—4 congressmen

(Continued from Page 1)

cago's strong man, defeated his Republican opponent, Dr. T. R. M. Howard, by an unofficial plurality of 23,816 votes with 18 of 300 precincts reported.

Dawson, dean of colored congressmen, obtained 37,057 votes against 3,241 for Howard.

As the Chicago political giant went into his ninth term in office, so did 10 colored solons, nine of whom were running for re-election to the Illinois State Legislature.

Mrs. Floy Clement, a Democrat, became the newest legislator to the Illinois Assembly as she swept into office by a comfortable vote margin. Other legislators reelected were:

Republicans William Robinson, J. Horace Gardner and Edward Graham, and Democrats Corneal Davis, James Y. Carter, Cecil A. Partee, Kenneth E. Wilson and Charles F. Armstrong.

• • •

ILLINOIS State Senator Fred Smith, a Democrat, was returned to his post also.

One of the most significant events in the Illinois political scene was the election of Richard A. Harewood as a trustee of the University of Illinois.

His election to the post marked the first time in the state's history that a colored candidate has successfully run for a state wide office.

Former State Senator and Dawson man C. C. Wimbish, a Chicago Democrat, unseated Dr. J. B. Martin, president of the Negro American Baseball League, for a Sanitary District Trustee post.

• • •

IN DETROIT, with all precincts unofficially tabulated, Democratic Rep. Charles C. Diggs polled 57,233 votes to retain his 13th Congressional District seat.

His opponent, Charles T. White, a Republican, mustered 21,107 votes. Diggs returns to Congress for his third term.

Dr. Austin Curtis, a Republican, was unsuccessful in his fight for a 5th District legislative seat against John R. Dingell. He obtained 1,277 votes. Dingell polled 78,761.

For the Detroit Municipal Court, L. Davenport beat out his white opponent, Stephen Resh, by a resounding margin.

Mr. Davenport registered 230,850 against 59,147 by Resh.

IN THE fight for Philadelphia's Fourth Congressional District, Rep. Robert Nix Sr. outpolled Powell, Dawson and Diggs in winning his first full elective term to the Congress.

Congressman Nix, elected last May to the seat due to a vacancy, came up with 62,374 votes in defeating Cecil B. Moore, an attorney. Mr. Moore garnered 23,491 tallys unofficially, with all precincts reported.

Mrs. Susie Moore, Herb Arlene and Granville Jones, all Democrats, sought legislative seats in Pennsylvania.

ON THE West Coast with 300 of 909 precincts reported, incumbent Democratic Congressman James Roosevelt defeated his Republican opponent, Cris Wright.

Mr. Wright was bidding for the 26th Congressional District seat. He received 12,419 votes against the son of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt who captured 27,712.

There are no blemishes on the civil rights voting record of Congressman Roosevelt. Mr. Wright would have been California's first colored congressman.

Herman Smith, a lawyer and a Republican candidate for Los Angeles' 53th Assembly District, was defeated by his white opponent, Vernon Kilpatrick.

Mr. Smith netted only 501 votes in losing to Kilpatrick who recruited 1,530 ballots.

Democrat Augustus Hawkins won the nomination to the California State Legislature.

A FOCAL POINT in the California elections is that 80 per cent of the colored vote went to Attorney General Edmund G. (Pat) Brown in his successful gubernatorial bid.

Approximately sixty - three per cent of the colored vote, too, helped knock Republican Senator Knowland out of office.

In St. Louis, 74-year-old Josiah C. Thomas lost by about 16,000 votes in his attempt to capture the Third District Congressional seat of that city.

His opponent, Mrs. Leonor K. Sullivan, the Democratic incumbent, retained her seat in a landslide victory — 126,000 to 10,000.

• • •

MRS. SULLIVAN thus goes to Congress for her fourth term. She has been a vigorous fighter for civil rights. Mr. Thomas, a former state representative, sponsored a bill to kill segregation in Missouri schools in 1947, but the measure died in a committee.

Three colored Democrats, however, were re - elected to Missouri Home of Representatives. They are James T. Troupe, Leroy Tyus and Henry W. Wheeler.

Missouri has never had a colored state senator.

ERMER WATSON, Republican candidate for Cleveland's 21st Congressional District, with 60 precincts reported Wednesday, had 8,182 votes.

The Democratic invumbent, Charles Vanik had 40,261 votes. Vanik's civil rights voting record is highly commendable.

All of the colored candidates in Cleveland were unsuccessful in their bids for seats in the Ohio State House of Representatives.

Mrs. A. Bruce McClure, of Cincinnati, William Vaught of Youngstown, Republicans; Chaney Alexander, Leonard Sharp, Chester K. Gillespie, Mrs. Martha Dixon, Cleveland and Jackson and Armond Robinson, Democrats, all were defeated.

• • •

A SIGNIFICANT aspect of the New York colored vote came as Harlemites gave Republican Kenneth Keating a slight voting edge over his running mate Governor - elect Rockefeller. State Senator Harry Cole was defeated in the Fourth Legislative District by Democrat J. Alvin Jones. Jones received 14,539 votes, and Senator Cole 12,529.

A COALITION ticket, headed by Senator Cole, emerged. Only two of its six candidates won. Mrs. Verda F. Welcome and Mrs. Irma G. Dixon, both Democrats, captured seats in tic House of Delegates.

In Kansas City, Kansas, Parnell Meeks, a Democrat, won a third term as a Wyandot County commissioner, beating Republican William Towers by 3,705 votes.

Mr. Meeks collected 6,833 ballots. Mr. Towers received 3,128 votes. Wyandot County is governed by three commissioners, one of whom is colored.

Democratic candidate for the Kansa State Legislature, James P. Davis, won over Republican John Royston by a 5,934 to 2,141 vote count.

In Kansas City, Mo., Democratic incumbent James M. Neal was reelected to the Missouri State Legislature beating out Mortimer Gearin, his Republican foe.

Democratic State Rep. James Hunter, dean of the Indiana House of Representatives with 20 years service, was reelected to the seat for the 10th time in his state.

Rep. Hunter is now a candidate for Speaker of the Indiana House of Representatives.

Also from Indiana, Democrat Jessie Dickenson became the first of his race elected to the State Senate. Senator Elect Dickenson served in the House for 10 years.

Mercer Mance, attorney, and son of the late Rev. B.W. Mance Sr. of Columbia, S.C., was elected judge of the Superior Court in Indiana Tuesday.

Judge Mance ran on a Democratic ticket. The Superior Court is comprised of six jurists.

Republican State Sen. Robert L. Brokenburr failed in his bid for reelection

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Election results In a nutshell

CONGRESS

Winners	Total Votes
William L. Dawson, (Ill.)	37,057
(T. R. M. Howard), (Ill.)	13,241
Adam C. Powell, (N.Y.)	55,326
(Earl Brown), (N.Y.)	5,619
Charles C. Diggs, (Mich.)	57,233
(Charles T. White), (Mich.)	21,107
John R. Dingell, (Mich.)	78,761
(Dr. Austin Curtis), (Mich.)	21,277
Robert N. C. Nix, (Pa.)	62,574
(Cecil B. Moore), (Pa.)	23,491
James Roosevelt, (Calif.)	27,712
(Chris Wright), (Calif.)	12,419
Mrs. L. K. Sullivan (Mo.)	126,000
(Josiah C. Thomas,) (Mo.)	10,000
Charles Vanik, (Ohio)	40,261
(Ermer Watson), (Ohio)	8,182

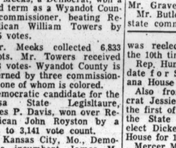
STATE LEGISLATURES

Candidates Elected *	State
Mrs. Bessie Buchanan, (D)	N.Y.
William Watson, (D)	N.Y.
William Robinson, (R)	Ill.
J. Horace Gardner, (R)	Ill.
Edward Graham, (R)	Ill.
Corneal Davis, (D)	Ill.
James Y. Carter, (D)	Ill.
Cecil A. Partee, (D)	Ill.
Kenneth E. Wilson, (D)	Ill.
Charles F. Armstrong, (D)	Ill.
Mrs. Floy Clement, (D)	Ill.
Fred Smith, (D)	Ill.
Mrs. Susie B. Smith,(D)	Pa.
Hardy Arlene, (D)	Pa.
Granville Jones, (D)	Pa.
Augustus Hawkins, (D)	Calif.
James T. Troupe, (D)	Mo.
Leroy Tyus, (D)	Mo.
Henry W. Wheeler, (D)	Mo.
James M. Neal, (D)	Mo.
J. Alvin Jones, (D)	Md.
Mrs. Verda F. Welcome, (D)	Md.
Mrs. Irma G. Dixon, (D)	Md.
James P. Davis, (D)	Kansas

*Names of other candidates reported at presstime.

Rep. WILLIAM L. DAWSON

Rep. ADAM C. POWELL



Rep. ROBERT N. C. NIX

Rep. CHARLES C. DIGGS

Eisenhower drops lone colored Cabinet member

WASHINGTON — Carefully waiting until after the Nov. 4 election, the Eisenhower administration unceremoniously booted J. Ernest Wilkins out of his $20,000-a-year job as Assistant Secretary of Labor.

In his place, the President named George C. Lodge, 31, son of the United Nations Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge.

The quiet ouster of Wilkins was in sharp contrast to the loud tub-thumping that accompanied his appointment four years ago as "the first colored American of Cabinet status."

• • •

MR. WILKINS, during the absence of Secretary of Labor James Mitchell, on one of two occasions sat in on Cabinet meetings.

The ouster of Wilkins has been pending for several months. Efforts to force Wilkins to resign proved unsuccessful four months ago.

A rumor was initially afloat that the 62-year-old Chicagoan was in ill health, but this was promptly denied by Wilkins' family.

Apparently with these earlier rumors in mind, the White House made public an exchange of letters between the President and Wilkins. In these Mr. Wilkins explained that for "personal reasons" he found. it impossible to continue.

• • •

THE PRESIDENT replied: "While I am sorry that you are concluding your service as Assistant Secretary of Labor for International Affairs on Nov. 8, I am accepting your resignation with your request."

The President added that he was "particularly thankful" for Mr. Wilkins services as the chief United States delegate to the International Labor Organization meetings.

Mr. Wilkins was urged to continue as the lone colored member of the Civil Rights Commission. The President also hinted that Wilkins may be in line for another job—possibly a Federal judgeship.

DR. SILAS (SHAG) TAYLOR
Killed in auto accident

—New civil rights

(Continued from Page 1)

reports from the Civil Rights Commission on some of the investigations it is making.

The Commission is not due to submit its report to President Eisenhower and the Congress until Sept. 9, 1959.

• • •

MR. BUTLER recognized that the Commission at this time is concerned solely with voting rights.

Mr. Butler said he hoped that Senate and House committees would give consideration to what he terms "human rights" legislation in areas other than just voting rights.

As subjects for Congressional consideration in this field he mentioned protection against personal violence which has been under consideration in the past and the need for strengthening certain laws on the statute books now.

Liberals in the next Congress, both Democrats and Republicans, will push for legislation to authorize the Attorney General to bring civil suits in Federal courts to enforce constitutional rights other than the right to vote.

Such legislation was in the civil rights bill which the Administration submitted to Congress, but it was stricken out in the Senate.

MR. BUTLER said there is "a great area of opportunity and challenge" to the Eisenhower Administration, particularly Attorney General William P. Rogers, to enforce existing Federal civil rights laws.

In making this comment, Mr. Butler directed attention to Life Magazine, which, he said, in its current issue, hailed Mr. Rogers as a potential champion of civil rights.

The Democratic National Committee will meet here on Dec. 6. At that time it is expected to set the date for the 1960 Democratic national convention. It also will act on the demand of Louisiana segregationists for the ouster of Camille Gravel, Jr., as Democratic National Committeeman for Louisiana.

Mr. Butler told reporters that the committee may also consider a motion to censure him for his bold stand on civil rights.

• • •

GRAVEL, who is chairman of the convention site subcommittee, asked Mr. Butler to convene the credentials committee on Dec. 5. Mr. Butler said he has called the committee to meet here on Dec. 5 to consider the challenge to Mr. Gravel's remaining a member of the National Committee.

The Louisiana State Democratic Central Committee has filed with the National Committee here a certified copy of the minutes of its meeting held in Baton Rouge, La., Oct. 8, along with credentials of Jett Talbott, a rank segregationist, who was chosen to succeed Mr. Gravel.

Mr. Butler has ruled that the state committee has no power to remove Gravel, that only the National Committee may remove a national committeeman between national conventions, and that Mr. Gravel will continue a member of the national body.

• • •

HE TOLD reporters that he will write Talbott a letter and tell him that the matter will be considered on Dec. 3 and that he, his counsel and friends may diana State Legislature.

For the office of Circuit court judge in St. Louis, jurist Theodore McMillian captured 100,140 votes to be returned to the bench for six years.

Judge Louis Comerford was also reelected by a vote of 98,153. Democrats Jordan W. Chambers and Fred Weathers, candidates for magistrate and constable posts in St. Louis, also were reelected by big margins.

Llewellyn Smith of Kirkwood, Mo. was one of 13 commissioners elected to write a charter for that city.

come to Washington and be heard at that time, if they desire.

Mr. Butler denied that there were any differences between him and former President Harry Truman over reading the Dixiecrats out of the Democratic party.

He explained that Mr. Truman was asked at a press conference if he believed that the chairman of the Democratic National Committee was right in trying to read people out of the Democratic party.

Mr. Truman replied that he was in favor of reading anybody out of the party.

"I believe very strongly that nothing I have said can fairly and honestly be interpreted a reading anybody out of the party," Mr. Butler said.

• • •

HE ADDED that no chairman at any level has any right to read anybody out of a political organization.

But the chairman emphasized that he will not back down from the stand he has taken that the National Committee has with the confidence of the people in 1960 "only by taking a Forthright stand on civil rights."

He repeated what he has said several times that if Southerners do not like the position the Democratic Party takes on civil rights, they can:

1. Stay in the party and fight to have their position prevail.

2. Leave the party, stay home and not vote at all in 1960.

3. Join the Republican Party if there is a Republican Party in their state.

4. Go out and devote their time, talents and money to organizing a third-party movement.

Asked if the Democrats can win in 1960 without the South, Mr. Butler declined to say that "we can win in 1960 without anybody. We want everybody we can possibly get. The greater the number, the greater the margin of victory and the greater the mandate and challenge to serve the people."

• • •

HE POINTED OUT, however, that when the Dixiecrats left the party in 1948, Truman won, "and without New York."

In the Nov. 4 election, Mr. Butler said, colored voters came back to the Democratic Party "to the levels achieved in 1952 and 1956, prior to the Supreme Court decision (against segregated public schools) and Little Rock."

"I think the colored vote in 1958 was almost normal except perhaps in some of the assembly districts in New York and the gubernatorial race," he said.

The human rights issue is a factor in whether he will stay as chairman of the National Republican Party."

Says Va. has no need for schools

RICHMOND, Va. — Virginia has not further need nor does it feel obligated to provide public schools the State Supreme Court was told Saturday.

The information was in a brief filed by Attorney General A. S. Harrison, seeking to uphold the constitutionality of Virginia's "massive resistance" laws designed to preserve segregation.

• • •

THE COURT test was inaugurated by the state in state courts in an effort to forestall Federal courts passing on the validity of the laws.

Nevertheless, a three - judge Federal court will open hearings on Nov. 19 at Norfolk on suits filed by white Norfolk parents unhappy over the closing of public schools by Gov. J. Lindsay Almond.

Harrison is trying to get the Federal courts to hold off its hearings until the State Supreme Court acts. Virginia officials feel that the state court is more likely to approve validity of the laws then a Federal court.

Fainting doctor held for assault

ATLANTA (NNPA)—A physician fainted in Recorder's Court here last week shortly before he was bound over to the state court on a charge of assault and battery on one of his patients.

The physician, Dr. M. M. Moore, was placed under $100 bond pending his trial on a charge of assaulting Mrs. Joyce Billings in his office. He was arraigned before Judge Luke Arnold on charges of being drunk and disorderly. He denied the charges.

The doctor admitted, however, that following an argument with Mrs. Billings he took a drink because I was nervous and upset."

Just before Judge Arnold made his findings, Dr. Moore wiped his forehead, signed and fainted.

—Ala. boycott

(Continued from Page 1)

to the back and whites to the front.

This was the new local law challenged two weeks ago by a group of citizens, resulting in the arrest of the Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth, the Rev. N. A. Smith, the Rev. J. S. Phifer, the Rev. C. F. Jackson and nine other persons, including four women.

THE REV. Mr. - Shuttlesworth was fined $100 and sentenced to 90 days in jail; the Rev. Mr. Smith, 30 days and the others given suspended sentences. The charges included "inciting to riot" and various other allegations.

All fines and sentences are being appealed and the constitutionality of the bus ordinance challenged.

The boycott, which the ministers say is purely voluntary, stems from the arrests.

During the week six mass meetings were held in local churches. The Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth estimates that approximately 25 per cent of the local energy is behind the movement.

HE SAYS: The people are angry because the bus company is collaborating with the city to do what the city can't do by law—enforce segregation on public transportation facilities."

The Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth talked with Senator Javits who is here, Friday, as part of a tour of Southern cities where bombings have occurred.

Mr. Javits was accompanied by Senator - elect Kenneth B. Keating, both Republicans of New York.

Atlanta's Mayor Hartsfield and Police Chief Herbert Jenkins announced here and warned the New York senators against "further extension of the police powers of the Federal government."

Chief Jenkins was quoted as saying neither of the visiting lawmakers "had horns, although they are further to the left than some of us."

Miss Cummings, Elk leader, dies

BALTIMORE—Funeral services for Miss Ida Rebecca Cummings, member of the executive board of the Grand temple, Daughter of Elks, were held this Wednesday from Metropolitan Baptist Church.

Miss Cummings, who was longtime daughter ruler of the Harper Temple here and former grand assistant recording secretary, rier Saturday at her home here where she had been confined since January of 15. She was 90 years old.

—Dr. Taylor

(Continued from Page 1)

Danville public schools and from Lincoln University (Pa.) in 1909.

He was also graduated from the Shaw University School of Medicine and the Boston College of Physicians and Surgeons.

He lived in Boston for more than 40 years. He was a Mason, Shriner, Elk and a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity and other organizations, including Washington's Pigskin Club.

• • •

FOUR TIMES he was elected to the Massachusetts Electoral College. He served on the state Democratic Committee and was a former chairman of the city Democratic Committee.

During his affiliation, he attended all national and state Democratic conventions. Dr. Taylor was also a member of the Massachusetts Board of Parole.

On Dec. 28, 1956, his friends gave him a testimonial dinner at New York's Sheraton Plaza Hotel. Among those attending to pay him tribute were the late Governor Paul A. Dever; Rep. John W. McCormack and the former Gov. James M. Curley who was bed-ridden at the time.

• • •

DR. TAYLOR was well known for the encouragement and support he gave to the young men and women who came to Boston to study.

Many of these students went on to achieve eminence in their professions. All remembered his kindness to them.

Surviving are two sisters, Mrs. J. T. Page, Danville; and Mrs. Frank W. Jacobs, Bridgeport, Conn.; two brothers, David and Balcom Taylor of Danville and Boston respectively.

Also surviving are three nieces, one nephew and other relatives.

The funeral service was held Saturday at Boston's Ebenezer Baptist Church, 137 W. Springfield St.

The body was viewed by friends and relatives on the preceding day at his home, 1803 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.

—Texas mother

(Continued from Page 1)

out evidence of hard feeling."

• • •

ONE OF THE quirks of hog election, which did not affect the outcome, was that Mrs. White got on the Democratic "ticket" at Precinct 56 for a short time Tuesday.

Every time a voter at the precinct voted the straight Democratic ticket, he also voted for Mrs. White. This should not have been. School board candidates are listed in a non-partisan position.

Precinct Judge George Polk caught the defect in the machine shortly after the polls opened. He notified assistant voting machine custodian H.N. McElroy.

McElroy sent a mechanic to fix the machine. He said the machine had not been tampered with but apparently the jarring of the machine in transport had caused the trouble.

Polk estimated that "about a dozen" votes were cast on the machine before the mechanical quirk was caught.

—Nab killer

(Continued from Page 1)

the Johnson boy casually.

"That boy always seemed to be in a deep study, like he was thinking about something," the distraught father recalled.

Police were called to look for the children at about noon Friday. Detectives began a door - to - door canvass. In the canvass, led by Sgt. R. T. Mullikin, a detective knocked on the door of the Johnson house, but no one answered.

Lt. Russell Baughan, head of the police juvenile division, directed the long search for the missing children.

Police said the Johnson boy admitted drowning the children, hiding the bodies, and then going off to a movie.

• • •

THE SUSPECT, a 10th grader, was absent from school Friday. His parents were at work.

The Johnson boy told police that the children knocked at his door about 9:30 a.m. and asked to look at comic books. They were invited inside.

Police said within an hour, Johnson partly filled a first floor bath tub with water and held the boy's head under water until he drowned. With the boy's body still in the tub the sister was drowned, according to the statement.

The children's mother, said, "They weren't the rambling type. Wayne had to go to school at 11:20 and when they were missing, I knew something was wrong."

• • •

MR. CONWAY said: "Wayne used to come in the house four or five times in the morning to see if it was time for him to go to school."

More than two dozen policemen and women, three boy scouts units, and hundreds of neighbors joined in the 15-hour search that covered the 100-acre Baymont and Byrd Park sections.

The search was centered in that area, several blocks from the Conway home, after a girl who knew the children reported seeing them in that vicinity about 2 p.m. Friday.

THE CONWAYS have six other children ranging in age from three to 14 years. Funeral arrangements for the victims were incomplete at noon Saturday.

Police said that there was no evidence of sexual molestation of the children but that an autopsy would be performed.

$500,000 At Stake

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—The District Court has been petitioned to reconsider its dismissal of a suit to declare the marriage of Mrs. Gladys Lloyd Matthews to the late Theodore A. Matthews as null and void.

Mr. Matthews, an undertaker, died Dec. 9, 1957, leaving an estate valued at an estimated $500,000. There was no will.

The suit to annul the marriage was brought by Mrs. Bernice M. Gordon and Philip Matthews, niece and nephew, who have been held to be the legitimate children of the deceased's brother, Samuel Matthews.

• • •

SINCE THE Supreme Court has refused to review the court decision holding them legitimate offspring of a common-law marriage, they stand to inherit a half of the estate, $125,000 each.

If the decision of Judge Edward A. Tamm stands up under the 14 days he has sought to attack Gladys' marriage to Mr. Matthews on the ground that she had not been divorced from Hiram Lloyd at the time she went through the marriage ceremony on Oct. 2, 1956.

Gladys and Hiram Lloyd were married in the District of Columbia on June 26, 1924. She obtained a divorce decree in Arlington County, Va., on Jan. 28, 1947. The niece and nephew contended that at the time she got the divorce she was a resident of the District of Columbia.

• • •

GLADYS WAS appointed as conservator of Mr. Matthews, personal estate on April 20, 1956, shortly after he became ill. After his death she filed a petition for letters of administration, claiming a widow's interest in his estate. Bernice and Phillip filed suit for a declaratory judgment that the marriage was void.

Judge Tamm granted Glady's motion to dismiss the suit. Attorney Wilhelmina Jackson, representing Gladys, contended that an action to annul a marriage could not be sustained by a person who was not a party to the marriage.

'A CAUSE FOR ANGER, SHOCK, DISMAY'

REPORTER'S ROW

Here's What It Means

The 'Ifs,' Ands' and 'Buts' must be answered

By Samuel Hoskins

WASHINGTON

The majority of colored voters supported Democratic candidates on Nov. 4, but there were a number of significant rejections as well as some "ifs," "ands" and "buts."

In New York, Nelson Rockefeller, a Republican, received considerable help from normally Democratic Harlem.

In Maryland survey - conscious Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro, a Democrat lost his bid for the Senate because he was denied the usual support from colored Democrats in Baltimore City.

• • •

IN HUDSON COUNTY, New Jersey, where the GOP tried to sell the political slogan, "A vote for the Democrats is a vote for Eastland," the Democratic majority was the largest in recent history.

This couldn't have happened without the enthusiastic collaboration of Jersey City teaming tan ballot casters.

Youthful Gov. Leader, a Democrat, was rejected in his Senate bid in a statewide Pennsylvania vote.

His opponent, Hugh Scott, a Republican, was given 60,000-vote nod of approval.

Scott's margin of victory just about equals Leader's degree of failure in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, concentration centers of colored voters.

BUT IN PHILADELPHIA'S fourth Congressional District freshman Rep. Robert N. C. Nix, Democrat, soundly thrashed his Republican rival, debate-at-the-drop-of-a-hat Cecil Moore.

In Chicago, veteran Rep. William L. Dawson ran well ahead of his GOP opponent, Dr. T. R. M. Howard, who received considerable attention during the Emmett Till case.

Rep. Charles Diggs of Detroit sailed to re-election with such momentum he had time to journey to California and help Rep. James Roosevelt defeat his Republican - sponsored adversary.

• • •

IN NEW YORK CITY, Rep. Adam Powell won both as a Democrat and Republican while the two top Tammany Hall Democrats tumbled to defeat.

These examples are typical of the political contradictions occurring throughout the country.

At first glance, they appear confusing. Really they are not.

The campaign which climaxed in the Nov. 4 balloting actually was pointed at 1960.

• • •

CONSEQUENTLY, these contradictions (political crosscurrents) are but the "ifs," "ands" and "buts" both Democrats and Republicans will have to deal with between now and the 1960 campaign.

How these are handled may well determine which party's Presidential candidate will next occupy the White House.

Since the Democrats will be in unquestioned control of the next Congress, the Democratic Party will be held responsible for Congress' accomplishments and or failures.

• • •

AS IN THE PAST, one of the most crucial issues will be civil rights — still the Democrat's most acute dilemma, but one which at long last the party must resolve one way or the other.

Here is why. Victories in California and gains in other Western states indicate the Old South no longer is the party's center of gravity.

Additionally, increased registration and the inevitable doom of race - baiting politics are destined to change the character of Congressional representatives from the South.

• • •

THE PROTEST vote against Senator Harry F. Byrd, architect of Virginia's "massive resistance" laws supports this contention.

So do such "break-throughs" as the election of colored candidates to local school board in the South.

One such example was the election of Mrs. Charles White to Houston, Tex. Although she ran on a platform of school integration, she received considerable support from white voters.

• • •

SUCH DEVELOPMENTS as these make it imperative that the Democratic Party free itself of the Dixiecratic stranglehold and renounce the coalition of southern and northern conservatives.

If Democrats fail to do this and again yield to southern leadership in the House and Senate, the result may well be disaster in 1960.

Such a conclusion does not minimize the extent of the Republican defeat.

The GOP, thanks to the bungling of Eisenhower, the brinkmanship of Dulles and the right - to - work madness of Knowland, was practically wrecked.

• • •

AT THE SAME time, it is not advisable to underestimate the Republicans' recuperative powers.

The old Dewey machine, well oiled and clicking, still survives.

Already Vice President Richard Nixon has set about rebuilding the GOP in his own image.

Rockefeller, denials to the contrary, is out to reach a certain spot on Pennsylvania Ave. District of Columbia via Albany, N.Y.

The target date is the first Tuesday in November, 1960.

New bridge for Liberia

ZOR ZOR, Liberia (ANP) — The $400,000 Joseph F. Walker bridge, which expands the St. Paul River near Zor Zor, was dedicated in ceremonies last Saturday by President William V. S. Tubman.

More than 400 feet long, the bridge is the largest in the western part of the country. It was constructed by the Raymond Concrete Pile Co., the same contractor who built Monrovia's $25 million harbor some years ago.

It was named for Mr. Walker, a brilliant Liberian engineer who died last year.

• • •

WALKER WAS educated in America. He attended high school in Columbus, Ohio, where he was the classmate of Truman Gibson, Jr., president of the International Boxing Club, and Harry H. C. Gibson, a Chicago attorney.

And after graduation from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he returned to Liberia.

His appointment as deputy secretary of public works was about to be announced when he was felled by a sudden illness. He was the nephew of U. S. Minister Lyone of Baltimore.

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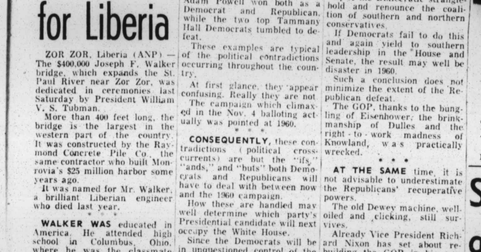
REPRESENTING an epoch in interior Liberia, the great new bridge will unquestionably increase trade between Liberia and Guinea, a neighboring country which supplies Monrovia's harbor with a large amount of ocean traffic.

The St. Paul for years had cut off normal traffic into a great section of the country because it is so deep and swift. Automobiles, also, makeshift foot bridges have been constructed across the river.

Airplanes could fly into the country, but few natives can get an automobile into the country was to dismantle it and carry it across the river piece by piece.



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Rescued Canadian miner accepts jim crow trip

SPRINGHILL, N.C. — Maurice Ruddick, one of the 19 survivors of the recent coal mine disaster here, has decided to accept a segregated holiday from Gov. Marvyn Griffin of Georgia.

Griffin made the invitation to the survivors while on a hunting trip in Canada. When informed that one of the miners was colored, the governor said he would be welcome, but on a segregated basis.

"I'LL GO along according to the rules and regulations," said Mr. Ruddick, who will be accompanied by his wife and 12 children. The trip will be the first time he has been subjected to living on a segregated basis.

Other miners told reporters that they would refuse the invitation if Mr. Ruddick declined the offer.

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THE CONSENSUS was, "if he's good enough to work with us, he's good enough to go on holidays. If he can't go, we won't go."

Griffin invited the miners on his own, the governor's office reported. A spokesman said that several companies have agreed to help him finance the holiday on Jekyll Islands which has accommodations on a segregated basis.

Tuskegee gets science grant

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — The National Science Foundation has awarded Tuskegee Institute $230,800 for an academic institute to help high school science and mathematics teachers.

Dr. W. Edward Belton of the department of chemistry, who directed science and mathematics summer institutes at Tuskegee for two years, will head the new program which gets under way next fall.

Unlike the past two years, the institute will cover periods of 9 to 10 months.

Some 32 colleges and universities will share a total of $6,600,000 in this program slated to reach 1,500 teachers. Each of the colleges will enroll approximately 50 teachers.

Mitchell hits Dems' aboutface on rights

NEW ORLEANS, La.—"It is a cause for anger, shock and dismay that the majority leader of the Senate, Mr. Lyndon Johnson, would suggest that Congress must wait on the snail's pace of the Civil Rights Commission before it acts.

"The people of this country are getting tired of Democratic orators plumping for civil rights before election in northern states and going underground into hibernation on civil rights after election."

Clarence Mitchell, head of the Washington NAACP, used those words last week in a speech to the Crusade for Voters here in assailing political leaders and congressional allies against civil rights.

"THE NATION has emerged from the national elections with a great opportunity to come to grips with civil rights problems in the 86th Congress.

"Those who believe in civil rights have a chance to destroy the filibuster at the opening of the 86th Congress.

"In spite of the clear victory of liberal candidates in both parties, there is now talk of programs that exclude civil rights and proposed alliances between conservative Republicans and conservative Democrats.

"The leaders who make such proposals had better take another look at the country. Policies of weakness and shilly - shallying on civil rights have led to the dynamiting of schools and places of worship."

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MR. MITCHELL said Democratic leaders would be insuring an engraved invitation to lawless elements to do more bombing if they attempt to write a legislative program that does not include civil rights.

He called it "incredible" to see a suggestion coming from the White House that conservatives in the Democratic party would make an alliance with Republican conservatives on economic matters.

"Let no one be mistaken," he concluded, "candidates who want to take the party back to the economic ice age cannot win." Mr. Mitchell then predicted increased registration and voting in the South.

Tan vote increases dispite Dixie purge

ATLANTA — The number of colored voters in the South remained constant in the past two years despite increased racial controversy, the Southern Regional Council reported last Saturday.

Currently, there are some 1,266,488 colored on voting rolls in 11 southern states, compared to 1,238,000 reported by the SRC in 1956.

The latest figures, representing 25 per cent of colored voting age, were used in a preliminary report of a Council survey following up its study of 1956.

FIGURES from six states came from official sources; in the others, the totals are estimates of veteran capital news correspondents, who consulted with state officials and political workers.

The new total, which indicates that colored voters held their own, and even showed a slight increase, came in the wake of newspaper surveys, which show that the number of eligible voters has dropped in the past two years.

This figure represents "something of an achievement" in the face of the disinterest prevalent nationwide at the time of off - year elections and in view of recent trends in the region, the SRC said.

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IN SOME states the number of colored registrants rose appreciably between 1956 and 1958 but these gains were largely offset by sharp drops in other states due to purges and statewide re-registration.

In Arkansas, Florida, Georgia and South Carolina, where official figures show a decline in registration, the number of qualified white voters also dropped.

The lower registration of both races in South Carolina was attributable mainly to the total re-registration this year, as is required every 10 years in the state.

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IN LOUISIANA, the white and colored registration fell while colored registration fell from 161,410 to 130,000 in the past two years, because of purges in several parishes.

Suburb indicted as hate breeder

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.—The American suburban neighborhood has become the breeding ground of bias, fear and discrimination, Charles Abrams charged here last week.

Speaking before the New Jersey Welfare Council, the chairman of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination said such communities have "subordinated intelligence to race, religion, income, color or social status."

He also cited excerpts from a recent SCAD study.

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THE STUDY concluded the colored job applicants must have higher qualifications than whites; lack of formal schooling is more of a handicap to colored persons than whites;

There is a considerably higher drop - out among colored pupils in New York State than whites on the high school level and that school grades vary from city to city for colored youth.

Mr. Abrams also noted that colored pupils from the South many times find it difficult in adjusting to interracial school situations in New York State.

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HE ADDED, however, that educators recall other instances where colored pupils show a "more positive and constructive attitude toward school" than their white counterparts.

Another educator said. Mr. Abrams related, "the colored pupil expects more of himself and maintains more of a direction in his academic pursuits. The colored pupils do as well if not better, than the whites according to traditional educational standards."

Home, foreign U.S. policies seen at odds

By CHATWOOD HALL

MONROVIA, Liberia —There appears to be a steady and great working at cross purposes in the United States.

While the American government strives to increase and maintain friends in all parts of the world with foreign aid and otherwise, many unpatriotic Americans, on the other hand, strive contrawise to vitiate this effort by their anti-American actions within America.

A case in point affecting Liberia occurred recently and, when published on the front page of the press here, caused no little indignation among Liberians.

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A YOUNG, qualified and respectable Liberian applied for admission to the University of