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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-3551

Official Organ: The Crisis



November
13th
1937

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Handwritten initials and 'E.B.' at the top right of the page.

My dear Mr. McIntyre:

Thank you for your telegram. Unfortunately, it came after our press releases had gone out yesterday. I send you copy of them herewith. You will notice that we did not quote you directly since we had not heard from you, but used the useful "a source close to the White House". I hope you don't mind.

There has been so much in colored newspapers and discussion among colored people generally with respect to the Black-Ku Klux Klan-Supreme Court episode that we were fearful of letting rumors and suspicions go unchecked following the statement of Senator Byrnes on leaving the White House. We wanted this absolving of the President of any responsibility for the Senator's statement to appear to check suspicions and rumors.

Ever sincerely,

Handwritten signature of Walter White

Secretary.

Mr. Marvin H. McIntyre
Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

WW:CTF

ENDORSED BY THE NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, 215 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Have You Written Your Senators and Congressmen Urging Support of the Federal Anti-Lynching Bill?

SS SERVICE OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

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 Resident
WHITE OWINGTON
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69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

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7 OUT OF 10 FAVOR
 ANTI-LYNCHING BILL

American Institute of Public Opinion Poll Shows 72%
 of Voters Favor Federal Bill As Against 70% Last
 January; Southern Vote is 57% in Favor
 And 43% Against
 - - - - -

New York. -- A poll of public opinion on a federal anti-lynching law announced Sunday, November 14, by the American Institute of Public Opinion reveals 72% of the voters in favor of such a law and 28% opposed.

This proportion shows an increase in support of this bill, for last January the same poll showed 70% in favor and 30% opposed.

The poll shows 57% of southern voters in favor of the bill and 43% against. The highest percentage in favor of the bill was found in the middle Atlantic states, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, where the vote was 79-21.

This exclusive and unique study in public opinion points up to important conclusions: - 1) The public's attitude toward a federal lynch law differs strikingly from the attitude of many members of Congress. 2) Probably politicians from the South and elsewhere who support federal action have less cause to fear reprisals from the voters back home than they have heretofore imagined.

By permission of the American Institute of Public Opinion, the N.A.A.C.P. is able to release the following table showing the vote for the bill by sections, indicating how wide-spread is the endorsement of a federal anti-lynching law. The percentages in the poll released January 31, 1937 are contrasted with the figures for November 14, 1937 showing the gains and losses in the respective areas:

Should Congress Enact a Law Which
 Would Make Lynching a Federal Crime
 - - - - -

	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>	
	Jan. 31	Nov. 14	Jan. 31	Nov. 14
Nation - - - - -	70%	72%	30%	28%
New England - - - - -	75	75	25	25
Middle Atlantic - - - - -	72	79	28	21
East Central - - - - -	77	77	23	23
West Central - - - - -	70	78	30	22
South - - - - -	65	57	35	43
Mountain - - - - -	65	75	35	25
Pacific Coast - - - - -	59	65	41	35

NEGRO TEACHER SEEKS
EQUAL SALARY SCALE

Prince Frederick, Md., Nov. 12.- A petition seeking a writ of mandamus to compel the board of education of Calvert county "to adopt and establish salary schedules for teachers and principals in Calvert county without distinction as to race or color of teacher or as to the school taught" was filed in the Circuit court here November 10 by attorneys acting for Elizabeth Brown, a teacher in the Mount Hope colored elementary school.

The order was signed by Judge W. M. Loker. The petitioner, Elizabeth Brown, sets forth that she is a graduate of the Philadelphia, Pa., normal school and has taken courses at Hampton institute, holds a first grade certificate of the first class issued by the state department of education in Maryland and is in her eighth year of teaching experience in the state of Maryland.

The petition declared that she is being paid \$75 a month for eight months or a total of \$600, whereas white teachers in Calvert county with the same qualifications and experience and performing the same duties receive a salary at the rate of \$1100 annually.

The petition avers that the differentials in salaries between white and colored teachers are based solely on race or color and that the enforcement of the salary schedule "is unlawful and arbitrary and in violation of the constitution of the state of Maryland and denies your petitioner and others of her race the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States."

The board of education of Calvert county, the petition recites, was requested by petition filed on September 28, 1937 to adopt and enforce a salary schedule providing for equal salaries to all teachers with the same qualification and experience without any distinction as to race or color, but the board of education refused to adopt such a schedule and still refuses to do so.

Thurgood Marshall, member of the legal staff of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is counsel for the petitioner. He declared that the average salary in the counties for elementary teachers is \$1202, whereas the colored average is \$636; that the white average for Calvert county is \$1040, whereas the colored is \$572. The average salary for white high school teachers in the state is \$1469 and the colored \$817; but in Calvert county, the average is \$1349 for white and \$668 for colored.

Mr. Marshall said the minimum salary schedules for Maryland county elementary teachers, as set forth in article 77, Maryland Code of Laws, provides for \$600 minimum for white teachers with third grade certificates and from one to three years experience; and a minimum for Negro teachers of the same grade and experience of \$320. The highest salary for Negro elementary teachers is \$680 a year for first grade certificate and eight years or more of experience; white teachers of this grade receive \$1150 a year. A white teacher with a third grade certificate and one to three years experience receives the same salary of a Negro teacher with a first grade certificate with five years experience or more. A white teacher with a second grade certificate and only one year of experience receives more salary than a Negro teacher with a first grade certificate and eight years experience.

SENATOR PEPPER, FLORIDA
WILL FIGHT LYNCH BILL

Pensacola, Fla., Nov. 12.- Speaking here last week at a luncheon, Senator Claude Pepper declared: "I was one of the opponents of the anti-lynching bill during the last session and I will do everything in my power against it."

Senator Pepper made his address before the Officers' club at the naval air station and devoted most of his time to foreign relations, but after he finished, he was questioned directly about his attitude on the anti-lynching bill.

Florida has staged three lynchings so far in 1937. Two Negro youths were taken from officers a bare four blocks from the state capitol. On a visit to New York last month, Governor Fred P. Cone, of Florida, put his official sanction on lynching.

NO COMPROMISE IN FIGHT
FOR ANTI-LYNCHING BILL

Washington, Nov. 12.- Any attempt to sidetrack the anti-lynching bill from its number 2 position on the Senate calendar or to change its contents, or to filibuster against it, will be met by an uncompromising fight from the camp of the supporters of the bill.

This was the declaration of Senator Frederick Frederick Van Nuys of Indiana, joint sponsor of the Wagner-Van Nuys-Gavagan bill, H. R. 1507, which is scheduled to come up in the Senate immediately after the farm bill.

"The supporters of this bill intend to fight to the last ditch against any effort to displace it from its place on the calendar", said Senator Van Nuys. "The Senate in good faith last August 12 agreed to take up this bill at the special session or at the regular session and we intend to see that it is brought up. All talk of bringing in other measures ahead of the anti-lynching bill is just talk so far as we are concerned. We have the votes to pass this bill and we intend that it shall be passed.

In connection with the reported plan to push the anti-lynching bill to one side despite the special order of last August, it was learned here this week from sources close to the White House that Senator James F. Byrnes of South Carolina did not have the approval of the White House in announcing that his government re-organization bill would be called up immediately after the farm bill. Senator Byrnes visited the White House November 5 and upon emerging he stated that his bill would follow the farm bill and gave the impression that the President had approved such an arrangement. Sources close to the White House this week denied this.

Similar reports that a wages and hours bill would be taken up after the farm bill were denied here yesterday. The vigorous statement of Senator Van Nuys left no doubt that the supporters of the anti-lynching bill are on the alert and will resist any attempt to sidetrack their legislation.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan has written a letter to the N.A.A.C.P. in which he says: "The commitment to consider the anti-lynching bill is so clear and so specific that I do not see how honorable men can evade it."

The senators who are gathering here in Washington for the special session November 15 pointed out, however, that if the anti-lynching bill is to be carried to victory, the voters back home must keep up a consistent pressure on the senators who are pledged to the bill to see that nothing is left undone to insure its passage within the next few weeks. Letters and telegrams should be sent to senators urging them to resist any effort to change the position of the bill on the calendar or to amend it.

The Senate supporters of the bill are preparing to carry on a fight similar to the one made last April by Congressman Joseph A. Gavagan in his victorious battle in the House.

The special order placing the farm bill as number 1 on the calendar provides that a farm bill must be reported to the Senate "within one week from the beginning of the next session of Congress" which means that a farm bill must be brought out by November 22.

Senator Van Nuys declared yesterday that if a farm bill is not reported by November 22, he will take the floor and move to make the anti-lynching bill the first order of business before the Senate.

RADIO AUDIENCE HEARS OF SCHOOL INEQUALITIES

New York, Nov. 12.- An outline of the inequalities existing in public education because of race, and color was given by Walter White, N.A.A.C.P. secretary, in a radio address over stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System Wednesday, November 10, from 3:15 to 3:30 p.m. Mr. White, speaking during the observance of American Education Week, told the radio audience of the disparities existing in teachers' salaries, school equipment, bus transportation, and high school and college facilities.