—Hicks Explains

(Continued from Page 1)

having difficulty getting hotel accommodations for me and two other colored reporters at a southern city.

He said that he had been asked to "sound" me out on whether I would be willing to allow myself to be split from the press party and stay at the home of a colored doctor, while the white members of the group stayed at a hotel downtown.

I told him without hesitation that I was a part of the press group and that under no circumstances would I allow myself to be split from the group because of my race.

I pointed out to him that when I had been with the Eisenhower group I had insisted on full participation as a press member and that I had no difficulty even in Miami, Fla.

I added that if the staff was interested in doing the right thing in the matter, they could find some way to work it out.

He said he agreed with my position in the matter and said that he was sure someone on the staff would consult me before we left to make the Southern trip. Then he took a plane and left for his home, the next day.

I remained with the party all through the trip through Michigan and Wisconsin doing my work and expecting to hear from someone on the staff concerning the southern trip. No one said a word to me.

Then Tuesday, Oct. 7 when we left Springfield, I went to Mrs. Mary Watt, a member of the Governor's press staff and told her that I was concerned over what I had heard in an unofficial way about accommodations in New Orleans and that I would appreciate it if she would arrange for me to talk with either the Governor or the next highest staff member.

I did this because I would not accept the conditions I had heard about and I wanted to serve notice in plenty of time so as not to embarrass anyone.

Fanagan Stalls

Mrs. Watts expressed surprise that I did not know of the arrangements for New Orleans and said she felt that I should have been consulted about them.

She also said she would speak to William Flanagan, the Governor's press secretary and tell him I did not have any details on the arrangements.

When Flanagan failed to say anything to me by Thursday, Oct. 9, I went to his assistant, Murray Flanders and told him that I would not accept what I had heard and that I wanted to know the full details of the New Orleans matter. Meanwhile I had failed in two attempts to talk to Stevenson, personally.

Flanders said he would get me some "word on it" and shortly afterwards a colored reporter showed me a telegram which had been sent from Springfield by staff member Neale Roach to Flanagan the press secretary while we had still been in Wisconsin.

This was on Friday at St. Joseph, Mo. The telegram had been sent to Flanders on Wednesday while we were in Milwaukee.

The telegram said:

"Frank Ellis, national committeeman Louisiana has set up following arrangements in connection with Gov. Stevenson's visit to New Orleans, Friday Oct. 10.

"Mr. A. T. Tureaud a colored attorney and the leader of the four colored organizations has arranged for colored members of press to be escorted from airport to Dillard University where a special dinner has been arranged including entertainment following dinner.

"Then they will be escorted to the meeting at Beauregard sq. After the meeting, they will be taken back to Dillard University to spend the night. Ellis says facilities at Dillard are much finer even than Roosevelt.

"Ellis will be at the airport with Mr. Tureaud and will contact you when you get off plane so you can introduce him to colored press men."

Used Go-Between

I should like to point out that this telegram was being shown to me not by a member of the Governor's staff, but by another colored reporter whom Flanagan had told to show it to me.

In short, despite all my efforts to talk with someone close to the Governor about the arrangements I was simply being told in a secondhand manner: "these are the arrangements."

Friday afternoon at Oklahoma City, I finally caught up with Flanders who spends most of his time with the Governor and stays away from the press. I told him flatly that "I'd like to know all about New Orleans."

He said "I thought you knew." Then he asked me if the colored reporter had not shown me the telegram.

I told him that I had seen the telegram but that I had been trying for several days to get in touch with someone on the Governor's immediate staff to protest the arrangements.

Didn't Act 'Like A Man'

"I told him that I would not be a part of them. And I told him that I did not think he had acted like a man in relaying the information to me through some other person.

He walked away from me saying that the arrangements that had been completed were the best that could be made. I asked him if the Governor knew of them. He said "no." I asked him if he did not feel that it was important enough to tell him about them. He did not answer but walked away.

As we prepared to leave Oklahoma City, I saw Flanagan again and I asked him if he would ride the press plane and talk the matter over with me on the way to New Orleans. He said he had to ride in the Governor's plane and help him write his speeches.

I asked him to speak to the Governor about it and let me have the Governor's reaction at New Orleans. He again walked away and got on the Governor's plane.

Received Initial Snub

Upon our arrival at New Orleans, a white man was standing at the steps of the press plane passing out leaflets which gave the customary detailed instructions to the press on what they should do, where they should go and where they would stay in New Orleans.

When I came down the steps he refused to hand me one, saying "There is a committee here to take care of you."

Then a delegation headed by Attorney Tureaud stepped up and welcomed me warmly and told me they would do anything possible to make my stay in New Orleans enjoyable. The other colored reporters were on the second press plane which had not yet landed. I thanked them for the gesture and told them that I appreciated what they were willing to do for me but that I just couldn't go along with the idea.

I was happy to have several of them tell me that they were glad I was taking such a stand.

Mr. Tureaud said he was not there to encourage Jim crow but simply to help all he could under the circumstances.

One of the other colored reporters had told me earlier in the day that it was his understanding that we would not even be able to use the press room to work in the Roosevelt hotel where the white members of the press were to be quartered. I had received no official word on this.

Boarded Press Bus

Although I was supposed to ride in the car with the colored delegation, I bade them goodbye and boarded the regular press bus with the white press for I had made up my mind by this time to drop out of the party and return to New York and I wanted to tell them the story before leaving.

The bus was headed for the Roosevelt hotel and I was afraid that once the boys got inside the hotel and I was barred, I would not be able to give them the story before leaving New Orleans.

Fortunately Flanagan and Flanders were both on the press bus (though Flanagan rarely rides with the press. I decided to tell the boys about it as we rolled through the streets toward the hotel, but I felt that I would first give Flanagan, as press secretary, opportunity to explain the whole matter.

Flanagan Said Nothing

I therefore gave him a typewritten summary of what I planned to tell the reporters and asked him if he wanted to tell them. He simply sat and held the paper for several blocks and said nothing.

Finally I stood up on the bus and told the whole story to the press as we neared the hotel.

They peppered Flanagan with questions immediately and I learned quite a bit about the situation I had not known. before. He was asked point blank whether the Governor knew about it and he answered no.

He was asked if he did not feel it important enough to tell him and he said no.

He was asked to arrange a press conference with the Governor for the press before the Governor made his speech. He refused.

Reporters Back Stand

Flanagan then said that he knew of nothing that would prohibit me from going into the press room and that he had not heard that I would be barred from there.

The newsmen asked me to come along and try to get in the press room. I agreed. Some said that if I were not permitted in the pressroom they would not go either. One of these was John Madigan of the Hearst papers.

We arrived at the hotel. I got out and pushed through the crowd with the others. The reporter who was leading went up the steps to the press room instead of using the elevator. All of us followed. Nothing happened. When we got upstairs there were more questions put to both me and Flanagan. Under the usual arrangements the room keys of all the newsmen were on a table in the press room.

Checked Rooms

A check showed no keys for any of the three colored reporters. To definitely establish that I had no room, I was asked by the newsmen to call the desk and see if I had a room or a reservation.

I called and got the answer. —No."

Flanagan was then pressed by the reporters to get an answer from the manager as to why. He came back with the statement that the assistant manager said that "we have a jim-crow law and I am prevented by the police from being housed in a hotel with whites."

I got the next plane for New York.

Newsmen Rally To Hicks, Blame Stevenson Aide

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK — Members of the working press responded in the highest tradition of a free press Saturday night at New Orleans when it became known that I had been barred from staying at the Hotel Roosevelt where other newsmen were quartered, because of my race.

The situation was especially delicate because all of us as newsmen felt that if the facts were made public it might cause embarrassment to Gov. Adlai Stevenson and his campaign for the presidency.

But though a large number of the more than 75 newsmen hoped that the situation could be ironed out without making it public, not a single man in the group expressed a contrary opinion as to my right to stay at the hotel.

Had Southern Support

Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, and a friend of the writer, was on top of the story all the way down to New Orleans though this writer did not know about it until the last phase of the trip.

Before arriving at New Orleans, however, the writer consulted McGill, whose paper is supporting Stevenson, and asked him to offer suggestions as to what might be done in the event that he (this) writer was bar ed from the Roosevelt Hotel.

It developed that McGill and another liberal Southern editor had been discussing the matter with some of Stevenson's aides and had tried to persuade them to make sure that satisfactory arrangements had been made for the colored newsmen.

One of the men on Stevenson's staff who gave such assurance was Arthur Schelingser whom McGill said told him at St. Louis that "everything had been taken care of."

Released Story

When I started to tell McGill about what I knew of the New Orleans situation he was surprised and we both wondered and I still wonder if Schelingser meant when he said everything had been taken care of, that I had been given a jim-crow room, at Dillard University.

McGill and the other editor whose last name is Ashmore were outspoken in stating that they believed that the staff could have found another hotel which would have accepted all the party and expressed regret that it had not been done.

They both said that under the circumstances they saw nothing else to do but to release the story to the press.

John Madigan of the Hearst Syndicate flatly stated that if the writer were not allowed to work in the press room of the hotel he did not think any white reporter should work there either.

Most of the reporters, including this writer, centered the blame around Bill Flanagan press secretary for the governor.

The question was repeatedly raised and Flanagan was repeatedly asked why he had not gone to Stevenson with the matter. Flanagan admitted that he did not feel it was important enough.

Stevenson Would Return

It was the belief of this writer and others that Stevenson, if he had been notified of the situation, would have had his party fly back to Springfield Friday night as he has done on many other occasions or at least fly to a nearby city where unsegregated hotel conditions might be had.

All three colored reporters aboard the Stevenson train stayed at a hotel in St. Louis on Oct. 9, which had never before accepted colored guests.

It is the belief of this writer that a scheduled overnight stay at Louisville was struck from the schedule and the party returned to Springfield because of the hotel situation there.

Among the reporters who sternly questioned Flanagan about the incident were Fletcher Knebel of the Cowles publications, Fulton Fulbright of INS, Crosby Noyes of the Washington Star, Bert Andrews of the New York Herald Tribune, Harold Wilson, St. Louis Globe Democrat, Howard Norton of the Baltimore Sun, and a representative of Newsweek.

New Orleans Editor Aids

The editor of the New Orleans item came to the writer and after expressing sympathy for the situation offered the facilities of the Item's city room to write his story if he were barred from the press room.

Bicknel Eubanks, of the Christian Science Monitor in Dallas, Texas came over and told the writer that he could do nothing in New Orleans but that he could assure him that when and if the party came to Dallas there would be nothing of the sort to happen. James (Scotty) Reston of the New York Times volunteered to cover the story for the AFRO when the writer decided to leave.

Hicks Will Rejoin Stevenson Party Says NNPA Pool Head

Carl Murphy, chairman of the National Newspaper Press Association issued a statement Saturday.

He said, "I have talked with Leo McCormick as the Stevenson plane and Mr. Hicks will rejoin the Stevenson party at an early date.

"This is not the first effort Dixiecrats have made to harass the Democratic candidate.

"They hate Mr. Stevenson as much as they do President Truman. Both are outstandingly vocal in their campaign to end segregation in places of public accommodation in the South and in the North.

"In travels throughout the country, our colored newsmen assigned to Governor Stevenson's train, have been treated with uniform courtesy.

"A jim crow city, like New Orleans, where hotels and houses bar colored travellers, is a disgrace to America, whether such travellers are alone or members of the governor's party."

—Mitchell Divorce

(Continued From Page 1)

tions on the part of respondent continued, became aggravated and grew worse, and she complained and quarrelled with your complainant, in outbursts of temper at the slightest provocation;

That said outbursts of irritable and complaining conduct on the part of said respondent, which appeared to be intentional and planned, continued and increased until it became and was definitely unkind and cruel; caused complainant reasonable apprehension of bodily hurt and seriously affected his health, by her general conduct, and particularly as follows:

Accused Of Affair

4. That on or about September 1st, 1950, complainant learned that respondent, his said wife, had falsely and without any foundation, justification, or excuse whatsoever, stated to a number of people in the community that complaint was having an illicit affair with a white woman who lived in the same community.

That he was running after this woman and she was running after complainant; that said woman had come to complainant's home and spent the night in bed with him;

That said statements were not only false and scurrilous but were cruel and dangerous to your complainant because of his race and the place and conditions under which he lives;

That respondent enhanced the enormity of this false and baseless charge by telephoning the husband of the woman alleged to be involved, making to him substantially the same statements as above set out;

Wife Well - Educated

That respondent is well-educated, very intelligent and fully understands the cruelty and danger involved in the false statements purposely and admittedly made by her; that said false and scurrilous statements, under prevailing conditions created a situation of danger to the complainant, well understood by respondent; were deliberately and grossly cruel, causing complainant untold mental anguish.

b. That the false and scurrilous statements made by respondent as set out in paragraph (a) above are humiliating insults to complainant, deliberately made by respondent for her own purposes;

That said statements and the cumulative actions of the respondents as herein-before set out, have worried and harassed complainant until he is unable to properly perform his usual duties and have caused him to consult his family physician in an effort to regain his physical and mental health, which was and is affected and endangered by the cruel conduct and false statements of respondent as herein-before set out.

Sent Wife Away

(c) That soon after learning of the false statements, as set out in paragraph (a) above, to wit: about September 6th, 1950, complainant, upon the advice of his family physician, had respondent, his wife, make a visit to Philadelphia and New York, thus giving complainant time to regain his mental equilibrium and forestall what appeared to be real and serious danger to him because of said false statements;

That upon her return he continued to impress upon her, what she already knew, that there was no foundation in fact, and no truth whatsoever in any statement or belief that he was having or had had an illicit affair with any one, particularly with a white woman;

That she was adamantly stubbornly adamant refused to believe such statements.

That complainant did everything in his power to assure respondent of his own proper and faithful conduct, and to salvage what he could of their domestic happiness, but without apparent success;

That if anything conditions became worse instead of better; that respondent's outbursts against complainant through deliberate intent or temper became more frequent, and on or about August 31, 1951, complainant having a speaking engagement at Durham, N.C., thought it would help to take his said wife with him;

Threatened His Life

That on the way respondent became so offensive in conduct and statements that he had to turn and bring her back to their home, where she became violent upon learning he intended going to Durham without her, and threatened complainant's life with a pistol;

That complainant telephoned a friend in Petersburg to go with him to Durham, but respondent's outbursts and threats became so uncontrollable and dangerous that he did not wait but got away and made the trip alone;

That complainant was then and there reasonably apprehensive of bodily harm, and said conduct on the part of respondent constituted real danger to his life and health;

(d) That on the 16th day of January, 1952, while complainant was working in his flower garden, respondent approached him in actual or feigned temper and again falsely charged him with infidelity which she alleged had occurred the night before.

When complainant protested that her statements were not only untrue but ridiculous, she became more violent;

That in order to terminate this baseless and uncalled for outburst complainant walked away, and remained away from his dwelling until late afternoon or early evening when he hoped his wife would have calmed and realized the injustice and cruelty of her accusations;

That upon his return to the house respondent immediately renewed her false charges and attacked him with a .25 calibre pistol with which she threatened to shoot him and to shoot the tires of his automobile if he undertook to get the Sheriff, which he desired to do;

Seper to Bedroom

That complainant, in order to prevent the carrying out of these threats took the pistol from said respondent and retired to his private and separate bedroom, since which time complainant, while in the same house, has lived entirely separate and apart from respondent.

6. Complainant alleges that respondent's conduct, treatment, false statements and threats, as generally and particularly set out in paragraph 5 above, constitute gross cruelty on the part of respondent caused complainant to have reasonable apprehension of bodily hurt, and seriously affected his health.

That such conduct on the part of respondent has utterly destroyed complainant's peace of mind and the legitimate ends and objects of the marriage, rendering further association unsafe and intolerable.

7. Complainant alleges that because of respondent's conduct, treatment, false statements and threats, as herein-before set out, it became and was necessary for him to separate and live separately from the respondent on the evening of January 16, 1952.

That complainant has not cohabited with respondent since said separation on January 16th, 1952.

Accused Of Desertion

That the acts and conduct of respondent which caused said separation are tantamount to desertion on the part of respondent, and that said respondent is guilty of constructive desertion as of January 16th, 1952.

8. The parties to this cause last cohabited together in the County of Dinwiddie, State of Virginia.

Upon consideration whereof complainant prays that the said Clara Mann Mitchell be made a party defendant to this Bill of complaint, and required to answer the same, but answer under oath is hereby expressly waived.

That proper process issue; that a decree of divorce a mensa et thoro be granted your complainant against the said respondent to have the same merged into an absolute divorce a vinculo matrimonii upon expiration of the time provided by law;

That such further and other and general relief be granted your complainant as the nature of his case may require or to equity may seem meet and proper.

Blinding Of War Vet Spurred President's Fight For Civil Rights

The brutally beaten and blinded colored veteran whose tragic fate spurred President Truman in efforts to obtain civil rights for colored citizens, has been identified as Isaac Woodard of New York City.

Last Saturday, President Truman focused attention on South Carolina when he told a Harlem audience, "Right after World War II, religious and racial intolerance began to show up just as it did in 1919. There were many incidents of violence, but two made a deep impression on me. One was when a colored veteran, still wearing this country's uniform, was arrested and beaten and blinded."

Woodard, traveling in a bus to Philadelphia, was dragged off near Aiken, S.C. where police officials beat and blinded him. They went unpunished. Last month, Republican candidate, General Eisenhower visited South Carolina to ask aid, advice and assistance of the State's Dixiecrat Governor, James Byrnes for the coming election.

(Text of Speech, Page 2)

Adlai Wins Ala. Independents

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (NNPA) —Independent Democrats, organized as the Alabama Professive Democrat Association, headed by Arthur D. Shores, a Birmingham lawyer, met at the Elks Club on last Sunday evening to organize a community-by-community campaign for the Stevenson Sparkman Ticket.

Shores attended a conference last Saturday in Washington with Sen. John J. Sparkman, the Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate, arranged by Rep. William L. Dawson, of Ill., vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee. He brought back details of plans laid out at the Washington meeting.

The Montgomery Progressive Democratic Association, headed by E. D. Nixon, served as host for the meeting. Delegates from various sections of the state attended.

With an estimated 50,000 colored voters in Alabama. Shores predicted that approximately 90 per cent of them will vote the Democratic ticket. It is believed that the Republican ticket has lost ground among colored voters in the state since Dixiecrat leaders began to latch onto the GOP.

—Nixon's

(Continued from Page 1)

dairy and real estate.

Same Groups Fought FEPC

Citizens in this area declare that the real estate interests represented at the fund are the same ones who fought to keep race covenants and fought the FEPC measure that was on the ballot in 1950.

One Californian declared the revelation of Nixon's race hate was more shocking than his lush expense fund and that the Republicans should remove him from the ticket.

—Mrs. Nixon

(Continued From Page 1)

ple. That should not be, if the Democrats under President Truman, really meant what they say, this could not have happened in Washington, D.C."

Mrs. Nixon also told the AFRO that the "upped colored people will learn to know us as we really are, too young people to a youthful way they have made some mistakes but who both are willing to be told and willing to learn the ways and views of all races."

Truman Aid Killed Facts

Mrs. Nixon obviously overlooks the fact that it was at President Truman's direction that U.S. Solicitor General Philip Pealman filed a brief before the Supreme Court and argued effectively against restrictive covenants.

Ike To Woo Harlemites

Changes Mind, Will Go There After All

NEW YORK—With colored voters indicating rising resentment of his bid for Dixiecrat support, Gen. Dwight Eisenhower has altered his campaign tour to include Harlem.

This bid for the colored vote could turn New York's powerful bloc of 45 electoral votes in the General's favor.

He was urged to include Harlem, after first ignoring the minority vote stronghold, by Sen. Irving M. Ives, liberal N.Y. Republican. As a result, the General will put in two full days of campaigning in Manhattan, probably on Oct. 29 or 30.

Will Follow Truman

He is expected to make a labor speech and one on civil rights while here.

President Truman, campaigning for Governor Stevenson, made a civil rights speech in Harlem on Oct. 11.

Gov. Thomas Dewey, commenting on Eisenhower's scheduled visit, said:

"No one knows how colored people are going to vote in this election. The parties better begin to do more than clever maneuvering, and using misguided demagogues."

JAMES LAWSON RETURNS FOR OPENING OF UN

NEW YORK — James R. Lawson, who has been a guest of the Ethiopian government in connection with the signing of the proclamation giving Ethiopia her independence, returned to the United States for the opening of the UN General Assembly, Oct. 14.

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MALLORY — Mrs. Margaret Mallory and son, Fenton K. of 1906 Ruxton ave. are visiting relatives in Detroit.

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