.

Also under study is a proposal to set up a Fair Employment Practice Commission to guard against racial and religious discrimination in employment in industries affecting interstate commerce.

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VICE PRESIDENT Nixon, who sat in on the meetings, has discussed such a proposal with Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell and other Republicans.

At the Monday meeting Attorney General William P. Rogers recommended that the Justice Department be given power to subpoena witnesses and that the life of the Civil Rights Commission be extended for two years.

NAACP charges inn keepers with racism

PORTSMOUTH, N.H. — Emerson Reed, president of the Portsmouth NA