Civil Service Jobs Cover All Occupations

Here is a list of U.S. jobs open

WASHINGTON
The Civil Service Commission has released the listing of Federal job opportunities now open.

Announcement forms and applications may be obtained from post offices throughout the U.S., from civil service regional offices or from the U.S. Civil Service Commission.

Announcements are open for receipt of applications until further notice, unless a closing date is specified. Jobs are in various Federal agencies, unless a specific agency is named.

Jobs are located throughout the country, unless otherwise stated. Salaries quoted are basics annual wages. Additional compensation is provided for any authorized overtime and for overseas duty.

For other employment opportunities, ask for form AN-2280. If you are entitled to 10-point veteran preference, ask for form AN-2867.

The following is the list of Federal jobs now open for examiation:

Accountant and Auditor, $4,040.—Announcement 51 Rev.

Accountant or Auditor, $4,980 to $12,770.—Jobs are in the Washington, D.C., area. Announcement 66.

Accountant and Auditor, $4,980 to $12,770. Jobs are in General Accounting Office. Announcement 150 B.

Accounting Clerk, $3,755. — Jobs are in the Washington, D.C., area. Announcement 72.

Auditor, $4,980 to $12,770. — Jobs are with the Department of the Army. Announcement 7 (B).

Auditor, $4,980 to $12,770. — Jobs are with the Department of the Air Force. See any one of Announcements No. 2-43-2 (54), No. 7-64-1 (54), No. 8-32-5 (54), or No. 12-75-1 (54).

Field Representative (Telephone Operations and Loans), $5,985 and $7,030. —Jobs are with the Rural Electrification Administration. Announcement 137B.

Bacteriologist - Serologist, $4,980 to $9,890; Biochemist, $5,430 to $10,130. — Positions are with Veterans Administration. Announcement 163B.

Biologist, $5,985 to $11,355; Biochemist, Physicist, $5,430 to $11,595 (In the field of Radioisotopes).—Positions are with the Veterans Administration. Announcement 159B.

Cartographer, $4,040 to $12,770; Cartographic Aid, $3,255 to $7,030; and Cartographic Draftsman, $3,255 to $4,980.—Jobs are in the Washington, D.C., area. Announcements 4-3-3 (53) and 4-3-2 (53).

Electronic Technician, $3,495 to $8,330.—Jobs are in the Washington, D.C., area. Announcement 151B.

Electronic Technician, $4,490 and $4,980, plus cost-of-living differential. —Jobs are in Alaska. Announcement 11-101-2 (57).

Engineering Aid (Radio), $4,040 and $4,490. —Jobs are with the Federal Communications Commission. Announcement 145B.

Patent Adviser, $5,430 to $7,510.—Jobs are in the Washington, D.C., area. Announcement 416 (B).

Patent Adviser (Electronics), $4,040 to $8,810.—Jobs are in Fort Monmouth, N.J. Announcement 2-21-3 (55).

Patent Examiner, $4,490 to $14,190. —Jobs are in the Washington, D.C., area. Announcement 130B.

Physical Science Aid —Engineering Aid, $2,960 and $3,255. —Jobs are in the Washington, D.C., area. Announcement 148.

Radio Engineer, $4,490 and $5,430.—For duty in the Federal Communications Commission. Announcement 68 (B).

Architect, $4,490 to $10,130. —Jobs are in the Washington, D.C., area. Announcement 63B.

Archives Assistant, and Library Assistant, $3,495 to $4,040. —Jobs are in the Washington, D.C., area. Announcement 142.

City Planner, $5,985 to $12,770.—Announcement 140.

Clerk, $3,495 — Open to men only. Jobs are in the Washington, D.C., area. Announcement 18.

Design Patent Examiner, $4,040 and $4,980.—Jobs are in Washington, D.C. Announcement 153B.

Dietitian, $4,040 and $4,980. —Jobs are with the Veterans Administration. Announcement 26 (B).

Dietitian, $4,040 to $7,030. — Jobs are countrywide and in Panama and Alaska. Announcement 5.

Editorial Clerk, Personnel Clerk, Statistical Clerk, Supply Clerk, Traffic Clerk, $3,755. — Jobs are in the Washington, D.C., area. Announcement 134.

Equipment Specialist (Electronics, Graphic Arts), $4,980 to $8,330. —Jobs are in the Washington, D.C., area. Announcement 40 (B).

Equipment Specialist, $7,030. —Jobs are at Metuchen, N.J. Announcement 2-19-7 (56).

Equipment Specialist, $8,330. —Jobs are with Army field establishments. Announcement 2-19-8 (56).

Executive Houskeeper, $4,040 to $6,505. — Jobs are with the Veterans Administration. Announcement 47 (B).

Exhibits Technician, $3,255 to $4,040. Exhibits Specialist, $4,-490 to $9,890.—Announcement 111.

Foreign Language Information Specialist, $4,980 to $8,330. —Jobs are in the Washington, D.C., area. Announcement 411 (B).

Historian, $5,985 to $12,770. —Jobs are in the Washington, D.C., area. Announcement 59.

Illustrator, $3,755 to $8,330. —Jobs are in the Washington, D.C., area. Announcement 374.

Immigration Patrol Inspector, $4,980.—Jobs are near land borders and in coastal areas in southwestern U.S. Announcement 82 B.

Information and Editorial Positions (Visual-Still and Television), $5,985 to $12,770. — For duty in the Washington, D.C., area. Announcement 27.

Landscape Architect, $4,490 to $12,770. Annct. 409.

Librarian, $5,985 to $8,330.—Jobs are in the Washington, D.C., area. Announcement 67.

Management Analyst — Budget Examiner, $5,985 to $8,330. —Jobs are in the Washington, D.C., area. Announcement 103.

Manual Arts Therapist, $4,040 to $5,985.—Jobs are with the Veterans Administration. Announcement 146B.

Medical Record Librarian, $4,040 to $8,330. Annct. 333.

Office Appliance Repairman, $1.86 to $2.31 an hour.—Jobs are in the Washington, D.C., area. Announcement 50.

Operators and Supervisors—Miscellaneous Office Machines, $3,255 to $3,755. — Jobs are in the Washington, D.C., area. Announcement 62.

Pharmacist, $4,980. — Positions are with the Veterans' Administration. Announcement 165B.

Photographer (Still, Motion Picture, and Process), $3,255 to $4,980. —Jobs are in the Washington, D.C., area. Announcement 19.

Safety Inspector, $4,040 and $5,985. — Announcement 16B.

Scientific Illustrator (Medical), $4,040 to $5,985; Medical Photographer, $3,755 to $4,980. —Jobs are with the Veterans Administration. Announcement 164B.

Social Insurance Adviser, Social Insurance Research Analyst, $7,030 and $8,330 a year. Announcement 105B.

Recreation Director, $5,985 to $9,890. — Annct. 155B.

Bacteriologist (Medical), $4,040 to $9,890. — Annct. 57.

Medical Officer, $7,510 and $8,810. — Announcement 415.

Medical Officer, $9,387 to $12,662. — Jobs are with the Panama Canal Company - Canal Zone Government Organization in the Panama Canal Zone. Announcement 414B.

Medical Officer, $7,510 to $1,770. — Positions are principally in the Indian Health Program in Western States and in Alaska. Announcement 360.

Medical Officer (Rotating Intern), $3,100; (Psychiatric Resident), $3,700 to $4,500. —Jobs are in St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C. Annct. 127B.

Medical Technician, Medical X-Ray Technician, $3,255 to $4,980. — Jobs are in the Washington, D.C., area. Announcement 39.

Professional Nurse, $4,040 to $9,890. — Annct. 128.

Staff Nurse, Head Nurse, Public Health Nurse, $4,040 to $5,470. — Jobs are with the Indian Health Program on reservations west of the Mississippi River and in Alaska. Announcement 100B.

Student Trainee (Veterinarian), $4,040. — Jobs are with the Department of Agriculture. Closing date: November 18, 1956. Announcement 173B.

Veterinarian, $5,430 to $11,355 —Announcement 43B.

Clinical Social Worker, $4,980 to $7,030. — Positions are with the Veterans Administration. —Announcement 143B.

Educational Assistant (Agricultural, Industrial Arts or General Shop, Related Trades, General), $4,980. — Jobs are in Federal penal and correctional institutions. Announcement 9-14-2 (57).

Educational Therapist, $4,040 to $5,985. — Jobs are with the Veterans Administration. Announcement 146B.

Elementary Teacher, $4,040 and $4,980. — For duty in the Bureau of Indian Affairs in various States and in Alaska. Announcement 390.

Education Research and Program Specialist, $5,985 to $12,770. — Announcement 162B.

Social Worker, $4,980 to $5,985. — Jobs are in the Washington, D.C., area. Announcement 14.

Social Worker (Child Welfare, Juvenile Delinquency, Research, Medical Social Work), $7,030 to $9,890. Announcement 91 (B).

Social Worker-Public Welfare Adviser; Public Welfare Research Analyst-Public Assistance, $5,985 to $9,890. Announcement 86 (B).

Social Worker (Parole), $4,980. — Jobs are in Federal penal and correctional institutions. Annct. 9-14-3 (57).

Social Worker (General), $4,980 to $8,330; (Child Welfare), $4,980 to $7,030. — Jobs are with the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Western States and in Alaska, Annct. 48B.

Shorthand Reporter, $4,490 to $5,985. — Jobs are in the Washington, D.C., area. Announcement 136.

Stenographer - Typist, $3,255 to $3,755. — Jobs are in the Washington, D.C. area. Announcement 434.

TRADES

(All trades jobs are in the Washington, D.C., area unless otherwise specified)

Bindery Woman, $1.70 an hour. — Announcement 38 (B).

Boiler Fireman, $1.86 to $2.06 an hour; Operating Engineer, $1.86 to $2.31. — Announcement 104.

Bookbinder (Hand Work) — Bookbinder (Machine Operations), $3.00 an hour. — Announcement 354.

Cylinder Pressman, $3.22 an hour. Announcement 93 (B).

Printer - Hand Compositor, $3.26 an hour. Annct. 94 (B).

Printer, Slug Machine Operator and Monotype Keyboard Operator, $3.26 an hour. —Announcement 65 (B).

Printer-Proofreader, $3.26 an hour. —Annct. 87 (B).

PILOT PROMOTED — Epard Pulley, shown with his wife, Mary, and two children, Sheppard and Pet with his phone, has been named director of the Esso Auditorium in Montclair, N.J.

Montclair weekend pilot lands Esso promotion

NEW YORK — Epard (Ep) Pulley of Montclair, N.J., recently was promoted by Esso Standard Oil Co., being put in charge of the Esso auditorium at the company's headquarters here.

He succeeds Charles Carter, who was promoted to dealer-salesman, and transferred to the Pelham branch office.

Mr. Pulley, a "weekend pilot," and his wife, Mary, have two children — Skipper, 2, and Pat, 4.

"I'VE ALWAYS been thrilled by airplanes," said Ep.

"First it was little airplanes, and then it was handmade models that were powered with rubber bands. Now I fly a four-place Pacer — and I take the family along."

Mr. Pulley said he made up his mind to earn a private pilot's license when he was in the Quartermaster Corps during World War 2.

He soloed after only eight hours in the air.

His longest air-tour was a trip to Montreal, Canada. He said he prefers to tour in a four-place Pacer because, "otherwise it gets a little cramped with Skipper and Pat on our laps." He also flies Cessnas and two-place Cubs.

AS A BOY Ep viewed the airplanes through a wire fence at the airport in Newark, or rode his bicycle from his home in Roselle to a Westfield airport—eight miles away.

Speaking of his model airplanes, Mr. Pulley said they "didn't fly very far and they landed pretty hard."

"Now we fly as far as we please and land like a feather," he said.

France gives its Africans right to vote

DAKAR, Senegal — The colored people in French West Africa seem to be far more aware of their possiblities of political power and influence of their vote than the colored American is of his.

There has been universal suffrage in French Africa since 1956.

It is well to remember that, notwithstanding the criticisms levelled at the old French colonial policies, the last decade has seen the motto, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," fully and sincerely implemented into the socio-political structure of French Africa.

Every African in a French territory is a citizen of France and he has the right to vote on any issue which comes up for vote.

This was best illustrated on Sept. 28, 1958, when French Guinea seceded from the French Community. The new constitution has a provision which gives any territory the right to vote for independence at any time a popular referendum is submitted to the people.

From three cents to a hospital in Africa

NEW YORK — Dr. Mungai Njoroge of Kenya, East Africa, came to America in 1951 to go to school with three cents in his pocket. He left last week to return home as a physician to establish a 50-bed hospital for his country.

Methodist Church heads are urged to stand on integration

NEW YORK — The leaders of nearly 10 million members of the Methodist Church were exhorted last week to join with the leaders of the Presbyterian and Protestant Episcopal Churches in taking a forthright stand on desegregating the schools.

From replies received to his letter to the bishops of the Methodist Church recently by Dr. Charles L. Warren, pastor of St. Mark's Methodist Church in Harlem, it appears that this question will dominate the next meeting of the Council of Bishops to be held the second week in November.

In his letter of Sept. 18, Dr. Warren, pastor of some 4,500 Methodists in this city, urged the leaders to "give some direction and hope in this most crucial hour in America," saying that more than 300,000 colored Methodists listen for a current message.

Liberia University to get new prexy

MONROVIA, Liberia — The Liberian government recently announced that the contract of Dr. Kermit King as president of Liberia University will not be renewed for the coming year.

The school, headed by colored Americans since its establishment in 1950, will be headed by Rochefort Weeks, a Liberian and assistant attorney general of Liberia.

John Kasper given 6 months in jail, $500 fine in Tenn.

(Special To AFRO)

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—An all-white jury late Saturday convicted —ohn Kasper of inciting to riot and sentenced him to serve six months in the workhouse and pay a $500 fine.

The charges grew oct of 1957 disturbances during the integration of public schools. It took the jury only two hours anl 16 minutes to reach its verdict. Kasper was permitted his freedom under $2500 bond pending argument Dec. 5 on a new trial motion.

Kasper is accused of inciting crowds to riot during disorders when school desegregation started in Nashville in September, 1957. Witnesses at the trial testified that Kasper warned of violence and bloodshed if school were mixed.

Following his speeches to crowds at five newly desegregated schools here, the Hattie Cotton School was ripped by a dynamite blast.

ONE WITNESS at the trial, School Supt. W. H. Oliver, said Kasper told of the dynamiting a day after desegregation was effected at the school.

The state wound up its arguments in the three-day trial early Saturday afternoon and the jury received the case at about 3 p.m.

During the proceedings, state witness James B. Bridges, a detective, told the court Kasper addressed a crowd of 125 during a rally here and said:

"They are not going to put n. . .ers in our schools."

ANOTHER OF the state's witnesses, Patrolman James R. Gilliam, testified that Kasper incited crowds to violence at a meeting near the state house on Sept. 9, 1957 by saying:

"They'd better get out their shotguns and start practicing."

A reporter who covered Kasper's first meeting quoted him as saying, "if the school board didn't back down on integration, there would be a race riot in Nashville and blood would be on the heads of the school board."

The reporter was Garry Fullerton of the Nashville Tennesean.

IN FILMS shown during the trial, Kasper could be seen addressing crowds on the steps of the War Memorial here. He could be heard shouting:

"Now's the time to stand. Now's the time to fight and boycott until we've shut every single school. Boycott, boycott, boycott!"

Altogether the state produced some 30 witnesses to testify in the case. A record number, 230 witnesses, were called by Kasper's attorneys to testify in his favor.

In one of the films, Kasper was pictured waving a hangman's noose before a jeering, hepped-up crowd which lauded the young segregationist.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS used a television film of Kasper's antics in addition to news-reels and still pictures to portray that Kasper incited crowds to riot.

Willie Meador, a witness for the prosecution, testified that Kasper said during a meeting "if we have to use violence, use it."

Meador said Kasper warned that dynamite might be used if the school board complied with Federal court orders for integration of schools.

Witness Albert Crimmons told the court Kasper assigned pickets to various schools and called for a boycott to close them.

KASPER'S LAWYERS asked for a change of venue, but were overruled by Judge Homer Weimar.

Defense attorneys requested the change contending that "Kasper would be unable to get a fair trial here because of prejudice against him."

Kasper sat in tense quietness during the trial proceedings.

New Miss. school called action barn

JACKSON, Miss. (ANP — The NAACP last week charged that a new school for colored at Canton was inadequate and a makeshift affair designed to circumvent the Supreme Court decision on desegregation.

In a prepared statement, the NAACP compared the new junior-senior high school to an action barn. It also scored some colored who are willing to sacrifice the well-being of fellow members of their race for personal gain.

The school, named in honor of A.M. Rogers, veteran teacher, was recently dedicated in ceremonies attended by leaders of both races.

Sprawled over a 68-acre campus that was once a cow pasture, the school reportedly cost a half-million dollars.

SUPERIOR PERFORMANCE

WASHINGTON — Albert L. Thompson, an FHA regional intergroup relations adviser, has received a "sustained superior performance" award from Commissioner Norman P. Mason.

WRITER SEES GOOD PICKINGS IN '60

The Afro-American
BALTIMORE, MD., NOVEMBER 15, 1958 9

Say Miss. can reject vote bids

JACKSON, Miss. — A special three - judge Federal court last week dismissed the suit brought by the Rev. H. D. Darby in an effort to overturn Mississippi's constitutional requirements for voting.

The Rev. Mr. Darby's complaint, filed as the result of registration denial in Jefferson Davis County, sought to have the court declare Mississippi's 1954 voter registration laws and a 1956 law forbidding outside help in suits against state agencies unconstitutional.

The Rev. Mr. Darby's suit was filed under Federal civil rights laws and financed by the NAACP.

The three - judge panel consisted of Ben Cameron of the Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Claude Clayton of the Northern Mississippi District and Sidney Mize of the Southern.

IN ANSWER to the Rev. Mr. Darby's claim that the Mississippi voter registration laws were designed to discriminate against colored people, the judges cited a U.S. Supreme Court decision in another case which had held that ". . . the Constitution vested in the registrar the full power . . . to ask all sorts of vain, impertinent questions, and . . . reject whomsoever he chooses and register whomsoever he chooses."

Both the Rev. Mr. Darby and Medgar Evers, field secretary for the Mississippi NAACP, declined comment on whether an appeal is planned.

THE NEED FOR CHANGING: The South's New Quandary

By JOHN H. McRAY

The net result of any analysis of the 1958 General Election, its many side-streets and overtones included, leaves the conclusion that for the white South, it is a new threat of doom; a new qualm.

The overwhelming Democratic victories are perhaps best interpreted as general discontent with Republican money policies, and Republican favoring of big business. Employment continues rather high and wages and income have hardly kept pace with the increased cost of living.

In five of six states, organized labor, which has been under general retreat in recent years before a general repeal of state laws favoring closed shops, beat down mandates which would have further reduced its life.

THEN, TOO, there were the overtones of the race question, civil rights, etc., which though rampant in the Deep South, were factors in every important election.

In many of these elections last Tuesday the colored voters were invaluable influences, particularly in states and districts where the two parties were fairly even in numbers. Pre-election pollsters found that some 72 percent of the colored voters in important northern areas would vote Democratic, and this despite the Faubuses, the Timmermans, Griffins, etc. of the southern wing of that party. Results suggest that a majority of these voters did vote Democratic.

WHAT EFFECT will the new Congress have on the civil rights issue? Listen, first, to what white Southerners themselves think:

Two days after the election, The (Columbia, S.C.) State, a vitrolic voice of segregationists and racists said, "Dark Look Ahead" the next two years for the South. "The only hope of restraining these modern day radicals (newly elected northern Democrats) lies in a coalition of conservative Republicans, Southern Democrats, and the administration for the next two years."

Astonished Southern Senators, Congressmen and other officeholders, generally, shook in their political boots and were distraught over prospects of support for their main purpose of being — fighting colored people.

PAUL BUTLER, national Democratic Party chairman, and one who has consistently espoused party support to and approval of extension of full civil rights, told reporters Wednesday that the Democratic victory meant no letting up on this matter. In fact, he indicated, prospects appear better now for completion of this work.

In considering the Butler statement, it should be kept in mind that while credit for the Civil Rights law of the last Congress is given the Republican administration, actually it was passed by a Democratic controlled congress, one with less control than the new one will have.

Tie this thought in with the apparent reduced prospect of traditional northern Republican-southern Democrat congressional alliance on racial issues and you can get pretty optimistic.

WHILE GOP leaders promise an immediate re-alignment of forces and objectives, Republicans ought note that they fared far better in the Deep South than elsewhere. Eight of the nine Southern Republican congressmen were re-elected.

This might mean that the Republican Party should place more emphasis upon building, or rebuilding an effective party in the South.

In fact, the mere presence of an effective opposition party down South would "educate" more quickly and decisively than legislation or administrative remedial moves.

THE MAJOR concern of our leaders, and those of the newly victorious party has already been indicated, as quoted from the S. C. newspaper —the old coalition of northerners and southerners in Congress on civil rights.

Southerners can be counted on to "meet the newcomers" and the first thing after hand shakes and a sip of mint julep, propose that "let us now get together on keeping the colored man in our place for him."

We must be on alert against such coalitions and collaborations. And, while some of us raise a sensible and logical question in "Why expect anything from the party of southern Democrats?", here's something else to note.

SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS have never wanted northern Democrats in majority in Congress; they (southerners) have had no or little cooperation from northern Democrats.

Southern Democrats are now, and they themselves admit it publicly, in a quandary — a critical one at this point when they are struggling for a legislative foothold. There may be some powerful significance in these words my old friend and backwoods philosopher, Jeff Davis, once gave me:

"If Southern whites like it, it's bad for us; if they hate it, it's real real good."

PEOPLE

SMITH THROPE WALKER

ECHO MANAGING EDITOR

DURHAM, N. C.—Thomas L. Cameron, the son of John A. Cameron of Durham, has been named managing editor of the "Campus Echo," North Carolina College student newspaper. Cameron is an advance freshman.

MISS ALUMNI QUEEN

RALEIGH, N.C. — Miss Swannie Thorpe of Chicago, a former Raleighite, will reign as "Miss Alumni" at St. Augustine's College homecoming on Saturday when the Falcons meet Johnson C. Smith University's Golden Bulls.

MEN'S DAY SPEAKER

NEW YORK—Dr. John J. Theobald, prominent Episcopal layman educator, was the keynote speaker at Men's Day services at St. Philip's Church Sunday morning. St. Philip's is one of the largest and oldest Episcopal churches in America.

BLALOCK IS SPEAKER

GREENSBORO, N.C. — S. Wilfred Blalock, president of the Student Education Association, was the principal speaker at an American Education Week program at A. and T. College last week. He is a student at Winston - Salem Teachers College.

WRIGHT TO SPEAK

HAMPTON, Va. — Herbert L. Wright, NAACP youth secretary, will be one of the featured speakers at the Middle Atlantic Conference of Jack and Jill Clubs of America here Friday through Sunday.

IN D. C. FOR MEETING

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. —Three Florida A. and M. University staffers are currently attending the annual meeting of the Grant Colleges and State Universities in Washington.

They are Charles J. Smith 3rd, director of public relations; Dean M. S. Thomas, vocational - technical institute; and Dean C. E. Walker, agriculture.

TROPHY FOR TOP BAND

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Dr. Stephen J. Wright, president of Fisk University, awarded Wilson County High School (Lebanon) band a trophy last week after it won first place in the first annual Invitational High School Band Contest at half-time activities of Fisk's homecoming.

25 YEARS OF SERVICE

ATLANTA — Dr. Kimuel A. Huggins, professor of chemistry, and B. F. Bullock, education, were honored at the recent Charter Day banquet at Atlanta University for 25 years of service to the university.

DEM VICE CHAIRMAN

MT. PLEASANT, Iowa —Andrew Henderson of Kansas City, Kans., recently was elected vice chairman of Young Democrats of Iowa Wesleyan campus.

ACHIEVEMENT STATUETTES

NEW YORK — Dr. Gardner C. Taylor was among those presented achievement statuettes at the recent first testimonial dinner of the Brooklyn Protestant Council of Churches at Hotel St. George.

Ambassador Jones undergoes checkup

MONROVIA, Liberia (ANP) —Richard L. Jones, U.S. Ambassador to Liberia, has been released from Firestone Hospital here following a health checkup.

Mr. Jones, who is from Chicago, was reported in fine condition by physicians at the institution which is noted for research in health problems in tropical areas.

Stewart quits job at Lake Meadows

CHICAGO (ANP) — Roland M. Stewart has resigned as assistant manager of the swank Lake Meadow's middle income private housing project to enter law practice.

Stewart, whose resignation became effective Oct. 31, has joined the law firm of Rogers, Rogers, Strayhorn and Farth. He joined the project staff in 1953 and received a law degree in 1957.

Educator plans to aid Dixie integration

MONTEAGLE, Tenn. — Dr. John E. Thompson, for 10 years dean of Rockefeller Chapel at the University of Chicago, announced recently that he plans to devote his time to working for integration in the South and to writing a history of the Highlander Folk School.

Dr. Thompson, who was born at Harriman, Tenn., is an ordained Presbyterian minister and has taught at the College of the Ozarks in Arkansas and at the University of Oklahoma. He was graduated from the University of Edinburgh.

Pioneer civil rights lawyer to be honored with memoria

WASHINGTON — A plaque in memory of the late Leon Andrew Ransom will be unveiled at Carver Memorial Park Tuesday, Veteran's Day. Civic and patriotic organizations of the capital and Baltimore will participate in the ceremonies.

Mr. Ransome was a pioneer NAACP attorney and former acting dean of Howard University. His widow, Mrs. Willa Ransom, will enveil the plaque.

A native of Zanesville, O. and an Ohio State University graduate, Mr. Ransome started his practice in Washington when he joined the Howard University staff in 1931.

Battle for equality pays of in Nevada

CARSON CITY, Nev. — The sovereign state of Nevada was 94 years old on Oct. 31 and for the first time in history colored residents helped celebrate her birthday.

In this sentence lies a significant and illuminating chapter of the national fight against injustice, discrimination and bigotry.

Nevada, in 1864, was made a state so hastily by President Lincoln that the scandalously few lawmakers had no time to draft their own constitution, so they adopted one that had worked very well in New York but (as has been discovered since) was hardly adaptable to the West, either as it was then or as it has since become.

UNTIL A FEW years ago there was no very urgent battle for civil rights in Nevada because there were very few colored persons living there. The building of luxury resorts in Las Vegas and Reno has abruptly changed the picture. Colored workers flocked into the state for jobs either in service or as entertainers.

At the same time the integrated armed forces, with their various establishments, brought colored youngsters into the state in increasing numbers.

The colored population of Reno jumped from 1,200 in 1949 to 7,800 in 1958; that of Las Vegas from 230 to nearly 12,000.

Neither legislators nor the operators of luxury hotels and resorts saw the handwriting on the wall. Today this handwriting has been forcibly called to their attention.

THE NAACP, suddenly vocal after years of quietude, has carried the battle for equal rights into the hitherto sacred precincts of the Riverside Hotel of Reno, sometimes called the Ritz of the West, and next year will carry it further into the quaint old capitol of Carson, which (unless Montpelier, Vt. wishes to contest) is the smallest capital in the United States.

The population of Carson City at this moment is roughly 7,000 persons, of whom one, a senior clerk in the Highway Department, is colored.

The city has at this writing 18 motels and four hotels. Four motels, including one run by the president of the Nevada Motel Association, accept colored guests. One hotel will accommodate colored citizens.

This percentage of roughly 25 is much better than that in either Las Vegas or Reno.

Side by side with the legal fight being carried next year to the legislature here is a movement of an entirely different character which so far has had singularly happy results.

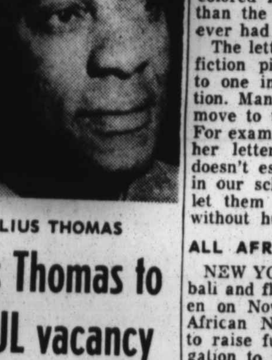
IT IS THE BRAIN CHILD of a Chinese, one Bew Hong (Bill Fong, who with his young Chinese wife owns a club, the largest interracial casino in the state.

Bill Fong, 37 years old, a native of Canton and a graduate of California schools, opened his club six years ago.

But soon Bill's rigid interracial policy ("you behave) you're welcome'" became attractive to colored inhabitants of Reno and the Bay Area. At that time the colored population of the Bay Area was leaping; from 6,500 in 1939 to 272,000 today.

The big casinos remained prejudiced. But they are wavering. Bill Fong's place, three times enlarged and again to be enlarged this winter, is the reason. The new club is so crowded weekends with visitors from San Francisco, Oakland and Berkeley, not to speak of Sacramento, that sometimes a man has to wait an hour to get his wager down.

Fong's contribution to racial reform is somewhat refreshing in this day of high tempers and political campaigns. He thinks that the colored American's personality has not been sufficiently made known to the white race.



JULIUS THOMAS

Julius Thomas to fill NUL vacancy

NEW YORK — Julius A. Thomas, director of industrial relations for the National Urban League, has been named acting executive director in a statement made Sunday by Theodore W. Kheel, League president.

Mr. Thomas will begin his new duties on Nov. 19 when Executive Director Lester B. Granger leaves on a three-month mission to eastern and southern Asian countries and various parts of Africa.

Mr. Granger's trip will include his attendance as vice president of the International Conference of Social Work in Toyko early in December. More than 350 Americans will meet with delegates from all over the world to discuss common social welfare problems from Nov. 30 to Dec. 6.

Mr. Thomas will continue as industrial relations director, but will drop many of his activities in that area to devote full time to the top direction of the national organization, said Mr. Kheel.

CITED — Ellis F. Corbett, right, director of public relations at A. and T. College received the Alumni Service Award recently for outstanding service to the college and alumni association. The plaque was presented at halftime of the homecoming football game by C. C. Griffin, left, Concord, N.C. and chairman of the alumni awards committee and Howard C. Barnhill, center, N. C. president of the A. and T. College Alumni Assn.

'We can't finance jim crow schools'

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. —"We cannot finance jim crow schools for our children. We cannot deliberately choose to set up the kind of system which has been ruled illegal and unconstitutional."

NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins said Saturday in setting forth the NAACP's rejection of private segregated schools in Little Rock. He went on to clarify Gov. Orval Faubus role on the segregation issue.

Speaking to 1,800 persons attending the Arkansas State NAACP Conference here, after Mrs. Daisy Bates was reelected president of the state NAACP, Mr. Wilkins asserted:

"IT IS hard to watch some of the white pupils getting some little education while your own children are shut out of school by your governor.

"Some have wondered whether colored citizens should not set up a school of their own. This we cannot do. The segregationists have set up their temporary school to defy the law. If we join them, and set up our schools, we will be defying the law.

"In addition, we would be selling out the youngsters who endured persecution at Central High School last year. We would be betraying all other colored children who hope to go forward to full opportunity."

Mr. Wilkins said Faubus "disposed effectively of the interposition proposal by using troops unsuccessfully."

HE SAID Governor Faubus aroused and educated "our point of view to million of people in America and abroad" who had little or no feeling on the issue.

He pointed out that the governor brought out the courage and heroism of the nine children who attended Central and through them, he fired the enthusiasm of countless white and colored people "who needed a human image."

Magazine item tackles school mixing issue

NEW YORK — "Integrate the kids right at the kindergarten and grade school level. Let the races grow up together and you can bet they'll respect each other," said Lena Horne in a rare interview for DATEBOOK, a magazine for teenage girls.

The interview — "Lena Horne Talks Frankly About Integration" — is in the current issue of DATEBOOK, on the stands Nov. 4. Publisher Arthur Unger, feeling that teenagers in the U.S. have a common problem in the school desegregation issues, went to Miss Horne, a mother of two teenagers herself, following the tremendous response to DATEBOOK's fiction piece on integration entitled "Them," which appeared in the November issue.

Those responses indicated, Unger said, that teenagers want to come to grips with the problem of integration and, with responsible guidance, attempt to solve it. Miss Horne, however, would not offer advice.

She said, regarding the students at Little Rock's Central High: "Talk to those wonderful kids who went back to school day after day, to face what they had to face! I can't give them advice. They've done beautifully. I don't know where they got the courage. I couldn't have done it."

"Them" was a story which followed the activities of a young, white, rabble - rousing girl, a student in a newly-integrated southern high school. One DATE BOOK reader from New Orleans wrote: "Those colored kids have more guts than the writer of this story ever had in her whole life."

The letters in response to the fiction piece ran almost nine to one in favor of desegregation. Many favored holding the move to the letter of the law. For example, one reader signed her letter: "From one who doesn't especially want THEM in our schools either, but will let them go their own way without hurting anyone."

ALL AFRICAN BALL

NEW YORK — An all African ball and floor show will be given on Nov. 23 by the United African Nationalist Movement to raise funds to send a delegation to the All African People's Conference in Accra, Ghana, Dec. 5-12.

'It was luck to be stoned in Russia'

BOSTON — A Boston University professor who was in Russia when the Lebanon crisis broke last June, and who was at the scene when the American embassy in Moscow was stoned by a mob, considered it a stroke of "good luck" on his part.

He is a Dr. Allan K. Chalmers of Newtonville, Mass., professor of preaching and applied Christianity at the Boston University School of Theology.

A minister, author and sociologist, Dr. Chalmers is an expert on mob behavior and is currently acting as a "trouble-shooter" during school integration problems throughout the South.

"ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS my life has been threatened by mobs," Dr. Chalmers said, "but as a sociologist, mobs are my business and I consider it very fortunate to have been present when the outbreak occurred against the American embassy.

"I could see it was not a hostile mob," Dr. Chalmers continued, "and I moved in among them and said to one man about to throw a stone 'I am an American friend' in Russian Then I said 'peace and friendship' in Russian to the man and he put lown his stone and shook my hands."

The following day, Pravda gave this account of the Boston University professor: "At the height of the disturbance a small group of Americans led by a tall, greyhaired American minister moved calm and smiling into the mob saying words of peace and friendship."

DR. CHALMERS is the author of several books on religious subjects and in 1951 he wrote "They Shall Be Free," which has been described as the most complete story ever given of the famous Scottsboro Case.

Dr. Chalmers was chairman of the Scottsboro Defense Committee that labored to free from prison the nine colored boys who were accused of attacking two white girls in March, 1931. The last boy was released in June, 1950.

The Boston University professor has also investigated murders of colored persons in the delta area of Mississippi. The colored persons were believed slain for insisting on their right to vote.

Say housing racism ails N.Y. industry

BOSTON — "Something will have to be done," said Edward Rutledge, director of housing for the New York State Commission Against Discrimination, "to secure suitable housing for trained colored people who are being sought by industry because of the contribution they can make in suburban plants."

Mr. Rutledge expressed the opinion that the only answer to the problem was the broadening of the housing law to cover all apartment houses and all subdivisions.

"In upstate New York areas," he stated, "the employment barrier has been broken. Many of the largest firms now hire colored workers in all categories as engineers, physicists and other professions, but they can't find suitable housing.

"The unavailability of housing acts as a deterrent to putting the open employment policy into practice." Mr. Rutledge was speaking before members of the Boston Inter-Group Relations Council.

Walter Carrington, a member of the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination, cited the personal experience he had undergone in finding suitable quarters after being recently married.

Says liberals will vie for White House

By LOUIS E. LOMAX

NEW YORK—What does it mean? Why have colored voters returned to the Democratic fold after such a promising defection in 1952 and 1956?

These were the questions that engaged party strategists as they sat down on the morning of November 5, to begin the 1960 campaign.

The answers are, of course, not fully in, but four major trends are clear.

First, rightly or wrongly, the colored voter has rejected the argument that the Democratic Party is the party of Eastland, Faubus, Byrd and Almond. They simply don't believe it. Rather, the colored voter is saying that the Democratic Party suffers from a split personality.

Half of that personality is composed of the nation's bigots. Thus the colored voter was faced with the choice of turning down G. Mennen (Soapy) Williams because of Faubus. He chose to elect Williams, but did it in such a way that Williams knows that the sooner Faubus is chased out of the party, the better. So planners for 1960 may as well abandon the argument that a vote for a Democratic liberal is also a vote for Eastland et al.

SECONDLY, colored citizens have joined in the general warning to the Republican Party that the days of anti-labor and isolationist politics are over. Taft is dead.

Colored voters know it even if the GOP top command does not. So is the Bricker amendment which would have turned this nation's foreign policy back half a century.

Thirdly, the colored voter turns out to be much more loyal to labor causes than he is to race causes. This accounts for the large colored vote in Michigan, New York, Ohio and California.

Whereas the NAACP and other civic organizations have been unable to get masses of colored persons to vote, the nation's labor organizations got out the vote when it became clear that the union shop theory was under seige all over the nation.

FINALLY, one must observe from the national vantage point that colored citizens have given themselves good pickings for 1960. In New York, they helped Nelson Rockefeller move into contention for the Presidency by naming him as man most likely to head Richard Nixon.

Nixon has been wooing colored votes by snuggling up to the likes of Dr. Martin Luther King recently. Now Nixon must pit his new liberalism against the Rockefeller personality and record on civil rights and concern for minority needs.

It is significant to note that the pro-Rockefeller votes in Harlem came from the Middle classes who indicated they would vote for the millionaire because as southern college students they had profited from his philanthropy.

Thousands of Puerto Ricans also supported Rockefeller because of his mammoth housing projects in their land.

By the same token colored voters joined in returning both Massachusettes John Kennedy and Michigan's G. Mennen Williams to office with impressive pluralities in their states. This means that the top contender for the Democratic presidential nod are deeply indebted to the colored voter.

THE UPSHOT OF this is that the conventions of 1960 are apt to be the best gatherings of liberals the nation has seen to date. Should, for example, Rockefeller and Williams emerge as candidates, there would be little to choose from among them as to civil rights.

It would be a welcome relief to have such men struggling for the top shop and thus give the colored voter a chance to think of something other than the constant threat to his personal and civil liberties.

In the final analysis, the failure of the colored voter to stay fixed has proved to be a good and healthy thing. As a result we are now in position to demand good candidates and issues of both parties.

He paid for a murder gun

COLUMBIA, S. C. —In one way, Eddie Watson of Green Alley, bailed out the weapon which caused his death Saturday night.

Police said he was shot to death with a pistol he gave his wife $5 to get out of pawn a short time before.

MR. WATSON and his wife, Mrs. Cleanna Watson, had an argument, officers said, when she reportedly vowed that if she could find his pistol she'd shoot him with it.

The husband gave her the money and told her to go on and get it and shoot him. She did, officers stated. He was dead on arrival at Columbia Hospital.

A coroner's jury Wednesday night ordered Mrs. Watson held for grandy jury action on a murder charge.

Veterans plan reunion dance

NEW YORK—The 369th Veterans' Association, Inc., one of New York's most outstanding military groups, will present its 5th annual Reunion Dance November 22, at the 369th regiment armory.

The affair will bring together many of the men who saw action in the South Pacific in World War II.

The Reunion Dance will be an all-star affair, featuring recording stylist Dakota Staton, Wild Bill Davis and his Organ Trio and Eddie Bonnemere and his orchestra.

Chicago unit to pay homage to publisher

CHICAGO — J. E. Jantuah, head of the Ghana Mission to the United Nations, will be the principal speaker at an Afro-American Heritage Association sponsored banquet at Wabash YMCA on Nov. 4.

The banquet will celebrate the 88th anniversary of Robert S. Abbott, the late founder - publisher of the Chicago Defender.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY

A surprise for David Milligan Jr. of St. Stephens, S.C., born on Nov. 12—his wife, Florence, sends birthday greetings.

The AFRO and its readers also say happy birthday to the rest of you who are celebrating birthdays between Nov. 12-18.

All cards and letters to this column should be addressed to the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers, 628 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore 1, Md. Please list the correct names, dates and cities of persons to be greeted.

NOV. 12

David Milligan Jr., St. Stephens, S.C.
Gertrude Leene, NYC.

NOV. 13

Leonidas Jones, Charles City, Va.
Pauline Toopence, Baltimore.
Ruth Nelson, Scotch Plains, N.J.

NOV. 14

Ethel Mae Bevelle, Sumter, Ala.
Eurkie Lee Smith, Baltimore.
Mrs. Elizabeth Coles Bouey, Richmond, Va.
William Hill, Baltimore.
Jean W. Spinner, Greensboro, S.C.
Mrs. Oscar J. Chapman, Chicago.
Laurence Wilson, Mona, Jamaica, BWI.
Eugenia Fortes, Hyannis, Mass.

NOV. 15

Mrs. Josephine Galloway, Florence, S.C.
Samuel E. Christian, Newark, N.J.
Vivian K. Knight, Winston-Salem, N.C.
Shirley Young, Charles City, Va.
Gerturde Witherspoon, Chicago.
Georgia Garner, Morgantown, W.Va.
Jessie Mae Moore, Bassett, Va.
Mrs. Booker T. Taylor, Lottsburg, Va.
Margaret O. Owens, Baltimore.
Rev. L. T. Willoughby, Oakboro, N.C.

NOV. 16

Mrs. Geneva Thomas, Baltimore.
Mrs. Helen G. Olds, Kilmarnock, Va.
Floyd S. Coates Sr., Danville, Va.
Geraldine Scott, Baltimore.
Mrs. W. M. Olds, Richmond, Va.
Mrs. Henry Adams, Baltimore.
Jeans Williams, Orangeburg, S.C.

NOV. 17

John W. Penn, Roanoke, Va.
Charlotte Ann Smith, Hague, Va.
Shirley Ann Braxton, Westmoreland, Va.
Charles L. Rawlings, Detroit.
William Bridges, Baltimore.
Mrs. Doris L. Payne, Baltimore.
Earle F. Kyle Jr., Minneapolis, Minn.

NOV. 18

Sharon Dean Sharpton, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Wayne Ward, Baltimore.
Robert Brown, Baltimore.
Corrine L. Berry, Baltimore.
Pearl Wilson, Raleigh, N.C.
Doris Pinion, Havre de Grace, Md.
Joan E. Cole, Baltimore.

BELATED

Josephine Marie Dixon, Neenah, Va.