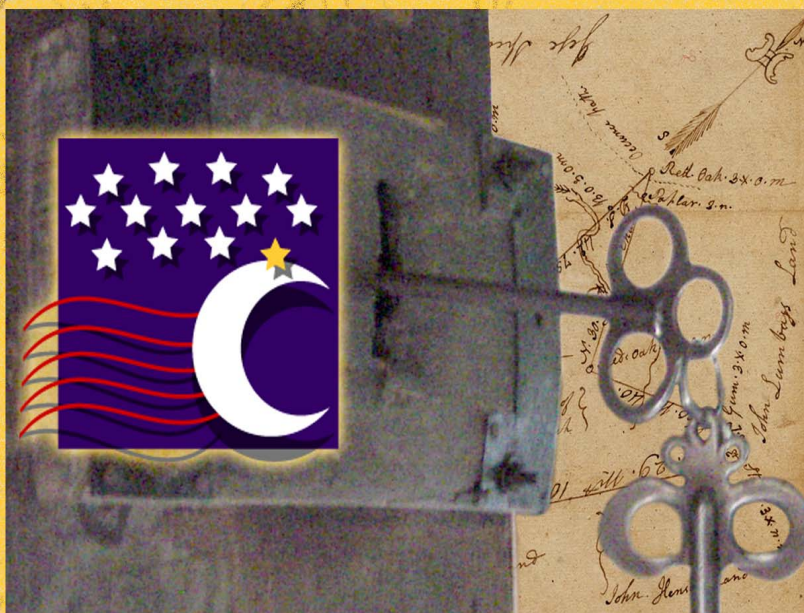


Treasure Trove for 2004 Summer Institutes



**Teaching American History
in South Carolina**

www.teachingUShistory.org

PREFACE

The 2004 Treasure Trove includes primary sources collected for Teaching American History participants. Treasure Trove documents vividly depict large themes in American history that are played out in local South Carolina contexts. Grouped chronologically as well as by theme, the documents provide deeper insights into American history from post-Reconstruction to the present.

With primary sources, students interpret historical events through the words and images left by real people inhabiting a living past. Further, local primary sources personalize broad topics such as Jim Crow segregation, providing powerful experiences in constructing historical understanding. Working with primary sources develops critical analysis and creative thinking. Of course, primary documents can also be used to teach English and language arts, math and science.

Major repositories of South Carolina primary sources include the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, the South Caroliniana Library, the South Carolina Historical Society, the Avery Research Center for African American History and Culture, and the Special Collections of Clemson University, located in the Strom Thurmond Institute. In addition to these larger repositories, many counties and towns have local historical societies or library collections containing primary source material. Treasure Trove documents come from the State Archives and South Caroliniana. The State Archives preserves South Carolina public documents, including state and local government records — land plats and deeds, registered wills, federal census returns, and service/ pension records of South Carolina soldiers can be found at the State Archives. The Archives does not generally hold collections of newspapers or personal documents such as letters and diaries kept by individual citizens. Such items may be found at South Caroliniana.

While the Treasure Trove consists mostly of printed materials, these are not the only forms that primary sources take. Museum artifacts, such as those found at the State Museum or the Charleston Museum, are primary sources. Physical places, such as historic buildings and battlefields (e.g. Drayton Hall, The Big Apple, Cowpens National Battlefield), provide sources of primary historical evidence. Art can be interpreted as primary documentation of the past. Such sources can be “read” in much the same way as words. Most exciting, cultural institutions stand ready to share their resources and their passion for history with teachers and students. The thrill of discovery awaits! Enjoy.

CREDITS

Primary sources were collected, cited, and annotated by **John Christiansen** and **Katie Johnson**, Graduate Research Assistants for Teaching American History in South Carolina.

The documents herein are provided courtesy of the **South Carolina Department of Archives and History** and **South Caroliniana Library**.

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To learn more about Teaching American History in South Carolina, and to see teacher-created lessons and other exciting resources go to **www.teachingUSHistory.org**

2004 TREASURE TROVE

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3 REFORM AT HOME/REVOLUTION ABROAD

16. Hand, W.H. "Compulsory Education and the Southern States." *The Sewanee Review*, c. 1908, Manuscripts Division, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina..

In a paper read before the National Conference for Charities and Corrections, W.H. Hand encouraged the use of compulsory education to create an intelligent voting public, and used statistical evidence to support his claims that the South needed to improve its educational system. He also argued why compulsory education should be seen as an effort to improve society rather than an impingement on personal rights. In "Compulsory Education and the Southern States" Hand discusses race and his personal biases concerning education.

17. South Carolina General Assembly. *Journal of the House of Representatives*, January 17, 1911. South Carolina Department of Archives and History. General Assembly. House of Representatives. S 165087. Columbia, South Carolina.

Governor Cole L. Blease's inaugural address to the General Assembly of South Carolina reflected important issues and the political climate of the day as Blease took office. Pages 92, 93, and 94 reveal his anti-compulsory education stance. Blease emphasized the rights of parents over that of the state, and argued against racially equal education.

18. South Carolina General Assembly. *Journal of the House of Representatives*, January 19, 1915. South Carolina Department of Archives and History. General Assembly. House of Representatives. S 165087. Columbia, South Carolina.

Richard Manning's inaugural speech to the General Assembly of South Carolina detailed his gubernatorial aims. Pages 89 and 90 specifically address education and Manning's insistence on its importance to the betterment of society. Manning upheld the responsibility of the state to provide for its people.

19. "Do they want it?" *The State Newspaper*. January 10, 1920. Newspapers on microfilm, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.

"Do they want it" condemned women for not demonstrating a desire to obtain the franchise. The article noted that the franchise was not inalienable, and that the United States and South Carolina did not represent true democracies, and as such should not be expected to provide equal rights to all. It also remarked on the burdens of voting that women might not wish to have, specifically citing the "white man's burden" of controlling government during Reconstruction.

20. "SC Equal Suffrage League." *The State Newspaper*. January 11, 1920. Newspapers on microfilm, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.

The Equal Suffrage League gave weekly updates for its followers. This edition discussed how the Susan B. Anthony Amendment was not a violation of state's rights. It called upon people to stop fighting against the inevitable fact that women would gain the vote. Also included are updates for women involved in the local chapter of the Equal Suffrage League.

3 REFORM AT HOME/REVOLUTION ABROAD continued

21. "Would be Ungenerous and Unjust." *The State Newspaper*. January 21, 1920. Newspapers on microfilm, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.
- This editorial focused on the burdens associated with the right to vote. It claimed that not all women wanted the vote and should not be forced to endure the consequences of their gender acquiring such a right. Additionally, race was mentioned as a factor that would force white women to vote whether they wanted to or not in order to maintain white supremacy in state government. The author expressed that allowing women to vote would be, as the title proclaims, "Ungenerous and Unjust."
22. "Thanks Legislature." *The State Newspaper*. February 1, 1920. Newspapers on microfilm, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.
- "Thanks Legislature" comes from a former South Carolina resident expressing her gratitude to the SC State Legislature for rejecting the Anthony Amendment. In her article, the author aligned herself with "the majority of women in the South" who, she claimed, shared her sentiments. The letter illustrates that not all women were in fact in favor of suffrage.
23. "Why Not Ask Them?" *The State Newspaper*. March 4, 1920. Newspapers on microfilm, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.
- The article attacks the perceived lack of effort to generate a South Carolina referendum on women's suffrage. The author speculated that South Carolina women were not interested in voting, and challenged the suffragists to disprove him.
24. "SC Equal Suffrage League." *The State Newspaper*. March 7, 1920. Newspapers on microfilm, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.
- This edition of the Equal Suffrage League's weekly update included news on the history of the suffrage movement, and an optimistic outlook for the ratification of the Susan B. Anthony Amendment. The update also included a call to duty to American suffragists, comments on the status of ratification in Oklahoma, West Virginia, Connecticut and South Carolina. The March 7 update concluded with an address from the Suffrage League's state president.
25. Ellison Adger Smyth Scrapbooks, Manuscripts Division, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.
- Ellison Adger Smyth was one of the founding partners in the Pelzer Manufacturing Company. Smith kept a scrapbook of news clippings, which reflected his personal interest in an industrialized South. Included herein is a letter from "The Tradesmen" magazine assuring Smyth of the publication's support for the industrial South and the benefits of child labor. Also included are two articles published concerning new child labor regulations, reflecting Smyth's stand on child labor.

4 THE ROARING (?) TWENTIES

26. Cotton Manufacturers Association of South Carolina. *The Truth About the Cotton Mills of South Carolina*. Clinton, S.C.: Jacobs & Co., 1929. Books Division, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina
- The Truth About Cotton* is a collection of positive press concerning textile mills published by the Cotton Manufacturers Association of South Carolina. The first four pages of the publication have been provided here. *The Truth About Cotton* expressed the positive aspects of mills and factories, the benefits of manufacturing for the community and state, and encouragement to keep the textile industry running without labor disputes.

4 THE ROARING (?) TWENTIES continued

- 27.** Blanshard, Paul. "One-Hundred Per Cent Americans on Strike." *The Nation* 128, no. 3331 (8 May 1929). pp. 554-556, Thomas Cooper Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.

Paul Blanshard discussed labor opposition to the "stretch-out" system of work imposed upon textile mills. "One-Hundred Per Cent Americans on Strike" detailed successful striking strategy, and suggested that reliance on the Communist party would not benefit the workers of South Carolina. In closing, Blanshard not only expressed his belief that the workers should and would prevail in the strikes, but also hoped they would succeed in bringing national organized labor to the state.

- 28.** Blanshard, Paul. "How to Live on Forty-six Cents a Day." *The Nation* 128, no. 3332 (15 May 1929). pp. 580-581, Thomas Cooper Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.

This account of life in a mill village illustrates the economic hardships faced by workers. The woman interviewed explained both home and mill work and detailed the cost of survival. Although conditions sound austere, the interviewee maintained that her life at the mill was better than farming.

5 WORLD WAR II

- 29.** Thomason, Juanita Kyzer. Interview, 9 April 2001. Fritz Hamer, interviewer. South Carolina State Museum, Columbia, South Carolina.

The interview between Fritz Hamer and Jaunita Kyzer Thomason covers her experience as a mill worker during World War II. Thomason, who worked at the Duck Mill, briefly describes her life and work experiences in Columbia during this period.

- 30.** "Plants of This Section Active on War Orders." *Spartanburg Daily Herald*. 16 May 1943. Newspapers on microfilm, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.

The celebration of "Cotton Week" took on special significance with the concentration of textile mills in South Carolina. While this celebration during a time of war included demonstrations of household uses and the daily contributions of cotton, the necessity of cotton for victory abroad became a central theme of the *Spartanburg Daily Herald* article.

- 31.** "300 Million Yards a Year." Advertisement. *Spartanburg Daily Herald*. 16 May 1943. Newspapers on microfilm, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.

"300 Million Yards a Year" is an advertisement for Mills Mill no. 2, Fairforest Finishing Company, and Warrior Duck Mill. The ad highlighted wartime accomplishments of the three mills, and served as a patriotic reminder of home front war efforts.

- 32.** "Cotton Fights on Every Front." Advertisement. *Spartanburg Daily Herald*. 16 May 1943. Newspapers on microfilm, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.

Highlighting Startex Mill, Spartan Mills, and Beaumont Manufacturing Company, this advertisement shows the contribution of the textile industry to winning the war, reflecting South Carolina's global role.

5 **WORLD WAR II continued**

- 33. "Looms and Spindles." *Spartanburg Daily Herald*. 1 July 1945. Newspapers on microfilm, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.**
"Looms and Spindles" addresses the awarding of the Army-Navy "E" award to five plants in Spartanburg. The article described what the award was for, its prestige and the festivities associated with the award. "Looms and Spindles" reminds us that the war was fought on the home front as well as European and Pacific theaters.
- 34. "Reconversion for Industry Begun." *Spartanburg Daily Herald*. 23 Aug. 1945. Newspapers on microfilm, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.**
At the end of World War II, contracts for military goods ceased and the textile industry returned to the production of civilian goods. This article addressed the conversion from war-time to peace-time production, and anticipated how changes in the economy would affect the community.
- 35. Images of Army-Navy E ceremony at Columbia Duck Mill, Columbia, S.C. South Carolina State Museum, Columbia, South Carolina.**
These two images capture the ceremonies held at Columbia Duck Mill for receiving the Army-Navy "E" award. The ceremony took place in October of 1942. The special citation went to industries for achieving excellence in production during the war effort.

6 **A COLD WAR SOCIETY**

- 36. "Sears Sporting Goods." *The State Newspaper*. June 5, 1958, p. 8C. Newspapers on microfilm, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.**
This advertisement for sporting goods shows a male centered vision of athleticism reflecting contemporary gender roles.
- 37. "Sears" Advertisement. *The State Newspaper*. June 1, 1958, p. 11A. Newspapers on microfilm, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.**
In an effort to sell home appliances, Sears used cartoon fairies to imply that items such as the "automatic Kenmore washer" were a dream come true.
- 38. "Want Ads." *The State Newspaper*. June 1, 1958, p. 8D. Newspapers on microfilm, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.**
Want ads were divided by male and female job descriptions, indicating gender specifications for various jobs. Some ads reveal the employment opportunities in companies that were beginning to hire without gender preference.
- 39. "ReaLemonade" Advertisement. *The State Newspaper*. June 5, 1958, p. 8C. Newspapers on microfilm, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.**
A man on his way home from a long day at work hopes "the little woman" has lemonade waiting to improve his day. It provides an interesting view on social norms.

6 A COLD WAR SOCIETY continued

40. "Pepsi" Advertisement. *The State Newspaper*. June 5, 1958, p. 8C. Newspapers on microfilm, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.

This ad is particularly interesting as Pepsi is being described as a "low calorie drink choice." The Pepsi ad illustrates attention to body image, especially of females, in the not so distant past.

41. "GE" Advertisement. *The State Newspaper*. June 4, 1958, p. 12B. Newspapers on microfilm, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.

GE plays upon the "June Wedding" stereotype to suggest that home appliances would make perfect gifts for the bride.

42. South Carolina General Assembly. South Carolina Governor's Commission on the Status of Women. "Progress Report." *Journal of the House of Representatives*, 1967. South Carolina Department of Archives and History. General Assembly. House of Representatives. S 165087. Columbia, South Carolina.

Two pages of the Progress Report have been included to show the changing roles for women in the late sixties. The Progress Report addressed women entering the workforce, what that meant for the family, and how the state could assist in preparing women to participate equally in the workforce. The report acknowledged that American society was evolving, and expressed hope that change meant progress.

43. Bernard Mannes Baruch Papers, Manuscripts Division, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.

Native South Carolinian Bernard Mannes Baruch became nationally significant. As political advisor to United States Presidents spanning the terms of Woodrow Wilson through John F. Kennedy, Baruch participated in key moments of national and international significance. His collection of papers at the South Caroliniana Library covers a wide range of topics. Included herein are selected works concerning atomic energy: "Control of Atomic Energy" (1949), and "Age of the Atom" (1955). Baruch discusses his concerns about atomic energy and his experiences in shaping nuclear policy. These papers reflect the political and social climate during the atomic age.

44. William Crosland Frierson Papers, Manuscripts Division, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.

In his 1958 letter sent to William Crosland Frierson, a South African correspondent "DeWet" shared his international viewpoint of world conditions, specifically the nuclear arms race and integration. DeWet's letter also addressed local concerns.

7 A NATION DIVIDED

45. *The Orangeburg Citizen's Council*. 13 Feb. 1956. Books Division, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.

The Orangeburg Citizen's Council was the periodical of the White Citizen's Council of Orangeburg. The publication circulated the organization's viewpoint on issues such as integration, the NAACP, and chapter news. It included articles, anecdotes, and political cartoons.

7 A NATION DIVIDED continued

- 46. *South Carolinians Speak: A Moderate Approach to Race Relations*. Dillon, South Carolina, 1957. Books Division, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.**

Two articles from *South Carolinians Speak* illustrate the view, as the title states, of a moderate approach to race relations. John Clyde Barrington asked white readers to consider segregation — recognize that it is not equal, and work to improve the quality of life of both whites and blacks South Carolinians through racial cooperation. Claudia Thomas Saunders urged a smooth transition in ending segregation. She drew upon Christian ideas and an appreciation for the innate value of human life to support her claim that separation was morally, ethically, and legally wrong.

- 47. *The Short Times* (Columbia, S.C.). April 1970. Books Division, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.**

The Short Times was an underground newspaper designed to expose negative aspects of military life at Fort Jackson and elsewhere. The first two pages of this issue provide an overview of what the paper is and its motivations. Centering heavily on anti-war sentiments the paper also included discussion of training violations and improper behavior among officers.

- 48. "Viet Commander Gets Degree." *The Gamecock* (Columbia, S.C.). 28 April 1967. Newspapers on microfilm, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.**

The Gamecock was the student newspaper at the University of South Carolina during the late sixties. "Viet Commander Gets Degree" reports on the honorary degree granted to General William Westmoreland who commanded US forces in Vietnam. A group of students, accompanied by some faculty and local citizens, protested the honor as well as the United States' involvement in Vietnam. The peaceful protest evoked anger from those gathered to see Westmoreland honored. Police officers asked the crowd to disperse.

- 49. "Senators Want Student's Help." *The Gamecock* (Columbia, S.C.). 13 May 1970. Newspapers on microfilm, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.**

- 50. "Gas, Bricks Were No Mistake." *The Gamecock* (Columbia, S.C.). 13 May 1970. Newspapers on microfilm, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.**

- 51. "Let's Open Our Minds." *The Gamecock* (Columbia, S.C.). 13 May 1970. Newspapers on microfilm, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.**

- 52. "Hooliganism Not 'Revolt'." *The Gamecock* (Columbia, S.C.). 13 May 1970. Newspapers on microfilm, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.**

- 53. "Both Sides At Fault." *The Gamecock* (Columbia, S.C.). 13 May 1970. Newspapers on microfilm, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.**

- 54. "'Radicals' Condemned." *The Gamecock* (Columbia, S.C.). 13 May 1970. Newspapers on microfilm, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.**

- 55. "Faculty: Remain Open." *The Gamecock* (Columbia, S.C.). 13 May 1970. Newspapers on microfilm, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.**

7 **A NATION DIVIDED** *continued*

- 56. "McNair Declares State of Emergency." *The Gamecock* (Columbia, S.C.). 13 May 1970. Newspapers on microfilm, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.
- 57. "3. . . 2. . . 1. . . 'Power to the People'." *The Gamecock* (Columbia, S.C.). 13 May 1970. Newspapers on microfilm, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.
- 58. "Arrests, Violence Plague Campus After Second Building Take Over." *The Gamecock* (Columbia, S.C.). 13 May 1970. Newspapers on microfilm, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.
- 59. "Eighty Campus Arrests." *The Gamecock* (Columbia, S.C.). 13 May 1970. Newspapers on microfilm, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.
- 60. "Keep Your Cool, Jones Urges." *The Gamecock* (Columbia, S.C.). 13 May 1970. Newspapers on microfilm, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.

The May 13, 1970 edition of *The Gamecock* focused primarily on student protests, including students' occupation of the Russell House and Administration building, which brought police action to campus. The May articles also reacted to the Kent State riots. The May 13 edition is full of varied opinions and experiences that illustrate the tense and turbulent atmosphere of campus life in the spring of 1970.

- 61. Ku Klux Klan. KKK broadsides, 1957-1974. Manuscripts Division, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.
The four announcements of speaking engagements held by the Ku Klux Klan demonstrate the public nature of the group's activities. Each sign invites white citizens to come "hear the truth." In Prosperity, South Carolina, the Klan also used the broadside to publicize plans for a cross burning.
- 62. "Protest Attempt Prevented." *The State*. 27 April 1967. Newspapers on microfilm, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.
- 63. "Expulsion Demanded." *The State*. 27 April 1967. Newspapers on microfilm, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.
- 64. "Pro Vietnam Protestors," photograph. *The State*. 27 April 1967. Newspapers on microfilm, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.
- 65. "Westmoreland Receives Degree," photograph. *The State*. 27 April 1967. Newspapers on microfilm, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.

The April 27, 1967 issue of *The State* included reactions to the honorary degree awarded to General Westmoreland. Articles covered USC student protests to the Vietnam War and the subsequent call for student expulsion. Articles also reported demands for the termination of involved faculty. Photos showed both the student protest and Westmoreland receiving his degree. The articles illustrate how campus activities affected the wider community, and how the USC protests were local indicators of what was happening throughout the nation during the late sixties.

7 **A NATION DIVIDED** *continued*

66. "Senate Asks Censure of USC Demonstrator." *The State*. 28 April 1967. Newspapers on microfilm, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.

This article addresses the behavior of a faculty member during the ceremony where General Westmoreland received his honorary degree at USC. The State Senate, outraged by the faculty member's actions at the ceremony (rather than his ideological protest of the war), ordered the USC Board of Trustees to firmly censure the offender.

67. "Curfew Clamped on USC." *The State*. 12 May 1970. Newspapers on microfilm, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.
68. "Tear Gas Has Unusual Effects." *The State*. 12 May 1970. Newspapers on microfilm, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.
69. "USC Demos, GOP Club Take Stands." *The State*. 12 May 1970. Newspapers on microfilm, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.
70. "Watson Hits Campus Unrest." *The State*. 12 May 1970. Newspapers on microfilm, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.
71. "Protestors Attempt Building Take Over." *The State*. 12 May 1970. Newspapers on microfilm, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.
72. "State of Emergency Is Declared At USC." *The State*. 12 May 1970. Newspapers on microfilm, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.
73. "Protesters Ransack Building." *The State*. 12 May 1970. Newspapers on microfilm, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.
74. "Injured Patrolman," photograph. *The State*. 12 May 1970. Newspapers on microfilm, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.
75. "Disarray," photograph. *The State*. 12 May 1970. Newspapers on microfilm, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.

The State covered protests at the University of South Carolina in the May 12, 1970 issue. The two protests resulted in police action and National Guard involvement. The protests also lead Governor McNair to declare a state of emergency on campus.

"Compulsory Education and the Southern States" by W.H. HandCOMPULSORY EDUCATION AND THE
SOUTHERN STATES*

I.

In any form of monarchy the primary object of education has been to make good, intelligent, loyal subjects. In a democracy, such as ours, the primary object of education is to make good, intelligent, loyal sovereigns. We are admittedly making "the most stupendous experiment in government" that the world has ever seen. We are making of every man a citizen, clothing him with the power to make and to administer the laws of a great nation, and to direct and control all the forces and resources of our institutional life. To cope successfully with so gigantic a problem requires intelligence and training of the highest order known to men. If our government is to endure, if it is to achieve that eminence among the powers of the earth to which we pledge our faith, it must secure to itself an intelligent, prosperous, and orderly citizenship. Intelligence and virtue lie at the very foundation of any people's greatness; intelligent and virtuous citizens are a State's fundamental asset, and the State which has the largest percentage of illiteracy has relatively the smallest percentage of effective citizens.

It would be exceedingly difficult to reduce the virtues of any two peoples to a common denominator, and no less difficult to do so with the native intelligence of any two peoples, but it is not difficult to measure the illiteracy of any people, to discover if it can be reduced or removed, and to realize the results of its removal. Let us look at our illiteracy and analyze it. Coming from the South, I ask the attention of the South, where we have

*The increased interest in this subject leads us to add two further papers to its discussion already offered in the January SEWANEE REVIEW by Mr. George F. Milton, editor of the Knoxville, Tenn., *Sentinel*. These papers are respectively by the Professor of Secondary Education in the University of South Carolina, read before the National Conference for Charities and Corrections May 10, in Richmond, Va., and by the editor of the Mobile, Ala., *Register*, read before the Conference for Education in the South April 24, in Memphis, Tenn. These problems are not confined to any locality, but apply to all the States.—THE EDITOR.

"Compulsory Education and the Southern States" by W.H. Hand

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persistently refused to enact compulsory attendance laws as have been enacted by practically every other State in the Union, and by the majority of the leading culture lands of the world. These other States and countries have had their compulsory laws long enough to test their efficiency and their value. Let us compare results, confining ourselves to that part of our population which furnishes the safest standard—the native whites.

TABLE A — Native white illiterates over ten years of age:

North Atlantic Division, all under compulsory laws.....	1.6 per cent.
North Central Division, all under compulsory laws.....	2.3 per cent.
Western Division, all under compulsory laws.....	2.7 per cent.
South Atlantic Division, all but three without compulsory laws.....	11.4 per cent. ¹
South Central Division, nearly all without compulsory laws....	11.2 per cent.
Southern States alone, all without compulsory laws, 959,790, or	12.4 per cent.

TABLE B — Showing the rank of each Southern State in the percentage of illiteracy of native whites ten years of age and over:

Texas (highest in rank)....	35th	Kentucky.....	43rd
Mississippi.....	37th	South Carolina.....	44th
Florida.....	38th	Tennessee.....	46th
Virginia.....	40th	Alabama.....	47th
Arkansas.....	41st	Louisiana.....	48th
Georgia.....	42nd	North Carolina.....	49th

TABLE C — Native whites of voting age:

North Atlantic Division.....	2.1 per cent.
North Central Division.....	3.5 per cent.
Western Division.....	2.8 per cent.
South Atlantic Division.....	12.2 per cent.
South Central Division.....	11.5 per cent.
Southern States alone, 307,236 persons, or.....	12.2 per cent.
France (male adults).....	4.7 per cent.
England (male and female adults).....	3.0 per cent.
Scotland (male and female adults).....	2.4 per cent.
German Empire (male adults).....	.5 per cent.

These figures can have but one meaning—that compulsory education reduces illiteracy, and that the South sorely needs to

¹ In 1907 North Carolina passed a local option compulsory law. So far it is effective in only a few small areas, and has not had time to show results.

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The Sewanee Review

have her illiteracy reduced. No sound-thinking man would for a moment claim that education, in the common acceptation of that term, is a panacea for political and social ills, nor can it be said that an illiterate man is necessarily not a good citizen. But in a democracy where manhood suffrage prevails, institutional life must suffer when twelve per cent of the voting population is unable to read even the names printed upon the ballots which they are supposed to cast intelligently for the government of the State. Ignorance stands for narrowness, bigotry, selfishness, and stagnation; intelligence stands for liberty, liberality, tolerance, sympathy, and growth.

The claim is repeatedly made that the younger generation of whites in the South is going to school. That is not true. Statistics show that in 1900 the South Atlantic States had 2,472,895 white children between the ages of five and twenty years. The school attendance for the same year shows 1,176,976 white children in school, or more children out of school than were in school. Of course, allowance must be made for a considerable number between five and six, not entitled to enter the public schools. The same statistics show that the Southern States had 262,590 native white illiterates between the ages of ten and nineteen, Virginia alone contributing 23,108, while Ohio had but 4,083, and Minnesota but 242.

The opponents of compulsory education tell us that our people will send their children to school without being compelled to do so, if they are only shown their duty and their obligation to their children. For nearly twenty years our ablest and safest leaders, men and women, have been tireless in their efforts to get the children of the South into the schools. Yet more than twenty-five per cent of the native white children between ten and fourteen, that crucial age, are not in school at all.

I know that there are among us many who contend that the educational conditions in the South are subjects for congratulation. I yield to no one in the matter of pride over what the South has done in the past forty years. To me it is a source of constant delight to see and hear the many reports of excellent educational progress in the Southern States. Increased taxation for schools, new buildings, large equipment, longer school

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terms, and better paid teachers occupy enviable places in all these pictures. But how many of these reports dare to mention a substantial decrease in illiteracy? Increased enrollment and increased attendance do not necessarily prove decreased illiteracy. The increased enrollment and the increased attendance do not always keep pace with the increase in population. The truth is that in some of the Southern States the total white illiteracy has remained practically unchanged for thirty years. Of what value are all your taxes, and your elegant school buildings, and your improved schools, to your thousands of boys and girls who never enter a school?

Southern people, are we willing to permit twenty-five per cent of our young white boys and girls to grow up in the bondage of illiteracy? Can we afford to thrust 262,590 illiterate white boys and girls at the age of sixteen out into a world enriched by the progress in the arts and sciences reaching back over a century itself rich in discoveries and inventions? How can we expect them to win with untrained hands and vagrant minds? Poverty and stress of war can no longer be urged as a palliative for the illiteracy of the children who ought to be in school to-day. Many of these children are the descendants of Walter Page's *forgotten men*. They became the *neglected mass*; and the neglected mass has in turn become the *indifferent mass*. When any considerable number of people in a State become indifferent to the intellectual, and moral, and social conditions of themselves and their offspring, the situation becomes alarming, for illiteracy, like every other evil, tends toward perpetuating itself.

Has the State the right to compel a child to go to school? What is the answer to this question? Years ago we accepted, without much question, the doctrine that popular education is necessary to the growth and permanence of our republican institutions. Since all classes of our heterogeneous society are active factors, the State maintains schools for all the children of all the people. The schools exist primarily for the benefit of the State, rather than for the benefit of the individual. The State seeks to make every citizen intelligent and serviceable. The State compels the rich man to pay taxes to support the schools, not because he owes the poor man an education but be-

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cause the State needs the intelligent services of that child. The schools are democratized by compelling the rich and the poor alike to pay taxes according to their ability for something necessary to all.

When the State has provided schools for all the children, it has performed only a part of its duty. If a school tax is justifiable on the ground that popular education is a necessity, it follows that compulsory attendance by the State is also justifiable. The State has no right to levy and collect taxes for a specific purpose, then permit that purpose to be defeated at the hand of indifferent or selfish parents. In this connection we hear much about the sacred rights and personal privileges of the parent who neglects or refuses to send his child to school. No one regrets more than I do the tendency to shift from the home the functions which properly belong there. One of those functions is to train the children for their duties and responsibilities in the social organism. Society itself is imperiled whenever its members are unfitted. One of the essentials of fitness is what we call education. Therefore, whenever the home refuses or neglects to prepare the child for society, it is not only the privilege but the duty of the State to see that the child is fitted for his part. Argument against the right of the State to send a child to school is specious and superficial. Those who make such argument would not for one moment deny the right of the State to compel the parent to feed and clothe his child, or to compel him to fight for his country, and to shoot him if he deserted. The State has the right to carry the law-breaking child to the reformatory or to the jail to protect society. Has not the State as much right to carry the child to the school house to save him from the reformatory or the jail, and to train him to benefit society? Those who deny the right of the State to compel the parent to send his child to school are too frequently the offending parents themselves, or those who fear unpopularity at the hands of the voting mob.

When the State compels the parent to send his child to school, it is simply compelling the parent to put the child in possession of his own rightful inheritance. In a narrow sense that inheritance is his right to the benefit of what the State has col-

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lected and set apart for him; a wider and truer sense it means his opportunity to make of himself all that his God-given abilities will permit him to become; in a still wider sense it is his becoming fitted to take his place in the State to perform the sacred duties of an intelligent citizen in the broadest meaning of that term.

Objection is often made that compulsory attendance would work hardships in the homes of the poor. Is it not a fact that the poor child is the very one who most needs the aid of the State to bring him into possession of his own? He it is who must soon face the complexities of modern life and the insistent demands of citizenship with none of the advantages common to birth or wealth. He is the very one whom the State ought to help, because he himself is helpless. The child of the poor must work, and it is right that he should work, but it is neither right nor humane that he should be forever denied his share in his inheritance in order to be made a bread-winner for a lazy, selfish, unfeeling father, as is so frequently the case.

Over and over we are told that compulsory laws could not be successfully enforced. To my mind that is begging the question. Why not the same skepticism about the enforcement of any other law? The opponents insist that a compulsory law could not be enforced, because the people are not ready for such a law. Would there be any use for this law, or any other law if all the people were ready and waiting to obey it? Laws are enacted to compel men to do that which they ought to do but will not do voluntarily. Tens of thousands of people in America are not obeying the Ten Commandments. Are we to justify this disobedience on the ground that the people are not quite ready for the Decalogue? Or is the Decalogue a piece of unwise and premature legislation, because some of us do not obey it? Will any law enforce itself? Will any law be enforced until an honest effort has been made to do so? And what is meant by successful enforcement? Can the enforcement of a law be called unsuccessful so long as it is violated by anyone? In every civilized land there is law against homicide. There are many violations of that law. Shall we say that the law is not a success? Shall we repeal the law until violations of it cease?

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It is further argued that a child forced to attend school will derive but little benefit from the school. Those who argue thus forget that the compulsion is not in bringing to school the unwilling child, but in forcing an indifferent, selfish, heartless parent to let his child go to school.

Another contention is that compulsory laws could not be enforced without truant officers, and that such officers must be paid out of the school funds. I at once admit the necessity of the truant officer, and that he must be paid. The city of Richmond would no doubt save thousands of dollars every year in the way of salaries, if it would dismiss its policemen, its constables, and its detectives. But these officers are necessary to perform for the people services more valuable than the amount of their salaries. So it is with the truant officer.

In some sections of the South serious objection is made to compulsory attendance by sincere but shortsighted people on the ground that a compulsory law would enforce an increased attendance of the negro children as well as the white children. Such objection has in it several elements of weakness. Those who offer the negro as an objection overlook the fact that the negro parent needs such a law less than the white parent needs it. Be it said to our shame that the negro is sending his child to school with an eagerness than challenges our admiration. Considering the negro's opportunity he is sending his child to school well, and throughout the South the percentage of illiteracy among the negroes is decreasing more rapidly than among the whites.

The weakness of the main argument against compulsory attendance on account of the negro is truly pathetic. Is it wise or expedient to permit thousands of our white boys and girls to grow up in ignorance, lest in forcing them to school we should awaken the aspirations of the negro child? Shall we remain ignorant in order to encourage him to remain ignorant? Is it better for white and black to remain ignorant than to have white and black made intelligent? The only logical conclusion to such argument is that an ignorant white man can compete successfully with an ignorant negro, but that an educated white man can not compete with an educated negro. Then what becomes of our boasted superiority of the white man? Has the white man

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so nearly reached the zenith of his possibilities that further education will not keep him well in advance of the ambitious negro? But we are reminded that the increased attendance of the negro means additional weight to the present white man's burden. I freely admit this; but it must be remembered that ignorance is the heaviest burden which the whites of the South have borne during the past forty years. I know only too well what that burden is to-day; but our very existence is wrapped up in this question. No matter how great was the blunder, to him and to us, in making the negro a citizen without one day's preparation, no matter how inferior a citizen he has been in the past, no matter how unsatisfactory have been the results of his schooling, wisdom and prudence bid us look resolutely toward the future, and to improve upon the past.

Not only is it the duty of the State to maintain schools for the children, and to require them to attend the schools, but it is the imperative duty of the State to provide the right kind of schools, and the right kind of education. Ideal schools and bonuses offered for good attendance will never, in my opinion, make a school system so alluring as to bring into the schools the children of grasping, heartless parents. The children of such parents are in bondage — the bondage of ignorance, and indifference, and greed, and stifling cupidity. Yet it is perfectly reasonable to say that our schools would be better attended if they were more efficient. By efficiency I mean adaptation to the actual needs of the pupils. The schools of the people, especially above the primary grades, are the schools of the middle ages, and need reconstruction, readjustment, and rearticulation, to meet the demands of the twentieth century conditions and ideals.

Perhaps the greatest defect in our schools is their failure to inculcate a taste and appreciation for work. To me it is no wonder that the ignorant laboring man who refuses to send his child to school claims that he prefers to teach his child to work, because his child must work when he leaves school. That man feels that his child would not have instilled into him any love for toil.

Men of the South, it is high time to end our specious arguments, to quit our scholastic quibbling, and throw aside our

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political sophistries. We know the facts, we know the situation, we ought to know our duty.

WILLIAM H. HAND.

The University of South Carolina, Columbia.

II.

Education is the surest remedy for those conditions existing in the South that are obstacles to our social and material progress.

If ignorance stands in the way of the creation of a sound public sentiment and moral and industrial progress, it is our duty to banish it. Yet it is a fact that a considerable proportion of the children of school age do not go to school. This is our problem: Ignorance on the one hand and inadequate effort on the other. If a considerable proportion of the young of our country do not go to school, and reach man's estate without knowing how to read and write, we have a continuing basis of illiteracy; and this problem that now confronts us will merely be pushed along to the next generation, unsolved.

We must have compulsory education — the only means whereby the South can be saved from illiteracy.

We all agree in this opinion, and some here to-day will speak with enthusiasm of it, as not only desirable but at command. We must, however, face the difficulties. I think we gain nothing by avoiding them, but rather retard progress. I stand here, therefore, asking you to look the matter in the face and say whether or to what extent we may have compulsory education in the South.

Some who are unacquainted with the conditions think that all that is necessary is to build the schools and pass the laws, and then we will have compulsory education. The little question of paying for the improvements is passed as trivial. Nevertheless, it is a serious question in the South, where a notable portion of the population is not self-supporting in an educational way, and has to be supported by the other portion that has already its own children to look after.

Take the county of Dallas, in my own State of Alabama, as

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HOUSE CALLED TO ORDER.

At 11:58 the House was called to order.

INAUGURAL EXERCISES.

At 12 M., the Sergeant-at-Arms announced the President and Members of the Senate.

The House rose to receive the President and Members of the Senate.

JOINT ASSEMBLY.

Lieutenant-Governor McLeod called the Joint Assembly to order. The Sergeant-at-Arms announced the Governor-elect and escort. The Joint Assembly rose to receive the Governor-elect and escort. The President announced that the Governor-elect, Hon. Cole L. Blease, was present and ready to qualify.

THOMAS S. DUNBAR, ESQ. administered the oath of office to the Governor-elect, who then stated that on account of serious illness, he was unable to deliver his inaugural address, which was read by the Reading Clerk of the House, S. McGowan Simkins, as follows:

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, Members of the General Assembly of South Carolina, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Independence of thought, freedom of action, an abiding trust in and devoted love for God have won for me the greatest political victory that has yet been recorded in the history of South Carolina. Aligned against me were a united daily press and an almost solid weekly and semi-weekly press, pouring forth all kinds of falsehood, vituperation and abuse, receiving the assistance of a number of men who call themselves ministers of the gospel—God save the mark!—who stood behind their pulpits and gave vent to envy and malice and slanders of the most virile and malicious nature against me—

"These hypocrites had left their masks and stood
In naked ugliness.

They were men who stole the livery of Heaven
To serve the devil in"—

all of these, combined with others, making a set of political character thieves, the meanest and most contemptible people known to man.

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I was never discouraged. I knew that God did not love ugliness, and that the people of South Carolina were for fair play to all her sons alike.

Men have rallied and fought in hundreds of battles, but no band of truer men or braver soldiers or more loyal and devoted friends ever rallied for a fight than those 56,602 brave and honorable men of South Carolina, who on September 13, 1910, said to my enemies, "You shall not press him down; you shall not destroy his reputation; you shall not crucify him upon a cross of vituperation, slander and falsehood; you shall not crown him with a crown of persecution, envy and malice." And by the help of an all-wise and all-powerful God, the victory was won, and we can and do today say,

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow,"

and my prayer is that his choicest blessings of this earth rest upon my friends, and may each of them some day be crowned with a diadem in Heaven.

For those who opposed me honestly and fairly, I have no word of censure. It was their right to do so, and I feel that they were but exercising their high right of American citizenship. For the others I have but pity, for I well know that their consciences, if they have any, are giving them censure and punishment enough for their cowardly and underhanded manner of opposition.

I thank, and wish for you to convey my sincerest, most heartfelt thanks to, your constituents for their assistance in giving to me the position which was the zenith of my political ambition. Should I never be elected to any position again, personally I will have accomplished all that my life's work has been for, so far as political preferment is concerned. The only ambition that is left is that I may perform the duties of the office of Governor in such a manner that I may receive at the close of my term the "well done" from those who placed me in the position.

At the campaign meeting at Florence in 1910 I said: "I notice in the editorial columns of *The State* newspaper of this day, 'We shall in a day or two have something to say in regard to the candidacy of Candidate Blease that will not be regarded as endorsement.' I believe that the people of South Carolina are in favor of fair play, and I now request and invite the man who wrote that article to come on the rostrum at Columbia, at the State campaign meeting at Columbia, next Saturday, August 6th, and have his 'something to say in regard to the candidacy of Candidate Blease,' to my face, where I can and will have the opportunity to make reply. And if

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he declines this, then I demand that he name a time and place where he will agree to meet me face to face and make his statement. Two years ago this paper published articles about me and when my friends sent replies to these articles, the publishers of the paper refused to publish them, thus cutting me off from any opportunity to prove their statements false to the readers of their paper. A brave man comes out in the open and fights face to face; a coward lurks in the dark, or hides behind his editorial desk, and, assassin-like, strikes from behind. To which class does the writer of this article belong? His future actions will show."

At the campaign meeting in Columbia on August 6 I repeated the statement as made at Florence, and called for the writer to appear. He failed to do so, and I repeated the question, "To which class does the writer of this article belong?"—and said, "He is a coward."

I do not believe that it would be possible for any other man ever to have to undergo the vituperation and abuse from the press that I had. And why did I have it? Because of my professional connection with a noted criminal case in this State. I most respectfully recommend that you gentlemen of the General Assembly pass at this session an Act providing that any newspaper editor or reporter who shall publish, or cause to be published, any article reflecting upon the private character or the public record of any citizen of this State, which is not true, shall be punished by a fine and imprisonment. An Act of this character, in my opinion, will save much bitter feeling, and possibly bloodshed, in future campaigns in our State.

I beg leave in this connection to call your attention to a leading editorial in the *Newberry Herald and News* of September 9, 1910, which is as follows:

"THE MENACE."

It is a good subject at this particular time, and its importance has been driven home.

The people of South Carolina are menaced.

The menace is unfair newspaper methods.

The *Columbia State* of Thursday carried on its first page a cartoon of Mr. Cole L. Blease, over the label, "The Menace."

The *Columbia State* knew at the time the cartoon was published that it was as unfair as it was false. The *Columbia State* knew when the cartoon was designed that it was misleading and false. The *Columbia State* knew that the publication of the cartoon had for its object the misleading of the voters of South Carolina, and was,

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therefore, maliciously false, and was a malicious slander of a man who led all the rest of the candidates and received thirty per cent. of the votes of the State. Is that not an intentional and gross insult to one-third of the voters of this State?

His side will have no showing in *The Columbia State*. No reply will be allowed.

That is *The Columbia State's* method.

That is "the menace."

The Columbia State has a large circulation. There are people who read *The State* and who do not see the other side, because *The State* does not print the other side.

That is "the menace."

Before the first primary *The News and Courier*, *The Columbia Record* and other newspapers in South Carolina were charging *The Columbia State* with unfairness, and, in fact, with malicious falsehood.

Simply because these newspapers now agree with *The State's* policy in the gubernatorial race, will they keep silent under the same conditions which existed when they brought their charges against *The Columbia State*—because, forsooth, then *The Columbia State* was going against the grain and now it is cutting along with it?

Surely the manhood of the newspapers of South Carolina is not a thing of the past.

The newspapers of South Carolina have in the past wielded a wonderful influence. It is because they have made for themselves a reputation of fairness, and, presenting both sides, have urged the claims of the side which the newspapers thought would be for the interests of the State of South Carolina.

The course which some of them are now pursuing may help the men of their choice in this particular race—though we doubt it—but the profession suffers.

Why not give everybody a "square deal?"

The *Columbia State*, for instance, and other anti-Blease newspapers will reprint in their news columns comments favorable to Mr. Featherstone, but ignore anything favorable to Mr. Blease. That is "newspaper" business with a vengeance.

So far as *The Herald and News* is concerned, we delight in being ignored by the *Columbia State*—or boycotted, or put on the famous "black list," as you please—but what we started out to say was that the cartoon in the *Columbia State* of Thursday morning was the limit downward in newspaper business as we have observed it.

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The days of factionalism and personal prejudice in South Carolina are happily over, and we believe that the people of South Carolina, when the matter is brought to their attention, will resent under-hand and below-the-belt methods.

For that reason, which is creditable to the people of South Carolina, we believe the *Columbia State* and other newspapers who are taking unfair advantage of Mr. Blease in this race are doing him more good than harm.

It is not for Blease that we mourn, but for the newspaper profession.

"The menace"—the real menace—will be met by the people of South Carolina, as they have met all other questions.

During the campaign and before the first primary election, the *Columbia State* made a strong fight in an argumentative manner against Mr. Featherstone and thereby brought down the wrath of a large majority of the papers of South Carolina, charging it with "unfairness." They had practically nothing to say about Mr. Blease, he having distinctly defied them to make their charges, if any they had, to his face. They failed to do so. Now they are making one of the ugliest and most slanderous campaigns against Mr. Blease that has ever been waged in the State of South Carolina. What do the newspapers think of this fight at this time? Is it fair? Mr. Blease and his friends have no manner now in which to answer them, for they will publish nothing favorable to Blease; he can not answer it on the stump, the campaign is over.

And also an article from the Shreveport, La., *Journal*, of September, 1910:

"Speaking of *The News and Courier*, the election was a striking example of the wonderful 'power of the press' to mould public opinion. Every newspaper in the State, with the exception of two country weeklies, supported Featherstone and called Blease out of his name. They succeeded in making the people believe Blease a regular Satan in one respect. * * * A newspaper possesses power to direct public opinion only to the extent of its independence, its honesty and its impartiality. These three things are hard to find in combination in a newspaper of today."

And also an article from the Edgefield *Chronicle*:

"We do not join hands in the avalanche of abuse that has been heaped upon the head of the governor-elect. If personality was the issue, how sad a reflection on Mr. Featherstone that he could not carry his own county, while Blease carried his by a substantial majority."

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And also a comment from the *Columbia Daily Record*:

"Disliking to do so, for obvious reasons, yet *The Record* now feels constrained to say, as a supporter of Featherstone and an opponent of Blease, that the repulsive cartoon in *The State* of Thursday, portraying Blease as a vulture, is offensive to the sense of decency and fairness."

And an article from the Macon, Ga., *Telegraph*, of September 25, 1910:

"There is a citizen over in South Carolina by the name of Blease, who has done a remarkable thing. The readers of almost any South Carolina newspaper a week or two ago would have found good reason for the belief that Blease was everything that was bad or undesirable, to say the least; that in expressing a desire to become governor he had shown unpardonable presumption; that his candidacy was a fit subject for jest, and that he had not the ghost of a chance. The *Charleston News and Courier* contemptuously reported the fact that only three newspapers in the whole State had ventured to endorse the candidacy of Mr. Blease. All the dailies, large and small, the religious papers, nondescript and what not, thundered at Blease continually. Moreover he was bombarded from the pulpit. * * *

And an article from the New Orleans *Picayune* of September 14, 1910:

"The vote today hinged very largely on the personality of the two candidates for governor. In the interval between the two primaries the press of the State made a strenuous fight upon Blease, attacking his record as a legislator, attorney, and even as a private citizen. Every daily and all but two weekly newspapers were aligned against him. * * *

In making my campaign during the past summer, I announced that my platform was:

1st. An honest administration of all laws, fairly and impartially to all citizens alike.

2d. Enforcing all laws upon all subjects, and obedience to the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of South Carolina.

3d. Keeping forever separate the legislative, judicial and executive departments of the government, each, however, doing its duty and endeavoring to uphold and support the other.

4th. Trial by jury for all persons accused of crime, and enforcing the judgments of Courts founded upon the verdicts of the juries.

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This I stand firmly upon today, and I consider government by injunction the most vicious and degrading which can be tolerated by any civilized nation, and I beg to call your attention to Sections 5, 16, 17 and 25, of Article 1 of the Constitution of this State, which every officer of the State is sworn to uphold and obey. The Democratic party in her national conventions condemns injunctions in the most strenuous terms. South Carolina, though she is the bed-rock of Democracy, violates this Democratic doctrine in the meanest and most contemptible form, and, in my opinion, only those exercise it who are governed by spite and malice for those whom they use it against.

As I said in my canvass, I am in favor of biennial sessions of the General Assembly. The people of this State have already expressed themselves in favor of it, and it certainly should be given to them.

I am in favor of a liberal support to our Confederate Veterans, and hope that, while you gentlemen will not be extravagant along this line, yet that you will give to them whatever is necessary to make them comfortable, and that you will so amend the pension laws that so many unworthy people who now receive it will not receive it, in order that those who are entitled to it may get more of that which is appropriated. I need not say more on this subject, for any man who does not love the ex-Confederate soldier is either a Yankee or has negro blood in his veins.

I recommend liberal appropriations for all our State institutions of learning for white boys and girls. They, with our denominational colleges, are doing a grand and glorious work. None is in the way; none can be spared. If there is rivalry, it is friendly, and spurs all on to do a greater work. But I do not believe in the extravagance that the General Assembly has been engaging in along this line for several years past, and I cannot and will not give my sanction to it during my term of office, and I therefore hope, in order to keep down any friction along this line between the legislative and executive departments, that you gentlemen will reduce these appropriations.

I am in favor of building up the free school system so that every white child in South Carolina may be given a good common school education in comfortable and convenient schoolhouses, and in paying teachers sufficient salaries to secure the best, and of books, especially histories, by Southern authors for Southern children, and I hope that you will take such action and make such appropriations as will bring about these reforms.

I am absolutely opposed to compulsory education, and have little patience with, and much contempt for, that man or those men who

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go around in the State or outside of the State and parade figures to show the percentage of the ignorance of our people. And if they are State officers, or hold positions under the State government, they should be decent enough to resign, and if they are not then they should be kicked out. If what they say is true, we should all get together and try to remedy it, and not parade it and humiliate our State by advertising it. If some people are being paid for this kind of speeches, I recommend that you abolish their positions, for they are not helping, but injuring us. "In my opinion, compulsory education in the hands of the State means disrupting the home, for it dethrones the authority of the parents and places the paid agents of the State in control of the children, and destroys family government. Those agents stand between the child and the parent. They represent the State. They are not responsible to the parents. They impress upon the minds of the children the views of the State, and virtually say, 'We have taken you out of bondage and made you free; we are giving you what your unnatural parents would not give you,' and no child on earth can be subject to such influences and teachings and escape imbibing the spirit of rebellion against parental authority, and consequent disrespect and ingratitude. Children are too easily infected with the idea that their parents owe them everything while they owe them nothing in return, and with the design and law of God set at defiance, who can compass, by the widest stretches of the most gigantic mind, the condition that will follow. We desire to see the standard of education raised in South Carolina; we want every boy and girl in the State to have every possible opportunity to gain for themselves the very best and highest degree of equipment for life; but we do not want it at the cost of parental authority and the peace of the home. Family government and parental responsibility antedate all others, and it is possible for wild, extravagant, and madly enthusiastic men, who see theory and theory only, to destroy family government, alienate children from their parents, and force the home into a scene of strife, rebellion and wretchedness." The Bible says a great deal about obedience to parents and reverence for parents, and believing in that Book and its teachings as strongly as I do, and for the sake of our children, our country and for the future, I believe in letting the parents keep within their own control the rearing and education of their children.

I am opposed to white people's taxes being used to educate negroes. I am a friend to the negro race. This is proved by the regard in which the negroes of my home county hold me. The white people of the South are the best friends to the negro race.

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In my opinion, when the people of this country began to try to educate the negro they made a serious and grave mistake, and I fear the worst result is yet to come. So why continue? I took this same position in my first political race twenty years ago, and each year has proved more clearly that I was right then, and the future will emphasize that I am right now. I believe that you members of the Legislature can pass an Act which will meet all the requirements of both the Federal and State Constitutions, which will remedy this, and I recommend that you do so. The present system of paying schools their pro rata share by enrolment is absurd, because the negro teachers have learned how to pad their rolls, and children who only attend school possibly one or two days are enrolled, and the schools receive money upon their enrolment. I could go into this matter more elaborately, but time will not permit. I respectfully refer you to the report of your State Superintendent of Education, and I am sure if any of your committees will ask him, he will be delighted to furnish you all the information in his possession along this line.

I recommend that you pass a law requiring either a marriage certificate, or the registration of all marriages in the office of the clerk of court for the county in which the marriage takes place. I have been advocating this for some years, and it is really amusing to me to see here recently some people and some newspapers coming out in advocacy of it at this late day, hoping possibly that such an Act will be passed, and that they can say, "we did it."

I hope and recommend that you will enact such law as will do away with the abominable system of having to exchange mileage for railroad tickets, and provide one fare on all railroads for both rich and poor alike.

I respectfully recommend that you pass laws that will favor and protect labor in all its legitimate callings and endeavors, and such laws as will protect capital in all its lawful investments, so that all of our people may be properly protected, and that we may give equal rights to all and special privileges to none.

I respectfully call your attention to the evil of the sale and use of cocaine and such like drugs, and would recommend that you pass an Act making the sale of it, or the having it in possession without a proper legal excuse, a crime punishable by imprisonment without the alternative of a fine. I also, in this connection, beg leave to call your attention to the evil of the habitual drinking of coca-cola, pepsi-cola, and such like mixtures, as I fully believe they are injurious. It would

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be better for our people if they had nice respectable places where they could go and buy a good, pure glass of cold beer, than to drink such concoctions.

I respectfully recommend that you pass an Act prohibiting the smoking of cigarettes by boys under the age of sixteen years, and prohibiting the sale of cigarettes and cigarette papers in this State.

I respectfully recommend that you pass a law prohibiting the sale of toy pistols and guns, and also a law prohibiting any child under sixteen years of age owning or having in possession any gun or pistol or toy gun or toy pistol, or gun or pistol of any character whatsoever, as in my opinion many of the accidental and other shootings and killings of today are caused by the desire for guns or pistols created in the minds of the youth while playing with toys of this character.

Some action should be taken to rid our circuit courts of the expense of trying minor cases. We often see cases in court where many witnesses are called from their places of business, sit around the court house possibly for half or the entire week at heavy expense to the county, and when the case is brought on for trial there is either nothing in it or possibly a fine of one hundred dollars or less is imposed in case of conviction. I think it would be better to put more of this kind of cases in the hands of the magistrates so that they could be summarily dealt with at absolutely no expense to the county and where they could be given as much punishment as is many times given by our circuit judges. Either this should be done, or else you should establish a court for the trial of all cases less than felony, for you see from the extra terms of court held, from the special judges being appointed, and other expenses, that the question is becoming a serious one, and the people are tired and beginning to complain of the system as it now is.

Much has been said about the enactment of laws in regard to the labor in our cotton mills. These people are our people; they are our kindred; they are our friends, and in my opinion they should be let alone, and allowed to manage their own children and allowed to manage their own affairs. I am fully convinced that dealing in cotton futures by mill officers has lost thousands of dollars to our State, and today have some embarrassed, which money, if it had been paid to the laborers for services, would have saved many a close-down for a week or two, where the help has been put out of a job, and which have caused sometimes suffering and pain. I cannot say that resignations or deaths of officials have been caused by such

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dealings, but sufferings have been brought to the people who work in the mills, and, if any legislation is to take place, as between the mill owner and the mill operative, it seems to me that this is the line along which to work.

There has come to me much complaint in regard to the management of and dealings with the patients and property of the State Hospital for the Insane, and admission of persons who should be tried in the criminal courts, but who are accepted by the superintendent before a jury has acted upon the case. I would respectfully recommend that you amend Section 2247, Volume I, of the Code, by striking out five and inserting seven, so as to give each congressional district a representative upon that board; or possibly it would be better if you would so amend it as to give each Judicial Circuit a representative upon the board. In this way all parts of the State would have a representative.

I respectfully recommend that you amend the law which places white convicts in the same camp and works them along in the same squads with negro convicts. I do not believe in this, and believe that a governor would be justified in granting a pardon to a white man who is thus treated, and I beg of you to remedy this evil at your earliest opportunity.

I would respectfully recommend that you amend your present Dispensary or Prohibition Act so as to provide that in case a majority of the white citizens of any county shall desire a license system, that it may be granted. Section 11, Article 8, of the Constitution of 1895, provides in part: "The General Assembly may license persons or corporations to manufacture and sell and retail alcoholic liquors or beverages within the State, under such rules and restrictions as it deems proper." We now have the law so that they may have a county dispensary or prohibition. Now, in order to be truly democratic and fair to all parties, in my opinion, this amendment should be made. Upon this platform I made my race for the governorship, and upon this platform I was elected, the majority of the white people expressing themselves as in favor of allowing those counties where prohibition cannot be enforced, and where the dispensary has proved and is proving to be a supply station of blind tigers and cheap whiskey—that they should be allowed to have relief by this system. I would not favor, under any conditions, forcing it upon any community, but if a majority of their white people want it it is their right as provided in our Constitution, and they should have it. And when I say white people I mean white voters, and you should

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provide that all questions of this character shall be settled in a primary, where every white citizen is allowed to vote, and not submit it in a general election, where the negro might be and is the balance of power. But under no conditions or circumstances would I sign a bill allowing the reinstatement of the old bar room system. And if license is allowed I recommend that you prohibit any whiskey being sold in less quantities than one-half pint, or between sunset and sunup, and that you prohibit it from being drunk on the premises or sold under any circumstances to minors or inebriates or behind closed doors or screens; prohibit any obscene pictures on the premises, or any billiard or card or pool room connected therewith; and providing that any person holding a license who shall violate any provision of the law shall immediately upon conviction forfeit his license and be forever thereafter barred from being licensed, and in addition be imprisoned at hard labor in the State Penitentiary without the alternative of a fine.

I respectfully recommend that you amend the present law so as to make executions for the crime of rape, or assault with intent to ravish, public, as I believe this will bring about more satisfactory results—allowing others, and particularly those of the younger generation of that race from which most of these culprits come, to have a full view of the punishment meted out. Possibly by this means some lynchings could be prevented, though so long as this crime is committed I have little hope of lynching being stopped. Some newspapers and some people, in every controversy between the white man and the negro, seem to take delight in taking the side of the negro and denouncing the lynching, but this is a white man's country and will continue to be ruled by the white man, regardless of the opinions or editorials of quarter or half breeds or foreigners. The pure-blooded Caucasian will always defend the virtue of our women, no matter what the cost. If rape is committed, death must follow.

I sincerely trust that in your deliberations you will be liberal, but not extravagant, and that you will reduce expenses, and not make any extravagant appropriations for any purpose, stop the useless expenditure of money by officials, stop the creation of and abolish useless offices, and all other methods of careless, extravagant and useless expenditure of money, and that you will not create an increase in the tax levy, but that you will reduce both the State and the county levies, as all our taxes are too high, and our people are now burdened with taxation. They are groaning under their load

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and begging relief, and to you and you alone must they look for it, for you and you alone can give it, and if you do not give it the responsibility will rest upon you. And be assured that in the next campaign the lines will be closely drawn along the line of extravagance and the expenditure of money, as the people are today aroused upon this matter as they have not been in years before. As for my part, I believe that the grandest, most perfect and independent form of government is a poor government and a rich people. When you make a rich government and thereby impoverish the people, or make a poor people, you reverse democracy and create dissatisfaction and discontent among the people, who are the masters, and not the servants, as some would have us think. Give me a poor government and a rich people in place of a rich government and a poor people. For the past few years the idea seems to have been to raise the tax levy higher, make assessments higher, make more extravagant appropriations and spend the people's money uselessly, making both the people and the government poor, for the benefit of a few who hold special positions and draw large salaries, and who have been trying to create here in our State an aristocracy, not of blood, not of brains, but of money. I beg you to change the course, and by so doing you will make for yourselves a reputation that the people will rise en masse and say to you, "Well done, good and faithful servants."

I have been advocating these principles for years in the House, in the Senate and on the stump in my home county and throughout the State, and have stood squarely upon them out in the open and never waited to see which would be the popular side before taking a stand. Even when some of them were very unpopular and it seemed that any man who dared advocate them was doomed to political oblivion I stood by them and made the fight to keep them up and begged the people not to be deceived, but to hear me for my cause, and now we see some men and newspapers who did not stand for them, or who, if they did, were afraid to acknowledge it, endeavoring to claim the credit of leading in the fight. We are glad to have their help, even though it comes at so late a day and is possibly hypocritical.

And now, in conclusion, I pray God's direction for each and every one of you, and that you may do your full duty, conscientiously, and to the best interests of the entire people of your State. And as for myself, I pray God that He may so guide and direct me in the discharge of my duties that I may be fair and impartial to all of the

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citizens of my State, both black and white, and that He may so direct me that during my term of office His will, and not mine, shall be done.

At the conclusion of the address, the oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Ira B. Jones, to the Lieutenant-Governor-elect, Hon. Chas. A. Smith, who then assumed the Chair and announced that the purposes for which the Joint Assembly had convened having been accomplished, the Joint Assembly was dissolved. The Senate then at 12:50 P. M., returned to its Chamber.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

The House then resumed its deliberations.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. OSBORNE, from the select Committee of the Spartanburg Delegation, submitted a favorable report on:

H. 43.—Mr. Osborne: A Bill to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the times of holding the Circuit Courts in the Seventh Judicial Circuit, nad to arrange the same," approved February 21, A. D. 1906, in so far as it applies to the Courts of Spartanburg County.

Ordered for consideration tomorrow.

TIME FIXED.

Mr. KIBLER moved that when the House adjourn, it be to meet at 11 A. M. tomorrow.

MOTION RECONSIDERED.

Mr. SAWYER moved to reconsider the vote whereby the following Bill was ordered returned to the Senate:

H. 55 (S. 2.—Mr. Walker): A Joint Resolution to provide for the abatement of a certain tax on live stock, in certain townships in Georgetown County, etc.

Mr. SAWYER asked and obtained unanimous consent to offer an amendment on third reading.

Which was agreed to.

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Amend Bill No. 33 as follows:

1st. Between the words "court" and "and," on line 2 of printed Bill, insert "*Judge of Probate.*"

2d. Between the word "real" and "property," on line 3, insert "*and personal.*"

3d. Between the words "property" and "in," on line 3, insert "*and other notices.*"

4th. Between the words "Court" and "and," on line 35, insert "*Judge of Probate.*"

5th. Between the words "real" and "property," on line 36, insert "*and personal.*"

6th. Between the words "real" and "property," on line 36, insert "*and personal.*"

7th. Between the words "property" and "in," on line 36, insert "*and other notices.*"

Which were severally agreed to.

The Bill having received three readings, passed and was ordered sent to the Senate.

SECOND READING BILLS.

The following second reading Bills were taken up, read the second time, and ordered to a third reading tomorrow:

H. 79.—Beaufort Delegation: A Bill to amend Section 2 of an Act to make the office of County Commissioner of Beaufort County elective instead of appointive, and to reduce the number of said Commissioners from six to two, being number 360 of the Acts passed at the 1914 session of the General Assembly, by increasing the compensation of said Commissioners.

H. 81.—Chesterfield Delegation: A Bill authorizing the County Supervisor of Chesterfield County to exchange 20 feet of the jail property with Rufus Armfield and others for adjoining lot.

JOINT ASSEMBLY.

At 12 o'clock m. the Senate appeared in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The PRESIDENT *PRO TEM.* of the Senate called the Joint Assembly to order.

INAUGURAL CEREMONIES.

The Sergeant-at-Arms announced the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor-elect in waiting, who entered the hall in the following order:

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The Governor-elect, the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor-elect, Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, the Circuit Judges of the State, and the State officers incumbent and elect, the Trustees and Faculty of the University of South Carolina and students of said university were escorted by the Committee on Arrangements from the Supreme Court room to the Hall of the House of Representatives. The Joint Assembly, at the order of the President *Pro Tem.* of the Senate, arose and received them, standing until they were seated. The Governor-elect and the Lieutenant-Governor-elect and the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices were seated on the rostrum at the Speaker's desk, the escort accompanying them being seated to the right and left of the Speaker's desk. The Assembly, having been called to order the President *Pro Tem.* of the Senate announced that the proceedings would be opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. A. H. Berkeley. After the prayer the President *Pro Tem.* of the Senate announced that the Hon. Richard I. Manning, Governor-elect, was present and ready to qualify.

GOVERNOR-ELECT QUALIFIES.

Thereupon the Governor-elect advanced to the desk on the right of the Speaker, and the Hon. Eugene B. Gary, Chief Justice, advanced to the desk on the left of the Speaker. The oath of office was then administered by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of South Carolina.

Whereupon his Excellency, Governor Richard I. Manning, delivered his inaugural address as follows:

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR MANNING.

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the General Assembly:

In assuming the duties of Governor I am mindful of the responsibilities of the position. I invoke Divine guidance, and earnestly pray that wisdom, courage and strength may be given me to see clearly and to do justly in all that may come to me as duty.

Under our form of government we have the executive, legislative and judicial branches, each separate and distinct from the other, and each a check on the other.

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The Governor of the State is at the head of the executive branch. It is his duty to enforce the laws as they stand on the statute books. It is not his prerogative to decide whether a law is wise, or best suited to a community, but he is to see to it that the law is obeyed.

I have faith in our people; I believe that they want the laws enforced, and their conscience is awakened on this subject. The watchword of my campaign last summer was the enforcement of the law. I now declare afresh my purpose to carry out in good faith this pledge. I believe in home rule—local self-government, and I expect every one who is charged with enforcement of law to do his duty. My desire is that in each community the laws shall be enforced by the local authorities. I take this, the very first occasion, to say to these authorities that I stand ready and eager to co-operate with them in this work, and that they may be assured of my aid with every available lawful means to attain this object. Let me add another word, not as a threat, but as a warning: if in any community the lawful authorities fail to enforce the laws, it will then be my duty to see that the laws are obeyed. This I intend to do.

The Constitution provides that the Governor may make such recommendations to the General Assembly as, in his judgment, are good and proper.

The time has come when we have to meet new conditions; we are living in a time of change and progress. This condition gives us new problems to solve—new difficulties to meet. We are to be congratulated in having at the head of the nation a man of great discernment, courage, and ability, who is dealing with national questions in a statesmanlike way. May I hope that we will seek inspiration from that example to deal with State questions with wisdom and courage.

We are progressive Democrats and we must have the courage to do justly to each and every class of our citizens, even if it requires legislation hitherto untried by us.

PRIMARY ELECTION LAW.

In my judgment, the people of this State, regardless of party, owe a debt of gratitude to the last State convention of the Democratic party for adopting rules and regulations governing the primary elections. It is due to the members of that convention to say that the apprehensions of those who opposed personal enroll-

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ment were not justified, and that personal enrollment, together with the publicity given to the rolls of the clubs, saved us from irregularities and charges of fraud. So far as I know, the last primary election was one in which the will of the people was honestly expressed by their ballots, and these were fairly counted. I recommend, therefore, that your honorable body shall enact into law for primary elections, such provisions as controlled the last Democratic primary election, in order that, in all primary elections, each and every man entitled by law to vote, shall have the right and opportunity to vote once, and that no man shall be allowed to vote more than once.

EDUCATION.

It is gratifying to know the progress we are making in education; it is even more gratifying to realize that our people are aroused to its paramount importance; that they are determined that the children of our State shall be educated. This is manifested in the spirit of self-help, and each year sees a substantial increase in the number of school districts that tax themselves for school purposes.

Our institutions of higher learning have shown steady growth and are doing splendid work. We must provide liberally for their support so that their growth and development can be maintained. But the fact stares us in the face that we are in a period of general business depression and we must jealously consider every item of expenditure, to save the people from unnecessary burden. I suggest, therefore, that at this time we should not undertake any enlargement of these plants or any unnecessary expenses.

Notwithstanding the progress we are making in educational facilities and the general awakening that has come to us, we must frankly admit that we are still far short of the position we should occupy in the work of education. It stands to our shame that the percentage of illiteracy among our citizens is so great. This stain must be wiped out; and to do this, we must tax ourselves liberally for the public schools, in order that their usefulness may be increased, and that the opportunity for education may be given to all our boys and girls. We must encourage the spirit of self-help, and every district should first impose a local tax by the vote of its resident voters before receiving State aid. Yet, the growth of the public schools will be determined largely by the amount of State aid. Weak country schools must be helped and every com-

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munity must be encouraged to have at least a seven months' term, and no teacher should be required to teach more than fifty pupils. The State can not have an educated and efficient citizenship unless it extends help to weak and undeveloped districts. Any community voting a liberal tax and enrolling forty or fifty children, should be assured of adequate educational facilities. It is the duty of the State to make up deficiencies in such districts. The right-thinking people of South Carolina will stand for this expenditure of public money, and will indorse the position that we can not spend public money better than in educating the citizen. The people realize and demand that the shame of illiteracy must be blotted out from us forever.

MILL TOWN SCHOOLS.

The problem of public schools in manufacturing centers and mill towns demands attention and study. The State can not longer overlook the needs of children in such communities, and should encourage the spirit of self-help and public responsibility that will bring substantial and marked results in public education, civic growth, and community co-operation and development. I recommend that the State Department of Education be given such additional help in its forces that will enable it to do in mill schools what has been done so effectively in high schools and rural schools.

ATTENDANCE.

As soon as ample school facilities shall have been provided, the welfare of our people demands that our children shall be required to attend the schools. The policy of the State is to educate all the people at the expense of all the people for the welfare of all the people. I recommend, therefore, the enactment of a compulsory attendance law with local option features. We must strive to bring each and every community to the point of having school facilities; and, wherever these facilities are acquired, to require school attendance.

Picture to yourselves what it would mean to South Carolina if all of her citizens were educated, and for the attainment of this object we give our best and unfaltering effort.

CHILD LABOR.

I commend, as a companion Act to the compulsory attendance law with local option feature, that you will amend the law on

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child-labor by raising the age limit from twelve to fourteen years.

TAXATION AND ASSESSMENT.

We all agree that change is needed in our tax laws. We have, in the past, given more attention to appropriations than to revenue. We must increase our revenue or decrease our expenditures in order to stop the ever-growing deficiency. The reports of the departments reveal the fact that there is now a large accumulated deficiency that must be provided for. Assessments are now unequal and unjust. Much property escapes taxation; different classes of property are assessed at different percentages of their value. Increased expenditures for educational and charitable institutions, as well as increased expenses in the judicial department, necessitate the devising of progressive and more modern methods of raising revenue. I would therefore recommend that a tax commission be created to examine into this subject and suggest a Bill embodying a plan of revision of our tax laws. In order to acquaint this commission with existing conditions, the duties now imposed upon the State Board of Equalization and the State Board of Assessors, should be devolved upon it. Supervision of the enforcement of existing tax laws should be given, temporarily at least, to this commission, with power to equalize the assessed valuation of property between county and county and between tax district and tax district, increasing or decreasing assessed valuation, as may be found necessary. Annual appropriations should be made by the Legislature for State, county and school purposes, and the tax commission should be authorized to impose such levy upon the assessed valuation of property, when ascertained by it, as will raise the amount necessary to meet the appropriations made by the Legislature. The method of taxation, the levying of the burden so as to secure justice between the taxpayers, is of as great importance as the fixing of the appropriations by the Legislature.

In this connection, as there is now in force a Federal tax on income, and as the operation of the present State income tax has been so ineffectual in obtaining true and just returns, thus increasing rather than decreasing the inequalities of taxation, I recommend the repeal of the State law taxing incomes.

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WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

I realize the hardships and delays and the frequent miscarriage of justice in suits for damages for bodily injury. Damage suits intensify bitterness of feeling between employer and employee without a satisfying and just settlement between them. Frequently, a hardship is imposed upon the employer; and just as frequently injustice and unnecessary delays in settlement of these cases are imposed upon the employee. I recommend the appointment of a commission to study this question and to report, by Bill or otherwise, to the Legislature to convene in 1916, a measure that will bring relief to plaintiffs and defendants, by a workmen's compensation Act.

LAND REGISTRATION.

The delay in Congressional action on the establishment of a rural credit system, makes it necessary for us to look to ourselves for help in this matter. As the first and necessary step towards the development of such a system, I recommend the enactment of a land registration Act that will guarantee title and fix boundary lines. This would enable the landowner to obtain loans on his real property with as little trouble and expense as he is now able to do on his personal property, by removing the necessity of repeated examinations of title. This is a necessary step, before we can provide a system of land banks or rural credits. I deem these measures important, if properly planned and safe-guarded, in order to increase the number of home owners in the country and towns, and to furnish means for improvement of rural homes and the conditions of life in the country. Ownership of home means permanency of tenure; permanency of tenure means improvement of conditions of life and surroundings. If every farmer owned his place and lived upon it, the problems of rural life would automatically solve themselves; isolation removed, homes would be more comfortable; there would be better churches, better schools, better roads, and community life more attractive. I realize that this may be classed as progressive legislation, and we have limited precedence for it in this country, dating back only to 1910. I do not advise these land banks as State institutions, but that they should be developed by independent organizations under State supervision.

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FERTILIZERS.

Under existing laws regulating the manufacture and sale of commercial fertilizers, our farmers have not adequate protection, nor do they yet know what ingredients in fertilizers are best adapted to their lands, and what ingredients should be avoided. This matter should be considered with great care; the interest of the farmer who is the consumer, as well as the interest of the honest manufacturer, should be carefully guarded. I would recommend, therefore, the creation of a commission to consist of representatives of the fertilizer department at Clemson College, of farmers, and of representatives of the manufacturers, to revise our fertilizer laws and to report by Bill to the next session of the Legislature.

AUDITING.

I recommend that all State institutions should be examined and accounts audited regularly. I suggest that you devolve this duty upon the State Bank Examiner, and give that department the necessary additional force to enable it to do this work thoroughly and effectively.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF PUPILS.

I recommend the enactment of a law providing for the medical inspection of pupils in the public schools, under the supervision of the State Board of Health in co-operation with the State Board of Education, and with due provision for the protection of the pupils.

PENAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

It seems to me that it would be wise to consider our penal and charitable problems as a whole. There is a lack of co-ordination in the system of management of the State Penitentiary, State Hospital, reformatory, jails, chaingangs and alms houses of the State, counties and cities. We should develop our humanitarian undertakings. In this work we have the examples of other States, notably Virginia, illustrating what may be accomplished by having a State Board of Charities. I recommend, therefore, that you consider the advisability of establishing, in this State, such a board, for, though the proposition involves an expenditure each year, if this work is properly done, it would mean greater economy and efficiency in these institutions.

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NATIONAL GUARD.

I favor a strong, well-maintained, well-disciplined National Guard, and urge that adequate appropriation be made for it, to make it an effective factor in the State Government. South Carolina must have an efficient and effective National Guard.

I will, at a later date, submit for your consideration, by special message, suggestions relating to the State institutions, especially the Hospital for the Insane, to which I am devoting special consideration.

I will also communicate with you later on the subject of roads, the Confederate Home, the Confederate veterans, and the needs of the State Board of Health; also the Lever Bill, warehousing and marketing of crops, cattle tick eradication, and other subjects pertaining to the interest of our people.

ECONOMY

Permit me to remind you that we are face to face with a situation in business for which we have no precedent. The European war has clearly shown how closely allied and interlocked are the interests of the nations of the world. The general shrinkage in values and in business, has added greatly to the anxieties, cares, and suffering of all our people, and has greatly increased the number of those without employment. Under these conditions, we must, on the one hand, jealously guard the expenditures of the public moneys; but on the other, we should be slow to stop public work that is desirable, which would further increase the number of the unemployed. The time is propitious for the State and counties to undertake carefully conducted work on the public highways. This would accomplish a greatly needed improvement and would give employment to many who have no means of making a living. It is not a time for us to be discouraged and to look at only the depression around us. If we think that conditions now are gruesome, pause for a moment and consider the conditions under which we labored in the sixties and early seventies. Faith and hard work brought us through these trials, and I am confident that self-reliance and resourcefulness will dominate and improve this situation. With self-denial, with economy, with energy and courage, we will meet our difficulties bravely and we will work out our salvation, and will bring about a restoration of business and enterprise to a normal condition. Let me urge you to bear in mind these facts; and let us urge you to that cool

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consideration of all matters that will bring you to realize that economy does not consist merely in cutting off items in the appropriation Bill, but rather in seeing that the people's money is judiciously spent, and that for every appropriation the State will receive a full and adequate return.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, permit a personal reference. From my earliest youth the ambition to be the Governor of South Carolina has filled my breast. To serve my State is my ardent desire—to join all other patriotic citizens in the effort to do her service and help in the upbuilding of her resources and in the character of her citizenship. I appeal to all citizens to join me in the determination to place and to keep South Carolina in the forefront among her sister States in progress, in moral tone, and in an enlightened and educated citizenship. I am confident that I voice the desire of a large majority of South Carolinians when I urge our people now to turn their backs on past factional bitterness and dissension, to look forward, turning their faces resolutely to the future. The vision of a people reunited must be kept before us; a people determined to take advantage of the resources which God has put within our grasp, to develop these resources; to build up our waste places; to diversify our crops and industries; to educate and uplift our citizenship, and to that end I pray that God may give to me and you a wise and understanding heart, that we may be able to discern the evil from the good, and that He may give us the spirit to think, to say and to do such things as are right, and that His blessing may be upon us in our efforts to serve our State.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR-ELECT QUALIFIES.

The PRESIDENT *Pro Tem.* of the Senate then announced that the Hon. Andrew J. Bethea, Lieutenant-Governor-elect, was present and ready to qualify, whereupon the Lieutenant-Governor-elect and the Hon. Eugene B. Gary, Chief Justice, advanced as in the case of the Governor-elect, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of South Carolina administered the oath of office to the Lieutenant-Governor-elect, who spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR BETHEA.

Fellow South Carolinians:

It is not expected that I shall deliver my inaugural at this particular time. The brief address that I shall make will be delivered

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in a few moments in the Senate chamber, on the other side of the capitol. But in response to your generous reception I have this to say:

The oath just taken is a sacred pledge to a high and inspiring duty. If I treated it lightly, if I regarded it as a mere formality marking the beginning of my career as Lieutenant-Governor of South Carolina, I would this moment return untarnished the commission the people so generously gave.

The unpardonable shame of American politics today is a type of politician who upon assuming office forgets the people, disregards his oath and boasts contempt and defiance for statutes and constitutions. The people have a right to expect and henceforth should demand that the oath of office be kept as inviolate as the honor of the State.

By the memory of a past glory, crowned with shining examples of patriotic and heroic achievements, by the witness today of myriad forces marshaling for high and unselfish service for the common good, by the hopeful promise of a tomorrow in which we shall enjoy just laws and enlarged human liberties, I here consecrate myself to the service of my State and to a faithful discharge of the duties of the office to which I have been elected. I enter with inspired joy into the highest privilege of American citizenship to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the State of South Carolina and of the United States. And I will do it, so help me God.

The PRESIDENT of the Senate announced that the Joint Assembly would rise while his Excellency, Governor Richard I. Manning, and escort retired from the Hall.

JOINT ASSEMBLY DISSOLVES.

The PRESIDENT of the Senate then declared that, the object for which the Joint Assembly had convened having been accomplished, the Joint Assembly was dissolved.

The Senate then retired to its chamber.

HOUSE RESUMES.

At 1 o'clock p. m. the SPEAKER called the House to order.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE CLERK ANNOUNCED.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of Mr. J. Rutledge McGhee as Clerk to the Committees on Railroads and Hospital for the Insane.

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TIME FIXED.

Mr. COTHRAN moved that when this House adjourn, it adjourn to meet at 10 o'clock a. m., Thursday, January 21st, 1915. Which was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT.

At 1:05 o'clock p. m., the House, on motion of Mr. COTHRAN, adjourned.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1915.

The House assembled at 10 a. m.

The Clerk called the roll.

The SPEAKER took the chair, and, a quorum being present, the deliberations were opened with prayer by the Chaplain.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on motion of Mr. SENSENEY, the further reading of the Journal was dispensed with, and it was confirmed.

The SPEAKER called, in alphabetical order of Counties, for Petitions, Memorials, Presentments of Grand Juries, Returns of Commissioners and such like papers, and for Resolutions, Bills and Motions.

On motion of Mr. BRIGHAM, the further call for this day was dispensed with.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

The following Bills and Joint Resolutions were introduced, read severally the first time, and referred to appropriate committees:

H. 96.—Mr. LEE: A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to Section 5, Article XI, relating to the area of school districts.

Referred to Committee on Education.

H. 97.—Mr. DIXON: A Joint Resolution to amend Section 2, Article X, of the Constitution by adding a proviso thereto limiting the tax levy for the expenses of the State government to six mills.

Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

—P. 2.

"Do they want it?" State Newspaper, January 10, 1920

sion until the protectorate is withdrawn." But why this staging of an empty "discussion" or "parley"? The protectorate will not be withdrawn, but strengthened into full annexation or conquest, without the necessity of the British public "throwing" what Lord Macaulay calls "one of its periodical fits of morality."

Monieur Masterlinck is said to be feeling somewhat peeved over the result of his first lecture, where he apparently thought in French and spoke in some strange tongue which he supposed to be English. The real cause of his discontent may however, be very different. By his own confession, he came to us as a prophet of happiness, bringing with him the scientific proof of immortality, the secret for which the world has, since its beginning, agonized in vain. And how was he met? Did the dignitaries of the church, the men of science, the earnest seekers after righteousness and knowledge, hasten to give him the glad hand of fellowship, and group themselves hopefully at his feet? Not so, but far otherwise. He was taken possession of by the ladies of society and presented with a beautiful fancy ball. The characters of his drama were displayed before him—have you seen the pictures of some of the dresses?—prizes were given for the most successful costumes, all was revelry and color, and Art adapted to clothes, which is exactly what society generally does with Art. Do you expect any poet to stand a thing like that unmoved? If it is as though John the Baptist had been forced to witness the dance of the seven veils while burning to deliver his message of salvation—a detail which he was mercifully spared before his execution. Of course, John had no connection whatever with the stage, whereas Monieur Masterlinck writes plays and has twice married an actress. But the state of mind of the modern prophet may not be altogether dissimilar.

Do They Want It?

With the merits of woman suffrage, the question whether the General Assembly shall ratify or not ratify the federal amendment has nothing to do. The members of the General Assembly at the approaching session can not ratify the Anthony amendment without depriving the men who elected them of the right to pass upon a basic principle, indeed the most fundamental of all questions—the constitution of the electorate itself.

If the General Assembly, heeding voices beyond the borders of South Carolina, undertakes to say who within the state shall vote, or not vote, it undertakes to blot out the state as a self-governing commonwealth. Even though the amendment receive the approval of a three-fourths majority of the 48 states before it convenes, it will have no shadow of right to ratify without an expression from the people at the polls. The General Assembly will not at its approaching session ratify; it will not usurp; it will not try to govern WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED.

place. For a century the majority of the negro men and women can be excluded from the ballot by entirely lawful means—which is not saying that they will be.

To say that the fragile agreement of the whites will last always, that the white party will not "split," would be, we apprehend, an absurd prophecy. The white solidarity has often been menaced. More than once, in parts of the state, in the last twelve months it has been threatened. Between 1876 and 1885 the white Democrats divided and went to the general election twice.

If there shall be serious division of the whites, with capable and brave leadership on both sides, both will appeal to the negro voters. When the riving comes, 50,000 or 60,000 negroes will register under white coaxing. On both sides will be depraved white men, skilled corruptionists, unscrupulous, eager to obtain negro support even at the cost of putting themselves on the negro's social plane. The utter demoralization thus induced will continue until perhaps the whites come to their senses and again coalesce as a single racial party. In the years preceding 1898 the white Democrats of North Carolina divided, with the consequences we have described. Meanwhile, there might be divisions of the whites in towns, cities and counties.

In the event of a "split" in the white party in Columbia, in a municipal election, with 500 or 1,000 negroes voting for mayor and councilmen and holding the balance of power, would the white women of Columbia go to the polls, possibly spend half a day at the voting place, stand in line with negro men and negro women, exposing themselves to the peril of a riot? We answer unqualifiedly that they would, they have never shirked a duty however irksome or painful—but do they want to do it?

This state of ours is so circumstanced that the white men have been compelled to do a vast deal of "dirty work" that was not in the least dishonorable. It may have to be done again.

Three-fourths of the women would be compelled to vote at country precincts where is little or no police protection—at most of which negroes would be in the majority.

The suffrage qualifications reducing the negro vote would apply, as we have said, to negro women—provided the white women, when they got the ballot used it. There can be no safety if the women be enfranchised and five of six, or two of three, or one of two, white women neglect their political duties because they seem unpleasant, dangerous, disgusting. In a word, ballots in the women's hands in South Carolina not welcomed by them and not used by them so generally as men use them would create an intolerable situation.

In favor of woman suffrage are arguments of force and nothing that we have said is an argument against it, if the majority of the women sincerely wish to vote and, gaining the

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Looking on the voting franchise as an abstract question, no substantial argument can be advanced against giving the ballot to women. There is no reason that voting should be related to sex. Of course a woman is as fit to vote as a man. For that matter, no rational person can defend the proposition that voting should turn upon race, the color of the skin or even upon age. Indeed, if it be contended that 21 should be the minimum voting age for men, excellent argument might be set forth that it should be 18 for women and, too, another plausible argument might be offered for the raising of the minimum age to 25 or 26. Suffrage is not a natural or inalienable right concerned with sex, age or color. It is not a natural right at all. A youth of 20 may have a million and a degree from Yale, but he can not vote—as to the suffrage his plight is, for the time, as sorrowful as is that of other incompetents. Neither the United States nor South Carolina is a pure democracy or pretends to be.

If this matter is to be considered practically, men and women must get out of their heads academic notions of the suffrage and examine it as it is affected by conditions surrounding them. To woman suffrage in the abstract is no objection.

In South Carolina, by South Carolina, women should be given the suffrage when they demonstrate a sincere wish to have it. If they wish to have it now, by state action, the State does not protest, though it would not force the ballot upon the majority of women unwillingly.

Enfranchisement of women would not in itself change the political adjustment of the races. The same statutes that disfranchise great numbers of negro men would disfranchise about an equal number of negro women—provided white women be prepared to do an equal part with white men in maintaining the present status and to do, in emergency, what white men have in the past done to bring it about.

Let us have the last under review a moment. In 1865 the negroes, the carpetbaggers and the scoundrels established universal and virtually unrestricted manhood suffrage, a thing entirely novel and unprecedented in South Carolina. Eight years of orgy and anarchy followed. Then the white men, by methods closely akin to those of war and justified by the right of civilization to save itself, restored the state to themselves in the teeth of the influence of the national government and of the fact of military occupation. In this contest the white women performed noble service. They encouraged and inspired the men. They did not go to the polls. They were not required, expected or permitted to stand in line for hours election day, in the presence of hordes of black men, whose pistols were often drawn and shooting was momentarily looked for. They were not asked to ride horseback 50 miles a day, armed and ready to kill or to be killed. That was not women's work in 1876, but it was the work of the decent white men of this state.

Shall this emergency be repeated? How would white women meet it? We have no fear that they would fail. There is no limit to their spirit of sacrifice, their courage and ultimate courage. Is there necessity for them to invite the responsibility that might fall to them? Is it worth while? Searching their hearts, let them answer.

Wonder of return of negro domination does not exist. Negro participation in politics is a certainty of the future, though it may be postponed. Government exclusively by white men in South Carolina rests on a gentlemen's agreement. So long as white men shall vote loyally for public officers in primaries and ratify the results in the legal elections, negro participation in politics will not take

ried with it an unescapable obligation, the neglect of which would involve them in shame and their families in peril.

We have not overdrawn the picture. We believe that most of the women who remember the years between 1868 and 1877 will agree with the State that whatever step be taken in this matter ought to be taken deliberately and not until all the women of South Carolina have had the opportunity to hear it discussed.

Finally, women suffragists of Northern states, honorable and brilliant women though they be, are hopelessly incompetent to inform our people. Their advice, however well meant, is worthless. We have yet to hear the first of them having the faintest conception of the political questions peculiarly Southern.

Treaty Ratification Advanced.

Instead of President Wilson's declaration, at the Jackson Day banquet, that, in the event of the Senate's failure to ratify, "the clear and single way out" is to submit the Treaty to the people in the coming election, closing the door to compromise, as Senator Lodge says, it is being accepted, as clearing the ground for agreement and ratification.

This was the position taken by the State yesterday in its comment on Mr. Wilson's utterance at the dinner—that the President had invited interpretive reservations, which should lead to compromise; and that in the failure of this, his frank expression, that he would be ready to appeal to the people, will tend to force the treaty issue to a head long before the election. Enemies and friends will now get closer together, and find some common ground for agreement.

Senator Hitchcock said yesterday that he does not think the President's declaration closes the path to compromise, but rather invites it. And there were evidences yesterday about the Senate chamber and elsewhere that efforts have been redoubled in vigor to find means of compromise. It goes without saying that Senator Lodge and his followers will not abandon their position until the last moment; but the "last moment" for holding a last position with safety may arrive sooner than the Massachusetts Senator now imagines.

No one, certainly not Mr. Wilson, is desirous of making the ratification of the Treaty an issue in the next general election.

The Democrats are opposed to such a policy as necessitating an intolerable delay of the great business and interests of the world. The Treaty is before this nation, and it should be ratified and done with.

The Republicans, from Chairman Jays down, have shown conspicuous cases of funk whenever the proposal to submit the Treaty to the vote of the people has been seriously made. They know that such a move would be disastrous to them. Their delay of months has already cost them popularity, and to force its further delay, and turning over to the people a task that is constitutionally imposed upon the Senate, would prove fatal to the hopes of the party.

Ratification has been advanced. Some sort of compromise is assured.

"SC Equal Suffrage League" State Newspaper, January 11, 1920

South Carolina Equal Suffrage League

Mrs. Julian Bailey, President, Aiken.
Mrs. W. L. Democrat, Press Chairman, Edgefield.

TWO AMENDMENTS--A BIG DIFFERENCE

By E. A. D.

Our state, right now, has become the target of the anti-suffragists, and they are shooting in all sorts of stuff calculated to appeal to ignorance and prejudice. The latest move is to mix up, so nearly as they can, the 15th amendment and the suffrage amendment, designing to befuddle the legislators who are not thoroughly familiar with the subject and to give those opposed a new rag to chew. Sit steady in your boat, there is no argument against equal suffrage. The 15th amendment reads:

"1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

"2. The congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of this article by appropriate legislation."

This amendment was forced upon the South by the passions of misguided, artful, selfish politicians, engendered by the great killing of the Civil war.

This amendment declares that no discrimination shall be against any citizen on the right of suffrage because of race or color and empowers congress to enforce it. This amendment was ratified in 1870. The South-ern states, practically being forced into it, against the will of the people. Section 2 of the amendment empowers congress to enforce the principles of this amendment which gives to all men of all races and colors the right to vote. But, was there ever a time, even during all the trying days of reconstruction and bitter misunderstanding that it was possible to pass a force bill? When the Republican party dominated the South, and was able to force the amendment upon us, they could never get through a force bill though there were stormy days of trying it.

The Republicans, led by Henry Cabot Lodge, framed the federal election bill known in the South as the "force bill" and the opposition led by Matthew Quay of Pennsylvania, a Republican leader, killed it and buried it. Republicans framed it. Republicans killed it and Republicans buried it. There it has stayed until the anti-suffrage Democrats dug it up and began rushing around through the Southern states crying: "See here, we can't let the women have suffrage, mark you the second section of the amendment." And some weak knees smote, and the top rail of the fence quivered, and some representatives tumbled, and with bated breath began to shake their heads and whisper, "We can't risk it; the ladies will have to wait." What is the matter? Congress can not be given power to dictate to the states in matters of the franchise? "Why," we say, "congress already has more power than she can ever use, has had it for 50 years, and never has had any use for it. Now, here comes along this anti-branch professing so much fear of this section 2, tryin' to create some use for it. They do not tell you why the 15th amendment has never been enforced; they do not want to stress the point. In plain black and white, it could not be done; there were more fair minds than unfair, even in those bitter days. The people of the United States are not in favor of enforcing election laws.

The federal suffrage amendment reads:

"Sec. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"Sec. 2. Congress shall have the power by appropriate legislation to enforce the provisions of this article."

The suffrage amendment will be some a part of the constitution of the United States when the legislatures of three-fourths of the states have ratified it. The amendment provides that women shall not be denied the vote because they are women and if in the event some state should so deny, then the second section empowers congress to enforce it. What can be simpler?

Section two of the 15th amendment

and section two of the suffrage amendment have nothing whatever to do with each other.

There is no possible way to get them mixed up. One deals with color and race, the other with sex.

Do these men who oppose equal-suffrage contemplate creating a necessity for the interference of congress? We know certainly that the women will not and, there certainly could hardly be a whole state so dense as to attempt to interfere. Section two, is merely a precaution, in the event there should arise any trouble. The two amendments haven't the remotest connection, except that they deal with suffrage. They do not affect the same class of citizens nor do they create the same class of problems.

The anti-suffragists would have you believe that the federal government is a dangerous and wily hawk, or a screaming devouring eagle, when in truth it should be regarded as a benign and motherly hen covering her chickens with her protecting wings.

There is not the faintest suggestion in section two that the existing state qualifications will be interfered with except discrimination against sex.

No woman will be forced to vote, and no woman denied the privilege so long as she can meet the state qualifications, just exactly as the men do. That is all there is to it. All this bluster and blow and hurricane on the part of the anti-suffragists are designed to kick up a dust to cloud the issue and get sand in the eyes of the law makers. The well informed and the suffragists will sit steady, but the weak kneed and the fence straddlers will show signs of uneasiness at every gust. There is nothing to all this blow and bluster, and a few years hence we will be laughing at the childish argument and folly of this campaign against what was an inevitable as death and taxes.

State Convention to Meet.

The state suffrage convention will meet in Columbia on January 15. Members of the executive committee are urged to be present at the meeting of the board on the afternoon of the 14th.

Keep on Signing 'Em Up.

All chairman who have on hand any petitions please forward at once to Mrs. J. B. Bailey, Aiken. Do not stop at signatures, but send on the filled blanks. Do not relax yet; your every effort counts, every signature counts. If you have not signed the petition yet, rush around and find one to sign, and in the event you do not find one send your name to Mrs. Bailey with instructions to transfer to a petition.

Soldier Gives Suffrage Play.

Charles Hilliard of Manning, an ex-soldier, has just given quite a clever play of his own composing for the benefit of the suffrage treasury in Aiken with the assistance of the Aiken league. Mrs. Bailey writes that she is much pleased with their success, and that he will return to them for a second engagement in the near future. This may have in it a suggestion to other leagues for a plan to raise money for the prosecution of our state and local work.

See These Legislators.

Have you interviewed your county delegation yet? Do not let your men go to the legislature without giving them an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the suffrage amendment and its true aims. Send them all the information you can lay hands upon. Do your part well and have nothing to regret. Write each one after he gets to Columbia and emphasize the importance of the ratification of the amendment. Tell him Woodrow says so. Tell him Bryan and Daniels are working for it in North Carolina, and dozens of North Carolina's great men. Tell him South Carolina needs her great men also.

"Would be Ungenerous and Unjust" State Newspaper, January 21, 1920

cause it will be half angel and half bird."

One of Monsieur Maeterlinck's lectures deals with, "My Family and Friends under the German Yoke in Belgium." Now who was it that was his family at that time? Madamie Georgelette or the present incumbent? It is confusing not to have these little things cleared up.

Pink and green oysters are being dug in Long Island sound. They will probably be in great demand by parlor bolsheviks, and largely used at International Society banquets. Here's the "pathetic fallacy" again. It is extremely hard to believe that Nature does not sympathize with the needs of mankind.

TIMES HAVE CHANGED.

Mious Grandmother: "And did you remember what Granny told you, Jennie, that if a wicked little boy hits you you must not return the blow, but must pray for him instead?"

Jonnie: "Yes, ma'am. An' he give me the worst lickin' you ever saw, an' when I went home, Mother, she—"

Grandma: "She praised you, no doubt."

Jonnie: "She give me another for bein' a coward."

IN PORT.

He never cares to wander from his own fireside.

For the club can't rent a locker, and the bar has up and dried:

And the friends he used to sit with when an illness would betide

Are miraculously better or have mercifully died.

At home he spends his evenings, and his wife has ceased to chide;

She hasn't seen so much of him since first she was a bride;

For he knows beneath the hearthstone lies a cellar deep and wide,

The only storage left on earth housewarming to provide.

There's no place now like home, indeed. He's learned it, for he's tried.

So he never cares to wander from his own fireside.

So he never cares to wander from his own fireside.

Would Be Ungenerous and Unjust.

From a letter of the Equal Suffrage League of South Carolina which appears in another part of The State today:

"By way of explanation we would suggest that equal suffrage means that woman is to have equal political rights with man."

More than that.

It means that woman is to have equal political rights and political DUTIES with man.

It is a discouraging sign that advocates of woman suffrage habitually stress the "rights" of which they are deprived and seldom mention the burdens from which they are exempt.

To illustrate: "The Crisis," the negro magazine, September, 1918, says:

"In Houston, Texas, 103 colored women registered so as to participate in the public caucuses of July 27. . . . Six colored women in Fort Worth who applied to register were refused on the ground that the primaries were open to Democrats only."

In New York, "two colored women were chosen as delegates to the Republican convention, and two as alternates."

From The Crisis of October, 1918: "Colored women of Texas have formed a Republican Women's Voters' League . . ."

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equal political rights as equal political duties.

"To thrust the duty of voting upon all women in order that some women may enjoy the privilege of it, before a demonstration in favor of suffrage is comparably more general than any that so far has been observed, would be, on the part of the men, ungenerous and unjust."

France Turns From Her "Tiger."

We have heard and read much about the old saw, that "Republics are ungrateful," as applied to the rejection of George Clemenceau by the French legislature in his reluctant candidacy for president. But, we fancy, it is not so much a case of gratitude or the lack of it as it is a positive, if almost unconscious, breaking away from the past.

France has definitely set her face to the future; and Clemenceau, with all his great gifts of leadership, remains hopelessly of the past. It is not that the French do not want any more of "the Tiger," but that they want new ideas.

Captain Andre Tardieu summed up the situation quite exactly when he declined an offered portfolio in the new Millerand ministry, by saying that recent events had revealed that France wanted only new men. It is not even a question of youth, or young men—it is freshness in outlook and ideas.

Clemenceau did not wish, at first, to stand for the presidency. But his friends practically forced him to accept a candidacy which seemed to most observers on the scene as assured in his favor. It was entirely in harmony with "the Tiger's" first impulses and wishes, therefore, that he withdrew at the first intimation that he would have to contest the election. He had announced that he would accept the presidency only in the event it were freely and overwhelmingly offered him. When this was seen to be impossible, the old hero retired—again a victor over himself and over destiny.

The new President, Paul Deschanel, is one of the most accomplished politicians and publicists of France. He has been steadily before the public, as president of the Senate or as political leader for more than 20 years, and his election by the second largest majority in history—exceeded only by Thiers—is a deserved tribute to his abilities and popularity.

Possibly the French, the world, and Clemenceau himself will profit by the retirement of "the Tiger." He withdraws at once from politics and journalism, and becomes a "free" and "un-chained" man himself. He will have leisure, let us hope, to compose his great commentaries on his life and times. No man ever concentrated in his own ideals and characteristics the ideals and temper of his country and time more completely than Clemenceau—a perfect leader of the herd, whenever he could divine the herd instinct, and in this power he was almost inspired and infallible. He has won his leisure, tranquil and honored old age.

The New Southern Voice.

In The Southern Review, the initial number of which has been issued from Asheville, is an article on "Historical Tendencies in Modern Southern Literature" which, in The State's opinion, is sufficient to justify the brave experiment of another magazine of serious tone articulate of Southern feeling and aspiration.

Professor C. Alphonso Smith, now in direction of the English department of the United States Naval Academy, who writes this paper, more than other living man has a comprehending knowledge of the South's literature.

From an editorial in The Crisis of July, 1919: "In politics the colored woman is going to vote. This is our chance. . . . Let every negro man and woman, always and everywhere vote."

In Texas, the negro proportion of the whole population is not more than 20 per cent. and, relatively, the white majority in that great domain is gaining every day.

In South Carolina, the negroes were about 55 per cent. of the whole number of inhabitants, by the last census, and negro females were more numerous than negro males.

In South Carolina, the white males of voting age qualified to register are about two and a half to one negro male who could qualify under the laws.

From 50,000 to 60,000, possibly a larger number, of negro women of voting age in South Carolina, can read and write.

It follows, then, that if the women obtain the ballot, about 150,000 white women have got to obtain registration certificates and vote, too, if the present proportion of white to negro strength in politics is to be maintained.

One white woman in five voting the Democratic ticket in Texas can offset any advantage the Republicans would gain from negro women voting. In South Carolina practically all the white women will have to register and go to the polls, just as the white men do, in order to offset the same result.

This is not said as an argument against woman suffrage in South Carolina.

It is the simple statement of plain, irrefutable facts that every patriotic woman suffragist who is a Democrat and concerned for the maintenance of government by white people will be grateful to The State for setting forth.

No white woman of South Carolina, whether suffragist or not, wants this experiment made blindly. That Mrs. X, Mrs. Y, and Mrs. Z, impassioned and informed, bent upon political activity and representing 5,000 or even 10,000 other women, ask for the ballot is not of the slightest weight as evidence of the wish of 170,000 other white women in the state.

In this great mass of women, the majority of them dwelling in farm houses or in little villages, resolved not only to have the ballot but, come what may, to use it when they have it. That is the question that not only the members of the General Assembly will ponder but that the sincere women suffragists of South Carolina will not dismiss offhand.

In South Carolina is a white MAN'S burden. If the women have the ballot, its weight will be trebled, unless all the white women shall interpret

"Thanks Legislature" State Newspaper, February 1, 1920

THANKS LEGISLATURE

Former South Carolina Woman Against Suffrage.

To the Editor of The State:

Please, through your paper on behalf of the Southern Woman's League for the Rejection of the Anthony Amendment, thank the members of the South Carolina legislature for the brave and firm stand against this attempt to rob a free people of their right of local self government. Once more South Carolina has spoken in clarion tones as the champion of state rights and the great majority of the women of the South feel a profound gratitude to that state for its efforts to defeat this iniquitous force bill.

Daisy Bissell (Mrs. Charles) Thigpen.
Montgomery, Ala., January 20.

"Why Not Ask Them?" State Newspaper, March 4, 1920

"Why Not Ask Them?"
Time and again in South Carolina the suggestion has been made to the advocates of woman suffrage that through the machinery of the Democratic party they request a referendum so that the wishes of the women of the state may be known in respect to this question.
The suggestion has scarcely evoked a responsive gesture.
DO THE FEMINISTS IN South Carolina believe that the women want the ballot? Why not ask them?

"SC Equal Suffrage League" State Newspaper, March 7, 1920

South Carolina Equal Suffrage League

Mrs. Jullap Bailey, President, Aiken.
Mrs. W. L. Dunavant, Press Chairman, Edgefield.

Comment

By E. A. D.

Setting the Records Straight.

At the Susan B. Anthony centenary celebration a widely circulated false impression as to the beginnings of the suffrage movement was collected unconsciously by Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, when she reviewed the happenings from 1850 to 1860. She said: "The first national woman's rights convention was held in response to a call headed by Lucy Stone and signed by 33 prominent men and women representing six states. The reports of the addresses called out a noteworthy article in the Westminster Review of London by Mrs. Taylor, afterward Mrs. John Stuart Mill, which was the beginning of the modern women's rights movement in England. More important still the reports of this convention in the New York Tribune converted to woman suffrage Susan B. Anthony, who had before that been inclined to ridicule the movement, a powerful and noteworthy convert." And while we are about it we may also state that Miss Anthony did not frame the amendment that bears her name, but it was first presented to congress in 1878 by Senator Sargent of California, and heartily approved by her.

Thirty-three All Right.

An unbeliever said to us, "Do you believe that the necessary 35 states will ratify that Susan B. Anthony amendment?" and the "Susan B." came out of his mouth like he might have had the toothache or been mistaken in the ripeness of recently de-voured persimmons. "Why sure we do," we replied, ignoring his snarl and implied contempt for the whole business. "What's to keep them from it at the rate they are ratifying now?" said he. "How many have ratified anyway? I haven't seen anything about it." "Thirty-three, just three more needed, and—" "Hold on, who said 32 had ratified. It certainly hasn't come out in any of the papers." "Patiently we went over the list, be-

ginning with Illinois and Wisconsin, and tapering off with Oklahoma, and then we had to explain to him that to get suffrage news we have to hunt for it because like the grave of "Sweet Alice," it is to be found "in a corner obscure and alone!"

On Woodrow Wilson's Advice.

Woodrow Wilson sent telegrams urging ratification to both houses of the Oklahoma legislature, making an especial appeal to the Democrats. Oklahoma has ratified making the thirty-third state to do so.

An American Crusade.

"Arise, women, voters of East and West, of North and South and on your union together; strong of faith, fearless of spirit, let the nation hear you pledge all that you have and all that you are to a new crusade—an American crusade, a national crusade, a crusade that will not end until the electorate of the republic is intelligent, clean American."

Carrie Chapman Catt

West Virginia's Stand.

West Virginia has notified the outside world to keep their hands off of her business. She claims the right to settle the question of ratification for herself. The paid lobbyist sent in by anti-suffragette organizations has brought about the necessity for such a notice.

A Matter of Pride.

Connecticut women are putting out a tremendous amount of energy for ratification, while affirming that they will get the vote anyway, whether their state ratifies or not. Their answer to the question as to why this effort if they are so sure goes straight to the heart of every suffragist in South Carolina. "Because Connecticut women are just like Connecticut men and the state pride is one of the leading characteristics of Connecticut. To get our vote through the action of other states would be to enter the electorate by the back door instead of being welcomed by the men of our own state. If this humiliation should be put on Connecticut women it would be a very bitter thing to them. Surely Connecticut men value their women

too highly to let the present situation continue."

From State President

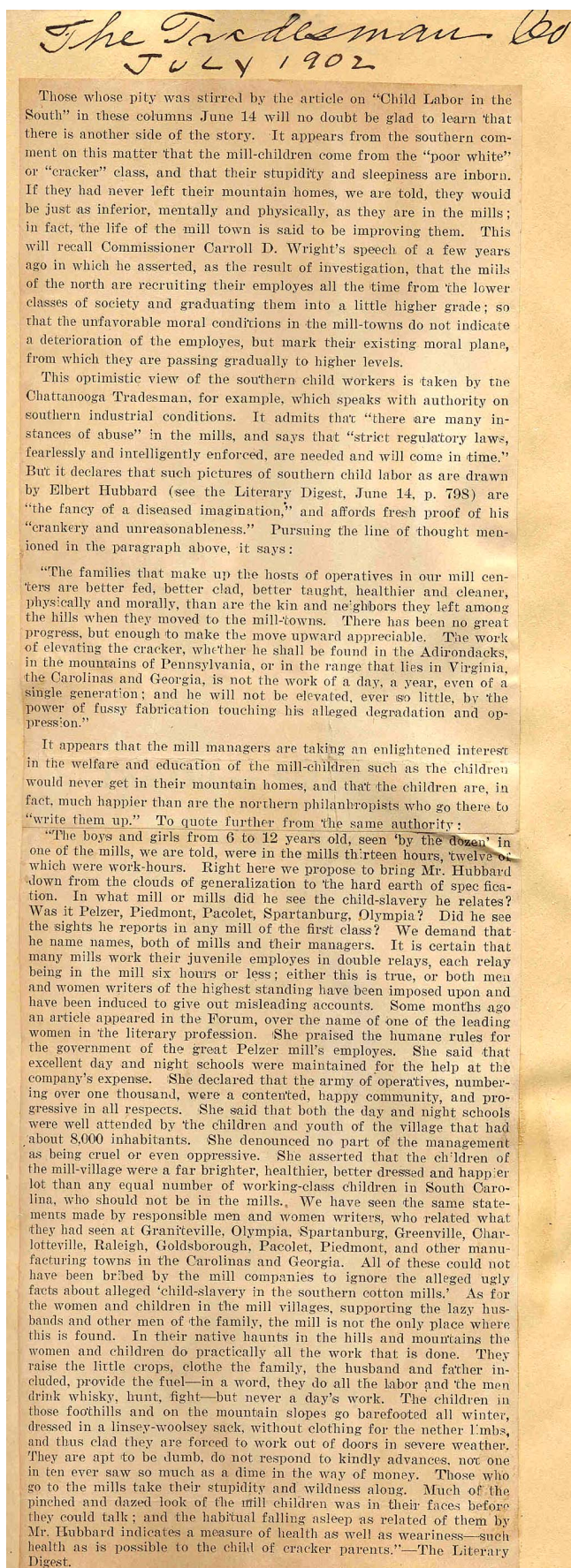
It is a most regrettable fact that South Carolina was not represented at the national convention in Chicago last month. But on account of the influenza here in this state, as well as in Chicago, the delegates found it inadvisable to go.

The news of the convention comes to us first-hand from a Georgia delegate, Miss Annie Wright of Augusta. From her account it is by far the most wonderful gathering of women this country has ever seen, and one that will produce far reaching effect on the politics of the nation. Leaders of both parties were there in full force to urge the women to join them in their respective campaigns. Many of the women had hoped for a new and independent party, with the women in the lead and under the management of women, but these hopes were soon dashed to earth, for one of the chief policies and the one most closely adhered to is that of nonpartisanship, and the League of Women Voters have incorporated this in their platform, and under the strong leadership of Mrs. Park (their newly elected president) there will be no doubt of this being carried out to the letter. The women were urged to join a party, the one of their choice, by Miss Mary Garrett Hays, and to do so quickly. Many have already done so, while a number are waiting to see what the parties have to offer in the way of platforms and candidates before they make their choice.

During the convention there was a beautiful memorial service to Dr. Shaw, and there will be a political chair in Bryn Mawr in her honor. There will be in the Smithsonian Institute an entire corner given over to permanent exhibition, and it has been labelled "An important epoch in American History—Request of the National American Woman Suffrage Association." Side by side with Miss Anthony's picture, there has been placed in the Institute the pictures of Anna Howard Shaw and Carrie Chapman

DESTINY
FEATURING
DOROTHY PHILLIPS
The Bernhardt of the Screen.
Rivoli Tomorrow.

Ellison Adger Smyth Scrapbooks



Ellison Adger Smyth Scrapbooks

GENTLEMEN:

We wish to call your special attention to the above reprint from the LITERARY DIGEST of July 12th. Editorially and otherwise, THE TRADESMAN is devoted to the interests of the industrial South. We believe you would find much of interest in our publication, and feel satisfied that if you are not already a subscriber, you will enjoy receiving THE TRADESMAN regularly.

We will be pleased to send you sample copy free of charge.

Your daily paper for news; THE TRADESMAN for authoritative matters concerning the manufacturing and development interests in the South.

Very truly yours,

The Tradesman Publishing Co.

*The Tradesman Co.
July 1892*

Ellison Adger Smyth Scrapbooks

Columbia Record
May 1, 1903.

The child labor law went into effect today and it prohibits the employment of children under ten years old from this date. This provision of the law covers a condition that does not exist to any extent in the state, and consequently there will be no perceptible change in the number or character of the employees. As is well known the law is a graduated one and in three years from now no one under twelve years can be employed. So far as this state is concerned it would not make such a great difference in the character of the employees should the maximum age be enforced now. Some individual mills would be put to some inconvenience, but taking them all in all the number now employed who are only twelve years old is actually a very small proportion of the whole. So the mills will not be hurt by the law and the managers will faithfully observe it so far as is in their power, for the constant agitation of matters affecting their interests does harm to the business, and it is hoped that everybody is satisfied now and that natural and necessary conditions will be permitted to have their sway without any more sentimental interference.

Anderson Daily Mail
May 2, 1903.

THE CHILD LABOR LAW

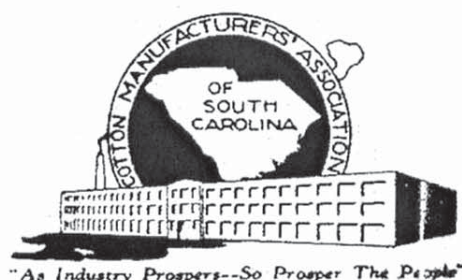
**New Law Went Into Effect Yesterday.
 It Does Not Touch Mills Hereabouts.**

The new child labor law, which was passed at the last session of the legislature, went into operation yesterday. The intended effect of the law is to prevent the employment of children under 12 years old in cotton mills.

The new law will not be felt in Anderson, for as a matter of fact the mills in this section have not been employing children under the age prescribed by the law. Less than a dozen children have been forced out of the mills here by the new law. All of the local mill managers have been seen this week and have been asked as to the effect of the law, and all of them have replied that it does not affect them.

"Child labor is not profitable," said a leading mill man, "and the mills, if for no other reason, do not want to employ children because it does not pay them. We recognize, too, that an educated operative is the best, and for years we have been encouraging the children in our mill villages to go to school all they possibly can. We had rather have the children in the schools than in the mills."

Continuing, this mill man told how the mills had been slandered by politicians and newspaper writers who have not investigated facts before their very eyes. "It has been stated broadcast over the country that some of the mills have been employing children from 6 to 10 years old. There never was a greater falsehood than this, and I can explain how some of it got started. Sometimes operatives who work in the mills would have small children whom they would not like to leave alone at home. These have been allowed to come into the mill buildings in some places and use the mills as a playground. People would see these little children in the mills and would, without asking questions, take it for granted that they were regularly employed, when as a matter of fact they had been brought into the mill by their parents or older children as a matter of convenience and accommodation. It was not a good thing to allow them to do so, but we could not well refuse to allow them the privilege. It led to so many false reports and so much trouble, though, that we have had to forbid it, and now very little of it is done. The children go to school while the schools are open and we are arranging playgrounds and playhouses for them at other seasons, and in some mill villages kindergartens and day nurseries are being started."

The Truth About the Cotton Mills of South Carolina
by the Cotton Manufacturers Association of South Carolina

Presenting The Facts

IN ORDER that the public may see and understand the ~~the~~ ~~the~~ situation in the cotton manufacturing industry in South Carolina, some ~~important~~ ~~important~~ facts have been presented through the press of the state during the past ~~several~~ months, by the COTTON MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

It has not been our purpose to distort facts or to exaggerate any conditions. Rather, it is our firm belief that the people of South Carolina have a right to the facts concerning an industry so vital to the welfare of the state, and that they can be relied upon to judge fairly and competently when furnished with true and adequate information. Accordingly, we have attempted to present the cotton mill situation in truthful and conservative statements with as little embellishment as possible.

The results have proven many times over that our confidence in the public's sense of fair-play was well founded. Numerous favorable editorials have appeared in the press of the state, and many expressions of commendation have been received from individual citizens. Such a response has been highly gratifying, and leads to the conclusion that South Carolina appreciates her need of the cotton manufacturing industry, and is interested equally in operatives, management and stockholders.

We submit in this booklet a series of advertisements which have appeared in the press of the state, together with a few of the numerous spontaneous expressions from the press and public on the subject. We hope you will find it interesting as well as enlightening.



The Truth About the Cotton Mills of South Carolina by the Cotton Manufacturers Association of South Carolina

Skilled Specialist or Laborer--Which?

(Advertisement No. 1 which Appeared in the Press of the State)

THE tendency in the textile industry in recent years has been toward specialization. The introduction of modern machinery, as in other industries, is developing highly skilled specialists. They, under improved conditions, with activities confined to more productive work, are enabled to accomplish more, accept greater responsibilities and earn more. The simpler duties are not allowed to annoy and retard the efficiency of the more capable, but are passed on to the unskilled.

Weavers, for example, who formerly handled inferior yarns with limited machinery, were taxed to the limit to care for a small number of looms, and were obliged in so doing to fill batteries, remove cloth and attend to the various other trivial details that arise in weaving. Now they are assisted by battery hands and cloth men. The efforts of the weaver are confined to that portion of the process of weaving that requires skill, principally that of supervision and of tying broken strands of yarn. As a consequence he can handle an increased number of looms and yet handle them more satisfactorily to himself, as well as to his employer.

It is inevitable that so sound a principle should succeed; and it has. It has dignified the position of the weaver, and enlarged his earning power.

Simultaneously it has increased production, reduced overhead, and made possible a proportionate increase in wages for the skilled operative, and a better quality of cloth.

History shows that such innovations in industry even though marking a very distinct step forward, are not always in the beginning understood. They sometimes, unfortunately, cause suspicion, even though sound in principle and inevitable in the progress of humanity. Man, however, cannot stand still. He must progress. Personal efficiency is the aim of all mankind, and the weaver is no exception. Like his associates, the loom fixer, the spinner, the carder, the spooler, he desires to improve himself, and he will. He sees in extended labor a bigger, a better and an easier job, with greater opportunities of increased pay and advancement.

The textile industry is a highly scientific industry. The public would find its intricate details difficult to comprehend. Even the weaver sometimes, with sincerest intentions, may mistake increased opportunities for hardships. But in time he understands. As aptly expressed in a recent agreement between executives and operatives in a South Carolina Cotton Mill: "The fundamental principles of extended labor are correct when properly applied."

Extended Labor--Is It Fair?

(Advertisement No. 2 which Appeared in the Press of the State)

FACED with a threatening competition which relentlessly demands better cotton goods at lower prices; and realizing that competition can only be successfully met through a permanent reduction in production costs; many manufacturers of South Carolina as well as of other Southern cotton manufacturing states, have adopted at heavy cost for new and improved machinery, what is commonly known as the extended labor system.

The intricate nature of the textile industry has caused a misunderstanding in some cases of the methods adopted. These methods have been in use in many South Carolina mills for years with pleasing results. Particularly have they been successful in mills where there is a closer understanding between officials and operatives and a mutual appreciation of each others problems.

As a basis of agreement in a South Carolina mill recently, both officials and operatives concluded that "The fundamental principles of extended labor are correct when properly applied."

The essentials of extended labor, applied principally to the weave room, lie in relieving the weaver of all but the more technical operations of weaving; thus lifting him out of the class of common laborer and elevating him to the position of skilled specialist. His assistants attend to the more laborious and simpler duties. Thus the weaver is enabled to give his whole time to weaving. In his new capacity as expert weaver, he is enabled to supervise more looms and thus earn greater wages. In one South Carolina cotton mill the weaver who formerly alone attended 24 looms can now with more ease, less exertion and greater skill, care for a hundred looms with the help of his assistants. With 100 looms, his work is no heavier and his

health is no way jeopardized. However, the number of looms attended is not an accurate measure of the weaver's accomplishments, for with different mills the width of the cloth varies, and with the width the number of threads per inch also varies. Some threads are coarse, others fine; some yarns are strong, others weak; and the more closely spaced the threads, the more difficult the weave. Thus it is obvious that in one mill the handling of 50 looms could be more difficult than the operation of 100 in another.

Under the new system the principal duty of the weaver is that of tying broken threads. With automatic looms the machine stops for every broken thread. Production costs are largely gauged by loom stops. As broken threads result from many causes, and there is a limit to the number of threads a weaver can tie in a day, manifestly no mill can install the new system until so organized as to eliminate defects along the journey of the cotton through its machinery. No mill can successfully put in a system of extended labor without first carefully selecting an improved grade of cotton and replacing defective machinery wherever necessary throughout the mill. This alone has involved South Carolina mills in the expenditure of millions of dollars within recent years. Nothing is left undone in an effort to specialize the weaver's work, and enable him to accomplish more, and earn more.

Thus there is nothing in extended labor to cause suspicion. It is a scientific, a sound, and an honest effort of the manufacturer to meet exacting competition with improved production and a better product. Nothing now is needed but time to convince the operative that the principle is sound, and its adoption inevitable. It is but a logical and natural step forward in the advancement of the industry.

Can We Compete With The World?

(Advertisement No. 3 which Appeared in the Press of the State)

THE competition which South Carolina cotton mills are facing today is not merely the competition within the United States. It is also the competition of foreign countries, where lower standards of living prevail, and where workers receive a mere fraction of the wage earned by American operatives.

Cotton goods are sold the world over. The markets of the world are naturally seeking the lowest priced goods available. It makes no difference whether goods are produced in South Carolina or in southern China, if the quality is the same. The mill which cannot adjust its production costs to meet ever-increasing competition, cannot exist.

In England wages are only about half as high as in South Carolina. In France, Germany and Italy wages are lower than in England. In Japan and India the cost of labor is still less. In China, which is fast becoming a textile manufacturing nation, the wage of the worker almost reaches the vanishing point. They are all directly competing with our South Carolina textile operatives.

Our American standards of living require the highest wage in the world. South Carolina cotton manufacturers are not only heartily in favor of maintaining present wages, but are anxious to see their operatives earn more. How can it be accomplished?

The answer lies in modern methods.

South Carolina needs an understanding of these fundamental facts. We are facing the necessity of joining forces; and with shoulders to the wheel, setting about to increase the efficiency of the cotton industry with improved methods, modern equipment, and a spirit of mutual understanding and friendly co-operation.

Cotton manufacturers realize that standards of living should not be reduced. But the price of raw cotton is beyond their control, and the price of cotton goods is relentlessly fixed by competition.

They are attacking the problem by the use of scientific methods of production, seeking to reduce production costs, without reducing wages--truly a great problem. Their first step is in the use of better grades of raw cotton, having stronger and more uniform fibers; cotton that can pass through the machinery with a minimum of breakage. Next comes the installation, wherever necessary, of new and improved machinery to expedite the passage of the raw material through the plant in the course of its manufacture.

Having first an improved material and plant, logical, scientific methods of labor extension are then employed.

The method used by many, known as the "extended labor system," is fundamentally sound. Where understood it meets with the approval of operative and official alike.

Through this method only can American industry successfully compete with cheap foreign labor, and at the same time hold up the high standards of living necessary in America, and the high American wage scale.

The Truth About the Cotton Mills of South Carolina by the Cotton Manufacturers Association of South Carolina

Prosperity Through Harmony

(Advertisement No. 4 which Appeared in the Press of the State)

TORN, war-scarred and broken by a harsh reconstruction, which had left even deeper wounds than the years of battle, South Carolina in the 80's faced a sorry plight.

Her agriculture was prostrate, her people, knowing few other occupations, learned the meaning of a poverty such as we today can hardly comprehend. Pride and courage only carried them through the dreary years.

But amid the hopelessness were some who dared to dream of a new and happier state; of harnessed rivers turning wheels in humming factories; of men and women released from the bonds of poverty, and made comfortable in the employment which the realization of their dreams would bring.

Thus in the early 80's the modern textile industry of South Carolina was born. Dreamers, with little besides their dreams, contrived somehow to build factories; and farmers, worn with long struggles against unequal odds, gladly left their plows to man the looms.

Shoulder to shoulder they worked, the dreamers and the farmers. What matter if the pay was small at first, the profits meager. Together they were laying the foundations for an industry destined to become great.

Now, despite many difficulties that have beset its rise, that industry directly provides support for one-fifth the white population of South Carolina, and indirectly provides for many more of her people.

Upward has been the course, and upward the rewards of the operatives. Efforts to increase production by introducing improved machinery and methods have, with rare exceptions, received the willing support of operatives, because they understood that their own opportunities would improve as better management helped them to increase their productive capacity. Turn-over of operatives has been so low as to excite the wonder of other parts of the country. Loyalty of officials to operatives, and of operatives to officials, has been the strongest force in the industry.

Today, South Carolina's textile industry is great because of the friendly relations that have existed from the beginning between those who were working to build it. As South Carolinians, all cherishing the same proud traditions and hopes, they solved their problems in a spirit of mutual confidence, and of mutual understanding.

Tomorrow, South Carolina's greatest industry will be greater still because of those friendly relations.

Cotton Mill Earnings -- Who Gets Them?

(Advertisement No. 5 which Appeared in the Press of the State)

THE tremendous importance of the cotton manufacturing industry to South Carolina is unquestioned. Here is an industry which furnishes direct support to a fifth of the state's white population, and indirect support to many more of her citizens; an industry whose finished products are worth three times the cotton crop and almost twice as much as all the crops her farmers grow. Such an industry must exercise a profound influence on the economic and social life of any commonwealth in which it exists.

What then of the thousands of men and women whose investments make that industry possible? Are they receiving the profits which the importance of their industry would seem to warrant?

The plain truth is that cotton manufacture is not the profitable enterprise that some believe it to be. Earnings are dependent to a large extent on conditions beyond the control of the management or stockholders, and are not in keeping with the risk involved. Violent fluctuations in cotton prices, unstable markets for cloth, frequent style changes, and economic depressions all operate to make profits uncertain and management difficult.

Net returns on actual invested capital in South Carolina mills during the past two years have averaged little more than 5 per cent. In some recent years there were no profits, and if the abnormal war period were

disregarded, the average for the history of the industry in this state would probably not exceed 4 per cent.

Earnings in almost every other leading industry have far exceeded those of textiles. Even railroads, long regarded as the invalids of American business, have fared better than the textile industry.

While the securities of most other industries have enjoyed a steady, and in many cases remarkable increase in value during the past five years, those of textiles have with rare exceptions, either remained stationary or suffered a decline.

Despite their low earnings, the cotton manufacturers of South Carolina have persistently endeavored to better the living conditions of those who helped to make their industry possible. Data collected by impartial fact-finding bodies indicate that the weekly pay check of the average operative in South Carolina is today more than twice as large as in the pre-war period.

Moreover, the houses, the schools, the churches, the recreational facilities and the provisions for insuring health have all been greatly improved; improved at a cost of millions of dollars to stockholders.

In many instances, cotton mills have operated at actual losses for the purpose of furnishing employment to their operatives. Truly, it may be said that by far the larger portion of cotton mill earnings has gone to operatives, and not to stockholders.

Does South Carolina Need Her Cotton Mills?

(Advertisement No. 6 which Appeared in the Press of the State)

PREEMINENTLY an agricultural state, from its settlement by hardy colonists in the latter part of the seventeenth century, South Carolina today cannot be so regarded. A remarkable change has taken place during the last 25 years.

South Carolina has definitely turned its face toward industry. The value of manufactured products last year was two and a half times that of its nineteen principal crops, and almost four times the value of its cotton and cottonseed combined.

The pay of workers in its industries was twenty-two million dollars more than the value of cotton and cottonseed.

Cotton manufacturing is by far the largest of these industries. It furnishes employment and support to a fifth of the white population of the state.

Last year this industry sold its products for \$238,281,167. Of this amount the larger part (approximately three-fourths) went to its operatives and to cotton farmers.

The part borne by the textile industry in sharing the tax burden of the state is worth the consideration of citizens. The textile industry of South Carolina is a good citizen, meeting its public obligations promptly.

To keep the leadership in the industry which the state has achieved, to offer increased opportunities to the people who work in the mills, and to enable business interests to continue enjoying the benefits from such an industry, South Carolina should take warning from those unfortunate manufacturing states where industry has been torn by dissension and disrupted by ruinous legislation.

If South Carolina believes the textile industry worthwhile, she should look upon it as her own—as something to be encouraged to grow and expand.

Harmony, confidence, mutual understanding and good-will constitute the foundation upon which the industry has developed, and upon this foundation rests its hope to continue.

**The Truth About the Cotton Mills of South Carolina
by the Cotton Manufacturers Association of South Carolina**

COPY NO. 6A—SPECIAL

An Object Lesson

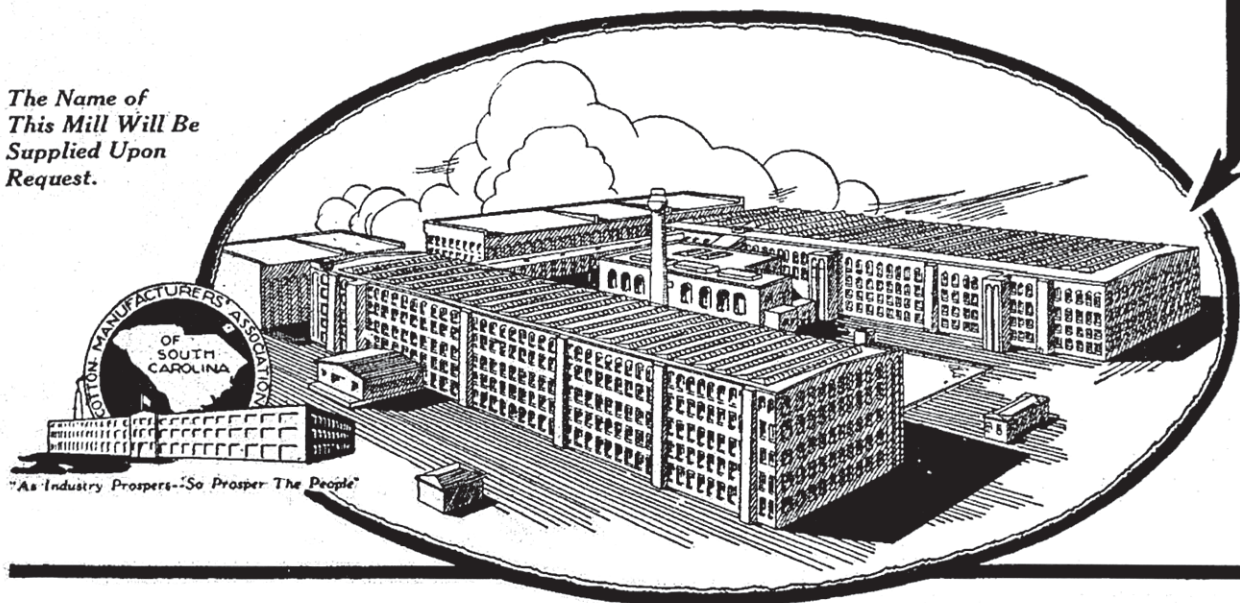
One Of The Finest Of New England's Mills To Be Sold At Auction June 18th-19th.

A representative large mill located in one of the most prominent textile sections of New England. A mill which, according to the auctioneers' advertisement, has "machinery and equipment including 170,000 ring spindles and is complete for carding, combing and spinning American and Egyptian cotton yarns in counts from 8 to 80. It is a high-speed mill with modern machinery throughout. The machinery and equipment of Mill No. 1 was all purchased new in and since 1911. Of Mill No. 2, in and since 1917. The mill was in successful operation up to the time of the textile strike in New Bedford about a year ago." The illustration below will give an idea of its magnitude and its modern buildings.

This is but one of the large number of New England mills that have been forced to shut down following labor disturbances. Antagonistic labor and adverse legislation have contributed toward greatly reducing the number of spindles in place in New England. The U. S. Department of Commerce shows a reduction in spindles from 19,001,661 in February 1923, to 15,008,764 in April 1929—a decline of 3,992,897 spindles.

What has become of the thousands of workers who earned their living at the mills which were forced to close? Does the future hold in store such industrial tragedies for South Carolina?

*The Name of
This Mill Will Be
Supplied Upon
Request.*



"One-Hundred Per Cent Americans on Strike" by Paul Blanchard

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The Nation

[Vol. 128, No. 3331]

asked whether they had read anything by Havelock Ellis or H. L. Mencken—and what literate American has not? The facts of the immense distribution of the sex primer for ten years by Y. M. C. A.'s, churches, the Union Theological Seminary, clerics and educators and social workers were not allowed in evidence. The jury was allowed to hear no expert opinion from doctors and educators on the "obscenity" of the pamphlet. Even the testimonials from Havelock Ellis and other authorities which were put in evidence by the prosecutor were disallowed to the jury by the court.

The other explanation goes to a deeper root—man-

kind's universal sex fears. The Dennett pamphlet strikes at those fears at a period when they are vincible, in childhood. They spring from ignorance. The condemnation in this verdict was simply the disease condemning its medicament. Fear is more easily aroused than courage. Men, who can stand life but who fear enormously to face where it begins and ends, fence those terminals up to the skies, and the moralists realize that the highest fence is fear. They want the bogies kept alive in the terrible darkness where children live. . . . And the gulf between Mrs. Dennett and her persecutors is simply the eternal gulf between those who love and those who fear.

One-Hundred Per Cent Americans on Strike

By PAUL BLANSHARD

Greenville, South Carolina, April 25

"NO, we don't want no organizers from outside or I. W.'s. We understand these here I. W.'s were born in Russia. We're doin' this ourselves. We just went to the boss and told 'im we couldn't stand it any longer and he didn't do anythin' about it an we come out."

So runs the declaration of independence of the leaderless strikes in South Carolina's cotton mills. Fifteen of these strikes have taken place in this Piedmont area in three weeks in protest against the stretch-out system—and not one has yet been lost. The words that I have quoted are those of a striker in the Poinsett mill of the Brandon Corporation near Greenville, where the third great revolt of Southern textile workers is now centered.

The other two revolts are more spectacular but not more significant. At Elizabethton, Tennessee, and Gastonia, North Carolina, the kidnapping of union organizers, the militia, and the night raids have attracted national attention. My last article on the Communist fight in Gastonia was not on the news-stands before the anti-red hysteria there bore fruit in a raid upon the headquarters of the National Textile Workers Union by men in white masks who demolished the union's office and relief store. At Elizabethton, 5,000 strikers of the great rayon plants struck for the second time in three weeks in order to compel the employers to stop discrimination against union leaders who represented the workers in the United Textile Workers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Here in South Carolina no one is being kidnapped or killed, but there is going on the strangest struggle that ever took place in an American factory.

These 100 per cent Americans of South Carolina are determined to fight their own battle in their own way. They will have nothing to do with the Communist leaders of the strikes in North Carolina or with any other labor organizers. Speaking of two Northern labor leaders who visited them recently they told me:

"Two folks come down here from that bunch an' we just told 'em how much we appreciated their good feelin', an' gave 'em a drink of Coca Cola, an' put 'em on the street car."

These South Carolina strike meetings are opened with prayer. For three weeks the strikers have fought without a single call upon a policeman or sheriff to quell any kind of disorder. Says Sheriff Cliff Bramlet of Greenville: "They [the strikers] have forbidden any bootleggers or liquor dealers of any kind to enter or practice their trade in their midst. They have put down drunkenness, and they have established guard systems to protect the mill's property." Many of them, when the strikes began, shook hands with their superintendents and managers as they filed out of the mills to "make certain that there was no hard feelin's." Although they average about \$12 a week in wages, they have asked for no increase in pay or reduction in working hours. "We don't ask for ham and eggs," said one of them, "but only fat-back and flour." They have fat-back and flour already. Their one demand is the abolition of the stretch-out system.

* * * * *

What is this stretch-out system? In Lexington, North Carolina, where two strikes are in progress, I asked that question of the weavers who make the cloth for B. V. D.'s. The first thing that I discovered was that the man who weaves the cloth for a B. V. D. union suit receives one-half cent for his part in making a garment which sells at the stores for \$1 and \$1.50. That was startling enough, but the crudeness of methods used by "efficiency experts" in speeding up Southern mill workers is more startling. About one month ago, according to the weavers, the plant which makes the cloth for B. V. D.'s compelled every weaver who had been running twenty-four looms to operate seventy-two. Some assistants were added to the force in the weave room but of the nineteen weavers only six were left after the stretch-out system had been installed. They received a raise of one dollar a week for operating the extra looms. Previously they had averaged about 135 cuts of cloth in two weeks at 27 cents a cut; now they are compelled to make cuts for 11 cents each. This without any new machinery or other pretext for changing the work-habits of the plant. Their wages are now about \$19 to \$20 a week—and they are the aristocracy of the cotton-mill workers. Nominally they have the fifty-five-hour week, which is shorter than the

"One-Hundred Per Cent Americans on Strike" by Paul Blanchard

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working week of their brothers in Elizabethton and Gastonia, but in practice they work twenty minutes before the official starting time in the morning and thirty minutes of the "hour" assigned for lunch. These practices are possible because there is no penalty in North Carolina for violating the laws concerning working hours.

The 400 workers who are on strike against the stretch-out system in Lexington walk about nervously in their dingy little mill villages with no money to go anywhere and no supplies for relief. Their narrow houses are built on a box-car pattern but not painted as well as most box cars. Behind every sixth house is a spigot which supplies water for the neighborhood. The mill villages are far removed from the parts of the town where the "best people" live, and the rest of the community seems hardly aware that a mill rebellion has taken place. A revival is going on in the town, and the leading soda fountain has a sign displayed upon it: "Closed During Church Hours."

* * * * *

South Carolina is the State which has no divorce, no workmen's compensation law, and no compulsory education. Its mill village children pour into the mills at fourteen—and stay there. I saw the pay envelope of one woman in the Poinsett mill here who received \$3.50 for 47 hours of labor. Weavers in that mill were averaging about \$14 a week before the strike by starting work at 6:30 in the morning (one half-hour before the official opening) and by running the machines through the noon hour, with a stagger plan for lunch. "They lifted us to forty-eight looms at first," said one weaver, "then they shoved it to ninety-six. When they saw we couldn't make it, they dropped us back to eighty, but they kept the same pay for each pound that they had when we were running ninety-six, and it cut our pay three or four dollars a week."

South Carolina opinion is overwhelmingly with the strikers in their fight against the stretch-out system. Many of the "old line" mill owners are bitter against the newer executives for attempting it, and at least one great mill has called its people together and allowed them to veto the stretch-out system by popular vote. Of the fifteen strikes against the system in this region in three weeks all but four have been won, and the leaderless strikers have returned with flying colors. The truth is that not one of these strikes could have been won if conventional strike tactics and union organizers had been used. The presence of an outside labor leader would have challenged that philosophy of class paternalism which is the corner-stone of South Carolina life. For the time being the weakness of these leaderless strikers is their strength.

South Carolina also has Cole Blease, and he is chiefly responsible for a political miracle which has made many a Northern visitor rub his eyes. South Carolina runs its cotton mills only fifty-five hours a week while all around it North Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama mills are permitted to work sixty hours. The explanation is Cole Blease. This erratic gentleman bases his political strength on the votes of the mill workers and the "farm rabble." His machine at Columbia was not only largely responsible for putting through a fifty-five-hour law for cotton mills but it mustered a considerable vote for the forty-eight-hour week at the last session of the legislature. The Blease influence is evident in the recent declaration of a committee of the

South Carolina Legislature: "We find that the whole trouble in the textile area where strikes have occurred has been brought about by putting more work upon the employees than they can do."

* * * * *

These leaderless strikers are paying for the sins of a badly organized industry. Year after year the mills keep on making too many sheets and too many bolts of gingham for the good of the industry, but the employers are too jealous of each other to stop the practice. Probably three-fourths of the employers would be glad to see the abolition of the night shift and the introduction of the fifty-five-hour week in order to prevent overproduction, but they are waiting for some outside force to compel joint action. Meanwhile, they are not making much money—officially. In practice they can take almost any amount of concealed profits in the form of salaries. Through devious manipulations the family circles of many mill owners are enriched at the expense of the small stockholders. In Gastonia, for example, I have learned on good authority that the workers are paid \$15 to \$17 a week, the small stockholders receive miserable dividends, and one mill official receives a salary of \$75,000, one \$60,000, one \$40,000, and several \$25,000. But nobody can prove anything about the finances of a Southern cotton mill, because stocks are not usually listed and financial transactions are shrouded in the deepest secrecy.

No amount of humanitarian agitation will prevent the southward march of cotton mills or the installation of efficiency systems—these things are implicit in our private competitive system. Here labor is cheaper, hours are longer, and taxes are lower than in the North, and just so long as they continue so, new mill villages will spring up in the Carolinas and New England towns will die. The most that progressives can expect in the near future is the development of forces that will check the worst human abuses of the industry. I have found in this journey through the South many reasons for optimism. A powerful under-current of opinion has set in against low wages and long hours in the mills. Merchants affected by the low purchasing power of the mill hands' wages are demanding a better distribution of the income of the industry. Several of the South's leading newspapers, including the *Chattanooga News*, Josephus Daniel's *Raleigh News and Observer*, and the *Greensboro News*, are sympathetic with the strikers in their fight against the present schedule of wages and hours.

The spear-head of the offensive against present conditions in the mills must be the labor movement. At present it is pitifully weak but gaining in importance. The Communists in Gastonia are the shock troops. They are brave and spectacular shock troops, but it is inconceivable that they will make much headway in the South. To borrow an analogy from the strategy of chess, they are excellent in their opening game, tolerably competent in their middle game, but utterly hopeless in their end game. Using the strike as an instrument of revolutionary change they are not prepared to stay in a mill center after the strike and continue that co-operative relationship with employers which is necessary for successful labor unions in a capitalist hegemony. That peaceful work of collective bargaining will doubtless be left to the American Federation of Labor—if and when it gains a foothold in this region. But it will not gain a foothold if the Communists can help it. They are passionately resolved

"One-Hundred Per Cent Americans on Strike" by Paul Blanchard

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not to play John the Baptist to any A. F. of L. messiah.

At the core of the Southern mill workers' outlook on life are the Sunday school, the Star Spangled Banner, and personal friendship for the boss. The American Federation

of Labor is capable of fitting in with these traditions; the Communists are not. The United Textile Workers of the A. F. of L. have a new opportunity in the South if they can muster the energy and money to take advantage of it.

"How to Live on Forty-six Cents a Day" by Paul Blanchard

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[Vol. 128, No. 3332]

How to Live on Forty-six Cents a Day

By PAUL BLANSHARD

Greenville, South Carolina, April 30

GLADYS CALDWELL* met us at the door of her four-room cottage in the mill village. It was one of a row of dingy cottages out in Poinsett, across the meadows at the edge of Greenville, just beyond "nigger town." I had said to one of the strikers from the Poinsett cotton mill: "I want you to take me to one of your homes where a woman keeps the house going for the wages that most of you are getting. I would like to talk to a woman about washing and doctor bills and milk, and I want to see her house. Don't take me to a widow with five or six starving children: I can find such people in New York. What I want is the story of how you normal, strong people live on your average wages of \$12 a week."

Gladys Caldwell invited us in. We sat by a tiny fireplace in her front room, which was also her bedroom. On the walls were a picture of Jesus and a calendar. In the room were a bed, a trunk, and a dresser; in the room opposite were a trunk and a bed; in the back corner room was a bed; in the kitchen were a table, a bench, and an oil stove. In the four rooms there were four chairs. The house had no plaster, no rugs, no heating stove.

As she talked Mrs. Caldwell was vivacious and eloquent, with flashing brown eyes and flashing white teeth. From time to time she spit snuff into the fireplace with perfect nonchalance and marksmanship. Her husband came in before we were through, a big, upstanding man, strong and steady-eyed. He is thirty, she is twenty-nine.

Here is Gladys Caldwell's story as it found its way into my notes.

* * * * *

Yes, I have a husband and five children. I'm a weaver, at least I work in the weave room fillin' batt'ries. I get paid by the day. No, I don't mind tellin' you about how I live. It's bad enough and we mill folks have stood enough without kickin'.

I get up at four to start breakfast for the children. When you got five young 'uns it takes a while to dress 'em. The oldest is nine and she helps a lot. The others are seven, five, four, and three. What do we have for breakfast? Well, we usually have bread and butter and syrup. No, we don't get any sweet milk. We get a gallon of buttermilk every day from Mrs. Rochester for twenty-five cents. The children like it; they don't take much to sweet milk. They ain't used to it.

After I've got the children dressed and fed I take 'em to the mill nursery, that is three of 'em. Two go to school, but after school they go to the nursery until I get home from the mill. The mill don't charge anythin' to keep the children there. I couldn't afford it anyway. We have breakfast about five, and I spend the rest of the time from five to seven gettin' the children ready and cleanin' up the house. That's

about the only time I get to clean up. Ruby washes the dishes. Ruby is nine.

My husband and I go to the mill at seven. He's a stripper in the cardin' room and gets \$12.85 a week, but that's partly because they don't let him work Saturday mornin'. They put this stretch-out system on him shore enough. You know he's runnin' four jobs ever since they put this stretch-out system on him and he ain't gettin' any more than he used to get for one. Where'd they put the other three men?—why they laid 'em off and they give him the same \$12.85 he got before.

I work in the weavin' room and I get \$1.80 a day. That's \$9.95 a week for five and a half days. I work from seven to six with an hour for dinner. I run up and down the alleys all day. No, they ain't no chance to sit down, except once in a long time when my work's caught up, but that's almost never.

At noon I run home and get dinner for the seven of us. The children come home from school and the nursery. We have more to eat at noon. We have beans and baked sweets and bread and butter, and sometimes fat-back [fat bacon] and sometimes pie, if I get time to bake it. Of course I make my own bread.

It takes about \$16 a week to feed us. We get nearly all of it at the company store with jay flaps. They are the slips that the company gives you for buying groceries with after you've worked all day. Then you can get your groceries right away and don't have to wait until the end of the week for your pay. If we didn't have 'em some of the people would starve before the end of the week shore enough. I get my butter from Mrs. Rochester. She sells it for fifty cents a pound and we use half a pound every other day.

After dinner I wash the dishes and run back to the mill. We don't have any sink but there's a faucet with runnin' water on the back porch and a regular toilet there, too. You can see we have electric lights, but we don't have any heatin' stove. I cook with an oil stove and we have these two fireplaces.

When the whistle blows at six I come home and get supper. Then I put the children to bed. There's a double bed here and a double bed in that other room and a double bed out in the back room. That's for seven of us. The baby's pretty young. I 'spose all of the children 'll go into the mills when they get a bit older. We'll need the money all right. Yes, my father and mother were mill workers, too, and they're still livin' and workin'. He gets \$18 a week and my mother gets about \$3 a week for workin' mornin's. There was four of us children in the family. My husband's father and mother worked in the mill, too.

We've moved five times since we was married—that's eleven years ago. It don't cost much to move when you move a little way. We ain't been outside of South Carolina. They ain't nothin' in movin' from one mill to another in the long run. When we moved here from Woodside, just over the fields there, it cost us \$2.50 a load for the two loads.

I rode around right smart when I was single, but I ain't

* "Gladys Caldwell" is not the real name of the mill woman Mr. Blanchard interviewed. Otherwise her story is set down as she related it, the story of how a family of seven finds it possible to live on \$22.80 a week or \$.46 each per day.—EDITOR THE NATION.

"How to Live on Forty-six Cents a Day" by Paul Blanchard

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been on the train more than once a year since. My husband reads a book once in a while but I don't get time. I went through the third grade in school and then I went to work in the mill. I was nine years old when I started work at Number 4 in Pelzer. My husband didn't go to school neither but he managed to pick up readin' and he reads books. Yes, we take a paper.

When supper is over I have a chance to make the children's clothes. Yes, I make 'em all, and all my own clothes, too. I never buy a dress at a store. I haven't no sewin' machine but I borrow the use of one. On Saturday night I wash the children in a big wash-tub and heat the water on the oil stove. Then I do the week's ironin'. I send the washin' to the laundry. I just couldn't do that, too. It costs nearly \$2 a week. Our rent in this house is only \$1.30 a week for the four rooms and we get water and electric lights free.

I always make a coat last seven or eight years. My husband gets a suit every two years but he ain't had one for the last six years. He got an overcoat about four years ago. Things have been pretty hard. I like the movies but I haven't been to one in about six years now. Not since the children was young.

Maybe my children ought to get away from the mill village, but if they went anywhere they would go back to the farm and there ain't no use doin' that. The farmers haven't got it as good as we have.

I don't get time to go to church. My husband goes to the Methodist church. Most everybody goes to church here. Sunday's about the only day I get to rest any. Seems as if I just have to have a little rest then.

I press my husband's clothes. He half-soles the children's shoes and all our shoes. See those! Those soles on my shoes came from the dime store and cost twenty-five cents for the pair. He puts 'em on with tacks. I make a dress for myself about every six or seven months out of cloth I buy in town. It costs about twenty-five cents a yard.

We been lucky about sickness. The children ain't been sick at all for years. When the doctor comes he charges us \$2.50 a visit, but right now that the strike is goin' on the doctors is callin' for nothin', and the barbers is cuttin' the men's hair for nothin'. They's pretty much with the strike.

There's one colored doctor over here but he don't come to see anybody. Some of the folks goes to see 'im for sores and such like. They say he's a herb doctor, but as fur as deliverin' babies is concerned I never heard of him deliverin' a white baby. Let's see, my babies cost \$25 except the first one and that cost \$30. 'Taint every doctor will do it for that. I never had any trouble. I worked up to two months before, mostly, an' I went back when the children was about four months old. The nursery'll take 'em when they're three weeks old. I had to hire a colored girl when the babies come. That cost \$7 a week.

Birth control? What's that? . . . Oh! Sure, we'd be glad to have that if it didn't cost no money. Yes, that's my address.

Once I mashed my thumb in the mill. I was out for two months with it and I didn't get anythin'. I went to pull a loom and the handle on the lever slipped because the gear was too tight and it mashed my thumb. The company don't pay anythin' for a thing like that.

Usually I get to bed between ten and eleven at night.

Interview by Fritz Hamer with Juanita Kyzer Thomason

Interview with Juanita Kyzer Thomason, Duck Mill worker, 1941-1945

Conducted at her home at 1015 M St. Cayce, W. Columbia

By Fritz Hamer 9 April 2001

(This interview was compiled from written notes, Mrs. Thomason requested that a tape recorder not be used)

FH Where did you grow up and go to school?

JT I graduated from Fairview High School in 1939 below the town of Lexington, S.C. It no longer exists but was located on Highway 178 near Batesburg.

FH Where did you live growing up?

JT We had a family farm of 150 acres. Ninety acres was in timber and the rest my father grew corn etc. for family use.

FH What did your father do to supplement the family income?

JT He worked turpentine. The whole family worked on it. My Daddy got the turpentine from the trees on our land. He cut a notch in the tree, the resin ran out in a tin cup and we children would collect this into a barrel. When filled my Daddy took them to sell.

FH How many barrels, on average, would you collect each season?

JT Oh, I don't know. That wasn't something I paid attention to.

FH How many brothers and sisters did you have?

JT I was one of nine children. I was the seventh.

FH What did you do after graduating from high school?

JT I stayed in the country a year and half. During that time there wasn't anything else. A former teacher of mine came by the house and told me she had a friend, Evelyn Klecklie, who knew someone that needed help "baby sitting" an 85 year old lady in Columbia. So I went to town and met the daughter of this lady, a Ms. Jones, who hired me to look after her mother. You know, I can't remember her name now. After doing this a while the old lady died so I got ready to go back to the country. My sister lived in town and was going to take me.

FH So how did you get the job at the Duck Mill?

JT A man who lived across the street from (my sister?), Mr. Ellis, lived next door who was a security guard at the Mill. He said there was a job at the Mill I could get if I

Interview by Fritz Hamer with Juanita Kyzer Thomason

wanted. Mr. Ellis took me to the Mill with him one morning and introduced me to Mr. Porter, supervisor of the Twister Room on the third floor. He said he needed workers and asked me to go to the office to sign up. One of the woman who worked on the floor took me down (because I didn't have a clue where to go). While she was taking me down she asked if I had a birth certificate to show them my age. At that time I didn't know what that was and told her all I had was my high school diploma. It didn't really matter since the age to work then was 15 but they did ask. I was hired that afternoon and worked on the 2nd shift- 3 PM to 11 PM.

FH So in those days you just went to the supervisor of a floor to ask for a job?

JT Well you could go to the main office to ask for a job but if you had a personnel referral, like I did, your chance of getting work was better.

FH How were working conditions when you started?

JT They weren't too bad but they didn't tolerate too many mistakes. When I worked at the Mill two guys messed up on the job, fouling up a machine or something and were arrested. I don't know what happened to them after they were taken away.

FH When did you begin work at the Mill?

JT Lets see, I'll have to think- it was March/April 1941.

FH What was your job when you started?

JT I worked on 3rd floor checking bobbins- 3 smaller wooden bobbins transferring yarn onto one larger metal one. We stacked the finished metal bobbins into a big box. (About this point JT picked up a wooden box, about 5 inches high, 8 inches wide and 5 inches deep.) I saved this box from my work at the mill. This held chalk that we used to mark the boxes of bobbins. These boxes were sent onto the weave room.

FH How long was your work week- 5 days, 5 ½ days?

JT It was seven days per week. You had to be there every day or have a doctor's excuse if you were sick.

FH Was it hard to find a doctor if you were sick?

JT They had one at the Mill full time. So even if you were sick you had to go to the Mill to get that doctor's excuse and then go home.

FH What kind of a salary did you get when you started?

JT I can't remember the monetary amount but we were paid by the box. So the harder you worked and the more boxes you filled on a shift the better the pay.

Interview by Fritz Hamer with Juanita Kyzer Thomason

FH How many bobbins did it take to fill a box?

JT It depended on the ply of the yarn. If it were 2-ply it was 24 bobbins to a box. If 3-ply then it was about 15 to a box.

FH On average, how many boxes could you fill on a shift?

JT After I learned my job, and I had a woman who was a good teacher, in eight hours I filled about 12 boxes each shift.

FH What was a work day usually like?

JT I had a long set of frames that I had to watch good so that there was less chance of a yarn breaking. When it did break it messed the whole bobbin up and a new one had to be started immediately. If a bobbin was half full when the yarn broke we'd take the bobbin off and it was sent somewhere else in the Mill for the yarn to be removed.

FH Did you have any regular breaks during your shift?

JT I had a break in the late afternoon for supper. When I went to supper the other person who worked in my aisle watched my frame. When she went to supper I did the same for her. The supper break was 20 minutes that was it.

FH You had no other breaks?

JT We could get water and sit down for 5 or 10 minutes but that was it.

FH Were there a lot of women in your area working?

JT Most of them were but there were a few older men, those too old for military service. And of course all the supervisors on each floor were men and those who were called "2nd hands," the ones who kept the machinery going and made repairs were men.

FH How many folks worked in the Twister Room during your time there?

JT I'd say about 75 for all three shifts. Some worked 16 hours- or two shifts. I never did but my husband did.

FH Did you attend the E- Pennant Presentation in October 1942 outside the Duck Mill?

JT No. I wasn't working that shift because the ceremony occurred in the morning.

FH Did you ever have any time off?

Interview by Fritz Hamer with Juanita Kyzer Thomason

JT The mill shut down for one week around July 4th. That was it. This continued right through the war.

FH I understand that you met your husband at the Mill.

JT Yes, he was a “2nd hand” and had worked at the Mill since 1936. He was born in Social Circle, Georgia. We were married in October 1942 and I had our first child January 11, 1944. I was able to come back to work not long after this.

FH Did you remain at work right up to the time of birth?

JT No, not quite. I left work about two months before. They would let you stay that long. Before the war there had not been any women working in the Twister Room.

FH Did you and other women face resentment from male workers for working beside them?

JT No, there was none. Besides there were few men working by the time I started- most were drafted into the military by then. The men that remained were supervisors or too old for the draft.

FH Where did you live when you started work at the Mill?

JT I lived on Meeting St. in West Columbia and took the bus from a stop about two blocks from home. I lived with my sister during this time.

FH Where did you live when you got married?

JT We rented a 3-room apartment in Columbia that was on Lincoln St.

FH So how did the work begin to wind down as the war came to an end?

JT Soon after the war ended the 3rd shift was laid off. My husband had quit the 2nd shift and gone to the 3rd shift because he didn't have the seniority to stay on the 2nd. I was laid off around this time and anyway I was about to give birth to our second child who was born January 19, 1946. I didn't go back to work until 1960 when I took a job at Dodd's Department Store at Parklane Shopping Center. I worked there 20 years before I retired.

FH What did your husband do when the 3rd shift was laid off?

JT He eventually found a job at Olympia Mill but until then he drove a truck for Columbia Linen. He did that for about a year but didn't like that. So he applied at Olympia. They were skeptical because they said if they hired him they feared that the Duck Mill would call him back and he'd quit Olympia. Although the Duck Mill had said, when he was laid off, that they would call him back they never did. So my husband

Interview by Fritz Hamer with Juanita Kyzer Thomason

assured Olympia he would never quit. He was hired in the late forties and stayed there for about 16 years.

FH Did he do the same job he had at the Duck Mill?

JT No, he worked in the card room.

FH Going back to housing issues during the war years, how difficult was it to find housing?

JT It was quite hard; they didn't have apartment buildings like they do now. It was almost impossible to find something if your husband wasn't in service. When you went to ask for an apartment or room the first question the landlord asked, "Is your husband in service?" If not they couldn't help.

FH How did you find the apartment on Lincoln St. after you were married?

JT A woman I knew had a friend- the Risters- who had an open apartment. They were older and their children were grown so they had taken part of their house and made them into 2 apartments. I went over to the Risters on this person's recommendation. I told them about our needs and they agreed to rent to us. So if you knew someone that had an opening or someone that could recommend you it was much easier to find a place. It was "who you knew" that was all-important.

FH During the war did you buy war bonds?

JT The Mill automatically deducted money each week from our paycheck for bonds.

FH You told them how much to deduct, right?

JT Yes, I decided how much I could give.

FH Were you paid weekly?

JT Yes, at first we got an envelop with cash in it. Later they began to pay us with checks.

FH How did you deal with rationed foods and other items when you worked 7 days per week? How did you get your ration stamps?

JT They mailed them to us each month- for sugar, shoes, tires and gas.

FH How about coffee?

JT No, that wasn't a problem. But sometimes it was hard to find. Washing powder for clothes was scarce too. My mother used to send us lye soap from the country, which she

Interview by Fritz Hamer with Juanita Kyzer Thomason

made. Have you ever used lye soap? It's better than what we have today. We'd save the grease from meat and take it to moma to help her in making more soap.

FH Did you take your meals to work? Working 7 days per week how did you find time to cook?

JT There was a restaurant in the Mill where we usually bought our suppers. We'd often cook and eat a meal before going to work (at 3 PM). My husband could cook just as well as I and he often did some of the meals at home.

FH How long did rationing extend as the war came to an end?

JT Some items were taken off the rationing list as soon as the war ended but other things stayed rationed for some time after the war's end. You couldn't buy electrical appliances until sometime after Japan and Germany surrendered. Things like refrigerators could not be purchased for sometime. During the war we only had an icebox. Every few days we got a block of ice to put in the box. Do you know where the ice plant was in Columbia?

FH No.

JT It was in the "hole" below where the main post office is today (on Assembly Street).

FH Were you still living on Lincoln St. when the war ended?

JT No. We lived on Forest Drive in a small house of an estate. My sister and her husband shared it with us. The family who owned it couldn't sell because its principle owner was in the State Hospital. So we rented it together.

FH Was your husband ever considered for the draft?

JT They wouldn't take him because he was deaf in one ear. Furthermore he had a job what was considered vital to the war effort so they wouldn't have taken him even if he'd been completely healthy.

FH what was your husband's name?

JT Huey Lee Thomason.

(End of interview)

Post script: During the interview JT showed FH 2 badges, one each of her husband and herself that the Mill issued. JT said that the Mill issued the badges to her a few days after she began work. Each worker had to wear one throughout her tenure at the Mill. If one didn't bring it to work at the start of a shift they could not get into the Mill. They had to have one regardless of the excuse. JT never forgot hers. She couldn't recall when her husband received his but assumed it was soon after he began work there in 1936.

JT also showed FH 2 postcards with patriotic messages that she had. These she purchased at the Mill restaurant during her tenure there.

"Plants of This Section Active on War Orders"
Spartanburg Daily Herald, 16 May 1943

PLANTS OF THIS SECTION ACTIVE ON WAR ORDERS

**Observance This Week Also
Will Stress Everyday
Uses of Cotton**

"Cotton Fights on Every Front!"

This is the slogan for the national observance of Cotton Week which will continue throughout the week in this textile center of the nation.

Cotton Week, when emphasis is placed on the thousands of everyday uses to which cotton is put in the homes of America and the world, has always had a special significance to Spartans because of the thousands of bales of staple raised in this county annually and the millions of yards of cloth turned out by this county's 20,000-odd textile workers.

This year, with thousands of those workers on vital war production, Cotton Week is taking a war theme with King Cotton taking his stand along with the nation's armed forces.

While emphasis is being placed this year on the war uses to which cotton is being put, Cotton Week will also point up the summer season all the cool cottons—seersucker, gingham, chambray, striped ticking, chintz, lawn, muslin, and pique—in every style from evening gown to homeduty dress—blossom out in all their glory.

Cotton suits, for instance, in a season when the tailored classics are a "must" are all-out for cotton. Red dotted broadcloth, matching a bowtie blouse, lines the jacket of a cotton ratine talleur with trouser-pleat skirt. Long jackets cut on slim lines are being shown in glen plaid cotton suiting with box-pleated skirts for easy walking. Hollowcut velveteen, corduroy, wide-wale plush, and cotton gaberdine all answered the call to duty and appear as trim suits, often with slacks for lounging, sports, and air-raid duty.

The peajacket, three-quarter length successor to the Chesterfield, looks just right in a three-piece ensemble worn over one of these suits or with slacks. Cut on the same boxy, go-with-everything lines as its famous predecessor, it sometimes has set-in, sometimes raglan sleeves, flap or slit pockets, and is double or single breasted with a notched collar.

250 Pounds of Cotton Per M



Here is just a sample of the average issue of apparel in the United States Army. It is estimated that of cotton per man are required in outfitting the motorized army. This, of course, not only includes equipment and also the large amounts of cotton manufacture and maintenance of motorized equipment.

NEW COTTON TYPES ATTRACT INTEREST

Union City, Okla. — The development of two new types of cotton by J. A. Webb, farmer of this section, has created interest among cotton farmers throughout the belt.

One of the new types is grown on a typical cotton plant which sets its bolls in clusters close to the main stalks. The importance of this type lies in the fact that it could be easily harvested by the "stripper combine."

The second variety is an "oil-yielding" cross between the cotton plant and okra. This plant is said to grow larger seed in some instances

and also to be of much more content than the ordinary plant. Production of vegetable oils.

ARCTIC CLOTHING MADE OF C

Arctic clothing today means parkas and furs, but today a tremendous amount of cotton is made from cotton. The chief method of making such clothing is to combine layers of insulating cotton with wind resistant cotton.

"Plants of This Section Active on War Orders" Spartanburg Daily Herald, 16 May 1943

Plenty of Styles

There are plenty of styles, too, which the most hard-to-please choose. The reversible plays a big engagement for spring in the form of a three-quarter box coat or a "pea jacket" with water-repellent cotton covert on one side for army weather, a smart glen plaid on the other for sunshine. You get just one coat for every weather if you buy a cotton.

Chesterfield that's been famous for water-repellency but which would never be taken for a coat, but when a spring shower comes up the drops will roll off water off a duck.

The cotton gabardine or poplin with a water-repellent treatment are found in boxy raincoats to protect pedestrians and air-raids wardens on wet nights, and safe traffic accidents in dimmed conditions since the white makes visible in the dark.

Available for Everyone

Like the navy looks out for its men on rainy days by providing them with good-looking trench coats of navy blue cotton gabardine. Fully treated for water-repellency, trench coats are not confined to armed forces. Among those civilians in this style there's a navy gabardine, double-breasted, belted, with flaps at the wrists that can be buttoned over to keep drops from trickling up your

other and daughter, husband and wife, or brother and sister can in the rain in water-repellent rain wagon coats of cotton gabardine, noteworthy for their skillful lining. In fact, there's lots of wear for the whole family—at least a little red or blue capes of navy gabardine that look ready for military duty to slip on over a girl's coat or suit, olive-drab and gray cotton in a coat looks like daddy's army reefer girls and boys, and gay plaid for the irrepressible younger

semble worn over one of these suits or with slacks. Cut on the same boxy, go-with-everything lines as its famous predecessor, it sometimes has set-in, sometimes raglan sleeves, flap or slit pockets, and is double or single breasted with a notched collar.

Aside from this, you can name your choice in cotton coats, because there is wide-wale plush, hollow-cut velveteen, white water-repellent cotton gabardine (for dimmed out evenings) and reversibles, water-repellent poplin on one side and corduroy the other, to select from.

The lighter weight cottons, too, have been having their innings. Seersuckers, ginghams, chambrays, tickings, and chintz with quilted jackets are shown for cool weather wear. Printed versions of these materials combined with plains as for instance a striped chintz skirt with a plain poplin bodice are news this season.

The young set is clamoring for dirndls and pinafores of chambray, glazed and pique. They love the shirt-and-shorts one-piecers with detachable skirts, sometimes made pinafore style to double for gardening, sun bathing, and shopping. For the woman who likes her cotton tailored there's a large variety in seersucker, chambray, gingham, and percale for everything from hunting for steaks to coaxing the stove. Softening eyelet embroidery and ruffles give an extra feminine look to these come-out-of-the-kitchen cottons.

Double-feature roles carry through everything, including graduation dresses. A graduation dress with a long torso of bird's-eye pique and full skirt of billowy organdie doubles as a dance frock when commencement is just a tender memory, as does a pique cut on princess lines and trimmed with heavy set-in embroidery at the neck and on the sleeves. Shadow printed organdie, cloque or plain, with an off-the-shoulder décolletage and basque bodice has a Colonial look about it, as does embroidered batiste made with a tiered skirt and with the neck, sleeves and waistline outlined with ruffles.

Weddings, no matter how hurried, are still important, and so are wedding gowns. A wide-sashed, floor-length organdie with high neck and long, full sleeves, is reminiscent of a Sir Joshua painting and this same crisp cotton in a romantic bridal gown with a train composed entirely of ruffles, shows how the Latin-American influence carries on even on one's wedding day.

Brown and white seersucker makes a complete week-end trousseau to go into the bride's abbreviated wartime luggage. It includes a bias-backed skirt and raglan sleeved jacket to go away in; a sun-back bodice and matching shorts for basking in the sun; a long dinner skirt for dining on the terrace.

lies in the fact that it could be easily harvested by the "stripper combine."

The second variety is an "oil-yielding" cross between the cotton plant and okra. This plant is said to grow larger seed in some instances

today a tremendous made from cotton is chief method of conservation such clothing is to cover layers of insulating material wind resistant cotton c

KING COTTON

Swaps Its Crown

For a Gun and

FIG

ON EVERY

To The Men and Women Of The Textile Industry

Cotton, second only to steel, is our country's most important war necessity, and through your valiant work, you have always given these goods to our armed forces in adequate quantities. A tribute goes to you for every effort you have to produce these goods and we know that you will continue to keep up your excellent production.

NEW INSULATION USED IN BUSES

Washington. — Cotton Insulation is finding a new place in the effort by its use in the manufacture of passenger bus bodies for transporting defense workers as well as army and navy personnel. The newest type of insulation material consists of a cotton fiber mat three inches thick, backed with moisture-resistant paper. Produced according to United States Department of Agriculture specifications, the material is flame-proofed and is designed to insulate temperatures ranging from cold to 300 degrees.

Illustration showing various military uniforms and equipment:

- COMFORTER COVERS
- MATTRESS COVERS
- MOSQUITO NETTING
- ARMY DENTISTS' COATS
- ARMY UNIFORMS
- MARINE CORPS UNIFORMS
- NURSES' UNIFORMS
- NAVY UNIFORMS
- ARMY WORK UNIFORMS
- WATER-REPELLENT JACKETS

This section contains four illustrations of military equipment:

- PUP TENTS:** A simple A-frame tent structure.
- GUN COVERS LIFE RAFTS:** A large, circular structure with a ramp, likely used for gun covers or life rafts.
- PYRAMIDAL TENTS:** A large, multi-sided tent structure with guy lines.
- CANNEN COVERS CARTRIDGE BELTS:** A structure with multiple compartments, likely for storing ammunition.

New Fabrics From Reeves Laboratories

In addition to this increased production, Reeves laboratory experts are constantly cooperating with the Government in the development of new fabrics such as the six ounce Army Twill and Marine Corps suiting to help our fighting men master the elements and beat our enemies.

In spite of wartime pressure, Reeves supervision "from Cotton to Cutter" insists upon careful inspection and constant laboratory testing of all fabrics to insure their meeting rigid U.S. Government specifications. After Victory, the experience of Reeves war workers plus the careful overall supervision of Reeves management will weave the benefits of wartime experience into peacetime fabrics.

For signal achievement in meeting our Government's wartime demands for cotton textiles, the 2500 men and women of Mills Mill No. 1, Mills Mill No. 2 and the Fairforest Finishing Company have been honored by three Army-Navy "E" awards. Not only will the three flags serve as a source of pride in past performance—they will be a constant incentive to even greater efforts along the road to Victory!

In Celebrating National Cotton Week We
Send Greetings and Best Wishes To Our
Employees Now In

THE ARMED FORCES OF OUR NATION
and pledge anew to do our utmost to
increase production and help speed the
day of victory and their safe return.

FAIRFOREST FINISHING CO.

Fairforest, S. C.

MILLS MILL NO. 2.

Woodruff, S. C.

WARRIOR DUCK MILLS

Spartanburg, S. C.

1 This Army-Navy "E" was awarded to the men and women of Mills Mill Co., Greenville, S. C. Previously producing commercial fabric, this mill was converted in record time to the all-out production of vital wartime fabrics for our Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

2 This Army-Navy T honors the workers of Mill Mill No. 2, Woodstock, S. C., one of the Government's chief sources of supply for the famous Type 1 Wind-Resistant Twill, known as Byrd Cloth, and used in Army field jackets, and Navy summer flight clothing.

3 The third Army-Navy "E" goes to the Fairbourn Finishing Company, Cleveland, O., for the part it employees are playing in making fabrics color-fast, water-repellent, flame-proof and sanforized-processes which at River

"Cotton Fights on Every Front" Spartanburg Daily Herald, 16 May 1943



COTTON

FIGHTS ON EVERY FRONT

From Spartanburg's Mighty Army Of Textile
Employees On The Home Front, Go

MILLIONS OF YARDS OF COTTON FABRICS

To The Fighting Fronts Of The World!

A victorious army must be properly clothed and provided with the essentials of health and comfort.

COTTON is second only to STEEL as the most vital war material... and even steel must have cotton to function properly!

11,000 different items made of cotton are used by the army, with many utilized in gun camouflage and shelters, truck tarpaulins, munitions, tanks and other steel armament **USELESS WITHOUT COTTON!**

Spartanburg mills are busy producing fabrics for uniforms, tents, parachutes, underwear, sheets, etc.

Spartanburg textile employees are dedicated to producing in abundance, the essentials for our fighting men.

You, too, can help by joining the army of producers, buying only what you need and investing in war bonds to speed the day of victory.

STARTEX MILL

TUCAPAU, S. C.

SPARTAN MILLS

SPARTANBURG, S. C.

BEAUMONT MANUFACTURING CO.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.

"Looms and Spindles" Spartanburg Daily Herald, 1 July 1945



LOOMS & SPINDLES

AND OTHER SHOP TALK

WITH

Helen McHugh

Herald-Journal Industrial Editor

The Army-Navy "E" today flies over 5 Spartanburg plants, reflecting the determined, persevering, unbeatable American spirit of hundreds of local textile workers. Into these plants daily flow continuous lines of men and women, proudly wearing their Army-Navy "E" pins, with a pledge to keep at it until the bloody Pacific war is won. These men and women have already received the highest award a civilian worker can be given by the United States Government. "For exceptional performance on the production front", they have been given recognition by the Army and Navy, who have told them that without their steady stream of production they could not have carried on successfully in Europe, nor can they continue to fight in the Pacific.

* * *

SO IT IS TO the men and women at Beaumont, Drayton, Fairforest Finishing plant, Mills Mill at Woodruff and Springdale Finishing South, Inc. at Whitney we say:

"It is a great thing you are doing and America for years will reap the benefits. While your sons, husbands, fathers, brothers and friends are scattered over the world, wearing the uniform of our country you, too, are fighting a battle—one of the greatest of all battles—that of production.

"The Army-Navy 'E' pins that you are wearing are your service medals, signifying service far beyond the call of duty to your country and its citizens.

"Everybody is proud of what the textile workers are doing for America."

* * *

Dean Switzer is a veteran of 4 years at the Springdale plant. But he's a veteran in another way, too. Recently honorably discharged from the Army, Mr. Switzer laid aside his soldier's uniform and joined another rank of service. He became a war worker. Like many other ex-soldiers, when his fight-

ing days were over, he kept right on fighting—in another capacity. Mr. Switzer was selected by the management of Springdale as the outstanding employe. It was he who represented the workers when the Army-Navy "E" was awarded last Wednesday.

* * *

Frank Rogers, general manager, and other officials of Springdale entertained all of the employes at a big out-door party Wednesday night, after the "E"-awarding ceremonies. The event was an out-door supper and was attended by all employes and their families.

* * *

As an example of how the home front folks are carrying on for those on the battle front, at Beaumont, 100 per cent war plant, there are many men with sons in the service. Among these are: Austin J. Birch, Richard R. Bailey, J. B. Johnson, J. A. Rowe, Walter A. Burgess, Robert C. Millwood, Vance Scruggs, H. A. Christenberry, T. D. Pack, W. S. Thompson, E. A. Terry, M. L. Leverett, J. G. Lewis, J. A. Peace, J. G. Morgan, T. T. Cudd, J. A. Rhinehart and A. H. Pack.

* * *

HAPPY JULY 4—This week, in full and in part, will be a vacation for textile workers and it will be a well-deserved rest. They have worked long and hard and here's hoping that they will enjoy every minute of the holiday.

"Reconversion for Industry Begun" Spartanburg Daily Herald, 23 August 1945

Reconversion of Industry Begun

Many War Contracts Cancelled, Mills Turning to Peacetime Production

By HELEN McHUGH
Herald Industrial Editor

The Piedmont area's vast textile industry, which produced many millions—perhaps billions—of dollars worth of war material before the war's end, is now preparing to produce for peace.

The government has given the green light on civilian goods for which the world is clamoring; war contracts are being terminated and textile officials are turning to the job of reconversion.

Jobs Plentiful In Spartanburg

Skilled Workers Still in Demand

By BLANCHIE GIBBS
Herald Staff Writer

Spartanburg County's spindles will keep humming, typewriters pounding and cash registers ringing at their old wartime tempo in the postwar era already launched. Instead of the anticipated queues seeking jobs the United States Employment Office here reports continued orders from business and industrialists for employees.

The picture was sized up today by Miss Bertha Dobson in charge of the employment office.

"PLACEMENTS in this county are approximately the same as they have been for sometime." And that, as has been reiterated, has been a greater demand for workers than available.

"We need a larger number of skilled workers than ever before," she said. "Civilian goods of pre-war days must roll out to eagerly waiting purchasers."

With war savings burning their pockets civilians, starved for many short-supply items, anxiously await for the full shelves.

Miss Dobson has an optimistic outlook regarding those migrating workers who might be forced to return to this area because of cutbacks in war plant districts elsewhere.

"They might not have the high wages that they were receiving in war plants, but they will be eligible for salaries equivalent to what they were making previously."

She said that most of the mills here which did not have 3 shifts before the war but found the 3rd

Turn to Page 2, Column 2

Wofford Graduate To Head Montana State University

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 22 (AP)—The Montana Board of Education today named Lt. Cmdr. James A. McCain of the U. S. Navy Bureau of Personnel in Washington, D. C., to the presidency of Montana State University in Missoula.

The 38-year-old president will be the youngest head of any Montana educational institution. A native of South Carolina, McCain obtained his bachelor of arts degree from Wofford College in 1926 and his Master of Arts Degree from Duke University in 1928.

Lt. Cmdr. McCain, 38, will replace Dr. E. O. Melby, who resigned effective Sept. 1. McCain will take office as soon as he is released from duty, and Dr. R. H. Jesse, university vice-president, will act as president until that time, Governor Sam C. Ford,

Beaumont Mills, the nation's first 100 per cent textile war plant, which produced \$35,500,000 worth of cotton duck for the armed forces in 1943, 1944 and 1945 is ready for reconversion.

With \$3,000,000 in contracts cancelled, W. S. Montgomery, president and treasurer of the plant which employs 1,600 workers, announced plans for reconverting to civilian production.

Mr. Montgomery said that \$300,000 will be spent on installation of new machinery, necessary to reconverting to domestic production. The mill will manufacture drills, twills and industrial yarn—ply and single.

NO UNEMPLOYMENT in the textile industry is anticipated by Mr. Montgomery, who said that more workers will be needed to meet civilian demands.

He said that a majority of the workers now employed at Beaumont are expected to remain in the plant in the postwar era.

He added that reconversion will be carried through "as rapidly as possible."

Beaumont mill employees "did a wonderful job," Mr. Montgomery said.

While reconverting the huge Beaumont plant will be "a tremendous job," the textile industry as a whole will pass into the peacetime era with few problems.

J. T. WARDLAW, treasurer of Drayton Mills, whose war contracts totaled approximately \$12,000,000, said that a large part of the plant's contracts have been cancelled. One contract has been reinstated and will be completed.

He said that he "anticipates no problems of reconversion" and that in a few months the mill will be 100 per cent on civilian production.

War contracts at Drayton were as follows: 1942, \$3,600,000; 1943, \$3,400,000; 1944, \$2,800,000; 1945, \$1,400,000.

J. M. REEVES, president of Mills Mill at Woodruff, which employs 1,000 workers, said that some orders are being completed and that reconversion will follow. The Woodruff plant and the Mills Mill at Greenville produced between \$40,000,000 and \$50,000,000 worth of war goods. The 2 mills employ 1,800 workers.

Other plants which have been notified of war contract termination are: Warrior Duck Mills, Dixie Shirt Co., Arkwright Mills and Powell Knitting Mills.

Warrior Duck Mills, another 100 per cent war plant, hasn't completed reconversion plans. The plant is now running on the material already on the looms.

Plants which have done war work on a sub-contract basis will have no reconversion problems. Few problems of employment or change overs from war production to the manufacture of civilian goods are being anticipated.

Cancellation of contracts with the local mills is a part of the government's directive throughout the Southeast, stopping production of cotton duck.

R. Z. CATES, president of Arkwright Mills, said this morning



Mr. Converse . . . heads Clifton.

2 New Textile Heads Elected

Converse, DuPre Get Higher Posts

Stanley Converse former vice-president, yesterday was named president and treasurer of Clifton Manufacturing Co. and S. J. DuPre, treasurer, was named president and treasurer of the D. E. Converse Co. at Glendale.

The Boards of Directors of the 2 mills met yesterday afternoon and elected Mr. Converse and Mr. DuPre to the top posts succeeding the late J. Choice Evans, who died Aug. 14. Mr. Evans was president and treasurer of Clifton Manufacturing Co. and president of the D. E. Converse Co.

At the same time J. C. Day was named secretary of the D. E. Converse Co. Mr. Day formerly was secretary of Cowpens Mills and for the past 4 years has worked in the office at Glendale.

Mr. Converse, who began his career in textiles 22 years ago at Clifton, has been superintendent, general manager and vice-president.

A native of Bridgeport, Vt., Mr. Converse attended the University of Vermont and Georgia Tech.

His great-uncle, D. E. Converse, founded the mills.

Mr. DuPre, a veteran mill executive, is a native of Mt. Pleasant and is a graduate of the Citadel.

Members of the 2 boards who were present at yesterday afternoon's meetings are:

D. E. Converse Co.—Edwin Malloy, Andrew Manning, George Slen and Mr. DuPre. Clifton—John Z. Cleveland, Mr. Malloy, Mr. Converse and Mr. Manning.

City to Be On Delta Lines

2-Way Routes Are Authorized

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Board approved today direct-carrier air service between Detroit and Miami and Chicago and Miami.

Eastern Airlines, Inc., would establish direct Detroit to Miami service by extending its route No. 6 from Columbia, S. C., to Detroit. Intermediate stops would be made at Charlotte, Winston-Salem and Greensboro-High Point, N. C., Roanoke, Va., Charleston, W. Va., and Akron and Cleveland, Ohio.

The board authorized Delta Airlines to establish single company operation between Chicago and Miami by extending its present service from Cincinnati to Chicago via Anderson-Muncie-Castle, Ind.,

ODT to Lift Ban on Motor Delivery Nov. 1

Holiday Train Restrictions Are Taken Off

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—Restrictions on wholesale and retail motor truck deliveries will be lifted November 1, the Office of Defense Transportation announced tonight.

The American home probably felt the impact of this order (ODT 17) more than that of any other of the agency's many wartime restrictions governing motor vehicles.

It eliminated almost all Sunday deliveries, and limited to 2 retail deliveries a week almost all commodities, except highly perishable items.

It also prohibited the retail delivery of packages weighing less than 5 pounds; limited deliveries of milk to every other day; deliveries of laundry or dry cleaning to twice a week; perishable meats or vegetables 3 times a week; bread 3 times a week and most other items, including canned and staple groceries, to twice a week.

WASHINGTON ALSO had good news for vacationers.

The Government lifted its ban on holiday trains. If railroads have the cars, they can put them back on the tracks for the Labor Day rush.

And officials opened wider the peacetime throttle by:

1. Officially lifting the lid on pay raises for white collar workers.
2. Clearing the way for full freedom in home and business building by October 1.

THE OFFICE OF Defense Transportation dropped its ban on "seasonal" passenger trains. The action will let railroads restore more than 50 prewar seaside and resort trains.

ODT also will permit the operation of trains running less than 35 per cent full. These had been ruled off the tracks.

For the general public, this was the first big breach in travel restraints. Sports and convention trips already have been restored.

But ODT officials are by no means optimistic that railroads will have enough cars to spare to take advantage of the relaxation. The reason: Returning veterans.

The inflow of soldiers from overseas will be running 300,000 a month and hit a peak of 500,000 by December.

The good news for the white collar workers was this:

The Internal Revenue Bureau's stabilization unit in wartime had kept down to 1942 levels increases for people making \$5,000 a year or more and for administrative and professional people who made less than \$5,000 a year but were not represented by labor unions.

THE WAR LABOR BOARD controlled the wages of all others up to \$5,000. But last week the War

Turn to Page 2, Column 2

Chinese Plan To Occupy Hong Kong Area

CHUNGKING, Aug. 22 (AP)—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's troops will occupy the former British crown colony of Hong Kong, the enemy's island fortress of Formosa, northern Indochina, and a small part of Thailand, Chinese surrender terms to the Japanese disclosed today.

"Reconversion for Industry Begun" Spartanburg Daily Herald, 23 August 1945

Reconversion

Continued from Page 1

that the plant "will have no problems at all" due to war contract termination.

"No changes either in machinery or personnel will be made in reconversion to civilian production," Mr. Cates said.

The plant has had 200 looms making tent twill and reconversion will simply call for switching to the manufacture of drills and sheetings for civilian use. The mill employs 450 workers.

Dixie Shirt Co. which makes uniform shirts for the Army, will continue on war work until contracts already received are filled. It will be at least some time in January before orders already on hand will be completed, officials said.

Contract termination calls for stoppage of cutting of shirts but those already cut will be finished. Officials said that an order for 100,000 shirts had been received since the end of the war with Japan was announced.

No problems of reconversion are anticipated, since completion of war work will call for switching to civilian manufacture and will not require any change in machinery. Some civilian work is being carried on now. The plant employs approximately 700 workers.

Powell Knitting Mill, which employs 350 workers, is not expecting any problems at all. Officials said today that reconversion will require no change whatsoever, since the type of hosiery made for the armed forces is similar to that for civilian use. No changes in employment are anticipated.

PACIFIC MILLS at Lyman still has some war contracts to fill and officials said that "it is too soon yet to announce reconversion plans."

At Union the Excelsior Mills, is back on civilian production after manufacturing woolen goods for the armed forces. The plant which employs 300 workers, is making woolen dress goods and suitings.

Officials said that the plant completed its war contracts a week before the end of the war with Japan and is now 100 per cent on civilian production.

Rutherford County textile leaders are expecting to switch to civilian production with little possibility of serious disruption in its operations.

There has been cancellation of several millions of dollars worth of contracts with governmental departments or contracts for production of priority and rated goods for the military service. Most of these contracts were cancelled in the past few days.

RUTHERFORD COUNTY mill officials said that the changeover could be made with very little difficulty since the plants have been making similar materials to that prior to the war.

Cancellation of the textile contracts with Rutherford County mills was handled through telegrams sent to the mills by the Jeffersonville, Indiana, and Philadelphia Quartermaster depots.

W. C. Hamrick, president of Hamrick Mills, Limestone, Alma, Musgrove and Broad River Mill at Gaffney, said last night that the chain of mills would have no reconversion problems.

Most of the government contracts have been terminated already, he said, but a few orders still are to be completed.

The mills, which employ 3,000 workers, manufacture sheeting and

It was the first fleet communication issued from Guam in a week.

The Marshalls were invaded by American forces Jan. 31, 1944, the invaders bypassing numerous enemy garrisons in the eastern chain by going ashore in the western group.

The bypassed Japanese have been little more than a nuisance value since then from the enemy's standpoint but steadfastly had refused to give in.

Japs Urged to Realize Predicament

By The Associated Press

An immediate extraordinary session of the Diet is being urged by various political elements in Japan, Domei News Agency said, as newspapers continued their campaign to smooth the way for Allied occupation.

Domei, in a broadcast Thursday (Japanese time) said the Diet can display to the world the good faith of the Japanese government and people. Advocates of the early Diet session, including members, insisted it is a necessity for formulating emergency measures capable of meeting the new situation as the reconstruction program. The broadcasts were recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

If the Diet session is called, Domei said, a revision of the present election law will be made, followed by a general election to set up a completely new political plan. Dai Nippon Political Association—the present leading party with an absolute majority of 347 members in the lower house—was dedicated to waging war to a successful end.

The manner in which Allied demands for peace and order are met will determine largely whether or not Japan will be able "to lay down a basis for national reconstruction," Domei quoted Yomiuri Hochi, one of the many newspapers devoting editorials to the campaign to smooth the Allied occupation army's way.

"For Japan's own good there must be speedy realization that the old order is finished," Domei quoted the influential Nippon Times. The Times warned the Japanese against "any attempt to fool ourselves as to the utter decisiveness of our predicament."

Argentine Finance Minister Quits

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 22 (UP).—Cefeir O. A. Irigoyen, minister of finance since May 7, resigned today, protesting "interference" with government affairs by "outside forces."

His resignation gave impetus to reports that other members of the cabinet, including Foreign Minister Cesar Ameghino had or were about to resign. Ameghino, however, denied he had resigned and said he was planning to attend the conference of American foreign ministers in Rio de Janeiro in October.

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Army-Navy E Ceremony at Columbia Duck Mill



Army-Navy E Ceremony at Columbia Duck Mill



"Sears Sporting Goods" The State Newspaper, June 5, 1958



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Exciting Savings . . . J. C. Higgins Sports Items for the Entire Family!

HURRY TO SEARS FOR SPECIAL SAVINGS
KNOW THE NIGHT 8
SHOP WHILE STOCKS ARE COMPLETE!

STORE HOURS

Monday and Friday . . . 9:30 AM to 9 PM
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FULL 12-HP ELGIN OUTBOARD MOTOR



SAVE 20.00

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ONLY \$25 DOWN
Reg. 269.50

- Priced less than most 7 1/2-HP models
- S-H-R shift; cushion power mounting
- Includes 11-gal. reservoir fuel tank

Combines the quick starting and handling ease of smaller outboards with "big motor" speed and power. Compact . . . lightweight . . . guaranteed one year against defects in materials and workmanship. Limited supply at this low price.

Priced Less Than Most 5-HP's
7 1/2-HP OUTBOARD

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ONLY \$15 DOWN

- Speeds to 21-MPH! Waterproof ignition
- Full one year guarantee against defects

Includes automatic revving starter; convenient speed lever on side of tank; full 100° pivot swivel for easy maneuvering. Shop now!



2-Pc. Solid Fiber Glass Spin Rod
Reg. 4.79
J. C. Higgins 3.99

White shaft with 3 colored guides. Black compression cork grip and aluminum handle. In. 60 in. long, 8 1/2 ft.



J. C. Higgins Solid Glass Casting Rod
Value 7.98
5 ft. length
10 ft. increased action. One-piece blank with top metal guides and six detachable stainless plastic handle.



Handy Outing Jug with Folding Spigot
Compare 4.75
J. C. Higgins 3.99

Ideal for picnics, boating. Holds full gallon of liquid. Spigot folds out and away. Bright and maroon metal.



New Portable Food, Ice Chest
Was 11.95
7.88

Kitchen size, cold and fresh for lunch. Lightweight, easy to transport. Factory assembled.



Durable Laminated Plywood Water Skin
17.95

J. C. Higgins present and most popular water sport accessory. Size 5 ft. 6 in. long, 4 ft. 6 in. wide. Foldable.



Belgium Made Four Racket Badminton
Reg. 13.95
9.88

Imported rackets are strong, durable and guaranteed for long play. Two plastic shuttles, pairs, singles.



Fielder's Glove With Bob Clements Autograph
Compare 10
3

Designed to help you step out bang on to those fast ones. Made of high grade cowh with greatest pocket. 1 1/2 piece barrel, trap with real A. Levine. Full leather, fitted.



Shakespeare No. 1775 Wondercast
2 days only
12.88

All the most features of best quality and style and all the features of the No. 1775. 14 in. x 20 in. x 4 in. 100% cotton.



J. C. Higgins Air Mattress
Only
2.98

For beach, home, camping. Easy to carry, easy to inflate. Inflation in 10 seconds. 30 in. x 74 in. 14 oz. 100% cotton.



Mitchell Spinning Reel
\$32.50
2 days only
19.88

From-line guide, easy to use. Quick, easy push button. 100% cotton. 100% cotton. 100% cotton.

SHOP FRIDAY NITE 'TIL 9! PARK FREE!



We Match Your Car Dash! Custom-Fit ALLSTATE Radio

- Easy-set push button tuning
- Permanent magnet speaker

Reg. \$9.95
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Rich tone, quality, makes listening a pleasure. Automatic volume control cuts fading. 7-tube performance from 5 super sensitive tubes. Ideal for new car buyers who want a custom-fit radio for less.



Fashion's Woven in These Plastic Covers
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Here's modern styling at a modest price. Tough, woven Saran plastic seat, backrest. Rich-looking simulated leather trim. Has many luxury cover features, but at a substantial savings.



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Body-Mount Mirrors Add Stylish Touch
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Aluminum mirror, 10 in. x 6 in. overall chrome plate. 10 in. x 6 in. chrome plate. 10 in. x 6 in. chrome plate.



ALLSTATE Liquid Pre-Wax Cleaner
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Clean car shining fast! No hard rubbing. Removes mud, dirt, oxidation without harm to car's finish.

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"Sears Appliances" The State Newspaper, June

The State South Carolina's Largest Newspaper COLUMBIA, S. C., SUNDAY, JUNE 1, 1958 The State's South Carolina's Progressive Newspaper PAGE 11-A

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NEW LOOK-IN FILTER
No messy pots or gadgets in the way

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Extra loading of 10 lb. capacity

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Four guide to water washing

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Normal, Bulge, Hot Wash 'n' Wring

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BRUNNEN ELECTRIC AUTOMATIC RANGE PRICES WAY LOW!

\$5 DOWN \$158

- Automatic Clock-Kno-Timer
- Big 24-inch Oven

4-Speed Hi-Fi Portable Photo Gives Concert Hall Sound

\$66

\$5 DOWN

Here is Silvertone's finest portable phonograph. Designed to give you the maximum of listening enjoyment indoors and out. Dual speakers, white and ebonized leatherette covered case, automatic changing.

Low Price for Brand New Silvertone Portable \$158

Take the wonderful world of music and entertainment with you, wherever you go! A high battery-operated radio has perfect voice clarity for discoloration, powerful reception. Sleaking listen now.

CONSOLE SEWING MACHINE SALE

\$5 DOWN! \$66

- Machine made for professional sewing results. Sew forward and backward.
- 4 automatic features: reed built-in winder; stitch regulator; drop feed; and push-button darning release.
- Complete sewing instruction manual.
- Sturdy hardwood front, back and sides.

WHY PAY MORE?
Remember! Automatic Sewing Machine sold for \$100 here. Great independent sewing machine dealer.

COLDSPOT 2-DOOR

MASSIVE 12 CU. FT. REFRIGERATOR

\$229

\$10 DOWN

- 2 Door Style and convenience
- 84 Lb. Freezer
- Big 10 compartment
- Big 27 Qt. Porcelain Crisper
- Storage

"Use Sears Easy Payment Plan"

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Your Money Back

Free, Convenient Storewide Parking Phone POplar 5-1011

SEARS

Sears Town, 1001 Harden St., in Five Palms, Columbia, S. C.

"Want Ads" The State Newspaper, June 1, 1958

0 Male Help—Sales 12

YOUNG SALESMAN (25-35) with cultural background for position with proved annual income of \$8,000 to \$10,000. Write Box B-188 care of State-Record.

INDUSTRIAL SALESMAN

One of the largest sanitary supply companies in the southeast now has a vacancy in an established territory due to promotion of present salesman. You will sell a complete line of chemicals and equipment to purchasing agents and plant superintendents in factories, mills, hospitals, etc. in Columbia and eastern S. C. Home most every night. Guaranteed drawing account plus liberal commissions and other benefits. Very important that you write age and complete background to sales manager, Box 3111, Charleston, N. C. All replies held confidential.

SALESMAN WANTED: Previous experience in food business—also knowledge of chain and independent in Columbia and Charleston, S.C. areas essential. Write letter giving outline of your sales experience to Panick and Food Limited Inc., 1531 Marietta Blvd. N.W., Atlanta, Ga.

SIDELINE salesman for S. C. only, calling on hardware, paint and building supply houses. No competition, good commissions for sales or just good leads. Write Box 4222 Columbia, S. C.

National Concern

Has sales career opening for young men 24-34 to cover drug, grocery, both retail and wholesale stores of South Carolina, home base being Columbia. College training and/or sales experience preferred. Attractive salary, expenses paid, thorough training program. Give letter listing qualifications, sales experience, education background, and list phone number where you can be contacted for interview in Columbia. Send letter of qualifications to Box "A-90", Columbia State-Record.

OPPORTUNITY for aggressive men to sell new electronic device. Protected territory available. Specialty sales experience necessary. Replies confidential. Write P. O. Box 285, Charleston, N. C.

STOCK SALESMEN

There is something new under the sun. New issue being offered (not insurance). Cash—\$1,000 per month up to beginning immediately. Real opportunity. See Mr. Mason, Jefferson Hotel, Columbia.

IF YOU want to sell, why not sell quality? Wear Ever Aluminum Inc. has openings for full or part time men. Must be 21 to 35, have car and be bondable. Entirely new program—no parties. For interview write Box B-227 care State-Record.

UNUSUAL opportunity for experienced salesman who can close on one call. Must have late model car and be free to travel. Due to the nature of our business, our men are enjoying commission earnings from \$200 to \$500 weekly. John C. Mitchell will interview at Hotel Columbia Sunday, June 1st from 4 to 8-P.M. only. If you don't want to travel, don't take our time. Write for complete program and a real estate advertisement.

WANT to make extra cash in a day? Money is being made! Pleasant work for men or women. No experience needed. Spare 2 1/2 full time. Will teach and train you. Write McNESS CO., Dept. C, Candler Bldg., Baltimore 2, Md.

33 HR., a year, comm. earned, assembling pump lamps. Simple. Easy. Write OUGOR CO., Coldwater 1, Arkansas.

SEE me for good Rawleigh Business now available in East Columbia County. I will help you get started. A. E. Price, 2831 Park

12 Male Help—Sales 12

EARN Big Weekly Commissions on rugs and carpets selling to retail dealers in South Carolina since 1921. Live in Columbia, Age 25-35, wholesale or retail experience in above or in Allied Lines necessary. Salary, car, expenses. Reply in own handwriting giving complete details, education, references, etc. to Geo. T. Wood & Sons, Inc. Box 1880, High Point, N. C.

SALESMAN WANTED

To represent established North Carolina Wholesale Distributor of rugs and carpets selling to retail dealers in South Carolina since 1921. Live in Columbia, Age 25-35, wholesale or retail experience in above or in Allied Lines necessary. Salary, car, expenses. Reply in own handwriting giving complete details, education, references, etc. to Geo. T. Wood & Sons, Inc. Box 1880, High Point, N. C.

SALESMAN for one of the largest used tool room and production machinery dealers in the country. Good commission. State your background and experience. Box "B-241" care State-Record.

WALK into 20 small town business buildings a day. Pocket \$200.00 week. Write Dept. 38-C, P. O. Box 292, Dallas, Texas.

Female Help—Sales 13

LADIES

Beauty is our business, why not make it yours. Even Cosmetics offers a good evening opportunity to women who cannot work full time. Call Mrs. Seeger, AL 3-5373 for appointment. Territories available in Columbia, Alto Vista, Cayce.

GLAMOUR CAREER

Attractive ladies, Cinderella International offers management opportunity in Cosmetics and household products. Excellent salary, expenses, bonuses. Requirements: Car and pleasing personality. For local interview write Box B-214, care State-Record.

NATIONAL Lingerie firm needs full or part time representatives in the following sales categories: Direct sales and Lingerie Club Plans. Lay-A-Way plans and Demonstrators. Send TODAY for details and catalog. WENDY J. LINGERIE, Monmouth 519, Breckton, Mass.

WANTED: Experienced saleslady for permanent work in toy store located in the Forest Lake Shopping Center. See Mr. Gergel, Monday, June 2nd at Mids Kiddle Land, Forest Lake Shopping Center. CHRISTIANE WOMAN wanted. Lifetime opportunity—permanent or part time. Experience Sunday School, ministry helpful. Earn \$100 weekly and up. No competition. Box "B-230" care State-Record.

Have opening for Sales Lady. Car necessary. Experience in Real Estate not essential but must have successful selling background. Commission.

Call AL 2-4603 for appointment. Byrd & Gault Realty Co.

Teachers 14

LOWER STATE white school needs high school science teacher for General Science, Biology and Chemistry. Small classes, excellent department. Also need 6th or 7th grade teacher. Degree required. Supplement \$450 to \$700. Write Box "B-197" care State-Record.

WANTED: a white teacher for English and Social Studies in the sixth grade. Two sections and teach each half day. Apply to H. F. Garvin, Supt., St. Matthews, S. C.

WANTED teachers (white) for Benton High School—French and Latin, Band Director, Assistant Athletic Coach, and first grade teacher in Benton Elementary School. Home Path High School—Librarian, 7th and 8th History and English, and senior English. Degree required, excellent salaries, apply to Supt. L. V. Mayer, Home Path

Teachers

EXPERIENCED and certified teacher or wants to teach Elementary or Jr. High School pupils. Room air conditioned. Call AL 4-5671, 2825 Burney Dr.

WANTED: High School English, Home Economics, and several Elementary Teachers to teach in white school. Salary \$3,500 up. Apply R. E. Epling, Principal, Hilliard, Florida.

TEACHERS (White) All grades, subjects. Enroll free. Southern Teachers Agency, Columbia 1, S. C.

Domestic Help Wtd. 15

MAIDS NEEDED TO WORK IN N. Y. FARE ADVANCED. KEY EMPLOYMENT, 122% MAIN ST.

WANTED: Dependable, sober, experienced cook to go to Beach the month of June. Leaving Monday, June 2nd. AL 2-1645.

SETTLED colored woman to live in country and help care for two small children. Call AL 4-8028 over week end, call AL 4-6170 during week days.

COOK TO LIVE on premises, \$20 a week. Must have references. Write Box B-227, care State-Record.

GOOD jobs for sleep-in maids in New York. Fare advanced: \$125 to \$200 monthly. Mrs. Stewart, 202 Dingle St., Sumter, S. C.

Employment Wanted 16

HIGH SCHOOL Student. Desires job busy sitting by hour or day during summer. References. AL 4-6439.

YOUNG LADY, 2 years high school typing instructions desires work through summer. Typing speed about 60 wpm. AL 3-0551.

ACCOUNTANT—Experienced. Excellent background. SU 7-3180.

RIISING SENIOR in Mechanical Engineering at USC desires summer job. Drafting or other work. Phone AL 3-6679 or write B-4 Gonzales Gardens, Columbia.

EXPERIENCED Doctor's Assistant and Secretary. Good references. Phone AL 2-9820.

BAND DIRECTOR — A. B. Degree pending completion of M.A. Experienced, references, desires position 1958-1959. Write Box B-223 care State-Record.

WE PLACE QUALIFIED PERSONNEL IMMEDIATELY.

KEY EMPLOYMENT AL 4-2479

WANTED by settled refined widow — general office work or receptionist. Experienced office clerk, can type and experienced in telephone work. Box "B-215" care State-Record.

ACCOUNTANT capable and experienced. Write Box A-41, care State-Record.

CLERY typist, experienced, college education, desires part and/or vacation fill-in employment. AL 4-2977.

KITCHEN MANAGER. Accomplished menu planning, buying quantity food service. Excellent cook. Experienced Cafeteria, Institution, College, Nursing Home, Luncheonette, Widow, refined. Educated, unencumbered. Finest references. Box, Adj, care The State-Record.

REFRIGERATION and Air Conditioning mechanic. Drug store and Cafe installations. 20 years experience, desires seasonal or full time employment. Address—Mr. R. Addison, Rt. 5, Box 705, Manning, S. C.

SECRETARY experienced in legal, medical, banking and insurance fields—now employed by Columbia law firm, desires change. Capable of editing or composing correspondence. Reply Box A-93 care State-Record.

Employ (Dom) Wtd 17

COLOR girl desires job as maid. Call AL 6-8123. 4930 Katy Street.

NEAT colored girl desires job as nurse or maid. 208 Marion.

14 Instruction 18

VETERANS

Don't lose your G. I. Educational Benefit! Earn while you learn the business skills that prepare you for top office positions. Full time or half time training 16 day and night school. Business Administration, Accounting, Secretarial Science.

Palmer College

Dougherty Division
1218 Sumter Street Alpine 2-1516

Television

Communications

Automation

Electronics

We want to interview men who would like unusual opportunities to train for good jobs in electronics—Including TV, radio, guided missile control and automation electronics. No need to give up present work. Full or part time program by DeVry Tech. Earn while learning. Valuable job help when ready. Prompt action advised. Write or phone M. A. Stepan, P. O. Box 3117, Colo., AL 4-1918.

NEW CLASSES

now forming for June 8th
Day and Evening.
GI approved. Easy payment plan.
DONSONNE BEAUTY COLLEGE
Evelyn Waldrop, Director
1246 Main St. Ph. AL 2-5538, AL 4-9221

SUMMER TERM

REGISTER now for June Classes. Complete Diploma and Special Short-Term Courses available—individual instructions. Free Placement, Day and Night Classes. Vocational Guidance Service without obligations. Call AL 3-3288 for appointment.

APPROVED FOR VETERANS
Columbia Commercial College
Taylor at Main Ph. AL 3-3288
(Completely Air Conditioned)

MEN LEARN BARBERING
Our graduates nationally recognized. Get details free by contacting: **FLORIDA'S BARBERING COLLEGE**, Jacksonville, Florida.

For Sale Miscellaneous 19

IN THE MARKET for a good used vacuum machine? ACO has a nice selection from \$35 up.
1820 Sumter St. Ph. AL 2-1649

SPECIAL

\$49.95 E. F. Upright Philco Freezer—only \$109.95.
\$29.95 Wrought Iron Desk and chair—only \$19.95.
\$19.95 Unfinished chest—only \$12.95.
\$18.95 unfinished bookcase—only \$12.95.

TAYLOR'S Furniture Exchange

1423 Assembly or 1029 Lady.
Ph. AL 6-0566

USED REFRIGERATORS
PRICES START AT \$29.95 UP
USED TIRES — \$2.00 UP
KENMORE AUTOMATIC WASHER \$40

ELLIOTT AUTO SUPPLY
786 Knox Abbott Dr. Ph. AL 3-5964
14 bks. W. Howard Johnson's Rest.

GE-ELECTRIC Range, 2 ovens, 4 burners, automatic timer, push button control, excellent condition. \$198 SU 7-4299.

USED 2 1/2 x 2 1/2 Reflex Camera with flash. Only \$72.95. 6-Pin Camera Center, opposite S. Pts. Theater, AL 3-3558.

HAVE 2 French Provincial and tables in good condition. 1 upholstered arm chair, dressing table with mirror and bench, chinese cabinet, large mirror over mantel or in hall, rug 8'x10' and 9'x6'.

Solve Your Problem A Gift with Want Ads. To Sell, Rent

Chas. C. Mitchell will interview a total of Columbia Sunday, June 11, from 4 to 8 P.M. only. If you don't want to travel, don't take our time.

"Want Ads" The State Newspaper, June 1, 1958

CYR FUNERAL HOME
Ambulance anytime
Phone AL 4-1000

JOHN FUNERAL HOME
Phone AL 4-3113
Ambulance Anytime

staries
AL sets for sale on circle at
at Hill cemetery, Jackson
at Mrs. K. L. Oakes; AL

and Found
Navy Blue Bank Sub Book
CL Bank, Lost on South
Raymond, Raymerville, SC
angelsburg, JE 4-3338

On Highway 72 or 318, be
Abbeville and Columbia, in
of Greenwood, Plywood, 3x
2, collect personal prop-
erty contact H. R. Coleman,
4. Reward.

el Notices
2

NOTICES
3

TELE Tiedler Nursery Day
Spent at baby sitting, Trans
n. Ph. AL 4-3552

REWARD is good at all
to anyone who will go to
with me and swear they
and destroy anything on my
A. After 11/15 fence and a
new 11 back, in 30 years to
were destroyed, that is an
Mrs. E. W. Lowery, 124
port, West Columbia.

DAY Fine Foam will pay
with clean spotless car-
cards.

on The Famous Little
Oag Lake and River, Fly-
fishing, casting, pike, and
Yalugi. I have decided to
my personal fishing, judge
a to select 100 or mixed
portage; lodge is comfort-
furnished, modern conven-
Accommodations-2 to 8,
and guide furnished. Make
if desired. Further, inform
request. Write W. W. Pugh,
The Marlin, S.C.

SPRING CLEANING
Painting, window cleaning,
removal, blinds, gutters,
Call for Free Estimate
THOMPSON ARROT, INC.
Phone AL 4-4101

PAINTING Interior and Exterior
Experienced 20 years Phone AL
4-4101

PAINTING, Screening, Sand and
corroper repairs. Call AL-41721
anytime.

SPECIAL Business cards \$1.25 M.
Statements, invoices, envelopes,
letterheads, shipping labels, prompt
service. Printers, 1719 Taylor St.,
Columbia, AL 35201

Radio and Television 7
We install TV Picture Tubes
AS LOW AS \$5. DOWN
Atomic TV & Appliance, AL 8-2298

TV Service \$2.50
PLUS PARTS
1 YEAR WARRANTY
Factory Trained Technicians
Ph. AL 2-8519 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
ALLIED T.V. SERVICE

Employment Agencies 8

FEMALE HELP
3-Clerk Typist-\$175 Wk.
1-Tellers (none accepted)
2-Secretaries-\$270 Mo.
1-Bottlekeeper-\$205 Mo.
1-PRK Operator-\$180 Mo.
3-Receptionists-\$180 Mo.
5-Secretaries-\$11 Hour
10-Mach. Operators-Trainees-\$1 Hr.
7-Sales Ladies-Salary
-Cashiers-\$10 Wk.
8-Laundry-\$2.5 Wk.
1-Payroll Clerk-\$200 Mo.
1-Cash Clerk-\$45 Wk.
3-File Clerks-\$42 Wk.
1-Cook-\$45 Wk.
ARMY-Navy ACCEPTED

MALE HELP
1-Cooking Clerk-\$75 Wk.
1-Bottlekeeper-\$100 Mo.
1-Parts Clerk-\$55 Wk.
2-Truck Drivers-\$80 Wk.
3-Service Station-\$50 Wk.
1-Security Sales-\$58 Wk.
2-Welders-\$15.50 Hr.
2-Mechanics-\$100 Wk.
1-Shipping Clerk-\$40 Wk.
5-Laborers-\$1 Hr.
MANY JOBS AVAILABLE
Key Employment
1775 N. Main St.

Male Help Wanted 9
WANTED: Public, machine, single
man for Columbia, SC. Good ex-
perience, references, salary ex-
pected and when available. Your
employer will not be contacted
without your consent. All replies
strictly confidential. Box 8244 c/o
State Record.

IMMEDIATE opening for Men ages
25-45 to do general office, ware-
house, truck driving, inside sales.
All work with advancement in view.
Must be native and permanent
resident of Columbia, married and
at least high school education or
equivalent. Apply P.O. Box 82
with your phone number.

INSPECTOR part time insurance
and credit reporting work. Ab-
solutely no canvassing, selling or
collecting. Applicants must have
some free time during regular busi-
ness hours to conduct interviews.
Use of car and typewriter helpful
but not essential. Write Manager,
P.O. Box 1812, Charlotte, N.C.,
giving brief resume of employment,
education. Present employers will
not be contacted.

WANTED TELEGRAPH
MESSAGERS
Western Union has opening for bi-
cycle messengers. Salary \$1 per
hour, plus other benefits, 40 hr.
week. Apply managers, 1419 Main
St., no telephone applications will
be accepted.

TAXI drivers wanted, age 21 to 35.
Apply 2220 Commerce Drive
Checker and Yellow Cab. Ph. AL
2-3111 or AL 4-6101.

WANTED experienced Refrigerator
service man, Advance Service Co.,
920 E. 4th St., Charlotte, N. C.

MAN EXPERIENCED in changing
large tires. Also some experience
in spray painting. Year round work
Average \$40 week. Must have refer-
ences and be in good physical con-
dition. Apply in person to Wilbur's
Steel Erectors.

EXPERIENCED upholsterer. Apply
in person, Harding St., Furthore
Co., 608 Harding St., West Colum-
bia.

WELDER with multi-right experi-
ence in industrial electrical ap-
pliance to work in Columbia. 2 to
5 days per week on profit share
basis. Write Box 8240 c/o State
Record.

EXCELLENT opportunity for ex-
perienced Beauty Operator who
desires change. Apply to "The
Venus," Sumter, S. C. Phone 53722.

WAITRESS and curb girls wanted.
Apply in person. The Hitching
Post.

ATTENTION
SCHOOL TEACHERS
We want a teacher of typing and
shorthand to perform general of-
fice and secretarial duties during
the summer vacation period. If in-
terested apply in person to W. M.
Trotter, Jr.

OWEN STEEL CO.
Inc.
Columbia, S. C.
SALES secretary, must have typing,
dictaphone experience. Applicant
must be willing to learn operation of
multilith, folding machine, ad-
dressograph, verbatim, word copier,
spirit duplicator and IBM execu-
tive typewriter. Usual hours 8:30
a.m. to 5:00 p.m. 5 days a week. Sal-
ary commensurate with knowledge of above
equipment. Apply to Mr. Weaver,
19 to 12 a.m. or 2:30 to 5 p.m.,
McNelly, Tuesday and Wednesday,
Literary Dist. Co., 1219 Reswood
Dr., AL 4-7443.

Female Help Wanted 10
REGISTERED NURSES
STAFF DUTY positions available
3-11 Salary 3300.00-3660.00 per year
11-7 Salary 3240.00-3600.00 per year
—LIBERAL PERSONNEL POLICIES—
ANNISTON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
Anniston, Alabama
Direct your inquiries to:
DIRECTOR NURSING SERVICE

SALES
We are a multi-million dollar com-
pany recognized as the leader in
our industry. We want a top-notch
experienced salesman who is ready
for a better job. This is a repeat
business selling quality fasteners
and related products to local truck
lines, contractors and industrial
concerns. Age 25-45. Car necessary.
We provide drive against commis-
sion during complete on-the-job
training program. This is an out-
standing opportunity. For interview
please call Mr. Howard Vaughn,
Wade, Hampton Hotel. Call Monday
between 1:00 p.m. and 9 p.m. Call
Tuesday and Wednesday after 9:00
a.m.

NEED 2 men in 2 states to in-
crease business. Apply to Personnel
Office, 722 Main St. at 9 a.m.

SALES multigrades with direct con-
sumer background who have joined
us make over \$10,000 annually. Call
SU 7-2750 after 7 p.m.

Thompson expansion program
replacement advertisement.
WANT to make \$15 to 25 in a day
anyone doing it? (Plentiful) wo-
men or men. No experience
needed. Spare or full time. W-
anted. Write and name you. Write Ar-
NESS CO., Dept. C, Conder Rd.
Baltimore 2, Md.

35 HR. average comm. after
assembling pump tanks. Long
Exp. Write OUGOR CO., Co-
well 1, Arkansas.

SEE me for good Rowleigh Bu-
ness now available in East C-
room County. I will help you
started. A. E. Price, 2331 Po-
St., Columbia, S. C. Phone AL
1641 or write Rowleigh's, Dept. SC
25104, Richmond, Va.

SALES Rep for KY, Mo, Al &
standing deals with Box of 1000
Comm. State terr. Box CR 442, I.
W. 41 St. N. Y. C.

ENGINEERING Solution with 6-
to 10 to call on steam, diesel, or
air conditioning plants for trade
water treatment company with fu-
line. Liberal commission. No al-
location man handling one no
competing line. Box 1338, New-
market's Adv. Agency, 1338 Broad-
way, New York 26.

PROGRESSIVE Columbia dealer
handling very popular make for
sign car expending needs 2 young
salesmen. Unusual deposit. I
really make money. Plenty of fu-
prospects all the time. Excellent
pay proposition with paid vacation.
Prefer men with auto experience
but would consider others. Write
giving experience, age and phone
and will contact you for interview.
Write Box 8245 c/o State Record.

BOOK AGENTS
If you are making money and like
the business but object to your sales
methods or company operation, En-
cyclopedia Britannica is now com-
bined with E. B. Jr., and has a
recruitment contract available for a
good stable man whose objective
is for a challenging position with a
reputable firm where honesty, law-
and integrity are considered es-
sential rather than subsistence. Write or
call A. E. Watson, District Mgr.,
1531 Glenway Ave., Colorado, S. C.
Ph. AL 2-4129.

ARE YOU FREE
to travel by yourself or with your
wife? National Car has opening for
2 men to make real money. Call
Jeff Labell at Wade Hampton Hotel
for details from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m.

"ReaLemonade Advertisement" The State Newspaper, June 5, 1958

when I
get home
mmm!

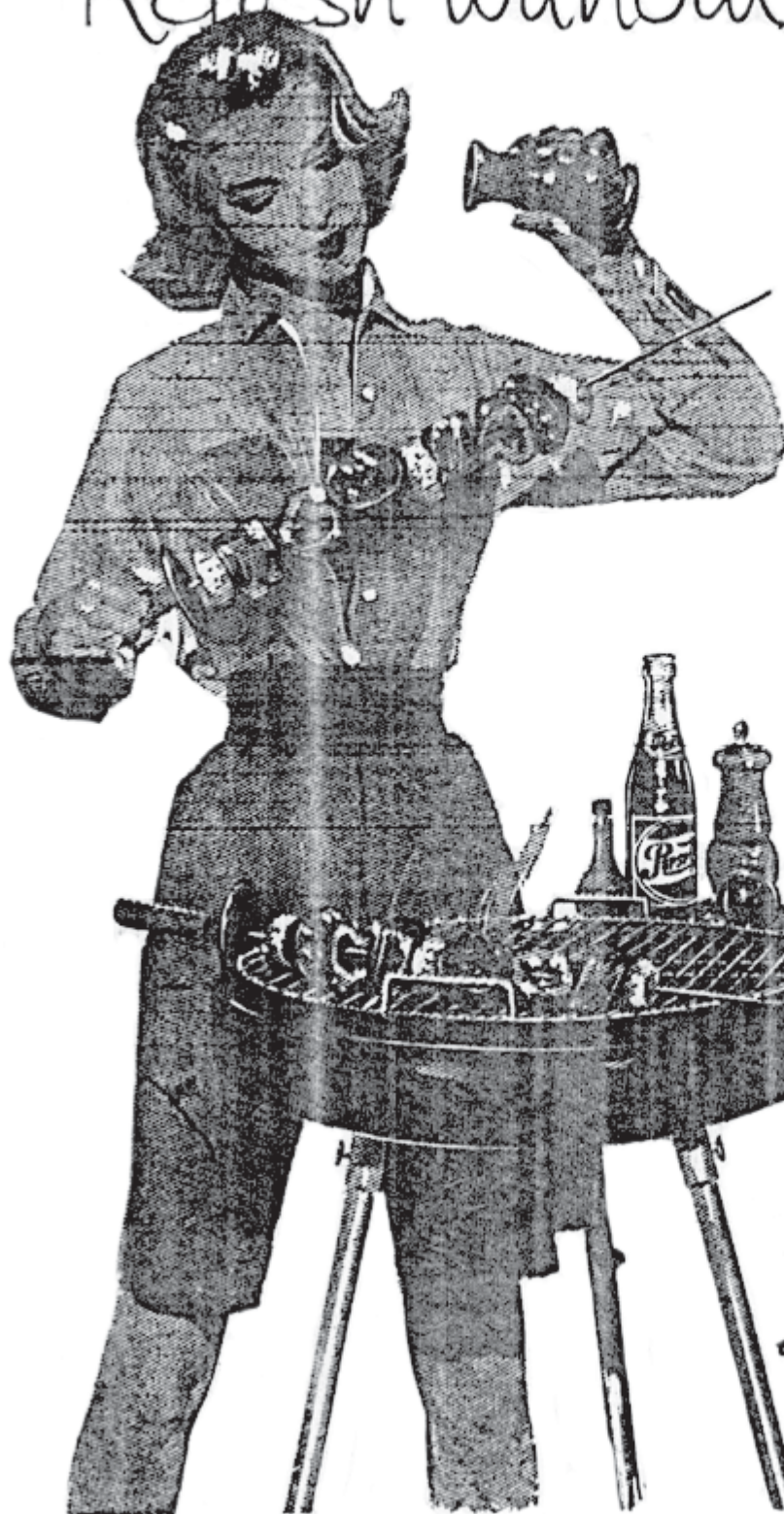
What heat! Hope the
little woman has an ice-
cold pitcher of ReaLemon-
ade waitin'! Course, it just
takes a few seconds to
make cooling lemonade
with ReaLemon Lemon
Juice! Oh! oh—here's my
stop — ReaLemonade,
here I come!



REALEMON-PURITAN CO.

"Pepsi Advertisement" The State Newspaper, June 5, 1958

Refresh without filling



When you're cooking out, count Pepsi-Cola in. Today's Pepsi, reduced in calories, is the *light* refreshment. Never heavy. Never too sweet. Refresh without filling.

Buy several cartons. Have plenty of Pepsi for all your get-togethers outdoors or in.



"Pepsi,
please"

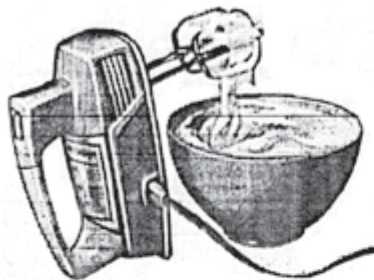
the *Light* refreshment

PEPSI-COLA BOTTLING CO., COLUMBIA, S.C.

"GE Advertisement" The State Newspaper, June 4, 1958

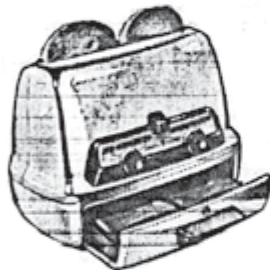
GENERAL ELECTRIC

No other appliances so right at home!



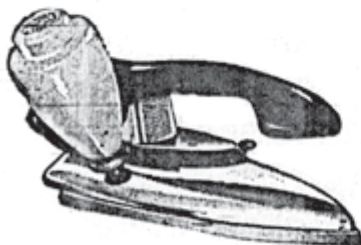
PORTABLE MIXER

Powerful, yet weighs less than 3 pounds. Does practically all mixing jobs. Has 3-speed thumb control. Handy mixing chart. Heel rest. Hangs on wall. Turquoise, Pink, Yellow, White. \$19.95*



TOAST-R-OVEN

Makes toast the way you like it "upstairs" . . . keeps delicious buttered toast warm "downstairs" in oven drawer. Browns rolls, muffins . . . warms buns, canapés . . . grills open-cheese sandwiches. \$29.95*



PORTABLE STEAM IRON AND DRY IRON

Lightweight—only 1½ pounds. Steams, presses woollens, makes ironing easier. Has see-through water bulb . . . removable for dry ironing. AC or DC. Folding handle ideal for travel. \$11.95*



AUTOMATIC SAUCEPAN

Controlled heat makes cooking easier. Dial correct temperature. No watching, burning or boiling over. Completely immersible, removable control. 2-qt. size with cover . . . \$14.95* Control: \$7.95*



AUTOMATIC COFFEE MAKER

Coffee the way you like it—every time, every day. Makes 2 cups in 4 minutes, 9 cups in about 15. No watching. No timing. Select strength—light signals when ready. Reheats without reboiling. \$29.95*

*Manufacturer's suggested retail price. General Electric Company, Portable Appliances Dept., Billerica, Mass.



SEE YOUR LOCAL G-E PORTABLE
APPLIANCE DEALER

Progress Is Our Most Important Product

GENERAL ELECTRIC



"Progress Report"**South Carolina Governor's Commission on the Status of Women**

New And Expanded Services For Women, As Wives, Mothers, Homemakers, And Workers

Today in South Carolina with thirty-eight percent of all women fourteen years of age and over in the labor force; with married women accounting for sixty percent of all women workers; with women constituting thirty-five percent of the total work force; with many of these women being mothers of children under 18; and with the median age of employed women increasing from thirty-one years in 1940 to thirty-four years in 1950, and to thirty-eight years in 1960, it would appear that women, married women, and older women are in the labor market to stay.¹

The State statistics may be compared with those of the nation. The figures for the latter in 1960 were:

Of all the women of working age in the United States thirty-six percent are in the labor force. Over half the women workers are married and women constitute one-third of the labor force. The median age of employed women is forty-one years. Approximately one-eighth of all women workers have children under six years of age.²

Such a numerically graphic view of our women in South Carolina and in the United States stimulates thought and planning to assist these workers, wives, mothers, and homemakers in maintaining standards of functionality in home-management, in child care, and in the adequate guidance of youth.

1. United States Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, *Women Workers in South Carolina, 1960*.

2. United States Department of Labor, *1962 Handbook on Women Workers* (Washington: 1963).

Women in the New Age of Today

The working wife and mother is a world-wide phenomenon. The International Federation of University Women through its Legal and Cultural Committees has recently concluded a study including data on "factors preventing women, particularly women graduates, from exercising their profession." Although the study notes obstacles to full professional status in various parts of the world the cross-cultural data from UNESCO, ILO, and National Associations of University Women indicate a universal trend of married women and mothers holding remunerative positions and of mature women returning to a job or a profession between thirty-five and forty years of age.

Not only does this situation benefit industry, business, and the professions by the infusion of a larger number of skilled persons but it enriches the experiences of women who may contribute to a stable family life and at the same time make a contribution to the broader perspective of Community and society through their training, skills, talents, and professional qualifications. This elevates the women to a new role of being a person in her own right. Self-fulfillment through marriage and motherhood is still woman's most valued possession. But, we are becoming increasingly aware that women who supplement their natural functions with roles acquired through education, training, and experience in specialized jobs are the women who attain more self-confidence in facing life after the child-bearing period, and later, when children leave home for college and ultimately for matrimony.

"Progress Report"**South Carolina Governor's Commission on the Status of Women**

Today women are pioneers in the broader sense of discovering the satisfactions derived from social partnership in industry, business, and the professions with other qualified persons irrespective of sex. Women are also pioneers in a widening range of volunteer services that help to protect a woman from selfish and exclusive absorption in her own home, her own family, and her own children. Assuming her share of social responsibility through volunteer service is personally rewarding and is also valuable in motivating her family to look beyond self-interest to the broader perspective of social needs which they may alleviate.

Two studies recently made are reassuring to those who face the reality of labor statistics regarding women, and would like to read good into them. Admitting that children under four need the physical contact of the mother in the home Dr. Suzanne Serin of France maintains that "children of working mothers are not inferior in intelligence to others, nor are there signs of mental difficulties if the parents themselves are well-balanced individuals. From the point of view of character formation, children of mothers who stay at home tend to be more dependent; whereas, children of working mothers show greater independence." The Swedish Association of University Women also reports that "... children of working mothers suffer no more psychiatric disturbances than those of mothers who stay at home".³

Concerned with the correlation of delinquency and working mothers the following paragraph is enlightening:

In many countries public opinion tends to establish a relationship between juvenile delinquency and the mother's absence from home. Two or three national associations express the same fear, though they believe that this may not hold in the case of parents of high educational attainment.⁴ However, many associations state that even if this opinion is generally held in their countries, research lately has shown that it was totally unjustified. Poor surroundings result in poor treatment of children; as for

moral neglect, all criminological research indicates that there is no connection between it and the mother's employment away from the home.⁵

It is obvious that whether we like it or not, women, even many with children, are going to work. For this reason the South Carolina Commission on the Status of Women is of the opinion that it is both appropriate and urgent to give consideration to new and expanded services for women as wives, mothers, homemakers, and workers.

In planning for women the Governor's Commission concerns itself with the needs of all women, single and married, homemakers and/or employed, rural and urban, white and colored, young and elderly, and members of minority groups.

Since the conditions just outlined are typical of American society today, leaders of communities, local and state, will wish to be informed of these realities, to take cognizance of them, analyze and study the situation, and to initiate action of constructive nature to assist our women in maintaining substantial and satisfying family life and in organizing and managing their homes with maximum efficiency and minimum effort to conserve time and talent. Careful budgeting of time will be required and provision of multiple services; otherwise, family life will be strained. Community services will make the difference between relaxed and tense family relationships, and between the ideal home and the merely adequate or sometimes inadequate one.

Educational Services and Training

Our society with its multiple roles for women undoubtedly makes such heavy demands upon them that training and education have to be stepped up to enable the wife, mother, and homemaker, worker, citizen, and civic leader to equip herself for the tasks required.

State law permits married girls to continue in school or to come back after drop-out until they are twenty-one years of age without spe-

3. Madame G. Cyfer-Diderich, *Obstacles In The Way of Girls' Higher Education*, mss., International Federation of University Women (London: 1965).

4. IFUW DOC Ct. 15-07, January, 1964.

5. Eleanor E. Maccoby; *Effects Upon Children of their Mother's Outside Employment*, New York: Columbia University Press, 1957). D. J. Gouws, *Psychological Aspects of Female, Employment*, 1964.

Bernard Mannes Baruch Papers

Statement by Mr. Baruch
for UNITED PRESS

CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY

November 18, 1949.

We must insist on nothing less than effective international control of atomic energy. We will welcome any Soviet proposals to that end. Merely to outlaw the atomic bomb would be no insurance against atomic destruction. Unless we can get truly enforceable international inspection and control, we would be penalizing those nations who observe agreements to the advantage of those who do not.

In the meantime, we must maintain our overwhelming advantage in the development of atomic weapons, and set up a stand-by mobilization plan and civilian defense organization.

Anything less than safe and sure atomic energy control would be worse than nothing. It may be that we shall have to live with the inability to control atomic energy all our lives. If that is to be our lot, let us face it calmly and resolutely with wide open eyes. Let us not blind ourselves with false reassurances or meaningless words labelled "agreements". But our aims must remain unchanged -- to resist aggression and to unite the free peoples of the world in common defense for lasting peace.

Bernard Mannes Baruch Papers

Mr. Bernard M. Baruch on
"Age of the Atom" Series

CBS Radio Network
8/9 10:15 to 10:30 P.M. EDT
1955

It is indeed encouraging to observe the progress that has been made in developing peaceful uses for atomic energy. Our regret is that this progress has not been greater.

The American goal has always been the widest possible peaceful use of atomic energy. That was the objective of the proposals for the international control of atomic energy which were formulated during the administration of President Harry Truman and which I was privileged to present to the United Nations.

Behind those proposals was the realization that atomic energy was truly like a giant -- powerful enough to lift mankind to new heights of material welfare, but also powerful enough to pound the world into ruins -- a lifting hand or a crushing fist.

To free this giant's energies for constructive purposes, the use of atomic energy for destruction had to be chained up and controlled.

That was why the American people offered to give up this most powerful weapon in history on just one condition -- that no nation be permitted to make these weapons. As Dwight D. Eisenhower said of these proposals, "In truth it demands nothing of others which the United States is not willing to give to the others and it would give to all our knowledge of the application of atomic energy."

The chief obstacle to a magical expansion of peaceful atomic uses remains this lack of effective world atomic control. True, as supplies of fissionable materials become more plentiful, more and more will be available for peaceful purposes. This is a step forward. But how much further and faster could the

Bernard Mannes Baruch Papers

2.

world advance if the bulk of atomic materials did not have to be held back for military uses because of the threat of atomic aggression.

What marvels lie within our reach! Atomic energy could provide the vast sources of power needed to distill ocean waters for irrigation and to extract its great mineral wealth. New crops and fruits, new homes and cities could arise like magic in areas which now are dry deserts.

Through the knowledge gained from atomic isotopes we may be able to solve the riddle of how plants catch sunlight and produce food -- photosynthesis as this process is called.

Some years ago, I was told that 90% of all photosynthesis takes place in the seas. A whole new source of food from farming the oceans may be developed. With its aid medicine may find cures for heretofore incurable diseases.. industry is already gaining vastly from their uses...

Nor is it only in the field of atomic energy that the fear of war makes us limp where we could run. Immense resources of every kind are devoted to the manufacture of armaments and the maintenance of huge military forces. If these resources could be released for peaceful production, the physical lot of every man and woman could be lightened. Young men now trained for war will be able to plan and train for their futures.

To lift this crushing burden of armaments, the problems that divide the nations must be brought to solution. Any such settlement or understanding must include a balanced reduction of all armaments. And that, in turn, requires a safe and foolproof system of inspection, control and punishment for infringement so each nation can be assured that every other country is living up to the agreement.

Bernard Mannes Baruch Papers

3.

This is the rock -- safe and sure control -- which cannot be avoided. It is a rock that time will not wear down.

At the conference held recently in Geneva the thought was expressed that "the time is not yet ripe" to settle some of the more crucial issues of the peace making. All human beings, of course, try to put off difficult problems.

But I feel I must voice this warning to those leaders whatever the country they represent, who are counting on time to solve the problems of the peace.

Time could make these problems more agonizing. We have only to compare the 1920's with today to see how enormous has been the increase in the price of peace during our life span.

This warning applies with particular force to atomic energy. Unless the fear of atomic catastrophe can be stilled by a system of foolproof control, there can be no basis for lasting peace. But the passage of time is making atomic control ever more difficult.

The longer nations have to produce fissionable materials the more difficult it becomes to devise adequate safeguards against the diversion of these materials to war.

The more countries which acquire the means of producing fissionable materials the heavier the obstacles that arise in policing and controlling these materials.

Only a few nations can produce atomic weapons today. But science is discovering ever cheaper and easier means of manufacturing these bombs. What will be the number of "atomic possessing" nations five or ten years from now?

And what would happen to the so-called balance of power which the big nations devise if even the smallest country has its equalizer in atomic bombs?

Bernard Mannes Baruch Papers

Remarks by Mr. Bernard M. Baruch 4.
to the CITIZENSHIP DAY LUNCHEON
There was an old saying on the American frontier that the six-shooter made all men equal. It also brought with it a problem of law enforcement which was not easily overcome.

In recent weeks a new hope for peace has stirred the world.

If I may use this means to address myself to the new Russian leadership, I would voice this plea -

Do not wait so long that atomic energy becomes uncontrollable.

Do not lose for the world what opportunity still exists to bring atomic weapons under control and to prevent the "fallout" of perpetual fear from settling on each of us.

In conclusion, this exhibit on the peaceful uses of atomic energy is both a promise and a warning. It affords a glimmer into the breathtaking splendor of the world that tomorrow can bring if -

"If" we can control the destructive power of atomic energy.

That we have been able to do this much in applying atomic energy to peaceful purposes does not lessen the need for world atomic control. It makes that need more important than ever. Our choice is still between the quick and the dead, of advancing towards a more civilized world or sinking back to a new cave age.

In proposing the original plan for the control of Atomic Energy it was the American hope that if we could eliminate the use of the atom bomb, we might go on to eliminate war itself. Our hope was not realized, but it still remains our goal.

William Crosland Frierson Papers

Voorheeskerok. 153,
Greytown, Natal, S.A.
17/8/58

Dear Frierson,

Thanks for the cutting sent me. There was nothing new to me in it although I prefer a photo of the place to be investigated for water. Of course, it is not the rod which turns but the hand which turns the rod. I, therefore, do not use a rod but go by the effect on the tightened muscles of the hand. A man once defied me to keep the rod from moving by holding the one side. Knowing that the rod can't move by itself, I took no notice of it but kept my eyes on his hand, which tightened and was drawn to the side. Of course the rod started to move. Then I just bent my hand the other way and lo and behold! the rod stood quite still! At first he told me I was the strongest man ^{by a little} to keep the rod upright, but then I told him that I just did the exact opposite from what he was doing, - proof enough that it wasn't the rod which moved! The method of finding the depths does not always work out right for different formations. Looking at a distance has the same effect as being present on the spot. I think that the mineral in the water, rather than the water itself, works the rod.

William Crosland Frierson Papers

After I left Princeton I dipped a little deeper into this matter and got out of depth, being convinced later on that another personality is doing the trick. Maybe it is just one's own subconscious mind working, but it surely is rational. Not wanting to be mixed up with spiritualism, I dropped the whole investigation. As it is, I do not profess to know where science stops and the subconscious mind begins. I do not quite remember how far my investigation proceeded before I left Princeton.

By the way, I managed to locate a battleground in the time of the pioneers in Natal which has been completely lost, by finding seven graves on the spot alluded to in the oldest documents. The historians maintain, following Zulu tradition, that it happened fifteen miles away. How they could take up this attitude in the face of the diary of the missionary Owens, who lived there for two years previously and put down in writing what was told him by people who took part in the fight, I fail to see, but I expect a crossing of swords in the near future! I want the Historical Monument Commission to investigate the graves and verify their genuineness. Then I hope to be out of the fray!

William Crosland Frierson Papers

We expect our third San André from Chelmsford near London soon. He took a radar. By the way I heard on the radio that the moon satellite was a failure! Why publish experiments before hand with the Russians smiling peacefully at the other side? I am afraid that the Chinese are going to attack Formosa and that America will spend her energies in strength there. I understand China has been armed by Russia with atomic weapons. Let us hope that this is not the beginning of an universal conflagration of atomic explosives. It is just a matter of time it seems to me. Russia has been working on a more terrible weapon than hydrogen bombs. I wonder what it is. The intelligence system of the West is not good enough to get the necessary information even of the fuel used by the Russians to send up such heavy satellites. How is Little Rock getting on? It would be a good thing not to force integration under these circumstances, because it will have the opposite effect from what is intended. It seems to me that education and time alone is able to remove racial feeling.

William Crosland Frierson Papers

The younger generation takes a different view of matters. If we tried integration in our schools there would be no end of trouble and racial conflicts would be an everyday occurrence. At present the conflict is between the Zulus themselves and not between white and black. They prefer to do things their own way. I see De Gaulle is working for independent French States in Africa. Russia will surely welcome new allies. They will revert to despotism.

It certainly is nice to have you son back home. Hoping your family is well.

Yrs Cordially,
DeWet

William Crosland Frierson Papers — TRANSCRIPT

V—.(illegible) 153,
Greytown, Natal, SA
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Yours Cordially,
Dewet

The Orangeburg Citizen's Council, 13 February 1956

THE ORANGEBURG
CITIZENS COUNCIL

VOL. 1—NO. 1

ORANGEBURG, S. C.

FEBRUARY 13, 1956

Councils Mighty Weapon

Hughes Bill Is Badly Needed

State College
NAACP Backers
To Be Weeded

Orangeburg County Representative Jerry M. Hughes Jr., caused a lot of unhappy Negroes to shake in their shoes recently when he submitted a resolution to the State House of Representatives calling for an investigation of NAACP activities on the State College campus.

For years the NAACP agitators have had free rein on the college campus. It is a known fact that many of the students have been "hoodwinked" into joining and some professors are known to favor the NAACP, and its program to destroy segregation . . . and good race relations . . . in the South.

Rep. Hughes' resolution, and there is no doubt about it winning approval, will bring about an investigation that should weed-out some of those people who are willing to use state money in fostering a Communist front organization. The investigation will let college officials, professors and students know the college campus is no place for the NAACP or any other organization which threatens the racial harmony enjoyed here for so long.

If there was any doubt about the need of such an investigation it was erased recently when the NAACP—complete with Thurgood Marshall, staged a rally at Claflin College. Students and professors from both colleges were in the audience. As a result of the rally Claflin, supported by Methodist churches, lost favor among the people who have donated generously to it in the past. The "little church college" is turning out a lot of NAACP propagandists instead of able ministers who are badly needed by their race at this time.

Rep. Hughes, in announcing that he has submitted his resolution, stated, "the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has as its major objective the fermenting and nurturing of a bitter feeling of unrest, unhappiness and resentment among the members of the Negro race with their status in the social and economic structure of the South."

Oregon Citizens
Are Objecting
To Negroes

MEDFORD, Oregon — There are no negroes living in this city of 18,000 and none are wanted. So strong is the feeling here against accepting blacks that objections were voiced when a negro family was given temporary shelter while one member of the family was undergoing treatment in a hospital. The negroes hurriedly left town as soon as the patient was able to travel.



FRONT ROW SPECTATOR — Squire Morgan, local attorney, was a front row spectator at a meeting of the NAACP recently in the Claflin College gym. Morgan joined other Negroes to hear rabble-rousing Thurgood Marshall speak. Marshall, however, shunned his own race recently when he married . . . he picked a Filipino.

SUSPICIOUS FINGER

Citizens Council Not
Fooled By 'Sympathizers'

The Citizens Council is not being fooled by those people who exclaim out loud that they have no sympathy for the NAACP and the cause it represents. Actions instead of words point a suspicious finger at many.



ONLY FOR THE MONEY — Newton Pough, NAACP attorney, says he is interested only in the money involved.

Two local Negro attorneys tell their "white friends" that they have nothing to do with the NAACP and its policy. . . yet one was a first row observer at a mass meeting of the group here recently and the other is on the NAACP payroll as an attorney. Even now he is working with NAACP attorneys who are seeking through the courts to force integration of white state parks. And white people who are afraid (or just plain selfish) to go on record as condemning the actions of the NAACP are being found. A few whites, afraid of losing Negro business, have refused in the past to join in the Citizens Council movement. They are suffering accordingly by a loss of white customers.

It has been gratifying to Council officials when local firms, many with a large volume of Negro business, in the past, have come out publicly and strongly in favor of striking back at the integrationists. The amount of money they are losing is being offset by a picked-up, white trade, although all were, and still are willing to absorb the loss and maintain their integrity.

The Citizens Council urges its members to patronize those firms willing to join in the fight to preserve the southern way of life.

United Effort Is Made
To Stop Integration Plan

The Citizens Council movement in South Carolina, almost at a standstill before NAACP school integration petitions were served on School Boards in Orangeburg County, has mushroomed into a formidable weapon against integrationists from the North.

The South, always slow to respond but never left at the post, has served notice on the NAACP, carpetbaggers, scalawags, corrupt politicians and Negro vote hunters that the "law of the land" will not apply in this section of the country.

At the time the U.S. Supreme Court handed down its ruling stating segregation of schools, parks and playgrounds was unconstitutional, the nine cloak-wearers had no idea of the events to come. They probably felt secure in stepping on the southern states, knowing that many of the top administration officials had publicly announced that they were "for the Negro" and integration of the races.

But the South, through its Citizens Councils, has struck back. With more and more unification of councils taking place each day it is only a matter of time before the councils will be a close-knit unit, able to swing a balance of power and present their side before the courts or at the polls.

STARTED IN ELLOREE

In the small town of Elloree the movement started in Orangeburg County. To the men who called the first Council meeting the white people of this area owe a debt of gratitude for the movement quickly spread to Orangeburg, Cope, Eutawville, Holly Hill, North, Norway, Cordova, and other towns of the county. Mass meetings in the different communities were, and still are well attended and membership is growing daily. In Orangeburg a special office was opened on Russell Street to handle membership and other Council business.

The Citizens Council of Orangeburg County are not being



FATHER OF THE FLOCK — Francis Donlan, a white Catholic minister, seems to prefer his colored brethren. He's active in all NAACP activities it seems.

run by "hot heads" and agitators such as the NAACP employ. The Council presidents are, for the most part, successful business men or farmers well liked and respected in their community. They do not want violence to enter into the Council work.

They have made suggestions of courses to follow. What an individual member does, however, is left to his own discretion.

FAR FROM WON

The Councils realize that the battle is far from being won. The road ahead is lined with legal suits, counter-economic pressure, crooked politicians and the Communist supported National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The NAACP with assistance from Phillip Morris, the C.I.O., the Ford Foundation and other groups have adequate finances to throw up road block after road block.

James O. Eastland, Mississippi's great U.S. Senator and leader in the fight to preserve segregation in the South, suggested in Columbia recently that the council of the South unite to meet this NAACP attack. He suggested the use of public funds and donations to offset the vicious propaganda tactics being used by the NAACP.

To have a united Council, however, the white people must unite and join with those already on the front line of the battle. Every white man and woman should feel it their duty to themselves and their children to join the citizens council in their community.

The time has passed when we can sit back. The South must rise and meet the threat of integration . . . and mongrelization.

Roosevelt
Offspring
NAACP Backer


WASHINGTON, D.C. — The Negro press reports: Jimmy Roosevelt is grabbing the civil rights ball and running with it. So eager and energetic has he been that he has aroused the ire of Negro Congressman Adam Powell from New York who feels this roll belongs exclusively to him. Grumbling petulantly, the flamboyant Adam is complaining while Roosevelt and Charlie Diggs (Negro) Congressman from Detroit are lining up 100 Congressmen for the team work for 56.

The Orangeburg Citizen's Council, 13 February 1956

PAGE TWO

ORANGEBURG, S. C.

FEBRUARY 13, 1956



THE ORANGEBURG

Citizens Council

Published by the Orangeburg Citizens Council
W. T. C. Bates President
 Directors
H. G. Culler
S. E. Duncan Jr.
A. D. Griffith
J. H. Gressette
Cecil Williamson

Membership in the Orangeburg Citizens Council may be obtained by writing to the Citizens Council Office, Russell Street, Orangeburg, S. C. Dues are \$2.00

Join The Battle

Membership in the Orangeburg Citizens Council is growing rapidly but this does not mean that the Council membership roll is full. Every white man and woman in Orangeburg County should join in the fight to maintain segregation in our public schools.

Too many are sitting back, content to let a chosen few carry on the battle, not realizing that we must throw up a united front against the tactics of the NAACP and other foreign organizations who are determined to end all segregation in the southland. Leaders of the NAACP are on record as saying that integration of the schools is just one step in complete integration. . . ending eventually in intermarriage of the races.

If you are not a member of the Orangeburg Citizens Council enroll immediately. Your influence and help is needed.

One member enrolled 16 new members recently. You can do the same.

Register And Vote

Are you registered to vote?

It is alarming to find so many white people who are not able to vote while Negroes are being educated and instructed by the NAACP to register. The Negroes are registering with hopes of being able to control elections in South Carolina within the next few months. It is an established fact that the NAACP block voting is responsible for one well known Senator being in the state senate.

We urge every white person who is not a qualified voter to register when the Orangeburg County Registration Board opens its office March 5, 6 and 7.

It is imperative that women also realize the value of being able to vote. They will realize the importance when we point out that when a great number of Negroes registered in Orangeburg this month, Negro women outnumbered the men three to one.

Court Reverses Self

A veteran Miami judge has pointed out that the Supreme Court has reversed itself in the segregation issue, as it has in other important matters.

Long ago, the court sustained segregation in keeping with the Constitution. Now the Republican-led court rejects segregation, declares it is unconstitutional, that integration must be permitted in public schools and playgrounds.

Thus the Constitution, as has been said, is whatever the judiciary says it means. The Miami judge declared the Supreme Court has been liberal and conservative, it has supported capitalistic democracy and socialistic causes; it has backed property rights as coming first, and then has held for human rights.

It depends upon the make-up of the court, the politics and personal beliefs and prejudices of the jurists.

One court reverses the other court, using the same laws.

America is hardly a land of democracy; of liberty and security when a court of old men can determine the lives, habits, customs, traditions, society and actions for all people.

Now the South, in revolt again, needs governors and congressional representatives with the guts of an old time political figure who told the court that it could enforce its decision, they would not.

The Frameup



THOMAS R. WARING

Councils Spark New Life

JACKSON, Miss. (Special) — Deeper even than the race issues stirring men's passions is the right of free citizens to free and decent government.

Citizens' Councils, already organized in 263 Mississippi communities and rapidly spreading through the South, are sparking new life into time-honored principles of the Republic — principles that have been neglected and even berneached in recent years.

"The fate of this nation," says the annual report of the Assn. of Citizens Councils of Mississippi, "may rest in the hands of the Southern white people today. If we white Southerners submit to this unconstitutional judge-made law of nine political appointees, the malignant powers of mongrelization, communism and atheism will surely destroy this nation from within. Racial intermarriage has already begun in the North and unless stopped will spread to the South."

"Integration represents darkness, regimentation, totalitarianism, communism and destruction. Segregation represents the freedom to choose one's associates, Americanism, state sovereignty and the survival of the white race. These two ideologies are now engaged in mortal conflict and only one can survive. They cannot be fused any more than day can exist in night. The twilight of this great nation would certainly follow. 'Choose ye this day whom you will serve.'"

"Looking beyond 'equality,' 'non-discrimination' and other catchword disguises, the Citizens' Councils detect sinister and subversive forces at work behind the attack on Southern customs."

Sen. James O. Eastland of Mississippi has called the roll of left-wing affiliations of many sources cited in the sociological findings of the Supreme Court. These are only a beginning. "Citizens' Councils organizers believe of exposures which determined searchers may find in the shadows of federal government today."

They are organizing at the neighborhood level, where every man can see and know personally the people with whom he associates. The councils have been careful to screen out members who cannot be trusted with the power of organized, civic righteousness.

"The Citizens' Councils," says a

pamphlet, "is the modern version of the old-time town meeting called to meet any crisis by expressing the will of the people. The right to peaceably assemble to petition for a redress of our grievances is guaranteed in the first one of our Bill of Rights in the Constitution of the United States of America. The only reliable prophet for the future is the past and history proves that the Supreme Power in the government of men has always been Public Sentiment. The Citizens' Council simply provides the machinery for mobilizing, concerting and expressing public opinion."

In mobilizing public opinion, the Citizens' Councils are careful to use only "lawful, coherent and proper modes, and the prevention of violence or racial tension." Council spokesmen emphasize that they have nothing but kind feelings for Negro citizens who make up so large a part of the Southern population. They firmly believe that they are standing guard between ruffian elements of both races who might come to blows over race pressures.

Those pressures directed by the National Assn for the Advancement of Colored People, have set up a climate for violence and bloodshed. Demands have been made for counter-pressure among the white people. Some employers and patrons have warned that they will not have any dealings with Negroes who seek to break down race barriers by judicial force. The Councils themselves neither organize nor promote "economic pressure." Rather they try to mold public opinion through the massed strength of civic leadership.

"We have proven to our Negro citizens," says a council pamphlet, "that the NAACP is a left-wing power-made organ of destruction that cares nothing for the Negro. We have the support of the thinking conservative Negro people who believe in segregation and who have pride in their race. We want to help them develop racial pride in a segregated society."

Despite statewide response that has brought in more than 60,000 memberships in a year, some persons do not understand fully the purpose of the Citizens' Councils. A man buttonholed on the street in Jackson expressed an all too typical view when he said that

Free Men Are Saying

"The lengthening hand of Federal judicial tyranny stretches across our lives, our customs, across the whole fabric of a dual society in the South. Wherever a state operates any public facility, the two races are to be COMPELLED to accept an intimate, personal and prolonged relationship for which neither race is prepared. "By every lawful means that can be devised, this tyranny must be resisted, step by step and inch by inch, if the vitality of Southern civilization is to be preserved, and all that is best and finest in our culture is not lost in the idleness and degradation of a mixed society."

James E. Kilpatrick
 Editor
 Richmond News Leader
 Richmond, Va.

No Problem For Baptist Minister

Summerton attorney S. E. Rogers brought a hearty laugh from persons attending a meeting of the Edisto Citizens Council meeting recently in Cordova, Rogers said:

"Three ministers, Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist, stood together discussing just what type action each pastor would take if a Negro applied for membership in his church."

"The Methodist Minister, commenting that it would present a problem, said he would ask his bishop for instruction; the Presbyterian minister, next to comment, said 'he would present the problem to his congregation and abide by its decision.'"

"The Baptist minister, saying it was 'no problem,' stated 'What that nigger doesn't know is just how long I am going to hold his head under water.'"

'Look' Is Disgusting

No self-respecting White person can read Look Magazine without disgust. Hardly an issue is without some Negro propaganda. It champions racial integration. But even Look slips once in a while. In a recent issue it ran an article on the "100 Most Important People in the World" and neglected to include a single Negro.

The black press is up in arms and is castigating its race-mixing ally. One Negro sheet actually suggested Look should have included Duke Ellington as one of the 100 most important people in the world. Perhaps in an attempt to soothe the ruffled feathers on the Negro press, the Dec. 27th issue of Look portrayed the Christ Child and His Mother, the Virgin Mary, with distorted Negroid - Mongolian features. The Christ Child was given kinky wooly hair.

This marks an all-time low in sacrilegious blasphemy even for Look. As we go to press not one single clergyman has protested this egregious insult to our Lord and His Mother.

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — NAACP leader, Dr. T. R. M. Howard, declared that a number of Whites would be in jail if the Negro ever got his hands on the ballot in Mississippi.

many of his acquaintances were "too busy making payments on their automobiles," to bother with such topics. Others are afraid to be mixed up in a militant movement. Most of those questioned, however, agreed that present conditions are explosive, and that "something ought to be done."

Long ago, Edmund Burke said: "All that is necessary for the triumph of evil is that good men do nothing."

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Fighting South It Not Fooled By The NAACP

The Southern gentleman to your right, is, we think, effectively expressing the feelings of decent Americans toward the so-called National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

Millions of decent, self-respecting Americans are at last awake to the true objective of the NAACP and its sinister, alien philosophy, which many people believe to be marriage of whites and Negroes.

From time to time the NAACP and the perverted whites who back it deny that its aim is inter-racial marriage. The truth will out, however, and below we present two examples of NAACP thinking.

On May 28, 1954, U.S. News and World Report printed an interview with Walter White, Executive Secretary of the NAACP. White was quoted as saying, "To prevent inter-racial marriage is improper, immoral and un-Christian..." and "The Association of the races in public schools leads to friendship, love and marriage."

In August, 1955, Albert A. Kennedy, NAACP lawyer told the Orangeburg (S.C.) Times and Democrat that, "Integration will result in white girls being associated with Negro boys..." Naturally, intermarriage would result. We of the NAACP are committed to a program of full integration."

These two men, remember spoke as high officials of the NAACP and one of them, Walter White, was married to a white woman.



FOR 'EDUCATION'

C.I.O. Becomes Booster Of NAACP; Gives \$75,000

The C.I.O., under the leadership of Negrophile Walter Reuther, recently presented the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People with a \$75,000 donation to help with its "educational" fund (education for whites, that is, not for Negroes). The \$75,000 gift was accepted by NAACP President Arthur Spingarn, the man who has headed the trouble-making organization since 1939. It isn't generally known, but the NAACP has launched a 10-year, \$10,000,000 "educational" program under the slogan, "Free By Sixty-Three." Purpose of the campaign is to prepare public opinion for the total "integration" of Negroes into white society, and the deadline has been set for 1963. The "Free By Sixty-Three" campaign was officially launched at a Washington D. C. convention last year with the blessings of Ike Eisenhower, who appeared before the convention to assure NAACP delegates of White House support for the program. Funds donated by the C.I.O. will be used in the program.

To achieve its race-mixing goal the NAACP proposes to place Negroes into virtually every white community in America until there is no such thing as an all-white or all Negro residential neighborhood. The reasoning behind this is, as the NAACP explains it, the present pattern of segregation is attributable mainly to segregated housing. Because of segregated housing Negroes and whites tend to keep to themselves, with the result that Negroes and whites have their own schools, churches,

stores, sports, and social organizations. Only when whites and Negroes have been placed in inter-racial neighborhoods, so the NAACP argues, will they mingle freely in school, at church, in social activities and ultimately, in marriage. For this reason the NAACP intends to use funds, such as the \$75,000 C.I.O. grant, to concentrate its attention upon interracial housing for the next 10 years. Pressure will be exerted all along the line to move Negroes into white housing projects and into white neighborhoods. The purpose of the NAACP's "Free By Sixty-Three" campaign is to beat down resistance to this program, and at the same time to "educate" white Americans into an acceptance of the situation.

Leaders of the Citizens Council movement have pointed out that the time has come for white Americans to take action if the NAACP integration program is to be defeated. Their slogan is: Let's Fight Back... Let's Put The NAACP Out Of Business."

Coca-Cola Is Boycotted

NEW YORK CITY, N.Y., —Roy Wilkins, NAACP Executive Secretary, ordered the Coca-Cola machine removed from the NAACP's National Office. His action followed the company's refusal to disfranchise its bottlers in Orangeburg, S. C., as demanded by Wilkins,

Labor Group Hits Citizens Councils

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., (AP) — The AFL-CIO's Executive Council says that "white citizens' councils" have sprung up as a new Ku Klux Klan in the South to preserve racial segregation and fight labor unions.

The Council yesterday approved a report from its Civil Rights Committee which said that since the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools, the white citizens' councils have organized more than 500 local units in 44 states with a paid membership of more than 200,000.

"The pattern followed by this new Ku Klux Klan without hoods is ominous in the growth of nazism and other totalitarian movements which have fed on hatred and defied constitutional democracy," the report said.

MISLEADING NAME. It said the local white citizens councils had combined into an organization "with the deliberately misleading name of Federation for Constitutional Government."

Counted among its sponsors, the report said, are governors, members of Congress, lawyers, bankers, and industrialists.

Economic boycotts and intimidation of Negroes are the chosen instruments of the councils' hate mongering campaign," the report charged.

"Many acts of violence have come in the wake of this campaign. Ministers have been forced to resign their churches and educators have been deprived of their posts for nonconformity in the U.S. Supreme Court decision. There is a close link between these organizations and the drive to weaken and destroy trade unions."

Washington Is Negro Town

The nation's capital is rapidly becoming a big Negro town.

Even the United States News and World Report stated in a recent issue: "Negro families are pouring into Washington while white families are moving out in droves."

In the schools in Washington, Negro students now constitute 64 per cent of the total enrollment and the whites are only 36 per cent. In fact, the Negroes are two to one in the schools and the Negroes are still pouring in.

This is the inevitable result of integration. Whenever integration is forced either the white people must leave or the Negroes must leave. There is no room for both under such intolerable conditions.

So, the city of Washington white people are leaving because there you have the White House, the Congress, the Supreme Court and the Armed Forces to enforce the President's and the Supreme Court's edict to integrate the races in public schools.

Should integration be forced in South Carolina, observers believe that in most of the counties the Negroes would be forced to leave and the white people would stay. In some of the cities the Negroes would stay and white people would leave.

In a great many communities in South Carolina white people have agreed that should integration ever come that no Negro will secure employment in that community and no Negro will have a job. They are determined to move them out in the event that such a foul atrocity should come.

The white people in many cities in the North and East, like the city of Washington, are getting a belly full of the mixing of the races and they are getting tired of being run over by the NAACP and vote-seeking politicians. Citizens Councils are urging those cities to join in the Citizens Councils movement.

As it now stands in national politics, the politicians are bidding for the Negro vote because elections are so close until the outcome depends on how the organized minorities vote. If the majority of the white people had sense enough to stick together this condition would never exist.

If the race mixing efforts continue some day the white people will become so nauseated they will realize the suckers they have been and have nerve enough to stand up and demand their rights.

This day is coming quicker than you think.

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Negro Used As Tool By Selfish NAACP Interests

It is an old saying that history repeats itself. We have seen enough of repetition that we can say is true. In 1868 Carpet-Baggers designed a plan to soak the South in debt. They could do it only through the ignorant Negro. Any time a people wish to conquer, they seek the weak spot. Absalom used this technique to overthrow his father, David's kingdom. Any time a people wishes to make an inbrake, it seeks the weak spot.

Negroes were placed in high state positions during the Carpet-Bagger days. The purpose was to accomplish selfish ends. Negroes soon lost those high positions. Some say that they were unlearned, and that we have advanced too far to allow anybody to use us as tools. The Northern politicians and communists are doing exactly the same thing by the southern Negro today. Only in a different order.

If any Negro who has common-horse sense should read Attorney General Eugene Cook's speech which was made at the 55th Annual Convention held in Atlanta, Georgia, and later printed in The Community Citizen, and yet supports the NAACP, we don't care how much sense he is credited with having, he has not made any more progress in using good judgement than our forefathers did when they first came from under slavery.

One man said that the NAACP Lawyer won a decision in the Supreme Court for desegregation. This is true. The Carpet-Baggers placed Negroes in lawmakers seats, but what has the Negro gained other than finding his inability.

Desegregation has existed in some States for many years, especially in schools. What states have produced outstanding Negroes? If one will check the record, it will be found that southern states have produced more outstanding Negroes than any other section of the country.

The World Book Encyclopedia records 30 National Outstanding Negroes. 85 per cent of that group were born and reared in southern states. States where segregation has existed ever since the proclamation of emancipation of slavery.

With these facts as recorded, what advantage has the northern Negro achieved over that of the Southern Negro? What are they trying to do? The northern Negro who knows his condition is bought in by the Communists, and is helping the Marxist forces to spread their propaganda in the southland. If you doubt the above statement, contact a lay-northern Negro whom the Communists think does not have much influence, and he will tell you that the southland Negro has a broader privilege than does the northern Negro.

The Marxist forces are trying to destroy our democratic system of government. They are organizing ignorant Negroes, making them believe that they are friendless, and that the NAACP was set up for his advantage. This is absolutely untrue.

Negroes who are supporting the NAACP are buying their own tragedy. What becomes of the money you have been putting in the NAACP for the last 20 years? It goes to New York and other headquarters to the big man who spends it for himself and his family. The NAACP is a corruptible racket.

Boston Schools Are Having Negro Trouble

BOSTON, Mass. — Until recently, this abolitionist hot-bed had few negroes and, therefore boasted of racial integration. In 1950, there were but 25,000 Negroes in the City—1 for every 35 whites, and these all lived in the South End. By 1955, their number had more than doubled and, since then many more have poured in as they overflowed. Harlem. Knifings and beatings in school because so bad that the Boston School Committee has adopted a "get tough" (sic) policy with its negro delinquents by unanimously adopting a new rule. From now on possession of switch blade knives, brass knuckles and pointed instruments are hereby expressly forbidden during school hours. Integration is "wonderful" when there are few negroes to integrate. It is better when there are none at all. Boston needs about 500,000 more "colored brothers" to be able to really appreciate them.

Integration Almost Ruins D.C.; White Girls, Teachers Insulted

According to reports reaching Orangeburg "integration" has produced a mess almost beyond belief in Washington, D.C. It will be recalled that authorities in Washington rushed to integrate public schools there and that President Eisenhower called on them to set an example for the rest of the nation.

The white people in Washington tried to do just that. Apparently as many of them as could moved out of Washington, which is rapidly becoming a black city. The Virginia League has a number of members in Northern Virginia who moved into Virginia from Washington to escape the rising black tide there.

Latest estimates say that three out of five children into the Washington public schools are colored! We have heard confident reports from some of the white teachers who are still trying to teach in D.C. "Incidents" happen frequently. One white female educator said that her hardest job was to make the colored boys

The Truth Is Negroes Want Full Integration

By W. D. WORKMAN Jr.

COLUMBIA, S.C. — Too many white South Carolinians are laboring under the dangerous delusion that Negroes of the state do not want integration.

The truth of the matter is that a large percentage of them, and an even larger percentage of their leaders, very definitely do want integration of the races, and as soon as possible. For white leaders to proceed with plans based on other assumptions is foolhardy, and involves the tactical error—which could prove disastrous—of underestimating the enemy.

There is, beyond any shadow of doubt, a "cold war" building up between the races in South Carolina and the fact may as well be faced now. With the exception of a scant handful of white folk who are willing to collaborate with the Negroes in their drive toward integration, the whites of the state are solidly opposed to integration and seemingly are determined to resist it.

On the other hand, the educational, religious and civic leaders among the Negroes seem determined to press for integration, not only in the schools but in all other public facilities, as rapidly as possible. There are some Negroes, it is true, who genuinely and sincerely feel that their race is making a grave mistake in seeking admixture with the white, whether socially or otherwise. There are others who doubt the practicability of moving toward integration at the current rate and who are remaining quiet for the time being. But among those Negroes who serve as leaders and spokesmen for their race, whether in fact or in fancy, there is increasingly open and avowed agitation for integration.

The evidence bears out that contention: Aside from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which is the rabid motivator of the entire integration program, there are numerous other Negro groups which have recorded themselves in favor of integration, and whose official positions can no longer be ignored.

Negro teachers who conceivably stand to lose material, by mixing the races in classrooms, went on record more than a year ago and reaffirmed their position this year in support of the Supreme Court rulings. That action was taken by the House of Delegates of the Pal-

metto Education Assn., and there sponsored effort to bring integration is some question as to whether it represents the considered opinion of the approximately 6,500 teachers who belong to the organization, but the declaration is official and must be taken as expressing the will of the Association.

This, too, is worth noting with respect to the Palmetto Education Assn. and its eagerness to "co-operate with other agencies... in discussing, outlining and implementing plans for universal public education... within the framework of the recent ruling of the United States Supreme Court." The Negro association is affiliated with the American Teachers' Assn. (a predominantly Negro national organization) which has long held to the policy of contributing 10 per cent of its income to the NAACP.

In January of 1954, Roy Wilkins (now executive secretary for the NAACP) said in a letter to the New York Herald Tribune that Negro teachers, through their national organization, had donated \$5,000 toward the expenses of carrying on the NAACP legal battle for integration.

The attitude of Negro preachers, who comprise probably the most active and articulate single group in promoting integration is reflected in this statement by the Columbia Intergovernmental Ministerial Alliance (Negro): "We hold... that racial segregation, discrimination, Jim Crowism and economic pressure are some of the barriers that stand between men and more abundant life... There can be no first-class citizenship in a segregated society."

The Richland County Division of the South Carolina (Negro) Citizens Committee says this: "Our organization, having a composite representation from various religious and lay groups stands solidly for the respect and observance of all laws—national, state and local. We would have it clearly understood that we include the U.S. Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954, which declared that 'in the field of public education the doctrine of separate but equal has no place; and the implementing document of May 31, 1955.'"

And so it goes with other Negro church, school, and civic groups. The desire for integration is there, tempered only by the realization in some cases that the time is not ripe, and that the disadvantages to come from a "full-speed ahead" course outweighed what they conceive to be the benefits.

If further proof be needed, one need only look at the City of Orangeburg, once a champion of racial amity, now an unhappy community troubled with racial tensions stemming from an NAACP.

Citizens In County At Mass Meeting

Orangeburg County citizens turned out in force for the first state wide Citizens Council meeting held in Columbia last month. The overflow crowd heard one of the South's great leaders speak, in Sen. James O. Eastland.

Sen. Eastland, whose home state of Mississippi was one of the first state's to take steps to avoid segregation of the races, urged the people of South Carolina to join a movement to establish a unified group throughout the South. Also appearing on the program were members of South Carolina's congressional delegation and officers of the state Citizens Council.

tion to the public schools. One of Orangeburg's most prominent men long recognized as a friend of the Negro, admitted to this writer that he was perplexed and disturbed over the situation and added this revealing comment:

"You can never tell what's in the heart of a Negro."

In so stating, he summed up one of the great problems facing the white people of the state: They can never be sure of where they stand in their deliberations with Negroes. Orangeburg citizens cite instance after instance in which they relied on the statements, and apparent attitudes of some Negro spokesmen, only to find that those same individuals reflected contrary attitudes among their own fellows.

In contrast with this incapacity of the white man to fathom the thinking of the Negro, there is little doubt but that the Negroes know at all times what is going on in the white community. Call it what you will, the Negroes have an "underground" organization which is constantly aware of the thinking and of many of the intentions of the white community. When that intelligence service is welded to a determined drive for integration, the combination becomes formidable.

In the middle of all this is an appraisal made last June by Dr. Arnold D. Albright, an educator studying school administration problems in the Southeast, said Dr. Albright:

"Integration is more important to Negroes than the white man realizes, and segregation is more important to whites than the Negro realizes."

Negro Bloc Vote In Texas Boomerangs

HOUSTON, Texas — The White voters of this City at last have become aware of the attempts of the negro minority to be the political balance of power through bloc voting. While Whites divided their votes among the candidates, negro leaders lined their people up solidly behind candidates who (usually secretly) made commitments to the organized minorities. This boomerang in Houston when Oscar Holcombe overwhelmingly defeated Mayor Hofheinz bid for re-election. The Negroes voted for Hofheinz almost to a man.

Wayne—Your Slip Shows

PORTLAND, Oregon — Senator Wayne Morse is a turncoat Republican. Elected by that Party, he repudiated it and joined the Democrats. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the NAACP and, along with Humphrey and Lehman, has the worse anti-white record in the Senate. Wayne comes up for re-election this year and is busy joining anything and everything in Oregon that will have him. He recently became a member of the Knights of Pythias, whose membership is restricted to "White Males Only." Evidently Wayne doesn't care about that if it will bring him a few votes. Citizens of Oregon could do White America a great service by permanently retiring Wayne Morse from office. As a member of the K of P for 15 years, your Editor is ashamed that any Pythian Lodge would stoop so low as to allow that Negro loving opportunist politician to become a member.

South Carolinians Speak: A Moderate Approach to Race Relations**JOHN CLYDE BARRINGTON**

Dillon, S. C.

John Clyde Barrington was born in Dunn, North Carolina, and attended the Craven County Farm Life School in Vanceboro, North Carolina. He received an A.B. degree from Davidson College and an M.A. in Education from Columbia University. He has been in Church and YMCA recreational work before going into his present business. In the last eleven years he has developed the Frozen Food and Equipment Company in Dillon from a one truck concern into an operation covering South Carolina and parts of North Carolina. He has now sold his interest in this business. He is married to the former Miss Ruby Honeycutt. They have four daughters and five grandchildren.

Mr. Barrington has served the Dillon Presbyterian Church as Chairman of its Board of Deacons. He is a past-president of the Dillon Rotary Club. He has served as President of the Southern Frozen Food Association and as Vice-President of the National Frozen Food Distributors' Association.

THE Supreme Court's anti-segregation decision on May 17, 1954, created the most serious problem for South Carolinians that we have faced since the Civil War. To date we have made little progress toward a solution. Relations between our races have become more tense. Isn't it time for men and women of good will of both races to take the leadership away from agitators and dogmatists? It is a tragic fact that in South Carolina most people with moderate ideas on this subject are afraid to even talk about the problem along constructive lines. Our fear of discussing the problem is more serious in some respects than the problem itself. Nothing will be gained by minimizing the problem, because it is serious and tremendous in its many aspects. The final solution will be long and difficult in developing.

It is to our interest to start now making progress toward conforming, slowly as the court decision permits, rather than blame "outsiders" for the problem, or follow the lead of some politicians who appeal to our prejudices for their self-interest. How much better it would be to be guided by the council of such leaders as Clarence Poe, the long time editor of the *Progressive Farmer*, who says, "Let each race soberly try to see what would seem to be the fairest practical plan if their positions were exchanged, and so work out a solution that will reflect credit on both the intelligence and high moral character of both Southern white and Southern colored people."

We accomplish nothing by condemning the Supreme Court decision. The decision was inevitable under our Constitution, even though we would have liked more time. The majority of the people in the United States

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were, and are, in full agreement with the Court's unanimous decision.

In our efforts toward world peace the Supreme Court decision was in our national interest in strengthening our position of leadership among free nations. Colored people are in a big majority in the world's population, and the objective of the Court action was to eliminate second-class citizenship for colored people. To be honest with ourselves, we must admit that under the doctrine of "separate but equal" we have not given Negroes equal or fair citizenship opportunities in education and in other areas. As Governor Byrnes stated when asking for more funds for Negro education, "To meet this situation we are forced to do now what we should have been doing for the last fifty years." We should not forget how miserably inferior education for Negroes was just a few years ago in South Carolina.

In the field of education there are activities on which a majority of us can agree now, as a start, if we are not afraid to talk and act along the lines of our traditional spirit of friendship and good will between the races. School principals, supervisors and grade teachers of both races can meet and work together professionally to improve the quality of instruction; the instruction is what really matters, not just books and buildings. Educators of both races know numerous ways for professional cooperation which would benefit our total educational program. Cooperation among our educators would create a spirit of mutual understanding which would go far in reducing present race tensions. Our teachers are devoted public servants, and many would welcome an opportunity

to work together inter-racially toward improving instruction.

One area for joint action among educators would be improving school attendance. South Carolina has the lowest percentage of school attendance (69 percent) among all our states. Community juvenile delinquency is another problem for joint action. In this field P.T.A. councils might set up bi-racial committees to make studies and recommendations. Combined workshops of lunch room supervisors could mean more economical buying and better use of federal lunch room funds.

Through cooperative educational effort, pupil tests could be made uniform and results of instruction compared to determine whether or not Negro schools are getting equal educational results. Essay contests, fire prevention papers, art work posters, etc., could be on a community bi-racial basis.

Teachers of both races need supervision and guidance to prevent them from teaching racial prejudices or personal opinions on segregation. No child is born with racial prejudices. School administrators and supervisors of both races should eliminate the teaching of personal opinions and prejudices on race matters just as they should prevent the teaching of personal opinions on history or religion.

Constructively, our teachers should teach politeness and courtesy between our races. Politeness and courtesy cost nothing and can create a world of good will. Let us hope that none of our teachers use the word "nigger" or spell Negro with a small "n". Some people hesitate to use the titles "Mr." and "Mrs." for Negroes when they would use them in the same situation for white people.

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These may seem like small things but we live in a state with a big problem and small beginnings can help create an atmosphere of mutual understanding which is the basis for the solution of our big problem.

There is a great need for better trained Negro teachers. Our schools for training Negro teachers and our other professional training facilities for Negroes are inferior to those for whites. There would seem to be no better place to start eliminating segregation now than on the graduate and professional level in our state-supported colleges. The University of North Carolina has done this with dignity becoming an institution of higher learning. It is difficult, also, to see how "Church" colleges and seminaries can rigidly enforce segregation on the graduate level.

Abolishing legal segregation does not mean forced integration in our schools. With sound thinking and a cooperative spirit among both races (especially among educators) there would be little demand for mass integration at present. Legal segregation carries the stigma of inferiority to the minority group whereas separation of races is a matter of personal choice. It doesn't make sense to claim that removal of legal segregation will mean inter-racial marriages as is so often expressed in the question, "Would you want your daughter to marry a Negro?"

As our educators of both races work cooperatively, improving the educational level for all our children, they will be raising the standard of living in South Carolina. Education today is basic to economic progress. We are now near the bottom in education and near the bottom in *per capita* income. Educational tests of soldiers during World War II showed that on the average our Southern white boys rated lower than Negro boys from states having

the best educational programs. South Carolinians are as good as the people of any state. We want our schools to be just as good, our children to have the same opportunities, and our standard of living to be just as high as that in any state.

South Carolina has a great opportunity today for more industrial expansion, but natural resources and "cheap labor" are not enough to bring about permanent expansion and higher *per capita* income. More and more skilled labor is needed for present day industry. Automation is increasingly essential to industrial growth. There is actually a shortage of skilled labor throughout the country. Since Negroes represent a large part of our labor supply, they need better education and equal opportunity for job advancement. Our desire for cheap labor in the past has been partly responsible for the disparity of educational and other opportunities for Negroes. There is some truth in the charge that our race problem is basically an economic problem.

Cheap labor holds down our total standard of living, whereas an increase in the income of our lowest income group helps everyone. Think what it would mean to the textile industry and farmers alone of South Carolina if the people of our southern states had the income to buy as many towels and bed sheets and other cotton goods as the people of California, Illinois and Pennsylvania.

Some prospective industries will hesitate to locate in a state where race tensions are increasing, and they will increase unless we make some progress toward conforming to the spirit of the law of the land.

Our failure to reduce race tensions will hurt us industrially by causing an increasing number of our more tal-

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ented and skilled Negroes to leave the state. Without an expanding economy and higher income level many of our most capable white people will also continue to leave the state. An obvious example is the number of our teachers, educated in our tax-supported schools, who teach outside our state to get better pay.

We cannot wait for a higher *per capita* income to do something about housing for many of our low income people, both Negro and white. Better housing will help greatly in improving race relations. We know that too many of our people of both races live in sub-standard houses with families having several children living in three rooms, or even two-room shanties, usually with no plumbing. This kind of housing is not conducive to good health, good morals, or good education, which are the concerns of all of us. Some towns are rightly condemning sub-standard houses, but the most progress should come from owners, and all of us, developing a real desire for better living conditions for all our people. Women's clubs and civic groups could have a strong influence in this area.

In working toward a solution of our race problem, both races in South Carolina have a terrific moral opportunity and moral challenge. Negroes will want to carry their part of the load in creating good will between the races, as they take advantage of their expanding opportunities in education, in industry and at the ballot box.

We can be thankful that the Negroes have generally shown patience and tolerance in their march toward first-class citizenship and that they have not had leadership of the violent, rabble-rousing type often seen among the segregationists. There is no justification for the charge that the National Association for the Advancement of

Colored People is Communist-controlled, or that it is forced upon Negroes of the South. World Communism would have a better chance if we kept legal segregation and even more restrictions on civil rights for Negroes.

All of us must remember that the final solution of our problem lies in the hearts and minds of men of good will who believe in the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God.

South Carolinians Speak: A Moderate Approach to Race Relations

CLAUDIA THOMAS SANDERS

Gaffney, S. C.

Born in Charleston, South Carolina, Claudia Thomas Sanders traces her ancestry to the early days of the city. She is the wife of James Henry Sanders, M.D., a general practitioner and surgeon in Gaffney. She was educated in the public schools of Charleston and at Ashley Hall, and attended Hollins College, Hollins, Virginia. She has two children and one grandchild.

Mrs. Sanders is a member of the Episcopal Church of the Incarnation in Gaffney, the A.A.U.W., the Home and Garden Club, and the hospital auxiliary of her city. She has served as Chairman of the Cherokee County Public Library Board which she now serves as Secretary.

This I Believe

AS A follower of Christ I believe that God is my Father and that all men are my brothers. I know that I do not behave consistently as a Christian, but in spite of repeated failures I hope to grow closer to the ideal because I so firmly *believe* in this ideal. There are stumbling blocks which I must recognize and overcome. Because they are the same stumbling blocks which beset many men and women of good will, I presume to examine them here and try to find the right path over or around them.

Prejudice would be the overall term which lumps them into one mountainous obstruction, but let us consider some of its component parts. It is made up largely of fear and ignorance: fear of the change of social patterns and the fear of race mixture, my ignorance of the feelings of others and their ignorance of my ideals and objectives. There is also a sad lack of intellectual intercourse among members of the white and Negro races which prevents an appreciation of each others' attainments. I do not mean a lack of appreciation of the races' attainments. That may be important but not to the breaking down of prejudice. It is only when an individual wins approval because of his *worth*, not in spite of or because of his *color*, that we find prejudice melting away.

In spite of individual cases of injustice we have come to accept the concept of "equality before the law." No longer is it popular to propose one law for men and another for women, or even one for white and another for black. However on the educational level our prejudices have chained us to a double standard.

We have set up a system of public schools and universities to educate our citizens. They are tax supported and

South Carolinians Speak: A Moderate Approach to Race Relations

therefore should be for the education of all our people, not for the socially elite or the lowly or for the rich or the indigent. No one class or group should be left out or given special privilege.

In South Carolina, as in other southern states, we have long told ourselves that we could serve democracy and the best interests of our people (does anyone doubt we mean white people?) by supporting two school systems, white and colored.

Is there a South Carolinian who is ignorant of the situation that has long existed in our colored schools? We have simply condoned poorly prepared instructors teaching in scandalously inadequate buildings.

When the fear of desegregation took hold, we quickly started building fine modern schools for colored children, but well-educated teachers are harder to come by. Even if we had unlimited funds at our disposal and could hire the best of Negro teachers and put them in the most modern buildings, we *still* could not give colored children the education equal to that given our white children.

The colored child asks, "Why separation?" The answer does not have to be in words. He knows. His heart whispers, "Because I am not good enough to go to school with white children." It is so simple to understand the injustice if we imagine ourselves answering our own children, were they in a like position.

I want for my child and for every child of God the right to lift his eyes and to say within himself, "There is a place for me in America, in South Carolina if I choose. There is work for my hands and brain. There is happiness and achievement waiting for me if I am true to the best that is within me." I do not want the color of his skin to kill that dream or a lack of educational opportunity to

place chains upon his spirit more terrible than the iron chains that shackled the limbs of his forebears.

The social customs of a people, their taboos, the thought patterns of generations cannot be changed overnight. First the idea of desegregation must be accepted, then practical steps taken that will lead us to the desired result.

I believe that each community can work out its own problems. There should be a meeting of minds, Parent-Teacher Associations colored and white together, school boards and parent groups, leaders in youth organizations, teenagers and adults. We can do what we *want* to do. Differences can be ironed out because sincere effort at understanding will be recognized by both white and colored.

Gradual desegregation in the schools accomplished by starting with the first grades would seem logical to me. Children are not born with prejudice. A six-year-old, except when he comes from a home where prejudice is loud, vocal and demonstrated, will normally disregard outward appearance. If adults could only learn from children their ability to judge character and worth without regard to externals, our task would be immeasurably lighter.

In order to prepare teachers for desegregation they should be offered integrated courses in such subjects as Racial and Cultural Minorities, Techniques of Democracy, Social Psychology of Prejudice and Social Anthropology. I believe that this would be helpful because fact finding is always valuable in clearing the air and because the interchange of ideas and discovery of others' ability invariably brings about mutual respect.

Because communities differ in the ratio of white to

South Carolinians Speak: A Moderate Approach to Race Relations

Negro, in social customs, in forms of government and in many other ways, different methods of desegregation must be tailored to fit the need. However, I think that the methods come second in importance to the free discussion and determination to find solutions. Certainly adults will have to lead the battle against prejudice by taking concrete steps.

First the individual will have to *work* at the job in his home. Parents will have to teach their children by actions, not words, that fair play is desirable toward all people, not just people in their own group; that politeness and good manners are for use toward all people, not just toward people in their own group; that public conveyances, public waiting rooms, public places of recreation and worship, and public schools are for the use of all well-behaved people of all groups.

It has been pointed out that if we accept desegregated schools we shall be moving toward interracial marriage. In our present setup do we feel that sending our children to public schools dooms them to marriages with partners of different backgrounds, different ideals, different ideas of cleanliness and antagonistic religious concepts? They study and play with just such children in our segregated schools. Why should our standards or theirs be changed or nullified because to all the other differences in their schoolmates there be added one of color?

In conclusion, we must bring to this problem of human relations all the knowledge we can gather about the causes of prejudice and the strategies that are effective. We must move *slowly* because we are dealing with human beings within the framework of democracy. We must move *surely* because our social conscience and Christian ethics leave us no alternative.

The Short Times, April 1970

AR 381-135
GI'S HAVE THE RIGHT TO RECEIVE
AND KEEP ANY PRINTED
MATTER THAT THEY DESIRE

THE

THE OPINIONS EXPRESSED
IN THIS PAPER ARE
NOT NECESSARILY THOSE
OF THE DEPT. OF THE ARMY!

SHORT TIMES

BOX 543 Columbia S.C.

PRINTED FOR AND BY FORT JACKSON GI'S

Volume 3, Issue 4 April 1970



**CAUTION: This Man is Armed
and Considered Dangerous!!**

From All Of Us

To All Of YOU

**WE STILL
HOLD THESE
TRUTHS TO
BE SELF
EVIDENT....**

DO YOU....?

"Young men: The lowest aim in your life is to become a soldier. The good soldier never tries to distinguish right from wrong. He never reasons; he only obeys.

If he is ordered to fire on his fellow citizens, on his friends, on his neighbors, and on his relatives, he only obeys without hesitation. If he is ordered to fire down a crowded street when the poor are clamoring for bread, he obeys and sees the gray hairs of age stained with red and the life tide gushing from the breasts of women, feeling neither remorse nor sympathy. If he is ordered off as firing squad to execute a hero or benefactor, he fires without hesitation, though he knows the bullet will pierce the noblest heart that ever beat in human breast.

A good soldier is a blind, heartless, soulless, murderous machine. He is not a man. He is not a brute, for brutes kill in self defense. All that is human in him, all that is divine in him, all that constitutes the man has been sworn away when he took the enlistment roll. His mind, his conscience, aye, his very soul are in keeping with his officer.

No man can fall lower than a soldier--it is a depth beneath which we cannot go. Keep the boys out of the army. It is hell. Down with the army and navy. We don't need killing institutions. We need life-giving institutions.

--Jack London, October 1913

The Short Times, April 1970

here's to us

In the fall of 1968 a few soldiers realized that there was a need for a GI newspaper at Fort Jackson. They say the policy of deliberate intimidation, utter dehumanization and deindividualization of the newly inducted soldiers. They saw the cruel harassment of basic training. They saw the Vietnam war as a war of aggression against the Vietnamese people. They realized that someone had to take it upon themselves to inform the soldiers at Fort Jackson what the US Army was really like. They knew that, through publicity, they could uncover the 'many unjust' deeds of the brass at Fort Jackson. With that in mind, they launched a newspaper and called it the "Short Times." The first few issues were mimeographed sheets of paper stapled together. As time went on, more and more people joined the staff. The people who were discharged from the Army had their places taken up by others. Art work appeared and the circulation increased. A Post Office box was obtained to facilitate the evergrowing correspondence. As the paper gained national prominence, financial aid started pouring in. The tone of the paper changed drastically from the meek complaints of the mistreated GI's to bold assertiveness, from feeble suggestions that something was wrong in a particular company to aggressive exposes. Open meetings of the editorial staff began to be held at the now defunct UFO Coffeehouse. The "Short Times" was becoming a tradition with GI's, but a cancerous growth in the eyes of the brass. Numerous copies of the paper were confiscated from GI's despite the fact that any printed material is legal, in accordance with Army regulations. People were thrown into the stockade for distributing the paper. The paper survived because of the never ending spirit and enthusiasm of the few GI's dedicated to keeping the paper going. They sacrificed their time and jeopardized their careers but did not give up. November 1969 was a milestone in the history of the "Short Times".

The November Moratorium was merely the heyday of the Peace Movement. Hundreds of thousands of the beautiful concerned priests, bishops, agnostics, Learys, teenagers, college students, professors, cops-outs; junkies, cons, housewives, Panthers, Congressmen, nihilists, hippies, yuppies; poets, writers, farmers, businessmen, generals, GI's, death - somberly marched together, candles and dead GI's in hand, to bring light to our leader, intellectually enwrapped in Morpheus' strong embrace. One mistake, the timing. Nixon was watch-

ing tv.

So back to the grass roots. We proved that we could mass in prodigious numbers for a redress of grievances. The redress bounced off the lilly white walls - he wouldn't be affected - so it was back to the locals to tear the very oppressive fabric of Amerikkka apart. A few Dylan songs and inspiration came easy.

Short Times' best editions then swamped Fort Jackson and Columbia. The style and form of the paper became more formal and professional. The staff now meant business. Circulation increased from three to five thousand copies. Distribution became more brazen and overt, both on and off-base. The brass and local henchmen grew increasingly paranoid. It was in the air, Short Times was not only becoming more effective and dangerous but was becoming, by God believe-it-or-not, FUN.

In the sophisticated Army town of Columbia, activists were commonplace as they gleefully passed out the "good word" to GI's and civilians. Harassment by local cops and CP's increased until a few brothers and sisters were inevitably busted for (hold your crotch) "littering." We took it to court, naturally, and the district attorney conceded the local statute was unconstitutional and unenforceable. The streets are now ours. Next objective - the Base.

This edition of Short Times has been long in coming. No longer will tolerable trivia consume the time of the C.I.A. and John Tate at Military Intelligence. We shall expose the inhuman and degrading tactics employed against GI's at Fort Jackson and expose the perpetrators. We shall expose Vietnam for what it is. My Lai was no isolated incident - you know it, we know it, and the brass sure as hell knows it. Soon the Amerikkkan people will know and those responsible for all atrocities, barbarous, Fascist acts against the People will answer for their crimes. We shall remain underground with the charred babies of Vietnam until the war is brought home and the guns pointed in the right direction.

We shall reveal and make available information direly needed for GI's who don't believe that Vietnam is worth fighting and dying for so they may fight their own individual battles within the military or actively join in the united struggle. A GI need not to acquiesce to the

YOU KNOW SOMETHING'S HAPPENIN'
BUT YOU DON'T KNOW WHAT IT IS
DO YOU MR. JONES?

Bob Dylan

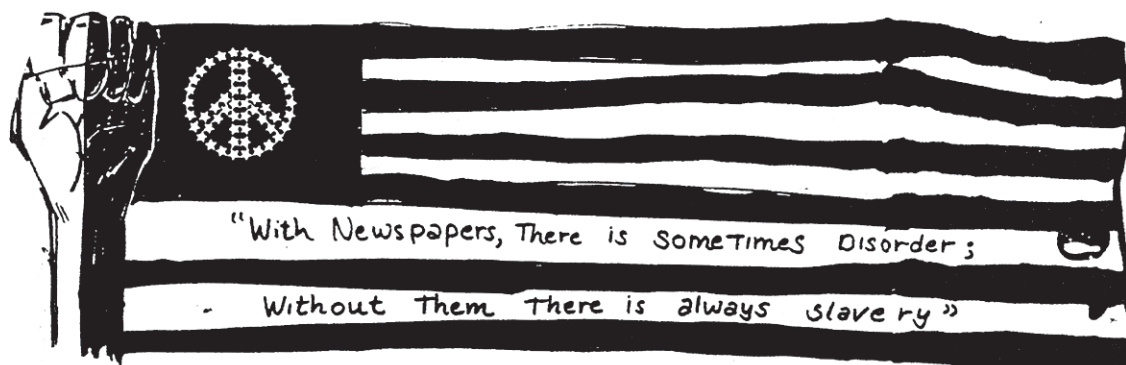
eventuality of serving in Vietnam because there are ways, legal ways, to work the intrinsically inept military system against itself to efficaciously bring about the desired results. RESISTANCE

As I said, the people must know what is happening. That the military is twisting the minds of their sons and friends to such an intolerable extent that American boys will never again function as human beings, human beings sensitive to other human beings, capable of constructively contributing to a humane, just society.

Short Times is a newspaper written and put out by active duty GI's at Fort Jackson for the GI. Initially, we limited our readers to Fort Jackson. Now we shall extend distribution to Shaw AFB, Charleston AFB, Charleston Naval Base and various universities. We invite articles of mutual interest from all of these locales. It will be necessary to increase circulation from five to eight thousand copies. Obviously, this will cost more money. I'll take this opportunity to appeal to those who are reading this edition of Short Times, dig it, and would like to see us accomplish our grandiose goal to send MONEY. Whatever you think its worth, whatever you can afford (a dollar isn't too small an amount!) will help us cover the increased cost of production. Nixon must not only think he is losing the war, he must think he is losing his army. The war will never end until the GI's decide to end it, and it can only be ended at home. Help us to help the GI stop the war.

And here's to you, General Connor. If you're "on top" of GI underground newspapers, we certainly haven't felt it. Last week somebody put Short Times in General Hollingsworth's home mailbox. Short Times were found under car windshield wipers at the NCO Club, Officer's Club, and the officer's residential area. When you hear paper crinkle in bed, roll over and read where Short Times Exposes. ... And General Hollingsworth, think twice before you fondle a certain WAC's head at a party or drunkenly insult a model at the Officer's Club and when she acridly retaliates, retort "you're lucky I can't send you to Vietnam," or brazenly say in an interview "there's nothing I like better than ZAPPING GOOKS!"

Short Times is no longer a platitudinous seismograph but an audacious, dangerous earthquake and we shall bury you in our rubble!



"Viet Commander Gets Degree" The Gamecock, 28 April 1967

Viet Commander Gets Degree

Pickers Interrupt Ceremony

By GINNY CARROLL
Managing Editor

"I Protest: Doctor of War" stopped the show Wednesday at a convocation to present the Doctor of Laws degree to Gen. William C. Westmoreland.

As about 20 sign-carrying pickets stood outside Rutledge Chapel, University administrators presented the degree to the commander of U. S. forces in Southeast Asia.

Immediately after the degree presentation, Dr. Thomas Tidwell, assistant professor in the Chemistry Department, stood up, held aloft a sign, and proclaimed, "I Protest: Doctor of War."

Tidwell later told *The Gamecock*, "I don't want to say anything that might embarrass the University or that might embarrass anybody. My actions were completely independent. I acted on my own without any connection with anybody."

The larger demonstration was outside the chapel, however, where pickets milled in a circle, carrying signs protesting American involvement in Vietnam.

A few of the several hundred students who "dressed" Westmoreland on his arrival at the Horseshoe reacted strongly to the pickets with boos, hisses and cries of "Get them, kill them."

Part of the 150-man police force on guard outside Rutledge Chapel converged on the threatening clash and shepherded the demonstrators away from the chapel area.

According to Dean of Men L. Eugene Cooper, the police were attempting only to protect both demonstrators and the student crowd from possible violence.

According to Trina Sahli, 25-year-old graduate student who organized the protest, the band had already begun moving away from the area when students and police approached.

Miss Sahli said, "We were not there to cause any riots. It was meant to be a peaceful protest."

"We disagree with the war in Vietnam as immoral and illegal. We cannot support killing any more people—United States soldiers or Vietnamese."

"He (Westmoreland) is here to



Gamecock photo by Galloway
The General Arrives

The commander of U. S. forces in Vietnam came home to South Carolina this week and received the University's honorary Doctor of Laws degree—a year late.

Gen. William C. Westmoreland arrived on campus in a pouring rain Wednesday to be presented the degree which was awarded him last spring prior to commencement but not given because the general could not be present.

"You can expect to arrive on your campus for the next several years many men and women who will be returning from the battlefields in Vietnam," Westmoreland told the small convocation in Rutledge Chapel.

"These men and women are destined to make a contribution to University life. They will have seen a communist war on national liberation. They will have seen a young, politically adolescent nation attempting to emerge into a viable economy," he said.

"They will become an asset to your campus. They will join with the efforts of your young citizens to play a constructive role in our society," he said.

Westmoreland received the degree from University President Thomas F. Jones and Executive Vice President William Patterson as a crowd of students estimated at more than 500 waited outside in the rain.

Gov. Robert E. McNair, also a recipient of an honorary degree earlier this month, termed the commander "a representative of all of us interested in the freedom of the world."

"He is a true American fighting man, ready to

sacrifice comfort on the steamy battlefields thousands of miles from home. We should take from his example new confidence."

Westmoreland arrived on campus at noon to be greeted with cheers from the enthusiastic crowd.

A group of pickets bowed a storm of protest from the crowd, and at the end of the ceremonies the only signs visible were "We'd rather fight than hitch" and "Welcome Westmoreland."

The general left the chapel by a back entrance, a move which caused grumbling from some of the throng who had been waiting in vain for more than an hour to catch a glimpse of Westmoreland.

The ceremony was originally scheduled for the Horseshoe, but had to be moved inside because of the rain.

Patterson issued a statement Wednesday afternoon: "The problems of security which are involved with any United States commander in an area are enormous. It is, of course, equally important that precautions be taken here at home."

"Those agencies involved in security for Gen. Westmoreland worked with the University in preparation of the routes which were to be followed."

"Gen. Westmoreland greatly appreciated the friendly spirit which was amply manifested on his arrival. It was, however, impracticable at the last minute to change his departure route from that approved by the security agencies."

"The University administration regrets the disappointment of those who waited, but believes that it acted in Gen. Westmoreland's best interest."



Gamecock photo by Simmons
Peace Pickets Protest

The GAMECOCK

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Columbia, South Carolina, April 28, 1967

Founded 1908

Vol. LVII, No. 27

"Drew Elected Student Prexy



At 11:30 p.m. Tuesday the Rustee representatives were elected in sell House public address system, four of seven schools announced that "unofficially,"

Sammy Drew has been elected president of the student body."

The effect was tumultuous: from one group came loud and vocal

Hard-Shell Approach?

Democrat, candidate for student body vice president, found unusual opposition in the week's elections.

According to Dean of Men L. Eugene Cooper, the police were attempting only to protect both demonstrators and the student crowd from possible violence.

According to Trina Sahli, 25-year-old graduate student who organized the protest, the band had already begun moving away from the area when students and police approached.

Miss Sahli said, "We were not there to cause any riots. It was meant to be a peaceful protest."

"We disagree with the war in Vietnam as immoral and illegal. We cannot support killing any more people—United States soldiers or Vietnamese."

"He (Westmoreland) is here to propose another escalation of the war."

She said the group plans to continue organizing on-campus against involvement in Vietnam.

USC professors were also marching with the group although not

carrying signs, Miss Sahli said, as was Columbia lawyer and former Congressional candidate Fred LeClerq.

A University student attacked one of the demonstrators, knocking him to the ground, according to Miss Sahli.

She charged that at one point a state policeman threatened demonstrator Paul Bloom with arrest. Attorney LeClerq intervened and asked "What are the grounds for arrest?"

Miss Sahli continued, "We did nothing illegal. We were completely within our rights."

Cooper told *The Gamecock*, "The demonstrators were told to move back and take the signs down. The signs had to be taken away—some of the demonstrators were thrusting at police with their signs."

He said that one policeman "had a verbal altercation" with a non-demonstrator who protested the officers' asking picketers to leave the area.

Miss Sahli denied the demonstration was anything but peaceful. "What USC students have to realize is that all citizens—and we are citizens—have the right of peaceful assembly," she said.

Police officers lauded behavior of the students who gathered in the rain and stood outside the chapel for more than an hour.

"The students should be commended for their behavior. They were very well behaved. We can't complain at all," said Highway Patrol Lt. Earl Bennett.

Dirksen Cancels

Sen. Everett Dirksen, R-Ill., will not speak at the USC Field House next Saturday.

The Senate minority leader telegraphed South Carolina Republicans Thursday that his appearance at a statewide fund-raising dinner would have to be postponed because of illness.

“Hooliganism, Not ‘Revolt’”
“Both Sides At Fault”
“‘Radicals’ Condemned”

The Gamecock, 13 May 1970

As we see it

Hooliganism, not ‘revolt’

Playing ‘Army’

The destruction of records and files in the treasurer’s office was “little more than hooliganism. It is really doubtful that it will make a meaningful political point and we feel that the ‘revolution’ that some want will not be brought on by having the majority oppressed and inconvenienced by virtual martial law or McNair’s Law. Perhaps, the best that could be said for it was that it was a flagrant, stupid violation of the privilege granted to the demonstrators of staying in the building.

There have been excesses on all sides, but we think that one thing the University can do without is the theory of “revolution” as a picnic. So many students have taken to the streets or at least a convenient window, to hurl bottles or debris at police officers and Guardsmen. It almost seems like the games of “Army” that we played as children—yet, those are real Guardsmen, real gas, real rocks, real bottles, real fangers. Real lives, and frequently the guilty duck, letting the innocent take the returned blow.

Crowning blow

The Discipline Committee has “courageously” failed to stand up for the Statement of Students Rights and Freedoms in the Academic Community.

When, oh when, Carolina?

community. Monday they merely asked President Jones to clarify their role, but did not assert the provision under the statement that they are to hear cases such as those of the students arrested for the Russell House sit-in. The crowning blow seems to be that they didn’t invite the student members, at least that’s what one George Brinson said.

Bogged down

While we are congratulating people, there’s the faculty. They spent two hours yesterday debating a resolution and as one of the leaders, Professor Donald Weatherbee of the International studies department put it, they got bogged down in words.

The big debate was over words, but what got mentioned only occasionally was that students here have cried out for lots of things for years and their concerns have seldom been considered by any of the powers that be—whether faculty, administration, trustees or legislators.

Tuesday was another example. The resolution that was passed touched on only academic freedom of the student concerns raised over the past several days. And the only response to that was to reassert a section of the Statement of Student Rights and Freedoms in the Academic Community.

When, oh when, Carolina?

FRANKLY SPEAKING by Phil Frank

‘AS A CONCERNED CITIZEN I MUST DO SOMETHING ABOUT THAT POLLUTING FACTORY—I THINK I’LL SELL IT!’

Our Man Hoppe

HHH in ‘68?

White House, the stock market might even now have plummeted below the 100 level.

Yet the Democrats are notorious spenders, never worrying a whit about inflation. So it’s just barely conceivable that Mr. Humphrey might have brought both inflation and a recession down on our heads—even though such an unheeded-of disaster sounds economically impossible.

We might have been able to face such challenges if the Nation were united. But not once did Mr. Humphrey promise to bring us together. Nor was he the man to do so.

As head of the Democratic Party, he would have had to appease the powerful Southern Democrats, who knew what incompetent Southerners he might have nominated in high office to pay off his political debts? You can imagine the compromises he’d make on school integration and civil rights. Why, today, the black militants would be up in arms.

With an expanding war, inflation and a recession, there would be no funds to fight poverty, pollution and the other ills that divide our society. Think of how our young hot-heads would react to this. There would be riots, violence and killings on campuses across the land. President Humphrey would be a prisoner in the White House, afraid to venture forth except to well-guarded enclaves.

As Vice President, could Mr. Hubert H. Humphrey have helped ease tensions? I fear not. He’s not one to lower his voice. He speaks his mind. This could only deepen the divisiveness that would threaten to rend our Nation asunder.

Lastly, what about the burning campaign issue, law and order? As Mr. Nixon noted, the Democrats had eight long years to reduce crime. It’s unarguable that if Mr. Humphrey were President today, our streets would still be unsafe for honest citizens tonight.

But, in our wisdom, we chose Mr. Nixon as our leader. I think what carried him to his narrow victory was his acceptance speech to the Republican Convention in Miami Beach. In these immortal words, which set the tone for his campaign, he told a cheering Nation on the historic night of August 8, 1968:

When the strongest nation in

Reason needed

Both sides at fault

BY EDWARD M. WOODWARD JR., CONSUMER

S. C. STATE STUDENT LEGISLATURE

As Governor of the South Carolina State Student Legislature, I feel compelled to speak out concerning recent events sparked by President Nixon’s intervention in Cambodia and the Kent State tragedy.

As such, I shall not write on either of these two subjects. Much has been said in the last few days that would greatly surpass anything I might author. However, the turn of events towards violence on campuses elsewhere, and threats of violence on the campus at the University of South Carolina, is disturbing to say the least.

The situation, as I see it, is as follows: “Radical” students have taken it upon themselves to attempt some form of violent revolution not realizing the consequences of such action. Furthermore, they have not bothered to research such action.

should be annihilated. These were the exact words annihilated.

Upon replying that one of the beauties of our system was that a minority is given the right to exist and to attempt to persuade the majority as to its viewpoint, he [the legislator] replied in parting: “the Senate thinks they should be annihilated.”

Simply, what we have is an ever increasing atmosphere of polarization, caused by the left wing minority which ignores the limitations of dissent and by the right wing establishmentarian faction which is prepared to eliminate the minority and its rights. Both are insulting to the system which the “majority” of Americans and South Carolinians subscribe to.

It is between these two growingly polarized factions that I find myself along with the vast majority of my fellow students. We are a system engaged and confused. The way is most uncertain.

left and the threatened violence of the right, along with the intolerance of both extremes. The key words are “reason” and “toleration.” “Non-violence” might be added.

No matter how strongly we disagree with a policy of the system, we must use the system to change that policy. No matter how much one may despise a minority, the rights of that minority must be guaranteed. The words of Voltaire come to mind: “I may not agree with what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it.” These words have been forgotten by both extremes.

It sounds trite and mawkish to employ the following old adage: “Democracy is a very poor form of government, but all the others are so much worse.” Majority rule with minority rights is the watchword. Reason and toleration must return to our campuses and our halls of government.

Letters

‘Radicals’ condemned

Dear Mr. Wannamaker:

We, the undersigned, would like to express our indignation and fury over the conduct of a few hundred radical students last week and today.

While we cherish academic freedom and freedom of protest by peaceful assembly, we abhor the violent takeover of the Administration Building. There is no place above the law, including a university campus and there is no reason whatsoever for these childish and stupid acts of anarchy. We would also like to reprove the great majority of curious, onlooking students who thoughtlessly sat and stood on the cars of the trustees and staff. This property was thoughtlessly damaged.

It is now time for the students of Carolina to show their opposition, by any available method, to these students, their methods, and their ideas. They have created a non-academic atmosphere at the University which impinges on our right to an education and everyone has rights—don’t they?

Jones, Richard L. Grounsell, Maurice Tanner, Milton F. Capps, Harris, T. Capps, Thomas B. Carter, Fred Alvey, and Robert M. Pachak

By copy of this letter, I request President Mike Spears to submit this proposal to the Student Government for consideration.

Vote on Gamecock

Dear Mr. Wannamaker:

I believe in free press, but I am tired of subsidizing the editorial irresponsibility of The Gamecock. I much prefer supporting the “out-of-state” talent in our athletic department than that of The Gamecock editors, both of whom are from South Carolina (Stapp and Wannamaker).

Let’s be fair and let The Gamecock earn its way, as the athletic department can surely do. Put The Gamecock on a subscription basis, and test how many students will subscribe to its views.

Let’s be democratic, and put the question of whether or not to subsidize the student newspaper to

"Faculty: Remain Open" "McNair Declares State of Emergency" The Gamecock, 13 May 1970 "3...2...1... 'Power to the People'"

every way with security forces so the campus can be cleared of the threat and things brought back to normal," Jones said.

Jones listed three reasons for the University's remaining open in the wake of five days' unrest: "There is a lot of work to be done with examinations coming, and we want to finish the school year on time. Adequate forces have been brought in to assure safety of those individuals who cooperate. And, very importantly, we have almost 2,000 students who live over 200 miles from the campus, and for these closing the school would be a serious inconvenience."

While academic and business affairs remained in the administration's hands yesterday, the security of campus had passed to state management.

Jones said the administration is consulted often in advisory capacity.

"Business as usual" was expected today, with classes meeting and Russell House open, Jones reported early last night.

As armed guards watched over campus yesterday, the University assessed damage in the ravaged Administration Building. Jones said he "couldn't estimate the losses in dollars," but he was optimistic they "could be occupied."

He said authorities were studying pictures taken during the ransacking, identifying

capied.

If hearings are not finished by exam time, students will receive grades of incomplete in their courses. "Any student who is reinstated will be given ample opportunity to prepare for and take examinations," Jones noted.

Asked why the Board of Trustees had appointed a special Hearing Committee instead of turning to the University Discipline Committee, Jones referred to a statement the board issued yesterday:

"Interfering with the normal operation of a University building, in this case Russell House, involves interference with the performance by the Board of Trustees of its function to see that the University operates so that its educational mission can properly be carried on by the faculty."

As for rumors of numerous outsiders on campus, Jones said

he had only heard them at "rumors," not facts. "Virtually every rumor in the world is being heard, and these are being carefully studied and evaluated so they can be properly taken into account," Jones added.

Jones also underlined the University's stand on academic freedom, as outlined in the Student Rules and Regulations. "It should be pointed out that the nationally accepted statement on academic freedom is and has been the policy of the University for many, many years."

told them that the governor wanted no word war and that the curfew would probably not be lifted.

While the five were inside, those outside amused themselves by listening to protest songs sung by Doug Thiele, including "What are you gonna do with your color TV when the revolution comes?"

Leaders repeated, stressed for the group to be nonviolent and not give the police a chance to act against them.

At 8:20 the five came out on the steps and Barbara Herbert was the first to address the awaiting crowd. She told them that the governor had rejected both of their non-negotiable demands: to allow the tape recorder and to grant

had finished talking.

(Continued on Page 3)

Condemns vandalism

Faculty: remain open

By JIM WANNAMAKER
Editor-in-Chief

The faculty yesterday declared its determination to do everything possible to insure that the University remains open and completes its normal academic schedule.

The declaration came in a two-page resolution passed by an emergency meeting at the Town Theater. The meeting could not be held on campus because of the "emergency" situation.

Deleted were two references to "professional agitators" and a call for the organization of a joint faculty-student corps of marshals. The provision for marshals was deleted after Student Body President Mike Spears told the faculty, "A marshal is not the thing to be."

The phrase "aided and abetted by professional agitators and hoodlums" from the original draft of the resolution prepared by an ad hoc committee drew the most fire.

Professor Donald E. Weatherbee of the Department of International Studies said of the destruction of treasures' files. "This is not the work of the University of South Carolina student body, non-University people, non-University people were systematically destroying records."

Students at this University have been seriously concerned for

a number of years about the war in Vietnam. It is a moral issue. The Administration has turned a deaf ear. We—the faculty, haven't listened to them," said Professor David L. Hatch of Anthropology and Sociology.

Despite his plea, a later effort by Prof. John Scott Wilson of the Department of History to insert a provision for the creation of a student-faculty committee to study the resolution of student complaints was defeated.

Jon Kraus, an instructor in international studies, attempted to introduce several measures calling for administrative responses to student demands. He was ruled out of order the first time and later his right to make the motion was questioned, as he is an instructor. While the question was being reviewed, the meeting adjourned.

The first of Kraus's resolutions was for President Thomas F. Jones to tell Richland County solicitor John Ford that the University's "hiring" policies are based on academic qualifications.

(Continued on Page 3)

Rocks and bottles were thrown by students, but no arrests were reported made at that time. Windows were broken at a nearby restaurant as a result of the bricks being hurled at the police. Police left the scene after about five minutes.

At about 9:50 National Guard troops in groups of four marched down Main Street from Blossom Street. The guardsmen were armed with tear gas, bayonets and clubs.

The guardsmen broke their lines outside the Towers and, according to one observer, began "bashing people's heads in" with clubs. The student said that it had seemed that the guards had planned only to move the students back inside the dorm and that the students did retreat.

The guardsmen then fired tear gas at the crowd who took refuge inside the Towers. Tear gas was shot and containers thrown into the dorm. No students remained on the street at 10:30.

The officers stood guard at all exits to the building, and there were reports of guardsmen entering the building.

One report said that a student stepped into the walkway outside LaBorde Residence Hall with his hands above his head and asked a policeman if he could talk to him. He was allegedly clubbed in the head by the officer, and then attacked by five other policemen.

In another reported incident, a student came to the first floor of LaBorde to borrow a typewriter from another student, but encountered three policemen who supposedly hit him with clubs.

Some residents of the Towers, especially on the first and second floors of Burrey and LaBorde dorms said that they were unable to stay in their rooms because of the tear gas and were moving to higher floors to sleep.

At 11:30 p.m. a relative calm was assumed in the area with Guardsmen remaining outside the dorm. A spot light was set up at the corner of Devine and South Main streets and shone on the Towers. Guardsmen also stationed themselves at the faculty parking lot across the street.

One report said that students in the Towers were being confined to their rooms and names were being taken of any one who ventured outside his own room, except to go to the restroom.

One hundred National Guardsmen and 100 State Highway Patrolmen were on campus last night, according to Edna Khamis, director of the University's Information Service.

(Continued on Page 3)

Administration building occupied

3...2...1... 'power to the people'

By JOHN GASH
Staff Writer

It began at the Maxey Monument rally, held to denounce the arrest of the students who occupied the Russell House.

After some songs, chatter and speeches, someone said he wasn't suggesting anything "but the Administration Building isn't too far away." Students, some who had been reading articles about how peaceful the campus had been over the weekend, walked at a leisurely pace to the Administration Building. Lacking leadership, the crowd was indecisive on what to do after they had arrived at the building.

After one speaker said the Board of Trustees, who were located in the second floor, closed disciplinary meetings, a small group suggested that the crowd open it.

The crowd seemed to become tense at the thought. One of the Russell House arrested stood at the top of the steps and said he had already "done his thing" and now it was the crowd's turn.

He then walked toward the administration door. Others in the crowd, taking this as a sign of moving on, the Administration Building, pushed up the steps, but most of the crowd still watched. The battle at the door pitted eight marshals and two policemen against about fifteen or more demonstrators who were fighting up the steps. Three big marshals controlled the movement of the crowd.

A member of the marshal group made an impassioned plea to the crowd to listen to one of the five representatives who had been sent upstairs earlier to confer with the Board of Trustees.

The crowd lessened their upsurge. The representative told them to wait for the first case to be heard they (the crowd) could decide on action. The crowd hesitantly okayed the proposal.

The decision was made to give the board five more minutes. Nothing happened. Nobody appeared from within the building. Two minutes, somebody shouted. The marshals at the door began to gather reinforcements. One girl even joined in the marshal police barricade. The crowd at the door started growing.

The crowd started a count down to 3...2...1. Some people inside the building removed ashtrays and metal objects. Some outside demonstrators shouted that SLED Chief J.P. Strom had misled his men in.

Two demonstrators climbed on top of the stone overhang. Inside,

helmeted highway patrolmen were rushing up the steps to protect the Board of Trustees. A couple of marshals locked arms. Some demonstrators tried to rush the policemen that were blocking the steps. The officers forced the men back with their billy sticks. When the demonstrators had retreated, the policemen stood waving their sticks saying, "come on."

After a few more outbursts from the crowd on the steps everything eased down. Some policemen took off their helmets and put down their billy sticks. The crowd, for the most part, sat down. A group in a far corner by the bank was discussing the recent Los Angeles Lakers New York Knicks basketball championship series. Another group was passing out cups of water. Two girls were sitting on a couch deciding which

representatives attempted to return upstairs and was pushed down the second of two sets of stairs. He got back up and, with five other demonstrators, tried to rush the policemen that were blocking the steps. The officers forced the men back with their billy sticks. When the demonstrators had retreated, the policemen stood waving their sticks saying, "come on."

Then someone dropped a soft drink on several of the demonstrators. Some went up.

Mike Ferrara, one of the five

representatives attempted to return upstairs and was pushed down the second of two sets of stairs. He got back up and, with five other demonstrators, tried to rush the policemen that were blocking the steps. The officers forced the men back with their billy sticks. When the demonstrators had retreated, the policemen stood waving their sticks saying, "come on."

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(Continued on Page 3)

"Arrests, Violence Plague Campus . . ."
 "Eighty Campus Arrests"
 "Keep Your Cool, Jones Urges"

The Gamecock, 13 May 1970

VOL. LX—No. 91

University of South Carolina, Columbia; S. C. 29208

Wednesday, May 13, 1970

Arrests, violence plague campus after second building taken over

McNair meets student leaders

By JOHN LEWIS
Staff Writer

A crowd of over 1000 gathered on the steps and lawn of the State House last night as Gov. Robert E. McNair met with five students to discuss student demands.

They remained there for about an hour and fifteen minutes while McNair met with Wayne Hembree, Ray Pressley, Caney Wright, Steve Martin and Barbara Herbert for about 40 minutes and was presented a set of demands.

The students had held a rally at 5 at Maxey Gregg Park which attracted 250-300 people.

The overall theme of the individuals who spoke was fear of being prosecuted for inciting a riot. Again and again they demanded that no one take pictures, which they were afraid would be used by police.

Several students expressed anger at local press having attributed the trouble to a handful of outside agitators and professional troublemakers. They stated that the majority of the people who had taken part in demonstrations were concerned students.

Rick Dempsey said he had been beaten up and kicked by police in

the Administration Building Monday, even though he had been given permission to talk to the Board of Trustees meeting.

At 8:30 someone told the crowd that he had just talked to Wayne Seal, the governor's press secretary, and that the governor had agreed to meet with five delegates and would allow the rest of the crowd to wait on the steps.

The group drew up demands to be presented: (1) amnesty for the arrested 41 and anyone arrested in connection with the takeover of the Administration building; (2) removal of police and SLED from the Russell House and opening it to the community; (3) that the university officials condemn state violence in the Administration Building incident and also the violence at Kent State (4) that they be given a written condemnation of Cambodian, Laotian and Vietnamese army operations (5) the McNair talk to the crowd personally.

About seven-fifteen the five delegates left in a state car to talk to the governor. The rest of the crowd began a march up Blossom Street and through the campus on their way to the rally.

The five were met in the State House by Wayne Seal who served as mediator for the meeting. He told them that the governor wanted no word war and that the 5 curfew would probably not be lifted.

While the five were inside, those outside amused themselves by listening to protest songs sung by Doug Thiele, including: "What are you gonna do with your color tv when the revolution comes?"

Leaders repeated stressed for the group to be nonviolent and not give the police a chance to act against them.

At 8:20 the five came out on the steps and Barbara Herbert was the first to address the awaiting crowd. She told them that the governor had rejected both of their non-negotiable demands: to allow the tape recorder and to grant

amnesty to students involved in the Russell House and Administration building takeovers.

She said that he told them that it was not time for negotiation about the National Guard. In the light of this she said that she had informed him that she had nothing to talk to him about.

Steve Martin then said the governor had told them they were a minority and that if they persisted in their dissent, that they would be acted against, by force if necessary. Another of the five, Caney Wright, told the people that he was very disappointed in the talks, and that as far as he was concerned, in South Carolina they would not be treated as human beings.

At 8:35 a student spotted Seal in the crowd and screamed out "Why not let Wayne Seal talk for himself?" The crowd then began to take up a chant of "We want Seal, We want Seal!"

Seal, obviously upset, took the mike and tried to speak, but was drowned out by jeers from students. Finally it was quieted and he said, "The curfew will be enforced at 9:00 tonight. We want no one hurt. We want no one killed. Please cool it tonight and let's talk tomorrow." Insults from some of the students erupted as soon as he had finished talking.

(Continued on Page 2)

Condemns vandalism

Faculty: remain open

By JIM WASHNAMAKER

Editor-in-Chief

The faculty yesterday declared "its determination to do everything possible to insure that the University remains open and completes its normal academic schedule."

The declaration came in a two-page resolution passed by an emergency meeting at the 70th floor. The meeting could not be held on campus because of the "emergency" situation.

Devised were two references to "professional agitators" and a call for the organization of a joint security-squad corps of marshals.

The provision for marshals was declared after Student Body President Mike Seane told the

a number of years about the war in Vietnam. It is a moral issue. The Administration has turned a deaf ear. We—the faculty—haven't listened to them," said Professor David L. Hatch of Anthropology and Sociology.

Despite his plea, a later effort by Prof. John Scott Wilson of the Department of History to insert a provision for the creation of a student faculty committee to study

Eighty campus arrests

By ELIZABETH PHILLIPS
News Editor

Students and police clashed last night at the Men's Towers after imposition of a 9 o'clock curfew.

Eighty-five students were arrested as police attempted to make students return to their dorms after students met at the State House.

At least six students were treated for injuries—three at Columbia Hospital and three at the University Infirmary.

After returning from the State House where a committee of students had met with Governor Robert E. McNair, about 175 students gathered outside the Towers at about 9:15. According to an observer, two boxes of bottles were distributed among the students.

City police arrived about 9:35. Rocks and bottles were thrown by students, but no arrests were reported made at that time. Windows were broken at a nearby restaurant as a result of the bricks being hurled at the police. Police left the scene after about five minutes.

At about 9:50 National Guard troops in groups of four marched down Main Street from Blossom Street. The guardsmen were armed with tear gas, bayonets and clubs.

The guardsmen broke their lines outside the Towers and, according to one observer, began "washing people's heads in" with clubs. The student said that it had seemed that the guards had planned only to move the student back inside the dorm and that the students did not put.



Police arrive

George Key, USC director of security (left) and Chief J. P. Strom of the State Law Enforcement Division, led highway patrolmen onto campus during Monday's occupation of the first floor lobby of the Administration Building. The occupation was followed by two days of clashes between students and law enforcement agents.

Keep your cool, Jones urges

By CARL STEPP
Associate Editor

Appealing to students to "keep cool," President Thomas F. Jones said last night that outside police forces will leave campus "as soon as the threat of imminent danger subsides."

"I can't emphasize too strongly the importance of cooperating in every way with security forces so the campus can be cleared of the threat and things brought back to normal," Jones said.

Jones listed three reasons for the University's remaining open in the wake of five days' unrest: "There is a lot of work to be done, with examinations coming, and we want to finish the school year on time. Adequate forces have been brought in to assure safety of those individuals who cooperate. And very importantly, we have almost 2,000 students who live over 300 miles from the campus, and for these closing, the school would be a serious inconvenience."

While academic and business affairs remained in the administration's hands yesterday, the security of campus had passed to state management. Jones said the administration

persons involved, and preparing to take action. No action had been taken last night.

Meanwhile, hearings of 32 students suspended during last Thursday's takeover of Russell House, were postponed, to be reopened "at the earliest possible date." It was when the hearings began Monday that the Administration Building was occupied.

If hearings are not finished by exam time, students will receive grades of incomplete in their courses. "Any student who is reinstated will be given ample opportunity to prepare for and take examinations," Jones noted.

Asked why the Board of Trustees had appointed a special Hearing Committee instead of turning to the University Discipline Committee, Jones referred to a statement the board issued yesterday:

"Interfering with the normal operation of a University building, in this case Russell House, involves interference with the performance by the Board of Trustees of its function to see that the University operates so that its educational mission can properly be carried on by the faculty.

As for removal of non-persons

McNair declares

KKK Broadides, 1957-1974

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KKK Broad sides, 1957-1974

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SEGREGATION!

"Protest Attempt Prevented" The State, 17 April 1967

Protest Attempt Prevented

Law enforcement officers and jeering University of South Carolina students prevented 30 Vietnam War protesters from demonstrating as Gen. William C. Westmoreland received his honorary degree Wednesday in USC's Rutledge Chapel.

The protesters were hustled off the USC campus by State Law Enforcement Division (SLED) agents and highway patrolmen, while several hundred other students chanted, "Cops, go get them!"

Expulsion Demanded

Rep. Albert W. Watson, R-S.C., in a vitriolic attack Wednesday night on anti-Vietnam demonstrators at the University of South Carolina, in effect demanded the release of a USC professor and expulsion of 30 students.

In a statement read from his Washington office, Watson said, as a USC alumnus, "I demand that immediate steps be taken to clear the name of our schools and further that our students be spared further association with an exposure to such deplorable influence."

A man identified as USC Chemistry Prof. Thomas P. Tidwell, 27, unfurled a sign reading "I protest, Doctor of War" while Gen. William C. Westmoreland was receiving an honorary degree in Columbia Wednesday.

Some 30 student demonstrators were hustled away from the ceremony by police, while several hundred other students jeered the demonstrators.

Watson said he learned "with disgust and disbelief" of the professor's conduct, which Watson described as "irresponsible, deplorable." He said it was "an utter disgrace to our great university and our beloved state and should be dealt with in the most severe manner."

"Legitimate dissent has its time and place. That I respect, but it does not give license to discourtesy and indecency."

As Second District congressman, Watson said, he will apologize to Gen. Westmoreland Friday in Washington and "will hang my head in shame for such grossly irresponsible conduct" at USC.

A man identified as USC Chemistry professor, Dr. Thomas T. Tidwell, 27, was escorted out of Rutledge Chapel during the ceremonies when he opened a sign that read, "I Protest, Doctor of War." The ceremonies were not interrupted.

There was no violence, and no one was arrested in the only antiwar incident since Westmoreland's arrival in Columbia. He was met at Metropolitan Airport Monday by 500 cheering persons.

The protesting students attempted a demonstration about noon, just as the Convocation of Westmoreland's doctor of laws degree was to begin.

The voices of hecklers were clear inside the shuttered chapel, where the Rt. Rev. John A. Pinckney, Bishop of the Upper Diocese of South Carolina, had begun a prayer.

The students, carrying signs reading, "Peace," "Doctor of War," and "Stop the War,"

were pushed by raincoated highway patrolmen towards Pickens Street.

The students later said their signs were torn, they were pushed by policemen, and some had been struck by rocks.

Trina Sahli, a USC graduate art student and leader of the group, gave these reasons for the demonstration:

"We protest the American involvement in the war in Vietnam as being illegal and immoral. We find it singularly distasteful that Gen. Westmoreland has been conferred an honorary doctor's degree by this university."

Miss Sahli also charged that the group was prevented from picketing.

A SLED official told protesters they could walk "all you want tomorrow, but we're handling the situation today, and we want you to go home."

A police official said later that rumors of a protest had increased the size of law enforcement officers on the cam-

pus to prevent any trouble between the student groups.

Supporters of the United States stand in Vietnam later carried signs in front of the chapel reading, "I'd Rather Fight Than Hitch," and "USC YAF (Young Americans For Freedom) Welcomes Westmoreland."

The general received a rousing welcome from more than 500 students when he entered the chapel, in between an honor guard of USC Air Force ROTC students.

The crowd, which had swelled to about 1,000 at the finish of the ceremony, groaned in disappointment when it learned that Westmoreland had left by a back door, apparently for security reasons.

They applauded spontaneously, however, when Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., an advocate of a stronger hand in Vietnam, left the front door of the chapel.

—NED BORDEN.

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"Pro Vietnam Protestors"

"Westmoreland Receives Degree"

The State, 17 April 1967



Westmoreland Receives Degree

Immaculately dressed in formal military uniform, Gen. William C. Westmoreland stands at attention Wednesday during convocation ceremonies at the University of South Carolina's Rutledge Chapel. Westmoreland is flanked by Gov. Robert E. McNair, far

left, USC president Thomas F. Jones and former Gov. James F. Byrnes, far right. Sen. Strom Thurmond, former USC president Robert Sumwalt and trustee T. Eston Marchant stand behind the general. (Staff photo by chief photographer Vic Tuttle).



Most Distinguished

Gov. Robert E. McNair lauded Gen. William C. Westmoreland, commander of American troops in Vietnam, as "the world today Wednesday by (Staff



Pro Vietnam Protestors

University of South Carolina students supporting America's role in Vietnam carried this sign in front of Rutledge Chapel Wednesday. The students and police-

men routed an attempted anti-Vietnam protest moments earlier. (Staff photo by chief photographer Vic Tuttle).

"Senate Asks Censure of USC Demonstrator" The State, 28 April 1967

Senate Asks Censure Of USC Demonstrator



Staff Photo by Vic Tufte

Protest At USC

Asst. Prof. Thomas T. Tidwell holds up a sign, "I Protest, Doctor of War," during University of South Carolina ceremonies honoring Gen. William C. Westmoreland on Wednesday. The S. C. Senate asked Thursday that Tidwell be censured and recommended "strong action" against the professor.

Myrtle Beach

Bar Association Backs Proposals On State Bar

strong opposition in the House.

The most important change was an amendment which would not require attorneys to belong to the bar, although all attorneys would have to pay an annual license fee, which

would entitle them to membership.

"It is our feeling that the change does not materially harm the original proposal," Sansbury said. "However, if they pay the annual license fee, there won't be but a handful who won't join."

The secretary-treasurer of the 1,283-member association, William F. Prioleau Jr. of Columbia, announced his resignation, citing a heavy schedule as his reason.

The association elects new officers Saturday.

Trustees Action Is Urged

By PAUL CLANCY
Governmental Affairs Staff

A young assistant chemistry professor came under fire Thursday for his public protest while Gen. William C. Westmoreland was being awarded an honorary doctorate of laws at the University of South Carolina.

Dr. Thomas T. Tidwell held up a sign during the ceremonies in Rutledge Chapel which read, "I protest, Doctor of War."

The South Carolina Senate gave unanimous approval to a resolution asking the USC Board of Trustees to "take strong action" in censuring Tidwell "for his insulting and disrespectful actions."

Rutledge L. Osborne, chairman of the Board of Trustees, said the board would meet soon to consider action.

"I regret very much the embarrassing incident involving a member of the university faculty," Osborne said. "Such a display of discourtesy and lack of good judgement is deplorable and embarrassing to General Westmoreland and the university."

Tidwell, reached at the university Thursday, said, "I'd better not make any statement about it at this time."

Tidwell came to USC in Sept. 1965 from the University of California at San Diego. A graduate of Georgia Tech, Tidwell got his master's and doctorate degrees at Harvard University. He was a researchist at the California school before coming to Columbia.

Sen. Thomasine A. Mason, D-Clarendon, offered the resolution after withdrawing an amendment to the state appropriations bill that would have stopped Tidwell's salary as of July 1.

She was advised that such action would be up to the trustees.

Sen. C. Clayman Grimes, D-Georgetown, said the resolution should ask the board to cut off Tidwell's salary. Sen. Edgar A. Brown, D-Barnwell, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said that would be ill-advised but implied that he would bring pressure on the university to take strong action.

Both the statement by Osborne and the Senate resolution were directed at the instructor's conduct during the degree ceremonies, not at his protest of the war nor the demonstration by a group of university students.

"Curfew Clamped on USC"
"Tear Gas Has Unusual Effects"

The State, 12 May 1970

C. Tuesday, May 12, 1970

Pavilion

(Continued From 1-B)

has thus far kept it closed. The remainder of the park, which includes an animal forest, flower-bordered lagoons, and a replica of 17th century sailing vessel, is now open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

The Greenville Center, a unique geodesic dome located on Roper Mountain, was originally scheduled to open in early May, but work was halted there when the crack was discovered in the Charleston structure. Both buildings have components of similar design.

Barnett said he had talked with the Greenville center's designer, internationally known Buckminster Fuller, by telephone Monday to discuss plans. Barnett said there is no temporary solution that can be used for that site and a permanent solution is being sought.

He explained, "The materials that were delivered there did not meet specifications and the tolerance desired. There has been a question about the adequacy of the joints. It is a structural problem and it is being looked into by computer." Barnett said there are no plans to change design and said, "The original concept is perfectly sound."

Several Greenville officials appeared before the commission's executive committee in protest any consideration of moving the Greenville center.

Carter Poe, president of the Greenville County events for the S.C. Tricentennial, said he went to pledge cooperation, but to urge that the opening ceremonies for the tricentennial celebration in the Piedmont be held at the center on Roper Mountain. He said he was assured that the ceremonies would be at the center.



Temporary Lull

State Highway Patrolmen and student marshals stand near the top of the stairs in the USC Administration Building late Monday, guarding against attempts by a group of dissident students on the first floor to reach the second floor meeting rooms. Up

stairs, USC President Thomas F. Jones and a committee of the board of trustees were meeting to decide the fate of students arrested in last week's demonstrations. (Staff photo by Elliott Borenstein)

Curfew Clamped On USC

By H. KELLEY JONES
and JOHN DAVID APARDE
Staff Writers

Gov. Robert McNair late Monday issued a "verbal order" imposing an 11 p.m. curfew on the violence-torn University of South Carolina campus and said it would also go into effect again sometime Tuesday.

The order, which has "the full force of law" a spokesman in McNair's office explained, declared that a state of emergency exists on the campus and ordered students to return to their homes or dormitories.

"Law enforcement officers and National Guardsmen now on the campus will enforce this order and any student failing to obey it is subject to arrest and prosecution," McNair's order said.

Wayne Seal, the governor's press secretary, said late Monday that there will be "adequate law enforcement personnel"—including S.C. National Guardsmen—on the campus Tuesday to insure that students will be able to attend classes.

Seal said he expects a contingent of 600 activated Guardsmen, 100 Highway Patrolmen and 30-35 State Law Enforcement Division (SLED) agents to be on duty "before the night is out."

He said about midnight that the force "is still building . . . many are still reporting for duty."

Asked whether the full contingent would remain on duty throughout Tuesday, Seal said, "We can only wait and survey the situation tomorrow (Tuesday)."

Seal explained that when the governor declares a state of emergency, state law provides

that it is illegal for more than three persons to gather together.

A more detailed statement from the governor will be issued sometime this morning.

"I regret that this action is necessary because the majority of the students who have maintained a respect for the University and its regulations and for the laws of South Carolina, are subject to the same restrictions

and regulations which are imposed to control the few who are apparently determined to disrupt activities of the university through destruction and violence. I call upon the responsible students to cooperate with the law enforcement and National Guard personnel and to understand why this action has to be taken," McNair said.

"What happened today is a tragedy to the university and the state and cannot be tolerated. We are prepared for any eventuality should any further threat be made against the peaceful operation of the university. I commend the president and the Board of Trustees of the university for their decision to keep the university open, and I urge all students to attend classes tomorrow."

"All students and their parents can be assured that further disruptions will not be tolerated,"

Jones: We Have Tried To Mediate

Here is the text of a statement issued late Monday night by Dr. Thomas F. Jones, president of the University of South Carolina:

"We have tried in every legitimate way we know to mediate and in other ways to keep the university family working together toward common obtainable goals.

Unfortunately for the majority of responsible students on this campus, a pitiful few students and non-students have earned what they have been after for a long, long time—violent confrontation.

The citizens of this state—the government of the state and the large majority of students and

the faculty and staff of this university have built too much together, have too much at stake to allow the events of today to wreck this institution.

"If my will alone could stop this insanity, it would do so. Since it can't and since the efforts of a great many dedicated and concerned students, faculty, administrators and trustees can't, we are forced to use those law enforcement facilities available to us to the best of our ability, and, with the help of all concerned members of this university the citizens of this state and agencies of state government, we will continue to operate despite these emergency conditions."

Tear Gas Has Unusual Effects

When Guardsmen used tear gas on the University of South Carolina campus Monday night, it affected some students in some unusual places.

One USC student was working in the school newspaper's darkroom when his eyes began to tear—tear gas had come in through a special ventilation system used to keep the darkroom at a certain temperature.

Many students and spectators who live off campus found they couldn't return to their cars, many of which were parked in heavily gassed areas.

One such student said, "I know one person tear gas won't bother—the lady who goes around putting parking tickets on cars."

7 Protesters

We won't m
Federal case

The State, 12 May 1970

USC Demos, GOP Club

200

The State, 12 May 1970

Most Trouble Due To Only Handful

unded lence

vs Bill Barrington Funds

Several students said they feared the cameramen because news film was used to connect students with the take of Russell House last week.



S. Viet Vessels Dock In Cambodia

South Vietnamese sources reported that six U.S. Navy

The South Vietnamese freed 243 Cambodian soldiers who had been held prisoner by the Viet Cong-North Vietnamese force.

Protesters Ransack Building

Both Jones and Gov. Robert E. McNair vowed to keep the university open. Classes will be held at normal times today, but students have been warned they

(See PROTESTERS, 2-A, Col. 3)

"Injured Patrolman" The State, 12 May 1970



Injured Patrolman

A State Highway Patrolman, his head bloodied by a brick thrown by a demonstrator, determinedly stands his guard against taunts from a group of pro-

testors on the University of South Carolina campus Monday night. (Staff photo by Larry Cagle)

"Disarray" The State, 12 May 1970***Disarray***

A policeman walks through the cluttered University of South Carolina Administration Building Monday shortly after dissident students were routed. The students stormed the Administration Building (at the intersection of Bull and Pendleton Streets) shortly after 4 p.m. They ransacked some offices, throwing books, records and other material on the floor. Obscenities and "New Left" slogans were written on the walls. (Staff Photo by Elliott Borenstein)