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U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

August 21, 2018

MR. JOHN GREENEWALD JR.
SUITE 1203
27305 WEST LIVE OAK ROAD
CASTAIC, CA 91384

FOIPA Request No.: 1413530-000
Subject: AUSTIN, LOUIS

Dear Mr. Greenewald:

Records responsive to your request were previously processed under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). Below you will find informational paragraphs relevant to your request. Please read each item carefully.

Enclosed are 91 pages of previously processed documents and a copy of the Explanation of Exemptions. This release is being provided to you at no charge.

Please be advised that additional records potentially responsive to your subject may exist. If this release of previously processed material does not satisfy your information needs for this request, you may request an additional search for records. Submit your request by mail or fax to – Work Process Unit, 170 Marcel Drive, Winchester, VA 22602, fax number (540) 868-4997. Please cite the FOIPA Request Number in your correspondence.

For your information, Congress excluded three discrete categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIA. See 5 U.S. C. § 552(c) (2006 & Supp. IV (2010)). This response is limited to those records subject to the requirements of the FOIA. This is a standard notification that is given to all our requesters and should not be taken as an indication that excluded records do, or do not, exist.

For questions regarding our determinations, visit the www.fbi.gov/foia website under "Contact Us." The FOIPA Request Number listed above has been assigned to your request. Please use this number in all correspondence concerning your request.

You may file an appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, Suite 11050, 1425 New York Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20530-0001, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIA online portal by creating an account on the following web site: <https://www.foiaonline.gov/foiaonline/action/public/home>. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within ninety (90) days from the date of this letter in order to be considered timely. If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.

You may seek dispute resolution services by contacting the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) at 877-684-6448, or by emailing ogis@nara.gov. Alternatively, you may contact the FBI's FOIA Public Liaison by emailing foipaquestions@fbi.gov. If you submit your dispute resolution correspondence by email, the subject heading should clearly state "Dispute Resolution Services." Please also cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "D. Hardy", with a stylized flourish at the end.

David M. Hardy
Section Chief,
Record/Information
Dissemination Section
Information Management Division

Enclosure(s)

EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

- (b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;
- (b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;
- (b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;
- (b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;
- (b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;
- (b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information (A) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (C) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, (E) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;
- (b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or
- (b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

- (d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;
- (j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;
- (k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;
- (k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;
- (k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;
- (k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;
- (k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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FOI/PA# 1413530-0

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Page 103 ~ b2; b7D;
Page 104 ~ b2; b7D;
Page 105 ~ b2; b7D;

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA**

FILE NO. **100-4057** hd

REPORT MADE AT CHARLOTTE, N. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 3-18-43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2-3, 10-43	REPORT MADE BY JAMES R. HENNESSEY
TITLE LOUIS EARNEST AUSTIN		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY (C) CUSTODIAL DETENTION	
<p>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE <u>6/16/80</u> BY <u>SPICER/DK/DA</u></p>			
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Subject reported to be former member of Communist Party. Presently publishing a negro weekly newspaper, "The Carolina Times", at Durham, North Carolina, and active in negro affairs.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- P -</p> <p style="text-align: right;">SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION</p>			
<p>DETAILS: <u>AT DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA</u></p> <p>This report is predicated upon information furnished by S. LARKIN WOOD, NPA, Durham, Police Department, on November 30, 1942. Mr. WOOD advised that [REDACTED] had informed him that the Subject had mentioned to him that he, at one time, had been a Communist, but was dropped from the Party, because he refused to sign a pledge to remain away from church. AUSTIN is the publisher and editor of the "Carolina Times", a negro weekly newspaper at Durham, North Carolina.</p> <p>The following information was obtained from an issue of the "Carolina Times", dated December 5, 1942:</p> <p><u>THE PLATFORM OF THE CAROLINA TIMES</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Equal salaries for negro teachers. 2. Negro policemen where negroes are involved. 3. Equal educational opportunities. 4. Negro jurymen. 			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Edward Scheidt</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT COPIES DESTROYED <u>5-13-59</u> 5 - Bureau 2 - Charlotte		<p>100-192532-1</p> <p>6 MAR 19 1943</p> <p>INDEXED</p> <p>EX-2</p>	

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b7C

5. Higher wages for domestic servants.
6. Full participation of negroes in all branches of the National Defense.
7. Abolishment of the double-standard wage scale in industry.
8. Greater participation of negroes in political affairs.
9. Negro representation in city, county, state, and national Government.
10. Better housing for negroes.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP DATED OCTOBER 19, 1942

L. E. AUSTIN, Editor and Publisher
509 Dunbar Street
Durham, North Carolina

W. A. TUCK, Managing Editor
(Now serving in armed forces of the U. S. A.)

C. A. IRVIN, Business Manager
814 Fayetteville Street
Durham, North Carolina

Mechanics and Farmer's Bank; Bondholders
Durham, North Carolina

Mrs. CLARA W. JONES, Durham Merchant's Association, checked her files on February 3, 1943, and advised that the credit ratings of the Subject and C. A. IRVIN were very bad, in that numerous judgments and bad checks were reflected therein.

It is noted that [redacted] advised the Bureau by letter dated January 3, 1942, that he was of the opinion that he could be of some valuable service to the F.B.I. by furnishing information relative to subversive movements which may present themselves among the negro people of the United States.

Miss SADIE LEE MUMFORD, Clerk, Local Draft Board #2, Durham, North Carolina, furnished AUSTIN's Selective Service file on February 10, 1943, which reflected that he registered on February 16, 1942, receiving Order Number 10168. He was classified III-A, on April 4, 1942.

On February 10, 1943, [redacted] was contacted, and he advised that he

[redacted] and, although it was to his advantage to remain on good terms with AUSTIN, nevertheless, on occasions he and the Subject have had some heated arguments. He stated that he considered AUSTIN and IRVIN to be dangerous negroes, forever endeavoring to foment hard feelings on the part of the negroes at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, and is the type that makes test cases, such as having a negro attempt to sit in the front on a North Carolina bus, and then giving the incident a big write-up in his paper. IRVIN is the smarter of the two and travels around the state soliciting advertisements for the paper by use of racketeering methods. [redacted] informed that he has two white girls employed in his office and has instructed the Subject to keep away from there, but, whenever he is away from the office, AUSTIN is in there pacing up and down and delivering sermons about racial equality. The Subject brings college educated negro men and girls into the printing establishment at times, and becomes angered at [redacted] because he will not treat them as his equals. [redacted] considers both AUSTIN and IRVIN to be completely untrustworthy, and advised that their lawyer, who is also colored, had stated at one time that they were the two worst crooks in Durham.

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The following description of AUSTIN was obtained from a review of his Selective Service file;

Name	LOUIS EARNEST AUSTIN
Address	509 Dunbar Street, Durham, North Carolina
Address	Box 59, Durham, North Carolina
Order Number	10168
Wife's name	STELLA V. AUSTIN
Daughter's name	VIVIAN L. AUSTIN
Date of Birth	January 24, 1898
Place of Birth	Enfield, Halifax County, North Carolina
Employment	Carolina Times (owner)
Education	A.B. Degree from North Carolina College for Negroes
Height	5'9"
Race	Negro
Weight	145
Hair	Black
Eyes	Black
Complexion	Light brown

- PENDING -

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE CHARLOTTE FIELD DIVISION

At Durham, North Carolina: Will conduct a discreet investigation in an effort to ascertain any subversive activities on the part of the Subject, and consider the advisability of placing a mail-cover.

- PENDING -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

FILE NO. 100-4057

REPORT MADE AT CHARLOTTE, N. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 4-23-43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2-1,13;4-10-43	REPORT MADE BY GEORGE A. LANKES GAL:hmk
TITLE LOUIS EARNEST AUSTIN			CHARACTER OF CASE CUSTODIAL DETENTION (X)

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Photo
CC TO: N.A.S. 4
REQ. REC'D. 4-28-43
MAY 1 1960
ANS. BY: B.V. G. Bjo

FRANK C. PIERSON, Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Durham, North Carolina, recognized the subject as leader among Negroes for equal rights. No indication of subversive activities. Editorial comments from "Carolina Times" reflecting agitation among Negroes by that paper included. Leads set forth.

-- P --

Reference: Report of Special Agent JAMES R. HENNESSEY, Charlotte, North Carolina, March 18, 1943.

Details: AT DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA:

FRANK C. PIERSON, Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, stated while he was being contacted on other matters, that he recognized the subject as being connected with some of the Negro agitation in the town. He knew the subject and C. A. ~~X~~IRWIN, member of the staff of the "Carolina Times" to be closely associated in such activities. He described AUSTIN as being an educated Negro and one who was recognized as a leading figure among the Negroes in the community. He was continually attempting to promote the idea of race equality.

Mr. PIERSON had no reason to believe or to think that the subject had any affiliations with any un-American organizations. He pointed out that AUSTIN was very closely associated with R. L. ~~X~~McDOUGALD, Vice-president of Mechanics and Farmers Bank, in the fight he is carrying on for equal rights for the Negroes.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>Edward Schmitt</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT COPIES DESTROYED 5-18-82 904 5--Bureau 2--Charlotte 13 54 MAY 5 1943		100-172532-2 2 APR 24 1943 SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION	RECORDED & INDEXED 12/82 EX-12

The "Carolina Times" for February 13, 1943, carried a news item in the column entitled, "Affairs of the Committee on Negro Affairs", concerning the subject. The article reads in part as follows:

"A group of young women formerly enrolled in the NYA class located on East Club Boulevard, attended the meeting (of the Committee on Negro Affairs) and registered complaints of unfair treatment and dealings and misunderstandings which have resulted in the discontinuance of their classes. The group was accompanied by L. E. AUSTIN, Editor of the 'Carolina Times'."

The "Carolina Times" for February 27, 1943, carried an editorial which reads in part as follows:

"The Congress of the United States misses its mark if it hopes to discredit WILLIAM PICKENS in the eyes of Negro Americans by crucifying him on a cross of race hatred. There is something about the reaction of an unjust persecution, whether it comes from an individual or the highest lawmaking body in the nation, that is resented by even the lowest human, once it is discovered."

"That the Congress of the United States should single out one lone Negro to crucify, while whitewashing the 37 other white persons charged by the Dies Committee as being Communist sympathizers, is horrifying. There is no hope for Negroes who stand before the courts of the deep South, if the highest law making body in the land is going to resort to deliberate and open political murder."

The "Carolina Times" for March 27, 1943, carried a column entitled, "Between the Lines". One paragraph of the column reads as follows:

" HITLER makes speeches and STALIN moulds invincible armies. If as much mental energies were spent on winning this war as are spent in trying to thwart Russia and the Negro in the peace, we would soon get somewhere. Russia is rising not only in Europe and Asia, but in the hearts of mankind."

It is noted that on April 3, 1943, a near race riot occurred in the Negro section of the town. It started in a liquor store when an A.B.C. officer questioned a Negro about having more than one liquor ration book. An argument and scuffle ensued. Other Negroes, civilians, and

soldiers ganged up on the police officer. The local civilian police were called and the officers were attacked by the Negroes. A police car was damaged in that the tires were cut, the aerial ripped from the car, and a microphone stolen. The commotion was quieted by additional police officers and a force of military police. No shots were fired. The police found it necessary to use tear gas.

The "Carolina Times" for April 16, 1943, carried an editorial comment on the above mentioned near race riot. It is entitled, "The Right Solution", and reads in part as follows:

" The 'Carolina Times' has never put its endorsement on mob violence in any for or by any group. We wish to emphasize here and again our condemnation of all forms of mob violence and disrespect for law and order by Negroes with the same zeal that we condemn it in those of other groups.

" The whole affair warrants the serious consideration of Negro police of Negro sections of Durham "

— P E N D I N G —

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE CHARLOTTE FIELD DIVISION:

At Durham, North Carolina,

Will continue to conduct a very discreet investigation in order to ascertain any subversive activities on the part of the subject.

Will continue to review copies of the "Carolina Times" and articles reflecting Negro agitation and Communist sympathies on the part of the subject and the editorial staff.

-- P E N D I N G --

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA**

FILE NO. **100-4057** JSP

REPORT MADE AT CHARLOTTE, N. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 7-8-43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6-29-30-43	REPORT MADE BY LAWRENCE V. LUTES
TITLE LOUIS EARNEST AUSTIN			CHARACTER OF CASE CUSTODIAL DETENTION - X

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Mr. BEN ROBERTS, Executive Vice President of a Durham bank believed subject to be extremely outspoken in equal rights agitation. Recognized as leader among colored race in Durham. Excerpts from subject's newspaper quoted.

CC TO: *Photo*
REQ. REC'D. *7-28-62*
MAY 3 1965
ANS. BY: *B. V. A. B. C.*

- P -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent GEORGE A. LANKES, Charlotte, North Carolina, dated April 23, 1943.

DETAILS:

AT DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA:

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED**

DATE 6/16/80 BY SP1 GSKDB/C

Mr. BEN ROBERTS, Executive Vice President of the Durham Bank and Trust Company, Durham, North Carolina, advised that he has known the subject for some time but has never had any business experiences with him. Mr. ROBERTS believes that the subject banks at the Mechanics and Farmers Bank, Durham, North Carolina, where R. L. McDOUGALD is Executive Vice President.

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Mr. ROBERTS recognized AUSTIN as a race agitator and his thoughts are reflected in his newspaper which is published weekly in Durham. Mr. ROBERTS is of the opinion that if any agitation occurs he believes AUSTIN will be one of the leaders. Mr. ROBERTS stated that the subject is particularly interested in any activities regarding racial questions such as the segregation of passengers on local buses. Only recently the local Recorder's Court had a case involving a negro girl who was fined \$5, regarding the law of seating

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		<u>Photo</u>	EX - 46
		CC TO: <u>USA</u>	
		REQ. REC'D. <u>7/7/61</u>	
		DEC 15 1961	
		ANS.	
		BY: <i>Kur</i>	

54 JUL 22 1943

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UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

The CHARLOTTE FIELD DIVISION at Durham, North Carolina, will contact Mr. E. S. ~~BOOTH~~, Executive Vice President of the Fidelity Bank, who may be able to give information concerning subversive activities on the part of the subject.

Will consider the advisability of contacting other business and civic leaders to ascertain any subversive activities on the part of the subject.

Will continue to review copies of the "Carolina Times" and articles reflecting negro agitation and communistic sympathies on the part of the subject and the editorial staff.

- PENDING -

Charlotte 100-4057

in public vehicles. Subject played this up with large headlines and editorials bitterly attacking the judge of the Durham Recorder's Court. Mr. ROBERTS advised that he does not know whether or not the subject is interested in any communistic activities.

The "Carolina Times," subject's newspaper, for May 29, 1943, carried an editorial concerning a meeting of the City Council of Durham, when some white ministers attempted to influence that body to pass a city ordinance prohibiting the sale of wine and beer in Durham, stating, "It is a sad day in the affairs of mankind when representatives of the Christian Church sink so low in their spiritual influence that they have to come to a legislative body to seek aid in correcting the morals of the people they work among. We have often wondered at the kind of gospel preached among people who are forever harping about racial superiority. We have marveled at the religion of some so-called Christians of white churches in Durham who think themselves too good to sit on a bus beside a negro. We have been startled at the low wages paid negro cooks, maids....."

The following editorial appeared in the "Carolina Times," dated June 12, 1943, entitled "The Futile Attempt of Justice." This concerns a sixteen year old colored girl who was also fined \$5 for the segregation law applied to buses in Durham, North Carolina. It reads in part, "As revolting as the assault, arrest, fingerprinting, and photographing of the young girl are, they fade into significance when compared with the record of the present presiding officer of the Recorder's Court in all major cases where a negro has stood before him on one side and a member of the opposite group on the other. Here is an affront to all that we hold dear, all that white and negro men are dying for on foreign battle fields. It is an attack on the strong pillar of our government--the equal dispensation of justice.

"Negroes in Durham seeking an avenue of refuge from injustices in such a court should look elsewhere less they lose faith in the law and hope in their country's destiny. They should not enter such a court where it appears that a negro cannot get a favorable verdict though he have Jesus Christ for an attorney and the twelve disciples for a jury."

The following is taken from an editorial in the "Carolina Times," dated June 29, 1943, written by the subject. The article concerns segregation of the races. It reads in part as follows: "The practice of separate this and separate that in our armed forces as well as in civilian life is only destructive to those who promote it in that they learn to rely on the law to produce their superiority rather than on their own capacities."

- PENDING -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

FILE NO. 100-4057

REPORT MADE AT CHARLOTTE, N. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 9-16-43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7-6,24;8-1,5-43	REPORT MADE BY LAWRENCE V. LUTES LVL:hmk
TITLE LOUIS EARNEST AUSTIN			CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER (S)

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Recorders Court Judge at Durham, North Carolina, recognizes subject as person largely responsible for stirring up of Negroes in that area. Subject not known to be active in Communistic circles. Results of interviews with businessmen set out. Editorial comments from subject's newspaper reflecting Negro agitation included.

CC TO: ... N.A.S.A.
REQ. REC'D. 4-28-66
MAY 11 1966
ANS. BY: ... B.V.G. ... B.C.

Reference: Report of Special Agent LAWRENCE V. LUTES, July 8, 1943, Charlotte, North Carolina.

Details: AT DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA:

Mr. J. H. BORLAND, Recorders Court Judge, Durham, North Carolina, advised that subject is one of one-half dozen race agitators in the city who is continually clamoring for equal rights for Negroes. Judge BORLAND mentioned that subject wrote a stirring article in his newspaper when a young Negro girl was fined for violating the "Jim Crow Law" concerning the seating of Negroes in the rear of public conveyances. AUSTIN attacked Judge BORLAND and the Recorders Court in general.

Judge BORLAND stated he was not aware of any activities of a definite Communistic nature concerning the subject. He thought the Negroes of the city are continually being stirred up, and was of the opinion that the subject's newspaper is responsible for much of it.

Judge BORLAND further advised that information had come to him that subject recently made several speeches at Winston-Salem to employees of

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	RECORDED INDEXED 135
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the R. J. REYNOLDS Tobacco Company in connection with organizing the workers in the CIO Union there. The paper carried large advertisements of the CIO Tobacco Union, and various articles were carried in his paper concerning the election recently held at Winston-Salem in connection with the Workers Union of the R. J. REYNOLDS Tobacco Company.

Mr. W. T. DIXON, a reporter for the "Durham Sun", advised that subject is known to be a race agitator and to be a champion of equal rights for Negroes. Mr. DIXON believes that subject is financed by RICHARD L. McDOUGALD, noted Negro banker in Durham. DIXON stated that both men are vitally interested in the welfare of the Negroes. He further stated that subject likes to play up "test" cases in his paper, cases involving Negroes and equal rights questions. Mr. DIXON does not believe that the subject has the support of the higher class of Negroes in Durham, but that his paper is distributed to the rank and file of the Durham Negroes and to other sections of the State.

Mr. E. S. BOOTH, executive vice-president of the Fidelity Bank, Durham, North Carolina, advised that he has not had any business transactions with the subject. He is aware of subject's editorials in the "Carolina Times", reflecting radical views. He recognizes the subject as a racial agitator and a champion for equal rights for Negroes. He is not aware of any Communistic activities on the part of the subject. Mr. BOOTH advised that subject and McDOUGALD of the Negro bank in Durham are very good friends. Mr. BOOTH said that his relations with McDOUGALD have always been pleasant.

Editorials from subject's newspaper, the "Carolina Times", in recent weeks continued to reflect Negro agitation, and some of this agitation is being set out.

This newspaper for August 7, 1943, carried an editorial entitled, "The Desire for Freedom". He says:

"The distorted idea hereabouts and elsewhere in the south that one, two or three hand-picked Negroes who are fed a few political crumbs upon which they may themselves fatten, can lead, influence or coerce the Negro masses into accepting, permanently, a status of inferior citizenship in this nation is an illegitimate child that has simple-minded human beings for its mother without God for its father.

"Deeply imbeded into the soul of every human being, made in the image of Almighty God, is the desire to be free and untrampled, to be respected by his fellow-

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men. Divine providence has decreed that the color of a man's skin, the slave master's chains, or the tyrant's lash cannot remove one jot or tittle of that desire.

"Burdened with 'taxation without representation', unequal teachers salaries, inferior educational opportunities, an unequal wage scale, police brutality, unequal accommodations on public carriers, share cropper peonage; denied the right to vote, serve on juries, obtain employment in certain top paying public jobs, the Negro looks not to the hand-picked leaders accepted by the opposite group to bring him relief, but to those leaders chosen by the Negro himself, who have proven their worth, whether they be north or south, liked or disliked by their white brethren."

In another editorial from this same newspaper dated July 17, 1943, subject in speaking of the launching of a Liberty ship in Wilmington, North Carolina, named for a Negro, JOHN MERRICK, and in which the Governor of North Carolina was a principal speaker, stated:

"The conditions under which John Merrick lived and prospered were not desirable by Negroes then, they are not desirable now and never will be. Any attempt of the governor or any other person to establish a spirit of complacency in the hearts of Negroes in this country is therefore useless. For so long as there is one human being in the world, be he white or black, who is denied the rights enjoyed by others, those rights enjoyed are not safe though they be surrounded by armed guards a billion strong. The very gods themselves fight against such a system, in spite of purg man's attempt to permanently establish it.

"The truth is borne out in the fact that in the very shipyard in which the governor boasted about the opportunities and justice which prevail for Negroes in North Carolina, in that there is not a single Negro welder or skilled worker among the 9,000 employees. There has been no agitation for such and so long as so called Negro leaders are listened to, there will be none and as a result there will be no jobs available for Negro skilled workmen."

In another editorial dated July 10, 1943, entitled, "Plain Talk", by ELMER A. CARTER, one of subject's editorial writers, in discussing the recent Detroit race riot, says:

Charlotte

100-4057

"It may well be that Detroit's greatest contribution to the war effort is to make it enormously difficult if not impossible for America to conquer Japan, and that would indeed be a high price to pay for racial prejudice -- governmental apathy and incompetence and moral cowardice."

-- P E N D I N G --

Charlotte

100-4057

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE CHARLOTTE FIELD DIVISION:

At Durham, North Carolina,

Will continue to review copies of the "Carolina Times" and articles reflecting Negro agitation and Communistic sympathies on the part of the subject and the editorial staff.

Will continue to conduct a very discreet investigation in order to obtain any information of subversive activities on the part of the subject.

-- P E N D I N G --

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA**

FILE NO. **100-4057 pb**

REPORT MADE AT CHARLOTTE, N. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 11-6-43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9-4, 11:10-2, 23, 30-43	REPORT MADE BY LAWRENCE V. LUTES
TITLE LOUIS EARNEST AUSTIN			CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject's newspaper, "The Carolina Times", in Durham, N. C., continues to carry negro agitation articles. Editorial comment strongly shows racial feeling of editor and associates. Every issue of subject's paper has certain amount of agitation. Comments of editor and writers set forth.

-P-

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent LAWRENCE V. LUTES dated September 16, 1943, at Charlotte, North Carolina.

DETAILS: AT DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

Subject's newspaper, "The Carolina Times", published weekly at Durham, North Carolina, continues to carry negro agitation articles by the editor and other writers on the staff. A review of the past issues of "The Carolina Times" for the last few weeks continues to show racial feeling of the editor and associates. It is to be noted that subject's newspaper continues to carry the platform of "The Carolina Times" in each issue and it is noted that the platform is the same as has been reported in previous reports in this case and there have been no changes in this respect.

In an editorial in the September 4, 1943, issue of "The Carolina Times" entitled "Plain Talk", the editor states:

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/16/80 BY SP1GCK/DP/CA

APPROVED AND
FORWARDED:

Edward Schutt

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

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RECORDED

-Charlotte 100-4057

"You don't have to be a clairvoyant or a prophet to foretell what is going to happen to the Negro when the war ends in Europe. Within ninety days after the signing of the armistice, hundreds and thousands of colored men and women now employed in steel foundries, precision plants, shipyards, munition factories, aeroplane plants, restaurants, department stores, and governmental offices are going to be discharged. Hundreds and thousands of whites will also be discharged, but we will go first.

"Each hour the time grows nearer. Hitler can't win. How long he will attempt to postpone his inevitable doom no one can accurately say, but it won't be long now. And with the approach of Hitler's collapse the American Negro will face the greatest crisis in his history.

"There is convincing evidence that after the war that part of the South which is reactionary is going to attempt to put the Negro in his place for keeps and that a prodigious effort will be made by certain elements in the South to enforce and extend legalized segregation. Millions of returned white soldiers are expected to provide the means of intimidation of the Negro and to supply the extra legal methods so often utilized in that section of the country. The evidence is just as convincing that attempts will be made by certain groups in the North to eliminate the Negro from whatever skilled or semi-skilled status he has attained during the war, and that throughout the nation there are groups within the labor movement and without determined to relegate the Negro back to where he started from.

"The times demand racial statesmanship of the highest order. . . It doesn't take extraordinary intelligence to tell Negroes that they are catching hell. The Negro in the factory, in the steel mill, in the shipyards, in the Army and Navy knows it better than those who attempt to tell him about it - knows it from bitter experience day by day.

"The most impressive effort which appears at the present time and the only one that appears to have any real conception of its task is in the South where Negro leadership has recently joined with white leadership as a result of the Durham and Atlanta conferences. . .

"What we need is a national committee which will chart the course of the Negro during the post-war years..."

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In an editorial taken from "The Carolina Times" dated September 11, 1943, the editor states:

"On the bus is no place to settle the law of segregation; on the street is no place to settle the practice of police brutality and other wrongs suffered by Negroes, whether real or imaginary. The policy of some Negroes who seize an opportunity to loud talk in public about racial injustices does more to retard the improvement of interracial goodwill and perpetuate a continuance of the wrongs than it does to remove them. Such action not only makes it impossible for white supporters of the Negro's cause to help in the struggle, and even strips the most progressive Negro of his weapons of warfare.

"The place to settle racial injustice is at the ballot box and through organization. The job is no one man affair and any Negro who undertakes it alone is making a fool of himself, and those of his own group. . .

"It is far better for one to tolerate than for one to be tolerated. The former never has to worry about the end while the latter lives in constant fear of the hour of retribution. Negroes who raise hell on buses and public places in an attempt to settle racial differences may be tolerated but they will never be respected.

"This editorial is written as a tribute to that clan of stalwart white southerners who through the years have been willing, in spite of social and economic reprisals, to poke their heads into the turmoil of interracial strife and scream their displeasure against the injustices suffered by Negroes in this country.

"Men like Graham (Frank Graham, President of the University of North Carolina), Ericson (Professor E. E. Ericson of the University of North Carolina), Johnson and Odum (also Professors at the University of North Carolina), and many others, have often faced unflinchingly the bitter scorn of members of their own group in their efforts to chart a new course and open up new frontiers of interracial goodwill in the South. They are the real heroes in the battle which Negroes are waging to obtain a full measure of American democracy.

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"It is this group of white men and women who, quietly but effectively, have played a most important part in whatever lowering of racial barriers has taken place in the south. . .

"Likewise there is growing up in the South a group of young white people who've decided that they are also tired of the myth of racial superiority and prefer to measure a man for what he himself is worth rather than by the complexion of his skin.

"Negroes who suffer reprisals for their progressive attitude and utterances on the Negro problem cannot escape the selfish angle in the matter. For if they never enjoy the fruits of their labor, they can take solace in the fact that their posterity may do so. . .

"Thinking Negroes throughout America, and especially the South, want these great Americans to know that they are appreciated and that so far as it is humanly possible their faith in the Negro shall at all times be justified. This newspaper wishes them to know that their sacrifices are not in vain and that whatever may come in the struggle to make America what it should be among the nations of the world, they can depend on thinking Negroes to ring true on all issues."

From an editorial dated October 23, 1943, entitled "The Whitted School Appointment", the following is taken:

"The appointment of Thomas A. Parker to the principalship of the James A. Whitted Elementary School is another slap in the face of the colored citizenry of Durham, with the city Board of Education doing the slapping. It follows the usual undemocratic procedure of that autocratic body and creates no surprise within the ranks of the thinking element of Negroes in this city. Not that the Negro citizens of Durham object to Mr. Parker as head of the school, but they object to the manner in which this and other vacancies in the school system are usually filled.

"The Board of Education, which is a self-perpetuating body, has here of late become a veritable source of civic stench to both white and Negro citizens, and unless we are sadly mistaken the stomachs of the people of this city have consumed about all the filth from this source they can stand. . . When weak men are vested with too much power they either break

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"their own necks or the necks of those they are supposed to serve. In a democratic country their own are the necks that usually get broken.

"Negro citizens, and the parents of children who attend the Whitted School, have no representation on the Board of Education, nor do they have representation on the City Council. Hence one of the most magnanimous acts the Board could have performed in the selection of the Whitted School principal was to have presented to the Negro Committee several names of qualified persons from which they might have made a selection. As it now stands the several fine young men and women, many of whom hold a master degree, and have served faithfully the school system for a long number of years have been overlooked. . . .

"If the Board of Education hopes to repudiate or discredit the Committee on Negro Affairs, in the eyes of the Negroes in Durham by its antagonistic methods, it is doing just the opposite, as Negroes are well trained in this kind of abuse and usually martyrize their leaders under such conditions rather than join in the attempt of the opposition to destroy them or their influence. . . .

"We think this action of the Board of Education has raised the issue as to whether or not Negroes are not legally entitled to representation on a Board vested with such wide and far reaching power as dictating the policy of both the white and Negro school systems. A court might rule that the same law which forces Negroes to accept a separate school system, entitles them to the right of directing that system."

An editorial dated October 30, 1943, entitled "Equality in The Schools" states:

"For the first time in the history of Durham the city of Education has decided that Negro schools shall have one thing that is the same in every respect to that of the white schools - and that without the asking. Negro parents and school children had about both resolved themselves unto the second-hand books, the unsanitary conditions existing in most of the cafeterias of Negro schools, the poor equipment in the chemistry and physics laboratories at Hillside High School, the grossly inadequate facilities at the Hickstown and Walltown schools, the lack of

Charlotte 100-4057

"gymnasiums in all Negro schools. They had about become accustomed to seeing the Hillside coach teach biology and coach football while he draws only one salary. They had even become satisfied with buying band instruments for the schools and other equipment that is furnished out of the public funds for the white schools, when lo and behold the Board of Education goes in reverse and decrees that Negro high school students shall be dealt the same portion of the ungodly squabble about fraternities and what not now raging in the white schools.

"The City Board of Education has never before been anxious about seeing to it that Negro students share on an equal basis the advantages which it has to offer. But it has dragged Negro children into all this hellish mess about fraternities and sororities when every member on that Board knows full well that there is no such thing as a fraternity existing in the Negro high school of the city. They know that the average Negro school pupil does not have the money to spend on fraternities, even if they were organized. What little extra money they have is usually taken by helping their school buy band instruments, books for the library, curtains for the auditorium, athletic equipment or other badly needed supplies for the school. They have no elaborate hotel in which they may indulge in social orgies of a questionable nature. Negro high school children are not pampered by the Board of Education with facilities which they need, and we fail to understand why they should be the victims of equal penalties for offenses they have not committed.

"Hidden behind this pledge signing exploit of the School Board is a feverish attempt to halt the downward march of youths who have become disgusted and lost respect because of the hypocrisy of their elders in religion, government, and every other pursuit where morals and integrity should be the watchword. . . . The Board of Education cannot hold a lily in one hand for the children of one school and a rattlesnake in the other hand for the children of another school without the danger of being bitten itself or making the sad mistake of passing the rattler to their own children. You cannot disregard the rights of humble citizens merely because they belong to a minority group, without raising a question in the minds of the youths of this city, state and nation about the sincerity of your babblings on the question of democracy.

"The Negro principal, teachers, pupils, and parents who signed the pledge cards should possibly be excused for so doing, since it was the first time in their lives they have ever been given an equal share in any part of the educational program provided by the Board of Education."

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An editorial appearing in "The Carolina Times" for October 30, 1943, entitled "Pig In A Parlor" reads in part as follows:

"It is a serious indictment against southern statesmanship that representatives in Congress from states below the Mason and Dixon line were the leaders in preventing passage of the \$300,000,000 Federal aid to public schools. Had these men not been products of the same type of education that the bill hopes to eradicate, they would have possessed vision of wide enough scope to see the dire necessity of its passage as introduced by its sponsors.

"Fed on the slop of race hatred from childhood, the average Congressman from the south is a fair demonstration of a pig in a parlor. You cannot make a statesman of this type of man merely by sending him to Congress any more than you can change a pig by dressing him in men's clothing and putting him in a parlor.

"The oft quoted statement in these columns that 'the strongest pillar of any government is the equal dispensation of justice' is a truth that has never occurred to the southerner of low morals to include the Negro. It is his belief that the equal dispensation of justice, as well as the public funds and other benefits of a democratic government are for 'whites only' and that they can omit the Negro without serious danger to the structure as a whole.

"These Congressmen from the south have placed a greater importance on keeping the Negro down than they have on eradicating ignorance in the south. Rather than permit the Negro to share in the benefits of the \$300,000,000 bill, they threaten to destroy it permanently if there is included in it a clause which would tend to guarantee a fair distribution of the funds between the two races in the south. It is our candid belief that there are a large number of southerners, both in and out of Congress, who for the same reason, would rather that Hitler and his gangsters overrun this country than to see Negroes ascend to a place of full citizenship.

"The only thing the Negro has ever done to warrant this kind of treatment is to give nearly three hundred years of free toil, sweat, and blood during slavery to the building of the nation, and produce no traitors even during slavery or after it."

- P E N D I N G -

Charlotte 100-4057

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE CHARLOTTE FIELD DIVISION

AT DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA, will continue to review copies of "The Carolina Times" and articles reflecting Negro agitation and Communistic sympathies on the part of the subject and the editorial staff.

- P E N D I N G -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

FILE NO. 100-4057

REPORT MADE AT CHARLOTTE, N. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 1-25-44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11-6,20;12-4, 11,20-43;1-1-44	REPORT MADE BY LAWRENCE V. LUTES	LVL:OC
TITLE LOUIS EARNEST AUSTIN			CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - C	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: "Carolina Times," subject's newspaper in Durham, N.C., continues to reflect racial agitation. Editor's and other writers' comments set forth. Confidential Informant of opinion that subject is dangerous to the internal security of the nation.

-P-

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR
ADD. DISSEMINATION.

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent LAWRENCE V. LUTES at Charlotte, North Carolina, dated November 6, 1943.

DETAILS: AT DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA:

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/17/80 BY SP1GSL/DK/CA

Confidential Informant T-1 advised that he has known subject for the past several years, and considers him one of the most dangerous individuals in the state. He further informed that he believes he is definitely not to be considered loyal and patriotic to this country, inasmuch as he is continuously writing editorials and other articles reflecting negro agitation in his newspaper, "The Carolina Times."

Subject's newspaper, "The Carolina Times," published weekly at Durham, North Carolina, continues to carry negro agitation articles by the editor and other writers on the staff.

In an editorial dated November 6, 1943, in "The Carolina Times," entitled "North Carolina's Next Governor," the editor states:

"The speech made by Gregg K. Cherry at North Carolina College last Sunday afternoon is to be regretted, not because the speaker's efforts were not sincere, but because it disclosed that North Carolina political powers have trotted out a man for governor of the

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BY: *Russ*

Charlotte File 100-4057

state who knows so little about Negroes that he does not know when he is insulting them. Mr. Cherry is like the average white man who thinks he knows all Negroes because he happened to become acquainted with his dear old Aunt Sally who nursed him, and made him think he was a hero.

"One writer has said that the reason men like dogs is because every dog thinks his master is Napoleon. The reason some white people who oppose the race as a whole can point to some one Negro they have befriended is most always because that Negro was shrewd enough to get what he wanted from that white man by making him feel he is Roosevelt, or qualified for vice-president or senator. Mr. Cherry appears to have an honest heart, but he needs contact with a few honest Negroes who have integrity enough to tell him that he might not be setting the world on fire on the question of the Negro, and any other question which might arise during that contact. He evidently has been denied such a refreshing experience."

In an editorial dated December 4, 1943, entitled "The Hour Will Come," the writer discussing the abolishment of the segregation law in the South states:

"... In referring to the segregation law the Richmond paper (Times Dispatch) had the following to say.

"The laws result in closer, interracial contact ... than would otherwise be the case because where as white and colored passengers usually sit in separate seats, the invariably crowded condition in the aisles of street cars and buses at rush hours throws the races together as never before. Colored passengers who get on crowded cars or buses have to push their way to the rear through a dense mass of white people, and in the case of one-man cars they must force their way back to the front again. It would be preferable if the Negroes were allowed to stand or sit in the car or bus wherever they could find room, thus avoiding the push through the packed aisles.

"Those are strong words to come from a southern newspaper concerning a custom that the south has cherished for so many years, but the wisdom contained in them cannot be successfully contradicted by even the most learned student of social problems. The segregation law, like all other laws of discrimination, is basically wrong and wrong laws like wrong people cannot continue to endure without causing trouble. However desirable they both may appear to be at the time, the hour will come when that part in man which is akin to the Divine will revolt against them continuing wrong.

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"The reason given by the Times Dispatch is that, undue crowded conditions defeat the very purpose for which it was enacted -- that is the separation of the races. Underneath this reason is one more fundamental and that we think is the revolt in the conscience of thinking white people who are beginning to realize the unfair principles which sustain a law of this kind, and the foolishness of trying to keep the races separated when riding on public carriers when they are getting together on more intimate terms on private carriers and in other ways."

In an editorial by the subject dated December 11, 1943, entitled "Not Easily Removed" he remarks:

"Several years ago the Carolina Times called the attention of its readers to the tyrannical and insulting attitude of Superintendent W. F. Warren and the City Board of Education toward Negro citizens who found it necessary, for various reasons, to appear before them on questions involving the city school system. At the time we were labelled radicals, and suffered untold reprisals, because we had the audacity to attack a situation which, we knew, did not conform to democratic principles of government and therefore would eventually lead to trouble.

"Here in Durham, C. C. Spaulding is the acknowledged and accepted leader of Negroes. . . . As honorary chairman of the Committee on Negro Affairs, he has been selected by Negroes themselves and entrusted with the authority of their leadership because he has been willing to accept the responsibility of their leadership. In this city, he, and he alone, is the embodiment of their hopes, aims and ambitions. But even Mr. Spaulding was insulted and practically thrown out of a meeting with the City Board of Education because he attempted to make a plea before it for improvements in the Negro schools of the city. The impact of that insult and treatment was felt by every Negro in Durham. They have not forgotten it, and will see to it that an opportunity for its repetition does not occur again.

"So our fellow white citizens may discover in their attempt to adjust the pledge-card-signing affair that prejudice, hatred, tyranny, malice and other evils cannot be kept within the bounds of racial limits. They may find that the Board of Education and its Superintendent have become too monstrous and well intrenched to be easily removed."

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Confidential Informant T-2 advised that the colored leader of the negro band at the Navy Pre-Flight School, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, had recently received a letter from the editors of the "Carolina Times," complaining that it was reportedly impossible to secure the band for colored functions, even of a patriotic nature. The editor requested an answer to his letter, "before we disclose in our newspaper the result of our investigation." Avoiding bitterness, the band leader replied that service on the station is the primary purpose of any Navy band, but added "To be exact, 65% of our outside work has been for negroes alone, 21% for mixed occasions, and 15% for white affairs." Reports indicate that no mention of the correspondence between the editor and the band leader or of the investigation conducted by the newspaper has thus far been printed in any subsequent issue of the "Times."

- P E N D I N G -

Charlotte File 100-4057

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE CHARLOTTE FIELD DIVISION:

At Durham, North Carolina

Will continue to review copies of the "Carolina Times" and articles reflecting negro agitation and communistic sympathies on the part of the subject and the editorial staff.

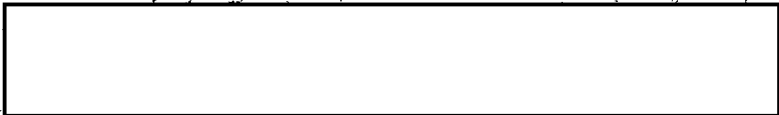
Will maintain contact with Confidential Informant T-1 for further information regarding subject's activities.

- P E N D I N G -

Charlotte File 100-4057

IDENTITY OF INFORMANTS

Confidential Informant T-1 is



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Confidential Informant T-2 is General Intelligence Bulletin #27 issued by the District Intelligence Office, 6th Naval District, Charleston, South Carolina.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **CHARLOTTE**

FILE NO. **100-4057**

MKP

REPORT MADE AT CHARLOTTE	DATE WHEN MADE 4-6-44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1-14, 28, 29; 2-15, 16-44	REPORT MADE BY LAWRENCE V. LUTES
TITLE Changed 0 LOUIS EARNEST AUSTIN JAMES GUSTAVIS RHODES			CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - X

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Funds for publication of subject AUSTIN's newspaper, the CAROLINA TIMES, reportedly furnished by R. L. McDOUGALD, prominent negro banker of Durham, NC. JAMES GUSTAVIS RHODES business manager of paper. Background information of subjects AUSTIN and RHODES set forth. Circulation of subject AUSTIN's newspaper approximately 2,000, according to printers, and paper is distributed over the state. Paper carries large percentage of editorials. Editorial comments set forth.

- P -

REFERENCE:

Report of SA LAWRENCE V. LUTES, Charlotte, 1-25-44

DETAILS:

The title of this case is being changed to reflect the name of JAMES GUSTAVIS RHODES who is business manager of the newspaper and who is as much responsible for the publication of the newspaper as is subject AUSTIN.

[redacted] at Durham, North Carolina, advised that he has heard that the funds necessary for the publication of the newspaper are furnished by one R. L. McDOUGALD, who is vice-president of the Mechanics and Farmers Bank in Durham.

[redacted]
business associates in Durham recognize him as a source of agitation on the racial question but do not consider him disloyal or un-American.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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McDOUGALD is described as being "a northern negro who graduated from Harvard", and he has been accustomed to the northern treatment of negroes and is constantly causing antagonism to arise between the races in Durham. In the past he has been reported to have gone out of the way to cause such attitudes.

The CAROLINA TIMES carries on its editorial page the name of C. A. IRVING as the business manager of the newspaper. It was ascertained through [redacted] that IRVING has been in the armed forces for over a year and that JAMES GUSTAVIS RHODES has taken his place as business manager.

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Miss DOROTHY MESSNER, Clerk of Local Board No. 2, Durham, North Carolina, advised that RHODES is registered for the Selective Training and Service Act at that Local Board and made the file available which reflected the following information:

JAMES GUSTAVIS RHODES resides at 619 Price Street, Durham, and gave as his occupation, business manager of the CAROLINA TIMES and city editor. He stated that his duty was assisting in the general managing of the editing and publishing of the newspaper. RHODES was born August 9, 1909, at Richlands, North Carolina, and his wife's name is Mrs. GLADYS HARRINGTON RHODES, Price Street, Durham. RHODES' social security number is 243-07-6306. RHODES stated that his salary was \$25 per week. His wife is a school teacher in the public schools of Durham County. He stated that he has two children, ages 15 and 16. RHODES is a high school graduate. The following description of JAMES GUSTAVIS RHODES was taken from the files of his Local Board:

Name	JAMES GUSTAVIS RHODES
Race	Negro
Born	August 9, 1909. Richlands, N. C.
Height	5' 11"
Weight	150 lbs.
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Brown
Complexion	Light brown
Occupation	Business Manager and City Editor of the CAROLINA TIMES
Residence	619 Price Street Durham, N. C.

[redacted] informed that the CAROLINA TIMES has the approximate circulation of 2,000 and is distributed over the State of North Carolina. He stated that the paper carries a large percentage of editorials.

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Charlotte 100-4057

The files of Local Board No. 2 reflected the following information concerning AUSTIN who is a registrant of that board:

AUSTIN indicated that he attended the North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham for one year and that he has had twenty years' experience as publisher and editor of newspapers. His weekly salary is \$60. He is publisher and owner of the CAROLINA TIMES with offices at 814 Fayetteville Street, Durham. He was married June 26, 1926, at Muskogee, Oklahoma, and he has one child under eighteen years of age. His wife's name is Mrs. STELLA V. AUSTIN, aged 42. AUSTIN was born on January 24, 1898, at Enfield, North Carolina, which is in Halifax County.

The following editorial comment was taken from the columns of the CAROLINA TIMES:

In an article dated January 14, 1944, in his newspaper AUSTIN writes:

"This nation can no more long endure with one part of its people free and the other part circumscribed by discrimination and other unjust practices, than it could remain one part free and one part slave - holding during the Civil War days. Such a practice not only undermines the morals of the Negroes of this country but destroys the morals of the white people as well. The human conscience happens to be so constructed that one cannot do deliberate injustice to a fellow human being without receiving even a greater injury to himself.

"There cannot exist in a true democracy a half citizenship, without the ultimate destruction of one of them or both. The Negro should be told, once and for all, where and how he stands in this country and where he is going to stand in the post-war world. If there is going to be placed on his shoulders the full responsibility of citizenship, that is, the paying of taxes, shouldering of arms in the defense of the nation, etc, he ought to be given the full authority and rights as a citizen, that is the right and authority to work, struggle, and strive unmolested whenever and wherever he has the capacity, and to enjoy the benefits to be derived therefrom."

An editorial in the CAROLINA TIMES for the issue published on February 5, 1944, reflects the following:

"OUR WHITE FOLKS

"Negroes in this country who read of the atrocities committed by the Japanese against captured American soldiers cannot help but

Charlotte 100-4057

"wonder if these are members of the same race of people who only a few years ago were admitted to American schools in the south where native Negro taxpayers were not permitted to go. There is not a first-class white hotel in the south that at some time or another has not had as its guest a Japanese, or would not have accepted one as such if he had the cash to pay the fare. Many other rights denied native Negroes were enjoyed freely by these people whom we are now being told are "yellow bellied human rats".

"Since that time Uncle Sam and Joe Stalin have become bed-fellows and we are now being told that the Russians after all are not such bad folks and that Communism is not half as bad as Facism or Nazism.

"There is a bit of irony concerning this whole state of affairs as it now exists with regards to the Japanese and Russians and thinking Negroes are beginning to watch with keen interest the terrible mess in which our country finds itself today. Already Joe has given his bedfellow Sam one swift kick under the cover on the Polish situation, and we are wondering just now how long our white folks are going to put the okeh on lying in bed with a fellow that kicks as hard as Joe.

"One of these days our white folks may awaken to the fact that the only reason European and Asiatic countries consider Uncle Sam a friend indeed is because they are friends in need. They may awaken soon to the reality that Negroes to whom they have never given first-rate citizenship, while offering it freely to every foreigner who comes to these shores - to enjoy lend-lease advantages - are the only sincere friends they have in the wide world.

"It may be then that some of the humiliations and injustices which Negroes have suffered in their own country will be declared unrighteous and unjust."

The following is reflected in an editorial carried in the January 15, 1944, issue of the CAROLINA TIMES:

"MIDNIGHT IN GEORGIA

"By the time this is read the legislature of Georgia will no doubt have passed a bill allowing white citizens of that state

Charlotte 100-4057

"how serving in the armed forces of this country, to vote in national elections, but prohibiting Negro citizens with the same qualifications from exercising that right. The audacity, the boldness and the defiance in this piece of legislation will no doubt stun the fairminded white people of Georgia and the rest of the South, as well as those of other sections of the country.

"The action of the Georgia legislature is the greatest contribution that has been made to the cause of the Negro in this country since Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation. It strips the south of all its garments of pretense, and stands it in naked form before the eyes of the nation, and the rest of the world, as an apostle of hatred ingratitude and downright hellish intent. If there existed any doubt in the minds of supporters of the Negro's cause before, that the race was treated as badly as it has been claimed, that doubt should not exist now.

"If the Japanese had no concrete case with which to convince other colored people of the world, just how America treats its citizens of color, they have now. Had the Georgia legislature been called into session for the sole purpose of furnishing propaganda for the enemies of this country, its members could have done no better job of placing them in position where they can truthfully say that America drafts its Negro citizens into the armed forces to fight for freedom, taxes them the same as its white citizen, but refused to permit those same Negroes to vote, even in national elections.

"This vile and foolish act of the Georgia State Legislature cannot hurt Negroes of that state, now serving in the armed forces, any more than Georgia hurt them before they enlisted. They were born, suckled and rocked in the cradle of meanness, race hatred, viciousness and injustices. The act only serves to further rip into shreds whatever scraps of decency there remained in the souls of Georgia white folk. It has smothered the last burning flicker of truth, hope and faith. It is midnight in Georgia and the imps of hell are loose."

An editorial dated February 19, 1944, reflects the following:

"WHAT DOES RUSSIA HAVE?"

"Those who read about the military successes of the Russian Army as it continues to hurl back the might of the German military

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"machine are forced to wonder why it is that Russia's success has been so much more phenomenal in battling the Hitler gangsters than others of the United Nations. In short what has Russia got that we do not have?

"Here in America with all of our ability to produce more and faster than any nation on the face of the globe, plus the contributions being made by the great British Empire and our other allies, we still seem to lack the punch that carries the Russian army on to Victory after Victory. We have the machines and we have the men and it appears to us that with them we ought to do equally as well, if not better, than Russia who only a few years ago was considered a second-rate power.

"We have no doubt as to the ultimate outcome of this bloody conflict in which the United Nations is engaged. We believe that sometime in the distant future, if not now, that America and Britain too, will realize that they cannot train into men the will to fight for freedom from fear, freedom from want freedom of speech and freedom of worship, when freedoms that are even more fundamental have been denied them. The denial not only saps the will to fight from the denied, but wreaks havoc with the will of the denier as well.

"Several nights ago we watched a sordid drama being enacted on a train enroute to Raleigh from Washington, the seat of the nation's government. We saw sailors and soldiers of this country ordered out of the coach in which they were riding into a Jim Crow car merely because they were Negroes. We saw the resentment on their faces and above all we saw the disgust on the faces of the southern whites who in their hearts are tired of this anti-bellum custom that is unfair, unjust and unrighteous.

"Here in America we can claim that we have a democracy until we are blue in the face, we can sing our national anthem until we become hoarse, we can manufacture ships, aeroplanes and guns until they reach to high Heaven. But unless we realize the sanctity of human personality and the brotherhood of all mankind, we are going to have to pay a high price in human lives to win this war and in the end lose the peace. The men behind those claims, songs and implements of war have got to believe in their hearts that the cause for which they are fighting is just. They have got to have the morale to fight.

Charlotte 100-4057

"In Russia there is no claim of a democratic form of government, but Russian soldiers who go on the battlefield do have the assurance that they are fighting for a just and righteous cause, and we believe that is why the Russian army continues to roll on. In Russia they do not have a super-abundance of churches thundering about the love of Jesus and winking at racial inequalities. That is what Russia has that we don't have."

- P E N D I N G -

Charlotte 100-4057

- UNDEVELOPED LEADS -

CHARLOTTE

At Durham, North Carolina, will continue to review copies of the CAROLINA TIMES and articles reflecting negro agitation and communistic sympathies on the part of the subjects and the editorial staff.

Will attempt to ascertain if RICHARD LEWIS McDOUGALD is contributing to the financial support of the CAROLINA TIMES and to what extent.

- P E N D I N G -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

CHARLOTTE

FILE NO. 100-4057 eah

REPORT MADE AT CHARLOTTE	DATE WHEN MADE 5-26-44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3-4;25;4-1,8; 5-4-44	REPORT MADE BY LAWRENCE V. LUTES
TITLE LOUIS EARNEST AUSTIN; JAMES GUSTAVIS RHODES			CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - X

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subjects' newspaper, the ~~CAROLINA~~ TIMES, continues to reflect negro agitation in articles appearing weekly. Editorial comment set forth.

- P -

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent LAWRENCE V. LUTES, Charlotte, N. C., April 6, 1944.

DETAILS:

A review of the past several issues of the CAROLINA TIMES which is published by the subjects at Durham, N. C., continues to reflect negro agitation in its columns.

The following editorial comment was taken from the columns of the CAROLINA TIMES.

An editorial entitled "A Backhand Slap" appearing in the March 4, 1944, edition of the newspaper is as follows. This editorial is being retained in the 1-A serial of the file.

"The Negro soldier's long record of bravery and loyalty to his country under conditions that have often been almost unbearable was given a backhand slap last week by Secretary of War Stimson when, in answer to a query as to why Negro troops had not been used

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>E. J. Connelley</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	COPIES DESTROYED 5-13-59	100-192532-9	RECORDED & INDEXED
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74 JUL 21 1944		SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION	

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more as combat troops in the present war, he stated that Negro units have been unable to master efficiently the techniques of modern war weapons.

"Mr. Stimson's statement will not weaken the Negro soldier's desire to do his part in this war for his country, nor will it bring dismay to those of his race back home. Both the Negro soldier and civilian are well used to the type of treatment administered by the Secretary of War, and it will only serve to make them more determined to show Mr. Stimson and others that if they are given an opportunity the Negro soldier is just as capable as any other soldier.

"The 99th Pursuit Squadron and the few other Negro units that have been properly trained and given an opportunity have covered themselves with glory in combat engagements in this war which proves that the color of one's skin has nothing to do with his fighting ability.

"We think an investigation should be made of the charges made by the Secretary of War, and if found to be untrue that Mr. Stimson should be relieved of his duties. If they are found to be true then the cause should be disclosed and measures undertaken to remedy the condition."

In another article appearing in the CAROLINA TIMES for March 25, 1944, the editor had the following to say.

"Roger Bobson, eminent writer for many daily newspapers, has outdone his brother newspaperman, John Temple Graves, in what appears to be an organized effort to undermine the Negro's attempt to obtain a share of democracy in this country. The attack, like that of Mr. Graves, shows strong evidence of a common understanding between the two writers, and we would not be surprised if other southern columnists, do not come forth with just as severe a castigation of the Negro within a short time. White folks in the south always attack Negroes in a body, whether it be a lynching or an attempt at journalistic murder.

"In an article last Friday March 17, Mr. Bobson begins his attack on the thirteen million Negroes in this country by qualifying himself as their friend. As far as

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we have been able to recall it is the first time in the noted writer's long career that he has taken time out to use his pen in behalf of the Negro segment of this nation's population. The race is really growing up when it can become the subject of such an expert on financial and racial affairs as Roger Babson.

"Says the writer in part: Many of you will be out of employment after the war. Millions of war workers will be discharged and--although it will be unjust--you will be discharged first ... You claim you are not treated right... I do not agree to this, but if it is true it is because so many of you are lazy and wasteful ... I am writing this in the south where I have worked with colored people for 20 winters. I have fought for you and got you out of jail when the Sheriff unjustly arrested you."

"Now we are going to ask our readers to study the foregoing paragraph for just a few seconds. Mr. Babson admits that when jobs become scarce in this country the Negro, as is always the case, will be the first to be fired. he admits such a condition will be unjust, he admits that he has had to get Negroes out of jail who were arrested unjustly by the Sheriff, but refuses to agree that they are not treated right. Now we would like to ask Mr. Babson, how in the hell can you fire people unjustly, arrest them unjustly and treat them right at the same time?"

Editorial entitled "A Momentous Decision" appearing in the CAROLINA TIMES for April 8, 1944, is as follows.

"The momentous decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Texas primary case this week will be interpreted by many shortsighted Southerners as a threat to the ill-famous doctrine of 'white supremacy' in the South. It is the signal for flagrant editorials from reactionary southern newspapers and the opening gun for Southern congressional bigots to launch a tirade of inflammatory speech making. It will be interesting to watch the monkey shines that will be cut by such jackasses as Bilbo and his ilk.

Charlotte, 100-4057

"Some of the ancient scarecrows that will be brought out of the closet and dusted off to frighten light-headed white people in the South, will be old man 'social equality,' 'white supremacy,' 'states rights' and the 'protection of womanhood'--white. It might be the Ku Klux Klan will even ride again to keep Negroes from being elected governors, senators and representatives in all the Southern states at one time.

"Somehow we believe the die is already cast for a change for the better of the social and economic status of all minority and oppressed groups in the world. We do not believe that all the ranting and raving of a million Bilbo's, Heflins and Talmadges can halt the movement toward freedom for all peoples that is now going on. Instead of decreasing, we firmly believe it will increase until every citadel of bigotry, selfishness and hatred is demolished. It is a movement of right instead of might.

"Here in North Carolina we have long since done away with refusing Negroes the right to participate in Democratic primaries and it might be interesting to those beneath us--in location not intelligence--that nary a single Negro has yet been elected president of the United States from this commonwealth.

"The Supreme Court decision is a fine gesture toward justice, but it will take more than decisions and gestures to exact right out of the people of a state who can produce such human monstrosities as Bilbo, Talmadge, Cotton Ed Smith and Heflin. Constitutions and Supreme Court verdicts, like all other rules of human conduct, were created for respectable men to respect and obey and for criminals to disrespect and disobey. It is still midnight in the deep South."

Subjects in an editorial dated April 15, 1944, entitled "What Would You Do" concerns the lack of cafeterias in negro schools of Durham.

"It is bad enough for the County Board of Education to provide no place in the majority of the negro County schools for the children to eat. To provide places that endanger the health and the lives of those children is criminal. It is

Charlotte, 100-4057

no accident that two of the negro schools of the City have no cafeteria facilities at all; it is part of the system of states rights, white supremacy, social equality, and other carefully guarded southern traditions. If some negro in this City or County had enough zeal and right to effect the aid of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People in an attempt to bring about a change in the conditions as they exist in the negro schools of the City and County of Durham he would be branded with stirring up trouble, bringing in outside agitators, disturbing the peaceful relations existing between the races and what not."

In another editorial dated April 22, 1944, entitled "History Repeats" the editor compliments the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company employees at Winston Salem, N. C., in securing the CIO as their bargaining agency.

"The record of the CIO with regards to dealing fair with negro workers as well as white workers is one that will bear close inspection. The strike called by leaders of the white labor organization in Durham at the American Tobacco Company was not successful. This paper believes the CIO would not have bungled the strike to the extent that the workers would have had to go back to work without obtaining their demands. The American Federation of Labor has never measured up to the record of the CIO in dealing with its negro members."

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Charlotte, 100-4057

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

CHARLOTTE:

At Durham, N. C.

Will attempt to ascertain if RICHARD LEWIS McDUGALD is contributing to the financial support of the CAROLINA TIMES and to what extent.

Will contact [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] for whatever information he may have concerning the activities of the editors of the newspaper.

Will also continue to review copies of the CAROLINA TIMES for articles reflecting negro agitation and communistic sympathies on the part of the subjects and the editorial staff.

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- P E N D I N G -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **CHARLOTTE**

FILE NO. **100-4057 jlw**

REPORT MADE AT CHARLOTTE	DATE WHEN MADE 7-26-44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6-6-44 7-6,8,14,15,18-44	REPORT MADE BY LAWRENCE V. LUTES
TITLE LOUIS EARNEST AUSTIN; JAMES GUSTAVIS RHODES			CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - X

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted] unable to furnish any information concerning activities of the subjects. Informant at Durham believes that financial support is being given to the paper by prominent Negro citizens of the city. The North State Publishing Company, Incorporated, was formed in Durham on June 8, 1944, by Negroes. This organization reportedly will print subjects' newspaper in the near future. Names of the incorporators set forth. A Negro soldier recently shot to death by a white bus driver in Durham and subjects' paper carried large amount of publicity concerning the shooting. Editorial comment of last few issues of the paper set forth.

b7D

-P-

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent LAWRENCE V. LUTES, Charlotte, May 26, 1944.

DETAILS:

AT DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

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[redacted] advised that he is unable to furnish any information concerning the activities of the subjects at the present time. [redacted]

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[redacted] advised that he never comes in contact with the subjects. He indicated that he was not on a speaking basis with either of the subjects of this case.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES SE 31
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CHARLOTTE 100-4057

Confidential Informant T-1 stated that it was his understanding that RICHARD LEWIS McDOUGALD, Vice-President of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank in Durham, North Carolina, which is wholly a Negro organization, contributes financially to the support of the Carolina Times. The informant was not able to state to what extent McDOUGALD is a financial contributor but expressed an opinion that the subjects were indebted to McDOUGALD to a considerable extent.

Informant T-1 further stated that a group of Negro citizens of Durham founded the North State Publishing Company, Incorporated, on June 3, 1944. Informant stated that the corporation has general powers as printers and it is his opinion that the organization will begin to print subjects' newspaper in the near future. Informant was not able to furnish any specific information as to the incorporation of the above concern. The following Negroes of Durham were given as the incorporators of the North State Publishing Company by the informant:

Dr. A. S. HUNTER, B. N. HARRIS, G. W. LOGAN, J. H. WHEELER, WILLIAM L. BOYKIN, Mrs. R. L. McDOUGALD, WILLIAM J. WALKER, Jr., E. R. MERRICK, L. E. AUSTIN, J. S. STEWART, H. D. MICHAUX, J. C. SCARBOROUGH, Sr.

Mr. MIKE MOUNTIS, a naturalized American who operates a cafe in the Negro section of Durham at 315 Fayetteville Street, stated that he has been in business at the above address for the past 15 years and that all of his customers are Negroes. He advised that in his opinion LOUIS AUSTIN is the worst agitator in Durham insofar as racial matters are concerned. He further stated that R. L. McDOUGALD above mentioned is the principal financial backer for the subjects' newspaper. It was his opinion that AUSTIN is a potentially dangerous individual because of the racial agitation appearing in the Carolina Times each week. He stated that AUSTIN distributes his newspaper throughout the state and that he has many Negro contacts in North Carolina.

The following editorial comment is reflected in the subjects' newspaper the Carolina Times.

In the editorial entitled "A Final Decision" appearing in the Carolina Times for May 13, 1944, the writer stated, "The United States Supreme Court has refused two requests for a re-hearing of its recent decision in the Texas Primary Case. This means that the ruling of the court is final and that the Southern states in which Negroes have heretofore been prevented from registering and voting will have to find a new way to keep the Negro from becoming an important factor in the affairs of Government. A large number of Southern white people would rather be unfair, indecent and paupers than to ally themselves with Negroes for their own economic salvation. Above all Negroes must be patient and not expect everything to be rosy at once. You cannot expect people who are victims of poverty, ignorance, and vicious hatred to become intelligent on an issue which they have been told all their lives involved their

CHARLOTTE 100-4057

very existence. It is going to take time for them to learn that after all the world will not come to an end if Negroes are allowed the use of the ballot."

The May 27, 1944, issue of the Carolina Times carries their platform approximately the same as has been reported in previous reports. However, the platform of the Carolina Times is again set forth: equal salaries for Negro teachers, Negro policemen where Negroes are involved, equal educational opportunities, Negro jurymen, higher wages for domestic servants, full participation of Negroes in all branches of the National Defense, abolishment of the double standard wage scale in industry, greater participation of Negroes in political affairs, Negro representation in City, County, State, and National Governments.

The editorial appearing in the newspaper for June 10, 1944, entitled "Nibbled at by Minnows" contains the following statements.

"Dr. Frank P. Graham (President of the University of North Carolina) who is by far the greatest person the South has produced in this generation is being nibbled at by a bunch of minnows. He has practically been challenged with choosing between relinquishing his job with the War Labor Board or relinquishing his position at the University of North Carolina. It is no surprise to us that much of the attack on Dr. Graham stems from Durham. Durham is a city as has always been possessed with an over abundance of minnows who are gifted at nibbling at every big man who happens to come within or near its confines.

"We just don't seem able to understand here in Durham that the old order on the race question is about dead and that sensible men and women are no longer concerned about elementary matters of race. Only peanut headed Southern white people get high blood pressure any longer over such over-worked terms as "social equality", "white supremacy", et cetera. We think the real reason behind this attack on Dr. Graham can be laid at the door of his stand on the race question."

On July 8, 1944, a Negro soldier stationed at Camp Butner, North Carolina, was shot and killed by a white bus driver as he alighted from a bus in Durham, North Carolina, at approximately 8 pm. The bus driver told Police authorities that he had requested the Negro soldier to take a rear seat on the bus which is the law in North Carolina regarding the seating of Negro passengers and that the soldier resented the driver's ordering him to the rear of the bus and that during the time the Negro was a passenger he and the driver became involved in an argument. When the Negro alighted from the bus it is reported that the driver got a gun and stepped off of the bus and shot the Negro twice and the soldier later died at a hospital in Durham. The bus driver was required to post a bond of \$3500 for his appearance in court at a given time.

The Carolina Times for July 15, 1944, carried a banner headline "Soldier

CHARLOTTE 100-4057

Killer Given Bond, Bus Driver Only Required to Post \$2500 Bond in Brutal Slaying of Soldier." The following paragraph appeared in a box caption on the front page of the newspaper:

"In an effort to bring to the readers of the Carolina Times a true and unbiased account of the slaying of Private Booker T. Spicley, Negro soldier of Camp Eutaw; here Saturday night around 7:30 o'clock representatives of the Carolina Times have made exhaustive investigation and present the following story as obtained from statements made by eyewitnesses to the killing."

The paper carried a long account of the circumstances leading up to the killing and after reading the lengthy account the reader was given the impression that the bus driver was entirely at fault and that the Negro soldier was not responsible nor did he provoke the argument in any manner. The following editorial comment is taken from the Carolina Times for the July 15, 1944, issue entitled "A Duty to Perform."

"The shooting to death of a Negro soldier by a bus driver of the Duke Power Company here last Saturday evening strains to a serious degree but not to the limit the patience of law abiding Negro citizens of Durham. The Negro's attitude in this case will not be one of revenge or violence but of permitting the law to take its course. Law abiding Negroes in Durham assume this attitude with the full knowledge of the inadequacy of the law in the dispensation of justice where they are concerned. They are not unmindful of the fact that the annals of North Carolina Court History show no instance in which a white man has ever paid the supreme penalty for killing a Negro and only one in which one has ever been convicted for the same offense. Responsible white citizens of Durham have a duty to perform in that they should be just as determined to see that full justice is done as Negroes. Any citizen, white or black, who condones wrong merely because the victim of such is not of his own race is a menace to society. Likewise we see no difference in a Negro who hates white people and a white man who hates Negroes. When such a person is discovered he should be made to understand that his or her attitude is offensive to those of you who want to see peace prevail in their respective communities. Finally we have a duty to perform to forever abolish from the face of the earth any and all laws that are based upon the falacious foundation that God has made one man so much better than the other that one has the right to pour humiliation on him by implying inferiority through segregation by any nefarious methods."

In another editorial of the same issue entitled "Durham--Negro Paradise?" the following is reflected:

"No intelligent self-respecting Negro wants to sit down by white people in Durham or elsewhere and if white people object to sitting down by us they should provide or permit the provision of strictly white and strictly Negro transportation since they make all the laws without our

CHARLOTTE 100-4057

help or sanction. The Negro race is becoming less and less enthusiastic over having to fight a ruthless enemy on the battle front and more ruthless enemy, including some of its own members, on the home front. We Negroes do not make the laws but we can and do vote for men who do make them and it is high time for us to begin voting for the benefit of our race rather than for the benefit of a handful of selfish and unscrupulous Negro politicians and the candidates they endorse and work so diligently to elect."

- P E N D I N G -

CHARLOTTE 100-4057

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

CHARLOTTE FIELD DIVISION

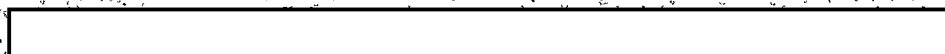
AT DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

Will continue to review copies of the Carolina Times for articles reflecting Negro agitation and Communistic sympathies on the part of the subjects and editorial staff.

CHARLOTTE 100-4057

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

T-1



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b7D



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
914 Johnston Building
Charlotte 2, North Carolina
August 7, 1944



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. 100-4057
RDK:fe

Director, FBI

RE: SECURITY MATTER

Dear Sir:

It is recommended that a Security Index card be prepared relative to the individual named below:

Name: JAMES GUSTAVIS RHODES
Aliases:

Negro

Residence Address: 619 Price Street, Durham, North Carolina ✓

Business Address: 814 $\frac{1}{2}$ Fayetteville Street, Durham, ✓
North Carolina

X Native Born _____ Alien _____ Naturalized
X Communist _____ German _____ X Miscellaneous
_____ Fascist (Italian) _____ Japanese _____

Date of Birth August 9, 1909 ✓
Place of Birth Richlands, North Carolina ✓
Entered U. S. _____ at _____
Naturalized (date) _____
Naturalized (place and Court) _____

Very truly yours,

Edward Scheidt
EDWARD SCHEIDT
SAC

RECORDED

100-192532-11
37 AUG 8 1944

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*eds made
10/2/44*

HWS:EW

100-192532

12

To: SAC, Charlotte

From: August 23, 1944

RECORDED From: John Edgar Hoover, Director - Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: LOUIS EARNEST AUSTIN;
SECURITY MATTER - ~~C~~

Reference is made to your memorandum dated August 7, 1944, in which you recommend that a security index card be prepared for the above captioned individual.

For your information, it is not necessary to include a carbon copy of the above form letter.

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. Carson.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Gurnea.....
Mr. Hendon.....
Mr. Pennington.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
Mr. Nease.....
Miss Gandy.....

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

RECORDED - ED 11

AUG 23 1944 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

71 OCT 2 1944



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
914 Johnston Building
Charlotte 2, North Carolina
August 7, 1944



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. 100-4057
RDK:fe

Director, FBI

RE: SECURITY MATTER

SL
Dear Sir:

It is recommended that a Security Index card be prepared relative to the individual named below:

Name: LOUIS EARNEST AUSTIN (Negro)
Aliases:

ce
Residence Address: 509 Dunbar Street, Durham, North Carolina

Business Address: 814 $\frac{1}{2}$ Fayetteville Street, Durham, North Carolina

☒ Native Born ☐ Alien ☐ Naturalized
☒ Communist ☐ German ☒ Miscellaneous
☐ Fascist (Italian) ☐ Japanese ☐

Date of Birth January 24, 1898
Place of Birth Enfield, North Carolina
Entered U. S. _____ at _____
Naturalized (date) _____
Naturalized (place and Court) _____

Very truly yours,

Edward Scheidt

EDWARD SCHEIDT
SAC

RECORDED

37 AUG

91

100-192532-12
[Handwritten signatures and initials]

Handwritten notes:
10/2/44
add made
8-23-44

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : SAC, Charlotte
SUBJECT: LOUIS EARNEST AUSTIN;
JAMES GUSTAVIS RHODES;
SECURITY MATTER - ~~X~~
(Bureau File 100-192532)

DATE: September 1, 1944

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent LAWRENCE V. LUTES dated July 26, 1944, at Charlotte.

As a review of instant file fails to indicate any additional proof or reasonable basis for assuming that the above-captioned individuals are members of the Communist Party or are Communist controlled, the character of this case in subsequent reports will be "Security Matter - X" rather than "Security Matter - ~~X~~" as heretofore carried.

Reference is further made to the security index memorandum on the above individuals as submitted by this office on August 7, 1944. It is suggested that the nationalistic tendency of subjects be changed from Communist to Miscellaneous - "Racial Agitation".

From the inflammatory nature of editorials and articles appearing in the CAROLINA TIMES, subjects' newspaper, as pertains to the racial question, it is felt that these individuals are potentially dangerous to the internal security of the Country and should be carried on a confidential security index list of this office.

100-4057
RDK:EHS

RECORDED

EX-35

100-192532-13

10 SEP 2 1944

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DATE 6/17/80 BY SP1GSK/DB/CA

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

CHARLOTTE

FILE NO. 100-4057

MKP

REPORT MADE AT CHARLOTTE	DATE WHEN MADE 10-9-44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7-22, 25, 29, 8-12, 26, 9-2, 11, 9, 16, 25, 30-44	REPORT MADE BY LAWRENCE V. LUTES
TITLE LOUIS EARNEST AUSTIN; JAMES GUSTAVIS RHODES			CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - X

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Articles and editorials appearing in subjects' newspaper, CAROLINA TIMES continue to be of an inflammatory nature as pertaining to the racial question. Articles and comments set forth in part. Subject AUSTIN recently installed as president of the Durham, NC, Chapter of the NAACP.

- P -

REFERENCE:

Report of SA LAWRENCE V. LUTES, Charlotte, 7-26-44

DETAILS:

In an DURHAM MORNING HERALD item of September 25, 1944, it was stated that memorial services were held at the St. Joseph African Methodist Episcopal Church in Durham to pay tribute to the late Private BOOKER T. SPICELY, a soldier of Camp Butner, N. C., who was recently shot and killed at Durham by a city bus driver. During the memorial services the Booker T. Spicely Chapter of the NAACP was named to represent the interest of negroes in Durham, N. C. The newly elected officers of the local branch of the NAACP are as follows: LOUIS E. AUSTIN, Editor of the CAROLINA TIMES, President; Rev. T. A. Grady, Pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist Church, Vice-President; Dr. R. A. YOUNG, Secretary; R. N. HARRIS, Treasurer.

Articles and editorials appearing in subjects' newspaper, the CAROLINA TIMES, continue to be inflammatory in nature as pertaining to the racial question, and excerpts from these articles are being set out below.

In the July 22, 1944, issue of the CAROLINA TIMES an individual named ALBERT HINES wrote a letter to the editor of the CAROLINA TIMES; this letter is set out below.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>[Signature]</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 100-19-23-37-14	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 1 - ONI Charleston 1 - SID Atlanta 2 - Charlotte COPY IN FILE		ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 6/1/80 BY SP-6/SEA/MLA RECORDED & INDEXED EX-38	

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR
ADD. DISSEMINATION.

Charlotte 100-4057

"The kind of Democracy that is being issued out to Negro soldiers smells to God's high Heaven, which shows the kind of freedom that the southern whites has to give the Negro soldier who is fighting his battle. In some southern states it is a Mob or Lynching Party, but in this state the new method is taking place. The white bus driver carries his gun along with him and shoots down one of the soldiers who is willing to give his life on a battle field for his country. Human life is precious, there is no substitute for life it self, but these words only have no meaning in the ears of the southern white man when he is dealing with Negro Americans. All of this because an American soldier whose skin happens to be a few shades darker. This same race of people has spilled its blood on every battle field that we have been engaged in, looking forward to gain that precious thing called freedom. That is the reason the Negro soldier is fighting this war abroad, he is winning, but as a Negro soldier he is loosing his battle in the southern states where war camps are training soldiers because he lives in fear of being shot down or mobbed by the southern white man. The southern white man has taken the law into his hands and also the life of his darker skin American brothers who have throughout the history of America been loyal to this country, devotional to his God."

In an editorial dated July 22, 1944, entitled "The Democratic Revolt" the editorial refers to a article published by Drew Pearson in his daily "Merry Go Round". The editorial states that Mr. PEARSON tells without restraint what is behind the southern democratic revolt and where it originated. It is good medicine for the south and will do it good if its leaders can be made to see that they are a bunch of numbskulls, instead of wise men, as they have kidded themselves into believing, he states. The editorial is quoted in part;

"So, it now appears to be ingenuity of the Yankee mind and funds from northern millionaire pocketbooks, plus a few southern millionaire stooges who are backing the eternal strife between southern White folks and southern Negroes.

"Here in the south we have the best climate, the best soil and the largest amount of the nation's other natural resources, but we are so busy fighting and scratching over where Negroes must sit on buses, trains and other frivolous questions, we are paupers in a land of plenty.

" Pay the Negro equally for his labor, take down the jim crow signs in employment, give him equal advantages in education and let him have equal treatment in the courts and at the ballot box and he will help free the South from economic bondage.

Charlotte 100-4057

In an article appearing in the CAROLINA TIMES for July 29, 1944, entitled "The White Man's Burden" by Clara ~~Clayman~~, the following paragraphs are quoted:

"When we were children, we sang: "John Brown's body lies a mouldering in his grave, but his soul goes marching on". Today Jim Crow's body lies a mouldering in the grave. And the stench reaches to high heavens but his soul goes marching on.

"Jim Crow is dead today in a country fighting a war in the name of freedom and equality for all the peoples of the world, but his soul goes marching on in discrimination in employment and housing, in segregation in the Army and the Navy. Jim Crow is dead today in a world fighting for liberation from the racial theories and practices of the Japanese and the Nazis but his soul goes marching on, from this country to throughout the world, marching right along with the Army and the Navy. (We are saying: Jim Crow is dead. Long live Jim Crow!)

"Locally, we can fight Jim Crow in housing projects, whether publicly or privately financed. We can fight discrimination in employment, wherever we find it and whatever its causes. We can fight discrimination in the use of public and private recreational facilities. You are the best judge of where your greatest interests and usefulness lie."

In an editorial appearing in the August 12, 1944, issue of the CAROLINA TIMES entitled "What Price Segregation" the following paragraphs are noted:

"The governor seems to feel that it was the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that had much to do with bringing disaster to his candidacy and the other southerners proposed for the second highest office in the land, at the Chicago convention.

"We think the Governor is wrong here and would like to suggest that it was his own native state, along with other southern states, that made him, and other candidates from below the Mason and Dixon line, not have a chance to win the nomination for vice president of the United States.

"What the South needs is one honest-to-goodness statesman with enough moral courage to look the world in the face and declare that a system that enslaves a man economically on account of the color of his skin must go.

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"Finally, the Negro does not want to eat, sleep, marry or even pray with a single white man on this earth, unless such a desire is mutual. He only wants to live as other men live - free and untrammelled."

In an editorial appearing in the CAROLINA TIMES on August 12, 1944, entitled "Disintegration In Government", the editor had the following to say:

"The five-day unauthorized strike of 6,000 Pennsylvania Transportation Company employees in Philadelphia should go down in history as one of the blackest periods in this nation's existence.

"The only man who is entitled to the kind of freedom which a democratic form of government gives is the man who can enslave his beastly desire to take from his fellowmen the same rights he enjoys himself. When imps of hell, in the form of human beings, embark upon a dark and dirty mission that would deny Negroes, Jews, and other minority groups in this country the right to work anywhere other men work, they have ceased to enslave the race hatred within them, and their freedom should be taken in order that the freedom of others might remain secure.

"The eight Negroes who were upgraded by the Pennsylvania Transportation Company should be kept on the job at all cost. To permit the striking hoodlums to oust them, directly or indirectly is to bow to anarchy, bigotry, race hatred, and sure and certain forces of destruction. If the United States does not stand up and fight those strikes, it should honorably discharge from its armed forces every Negro and declare unto them that they shall not fight and die on foreign battlefields for rights that are denied them here at home."

In an editorial entitled "The Price We Pay" dated September 9, 1944, in the CAROLINA TIMES, the editors had the following to say about a colored individual named Rev. MARSHALL L. SHEPARD who was recently the Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia at a salary of \$8,000 a year:

"Rev. Shepard's appointment, however raises another question in our minds, as to the price which a Negro of training and ability must pay to remain in the south to work and struggle among his own people where the opposite group is bitterly opposed to a Negro exhibiting even a semblance of independent thought, but where the harvest is great and laborers are few.

Charlotte 100-4057

"Eight thousand dollars a year is about twice as much as his uncle, Dr. James E. Shepard receives as president of North Carolina College, located here in Durham, and is possibly more money than all of the Shepards who have passed were able to accumulate here in the south during their entire lives.

"Here in North Carolina and the remainder of the South, a Negro with training ability and ambition has to stultify his conscience and become a sycophant to stay in the good graces of the powers-that-be in the opposite group, in order to receive appointments that by the very nature of the case must be given to a Negro. There are thousands of Negroes in this and other southern states who are qualified to serve the people of both races, but their one crime is, the color of their skin disqualifies them. Many of them become discouraged, leave the south and go north where there is at least some semblance of fairness. On the other hand quite often when a white man of ability shows up in the south, it isn't long before he is drafted and taken north by northerners who are smart enough to know that fellow southerners will never permit him to come to the full realization of his powers by choking his spirit with race hatred. Thus the south is continuously raided of what little native brains and far sighted vision it might have.

In an editorial entitled "His Spirit Is Marching On" dated Sept. 30, 1944, the editors comment on a mass meeting which was held in Durham in honor of Private BOOKER T. SPICELY who was killed by a bus driver in Durham on July 8, 1944:

"Like one of the early martyrs of Protestantism, who gave his life to establish the Christian religion in England, Pvt. Spicely has lighted a torch in Durham that will never go out. Already the torch is burning in the rebirth of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Through this organization, which in time will have a membership of more than 5,000, Negroes in this city will be able to make stronger bids for their rights as citizens in this country.

"The humiliating circumstance under which the Negro is serving in the armed forces of his country; the bitter sting of segregation, the flagrant insults of those white people who have never been close enough to God Almighty to know that out of one blood He created all people for to dwell upon the face of the earth - all of these and aye more - will never be able to crush the spirit which exists in the breast of the Negro."

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The editors in an editorial dated September 30, 1944, entitled "What To Do With Hitler" discussed an essay which a sixteen-year-old negro girl recently wrote at Columbus, Ohio, on the general subject of "What To Do With Hitler". It was stated that in her essay she proposed putting the Fuehrer into a black skin and making him spend the rest of his life in America. A portion of the editorial is quoted as follows:

"It appears to us that this young woman has made a good suggestion as to the punishment that should be meted out to the man who is accused of being most responsible for the present world conflict. However, we are afraid such punishment meted out to Hitler, as severe as it is, would be too short lived should he happen to land in Durham or some other race hating city below the Mason and Dixon Line.

"If the Fuehrer were forced to make his home here and boarded one of the city buses, and made the mistake of sitting near the front, he would possibly be shot to death by a bus driver before he would have time to suffer the other humiliations his black skin would bring him. We think the punishment of being forced to wear a black skin and live in America is about the severest that could be given Hitler, provided the federal government can give assurance that he will not be killed before he has been made to suffer the agony for five or ten years. We would not endorse the Fuehrer being given such a penalty for life, for it would only mean that he would possibly give up in despair and commit suicide and the world would be robbed of knowing that he had paid for his many dirty deeds.

"We would like to suggest further, that in the future the rulers of all countries in the entire world, or those who have the power of making war, be forced to wear a black skin for at least 60 days and live in America. After this is done an international law should be enacted that any ruler or government official who makes war or causes war to be made, will be forced to wear a black skin forever and spend the rest of his life in America. We believe the dark spectre of such a fate would blot from the face of the earth forever, all wars and even rumors of war."

An editorial entitled "Menace To World Peace" dated August 26, 1944, is quoted in its entirety:

"The greatest menace to world peace after this war will not be the rise again of Germany to a place of military might, but it will be, as it has been in ages past, the arrogance of the British Empire toward other nations of the world, both small and large. The spirit of Great Britain is plainly reflected in the

Charlotte 100-4057

"recent utterance of its Prime Minister Winston Churchill on the matter of applying the terms of the Atlantic Charter to other nations of the world. Said Mr. Churchill, "I wasn't made Prime Minister to liquidate the British Empire".

"When questioned about the freedom of India Mr. Churchill threatens a "blood bath" to the nation that interferes with England's rule of that country's oppressed millions. In other words with the support of the United States, Great Britain now sees victory in sight and is beginning to assert her position as the bully of Europe and an international gangster.

"Some of these days the United States will awaken to the fact that Great Britain is only a friend in need to this country. If the time ever comes when America threatens permanent domination of the high seas or world trade, we may find our head in the mouth of the very lion we saved from certain slaughter at the hands of Hitler.

"No nation in the world is as merciless, selfish, ruthless and unmindful of the rights of other nations as Great Britain. Schooled for centuries in the art of questionable international affairs the British mind is warped with the belief that no nation has a right to a higher place in world affairs than Great Britain.

"Churchill may not have been made Prime Minister to liquidate the British Empire, but the sooner that is done the sooner the world will be able to realize permanent peace. As it now stands there is no hope of such with England's foot resting on the neck of India and smaller nations of the world. What Great Britain and all the other nations of the world need to learn is the lesson of the futility of force."

- P E N D I N G -

Charlotte 100-4057

- UNDEVELOPED LEAD -

CHARLOTTE

At Durham, N. C., will continue to review copies of the CAROLINA TIMES for articles concerning negro agitations and articles of an inflammatory nature as pertaining to the racial question which are written and published by the subjects and their editorial staff.

- P E N D I N G -

HR:VRW

October 9, 1944

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-192532

NOT RECORDED

Charlotte, North Carolina
Special Agent in Charge

RE: SECURITY MATTER

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that a security index card has been prepared at the Bureau, captioned as follows: **RHODES, JAMES GUSTAVIS** **NATIVE BORN** **MISCELLANEOUS**
(Negro)

619 Price St.
Durham, N.C. (Res.)

814 1/2 Fayetteville St.
Durham, N.C. (Bus.)

The above caption should be checked immediately for accuracy against the information contained in your files, and the Bureau should be informed of any discrepancies. You will prepare without delay a 5" x 8" white card captioned as above and reflecting your investigative case file number for filing in your Confidential Security Index Card File. In the event the above caption is not correct, the card you prepare should be correctly captioned, and the Bureau should be informed of the correct caption.

The caption of the card prepared and filed in your Office must be kept current at all times and the Bureau immediately advised of any changes made therein in that connection.

Very truly yours,

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 10
OCT 11 1944
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

J. E. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover

50 OCT 11 1944

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

October 9, 1944

100-192532

NOT RECORDED
Special Agent in Charge
Charlotte, North Carolina

RE: SECURITY MATTER

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that a security index card has been prepared at the Bureau, captioned as follows:

D AUSTIN, LOUIS EARNEST

NATIVE BORN
(Negro)

MISCELLANEOUS

509 Dunbar St.
Durham, N.C. (Res.)

814 1/2 Fayetteville St.
Durham, N.C. (Bus.)

The above caption should be checked immediately for accuracy against the information contained in your files, and the Bureau should be informed of any discrepancies. You will prepare without delay a 5" x 8" white card captioned as above and reflecting your investigative case file number for filing in your Confidential Security Index Card File. In the event the above caption is not correct, the card you prepare should be correctly captioned, and the Bureau should be informed of the correct caption.

The caption of the card prepared and filed in your Office must be kept current at all times and the Bureau immediately advised of any changes made therein in that connection.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 10

OCT 9 1944 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

59 OCT 11 1944

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **CHARLOTTE**

FILE NO. **100-4057** **mw**

REPORT MADE AT CHARLOTTE	DATE WHEN MADE 1-6-45	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10-21;11-4; 12-9,12-44	REPORT MADE BY LAWRENCE V. LUTES
TITLE LOUIS EARNEST AUSTIN; JAMES GUSTAVIS RHODES			CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - X

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

CC TO: *N.A.S.A.*
REQ. REC'D. *4-28-66*

ANS. *B.V.D. Bjo*
BY: *B.V.D. Bjo*

Subjects' newspaper, ~~THE~~ CAROLINA TIMES, now edited and printed in subjects' office at 814 $\frac{1}{2}$ Fayetteville Street, Durham, N. C. Editorials and articles appearing in subjects' newspaper continue to reflect items pertaining to the racial question.

- P -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/1/80 BY SP1GSK/DB/CR

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent LAWRENCE V. LUTES,
Charlotte, October 9, 1944.

DETAILS:

It was recently ascertained from an informed individual that the subjects' newspaper, THE CAROLINA TIMES, is presently being edited and printed in their office at 814 $\frac{1}{2}$ Fayetteville Street, Durham, North Carolina. Until recently, the paper was printed [redacted] at Durham, North Carolina.

A review of the editorials and other items appearing in subjects' newspaper, THE CAROLINA TIMES, continues to reflect items pertaining to the racial question. The following comments and items were taken at random from the columns of the subjects' newspaper.

In an editorial entitled, "The ~~Only~~ Way Out", appearing in subjects' newspaper October 21, 1944, the following appears:

APPROVED AND
FORWARDED:

Edward Schmitt

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

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BA:
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INDEXED

EX - 33

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR
ADD. DISSEMINATION.

52 MAR 27 1945

Charlotte 100-4057

"The segregation law which forces one man to sit in the rear of a public carrier merely because God made his skin darker than another's is diabolically wrong and that no man, who possesses an ounce of righteousness, can truthfully deny. The entire structure of segregation is so fundamentally wrong and so revolting that it is often interesting to watch the spiritual convulsions of those upon whose shoulders the responsibility of enforcing the law falls. Instead of the usual calmness which should possess one clothed with the authority of seeing to it that the law is enforced, the average police officer or bus driver, after making a futile search of his own soul to justify his act, usually becomes more or less angered when he had to ask a Negro passenger to comply with a law he knows within himself is wrong and one that he himself would never submit to under the same circumstances. So, instead of speaking politely, he usually speaks in a manner that causes increased resentment in his Negro passengers; not realizing that it is himself and the spirit of the segregation law he hates, instead of his Negro passengers. Here is the basis of all the trouble of the past and here will be the basis of all the troubles of the future."

THE CAROLINA TIMES for November 12, 1944, carried an article stating that the regular monthly meeting of the Durham Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was held in Durham at the Mount Vernon Baptist Church on November 6, 1944. It further stated that there were approximately 600 people present to hear an address delivered by Attorney GEORGE H. JOHNSON of Washington, D. C., member of the Federal Employment Practice Committee, and member of the legal staff of the NAACP.

In his address, Attorney JOHNSON called the attention of his audience to the necessity of having strong branches of the NAACP in every city and reminding his hearers that the strength of the national branch was dependent upon that of the units in various cities. The article further reflected that the meeting was the opening drive for a membership of 5000, and officials of the organization were well pleased with the results so far.

The article continued that workers are now canvassing persons throughout the city, and it is estimated that by the time of the next month's meetings in December, half of the 5000 goal set for memberships will be obtained. The article continued that if persons desired to join, they could do so by contacting the pastors of their respective churches, or by phoning the office

Charlotte 100-4057

of the Durham branch located at 814½ Fayetteville Street. It is to be noted that this address is the office of LOUIS EARNEST AUSTIN, editor of THE CAROLINA TIMES.

In an editorial entitled "The ~~British~~ Empire Should Be Destroyed", which appeared in THE CAROLINA TIMES for November 11, 1944, some apparently derogatory and malicious statements were made concerning the British Empire, and the following is quoted from that editorial:

"We think the British Empire as it exists today should be destroyed. No nation whether European, Asiatic or American stands more in the way of establishing permanent peace on earth than Great Britain. No nation is more of an international bully than that nation headed by Winston Churchill.

"For centuries the English people have lived off the sweat and blood of others, for centuries they have been the greatest pirates on the high seas, and the greatest thieves on land. Pastmasters at international trickery, sometimes referred to as statesmanship, Great Britain has under the pretense of bringing aid, exploited weaker people, by stealing both their lands and products.

"God knows we are for peace and want to see it prevail all over the world, but we are wondering just how many more times our own country has got to sacrifice its young men upon the altar of war to keep a bully's neck from being wrung, merely because that bully wants to take the advantage of others.

"... as long as an international bully is allowed to run at large no nation in the world is safe from war, and the ravages of war. What Germany has done in the last two decades to disturb the peace of the world Great Britain has been doing for centuries. The only difference is that Great Britain has no other nation large enough and strong enough on the continent of Europe to call her hand.

"... we . . . believe the sooner Great Britain is destroyed, the sooner we will be able to establish peace in the world."

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The following comments are taken from an editorial appearing in THE CAROLINA TIMES for December 9, 1944, entitled "Segregation Should Be Abolished":

"Sooner or later the South is going to have to come face to face with the question of abolishing the segregation law. Already its white people are divided on the issue and its Negroes are one-hundred per cent opposed to this system that forces them to always accept inferior accommodations, taxation without representation, separate but unequal benefits from the expenditure of public funds and hundreds of other disadvantages that go with segregation.

"Negroes of the South and the nation know that segregation means they will never be able to hold certain jobs where white people work; that in most cities of the South they will be denied pullman accommodations and they will be forced to accept the meanest kind of treatment when traveling on buses. They know that under the viciousness of the system their schools will always be inferior, that they will never be able to obtain justice in the courts, that even in the armed forces of their country they will have to accept a status that is often more humiliating than that of German war prisoners brought to this country.

"There is no division among intelligent Negroes that segregation must go. There maybe, for the time being, a division as to the method by which it must go. However there is a strong and growing element of younger Negro leaders who feel that the quickest and safest way to rid their race of segregation is to fight it out in the courts and make the South enforce the law of separate but equal accommodations.

". . . when one observes the wanton killing of Negro soldiers, the continuous strife and conflict, riots and near riots caused by the segregation law and its influence, there is sound reasoning behind the desire to rid the south of it by peaceful means, rather than to permit it to go on until dire consequences are the result."

- P E N D I N G -

Charlotte 100-4057

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

CHARLOTTE:

At Durham, North Carolina

Will continue to review copies of THE CAROLINA TIMES for articles reflecting debates and comment on the racial situation.

- P E N D I N G -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

CHARLOTTE

FILE NO. 100-4057

MKP

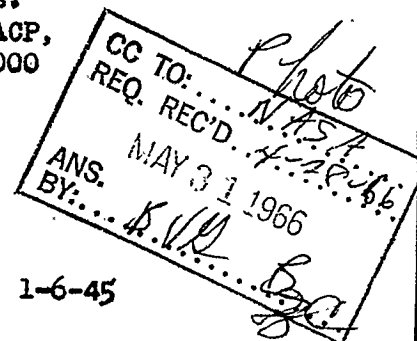
REPORT MADE AT CHARLOTTE	DATE WHEN MADE 4-9-45	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12-16, 23-44; 2-10, 17, 24, 3-2, 3, 7, 14-45	REPORT MADE BY LAWRENCE V. LUTES
TITLE LOUIS EARNEST AUSTIN JAMES GUSTAVIS RHODES			CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - X

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Subjects' newspaper at Durham, NC, continues to reflect items pertaining to racial matters. AUSTIN as president of local branch of NAACP, Durham, NC, hopes to have membership of 1000 by coming spring.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6/10/80 BY SP1 GSK/DJL

- P -



REFERENCE: Report of SA LAWRENCE V. LUTES, Charlotte, 1-6-45

DETAILS: A review of the past several issues of subjects' newspaper, THE CAROLINA TIMES, at Durham, N. C., continues to reflect editorials and articles pertaining to the racial question and some of these articles are considered radical.

Subject AUSTIN as president of the Durham branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced in his newspaper on March 3, 1945, that a special effort is being made in Durham to add 500 new persons to the membership of this organization during the month of March. If the drive is successful, the local branch of the NAACP will have a membership of more than 1000. AUSTIN's editorial regarding this subject reflects: "THE CAROLINA TIMES is happy to add its support to the effort and feels that every negro in Durham who is not a member should join the organization in order that there may be an organized effort to combat many of the injustices which negroes are suffering in this community."

In an editorial in THE CAROLINA TIMES for December 16, 1944, entitled "Again - The British Empire Must Be Destroyed", the editor had the following to say.

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SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

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100-4057-16

BA: [initials]
VIA: [initials]
DEF 16 1961

INDEXED

Charlotte 100-4057

"On November 11, we published an editorial in this newspaper entitled, The British Empire Must Be Destroyed. We attempted then, as we are going to do here again, to set forth what we honestly believed to be the main source of the evils that beset this war torn world of ours. At the time we had no idea that the famous "Washington Merry-Go-Round" would in a few days sustain us in our stand by exposing the vicious foreign policy of Winston Churchill and other British gangsters in Ethiopia, India, South Africa and Greece.

"We take our stand here for strong language against British foreign policy and endorse one-hundred per cent the statement of our Secretary of State Stettinus, in which he expressed unwillingness of the United States to support British meddling in European governments. The only criticism we have is that the statement should have included Asiatic and African governments as well.

"We are tired of seeing red jelly made out of American youths every 25 years in order that the international bully of the world might continue bullying. We are tired of seeing the guts strained out of American citizens in order that British supremacy might be sustained. Our own country didn't start this bloody European mess but by the High Heaven, if we have to see our young men and women slaughtered on the butcher's block of war, and put all our national resources at the disposal of a damnable international bully who will not keep his hands off the throats of other nations, we ought to have something to do with ending it.

"Great Britain should be ordered out of India, Ethiopia, Greece and other governments where she is not wanted. Unless that is done the world may as well begin getting ready for another baptism of blood."

In an editorial dated December 23, 1944, entitled "They Lived Up to Their 'Expectation'", the editors had the following to say:

"The "Peoples Platform" program over the Columbia Broadcasting System on last Saturday evening turned out to be just another propaganda stunt equally as subtle as any Hitler or Tojo has ever concocted. In all probability the instigators hoped to convey the idea through handpicked Negro participants that the South is solving its race problem. If white persons north or south were fooled by

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"what they heard in last Saturday's broadcast, Negroes of those sections were not. The Columbia Broadcasting System nor others will never be able to propagandize the race through Negroes whose utterances on questions of racial matters in the past, have already disqualified them and killed their influence within the race. On the question "Is The South Solving Its Race Problem?" the Negro participants were expected to answer in the affirmative or at least not kick out of the traces. They lived up to the expectation - of their white friends.

"We think the south is not solving its race problem, but is rather having it solved by pressure from the federal government and by progressive members of both races who are willing to "suffer the pangs and arrows of outrageous fortune" to defy certain southern customs and tradition in order to bring about a satisfactory solution. Unequal teachers' salaries, the poll-tax, lynching, segregation and other festured sores of the south will only be abolished when sufficient outside pressure is brought to bear. They cannot and will not be solved by reactionary members of either race getting on the radio and pretending that the race problem is being solved by the south itself."

In an editorial dated February 10, 1945, entitled "He Did Not Die In Vain", the following is quoted:

"The above photo, sent to us by the U. S. War Department and reprinted from our last week's issue of the Carolina Times, is the body of a dead American Negro soldier of the Fifth Army in Italy. This man gave his life during the Germans drive down the Serchio Valley last December. The picture bears silent testimony to the part Negro Americans are playing in World War II to preserve the freedom of all people, regardless of race, creed or color.

"If you have not already done so, turn to page one in this issue of The Carolina Times and read the story of the German prisoners of war at MacDill Field in Tampa, Florida, who refused to work if Negro military patients were fed in the same hospital mess hall with white. Read how the commanding officer of the hospital acquiesced to the demands of the German prisoners of war and are now feeding Negro military and civilian personnel in a separate mess hall.

"If you feel a lump coming up in your throat, hold your peace, the hour is not yet come. By the eternal gods, the die is cast, and turmoil and strife shall reign in the land. Children shall rise up

Charlotte 100-4057

"against parents, brother against brother and wife against husband. These are the labor pains of a new south that is being born. Right cometh in the morning and no power on earth can prevent her.

"If you think that Negro soldier in the above picture died in vain, you are wrong. If you think decent minded white people in this country, whether they be north or south, are going to forever tolerate the kind of conduct as exhibited by those spineless officers at Camp MacDill, you are wrong. There are white people right here in our own southland who are becoming nauseated over this matter of segregation, out of which the attitude of those German prisoners of war was born. There is an underground army consisting of many hundred thousand of white people here in the south who await the zero hour for abolishing forever the many customs of unfairness that now prevail in this country.

"Negro soldiers, fighting the Germans on foreign battlefields to protect those who are unwilling to share the benefits of democracy with them here at home, will read about the conduct of their superior officers at the MacDill Field in Florida. No other soldiers in the world could swallow such and continue to fight and die for a country that permits this kind of undemocratic and unchristian conduct to continue."

The above editorial refers to an article which appeared on the first page of THE CAROLINA TIMES for the same issue reflecting that some German prisoners of war imprisoned at Camp MacDill refused to work if Negro military patients were continued permission to eat at the same mess hall with the whites. In this article by L. J. PERRY, date line Tampa, Fla., the following excerpts are taken:

"NEGRO MILITARY PATIENTS REMOVED WHEN GERMANS WON'T EAT WITH THEM

"The German prisoners of war have started a system of working hand in glove with the Bourbon South in giving the Negro soldier another type of slap in the face.

"On Monday, January 22nd, 1945, a group of German prisoners who were working at Kitchen police and cooks' assistant at the Base Hospital of MacDill Field, Tampa, Florida, refused to work if Negro military patients were continued permission to eat in the same hospital

Charlotte 100-4057

"mess hall which has been the custom. Strangely enough, the hospital officials, who stated they were acting on orders from Washington, immediately began a system of feeding the colored military and civilian personnel in a separate mess hall entirely. As if by compromise, however, the colored personnel were then given white cooks in their segregated messhall. As this goes to press, both colored military patients and civilian employees state that the practice is still in effect."

An editorial appearing in THE CAROLINA TIMES for February 17, 1945, entitled "The Courage To Think Out Loud" had the following to say about the editor of the college newspaper at William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va. It is to be noted that this girl received nation-wide publicity in an editorial which she wrote in the college newspaper advocating that negroes should be allowed to attend William and Mary College and also raised the question of intermarriage between the negroes and the whites.

"The bombshell that exploded on the campus of the ancient College of William and Mary this week when a young woman of the senior class had the courage to think out loud on the race issue, is but the shadow of greater events to come in this country. The college administration, the faculty and the trustee board of this ancient and aristocratic educational institution will find that their combined strength is unequal to the force which attends the truths as set forth in the editorial which the young woman wrote against the fallacy of racial superiority.

"Most of the issues discussed in the editorial have already been accepted by those of ordinary intelligence in the south, as being inevitable. Even the idea of having Negroes attend William and Mary disturbs only mildly the sensibilities of the college officials, as there is hardly a white college of prominence in the south that at some time or another has not had its advocates of such. It is only when the question of intermarriage is raised that southerners see red and reach for the tar and feathers.

"All but an infinitesimal few of our white folks in the south want the law, prohibiting intermarriage of Negroes and whites, to remain as it is. It gives protection to white men who beget offspring by colored women in the dark that they are ashamed to own in the light. As proof of this, we have been unable to find anywhere in the record where a white man has even been convicted of bastardy when the other

Charlotte 100-4057

"half of his illicit love affair has been a Negro woman. Even the honored and illustrious alumnus of the College of William and Mary, Thomas Jefferson was such a ladies' man with Negro women that he became the father of more than a dozen half white children.

"The attempt of the administration, faculty and trustees of William and Mary to punish the young woman for exercising her right of freedom of speech and freedom of the press, strikes at two of the fundamentals of democratic government. That such a blow should be dealt by the educational institution that fathered Thomas Jefferson, the father of Democracy, is indeed ironical.

"Inflict whatever penalties it may, the College of William and Mary cannot halt the onward march of coming generations toward the goal of justice for the common man of all races. To the contrary such penalties will only serve to martyrize the young woman and focus the light of public opinion on the fallacy of the theory of race superiority.

"The editorial closes by directing two simple but searching questions at all advocates of the Democratic way of life. "Do you really want peace? Is your conscience clear?" Both are going to have to be answered if humanity ever reaches that stage in its development where men will be measured by their character rather than by the color of their skin."

HENRY CLAY DAVIS, an editorial writer with subjects' newspaper, wrote the following article in THE CAROLINA TIMES for February 24, 1945, concerning the belligerent attitude assumed by the Durham city bus drivers since one of the drivers shot and killed a Negro soldier on a Durham bus last fall;

"The many complaints coming from Negroes in all parts of Durham concerning the belligerent attitude assumed by city bus drivers since one of them shot and killed a Negro soldier is a matter serious enough if true to warrant some immediate attention before we are again confronted with unnecessary and wanton tragedy.

"Some of us will and do argue that there is nothing to be done about it as the busses we have to ride are owned by white people and the laws under which we have to live are made by white people but, as long as too many of us are influenced by so weak an argument, it is reasonably certain that nothing ever will be done about it.

Charlotte 100-4057

"The almost limitless measure of humiliation and abuse which was heaped upon us on trains throughout the South caused many of us to do something about that. We bought automobiles whenever we could and stayed off of white folks' trains.

"If again these local complaints have any foundation it is evident that whatever is to be done about it should be done without delay because of what it seems to involve and because thinking people in Durham do not want any kind of trouble if such can be avoided."

- P E N D I N G -

Charlotte 100-4057

- UNDEVELOPED LEADS -

CHARLOTTE

At Durham, N. C., will continue to review copies of THE CAROLINA TIMES for articles and editorials reflecting comments on the racial question.

Will report any activities of interest of the subjects at Durham regarding the racial situation.

- P E N D I N G -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

CHARLOTTE

FILE NO. 100-4057 FHB

REPORT MADE AT CHARLOTTE	DATE WHEN MADE 7-18-45	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3-17-45; 6-2,9,16-45	REPORT MADE BY LAWRENCE V. LUTES
TITLE LOUIS EARNEST AUSTIN; JAMES GUSTAVIS RHODES			CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - X

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject AUSTIN was a candidate for Durham, N. C., City Council and was defeated in an election on 5-8-45. Subjects' paper, "Carolina Times", still reflects editorials and stories pertaining to racial matters.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/1/80 BY SP1GSK/NOCK

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent LAWRENCE V. LUTES, Charlotte, April 9, 1945.

DETAILS:

AT DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

Subject AUSTIN, editor and publisher of the "Carolina Times", recently was a candidate for the City Council in a recent election at Durham, North Carolina, and was defeated by his white opponent in an election held on May 8, 1945. In the May 5, 1945, issue of the "Carolina Times", subject AUSTIN'S picture appeared at which time the paper stated that Editor AUSTIN would address the voters of Durham, North Carolina, in a campaign speech on Saturday evening, May 5, 1945, over radio station WDNC, Durham, North Carolina.

In the March 17, 1945, issue of the paper, banner headlines told of the assault on a Negro woman of Raleigh, North Carolina, by two white soldiers. The article was dated lined Hamlet, North Carolina, and related that a Mrs. JUNE KNIGHT, a "well known resident of 614 Haywood Lane, Raleigh, North Carolina, was raped by two soldiers in a Pullman car while en route from Fort McClelland, Alabama, to her home on Wednesday, March 14, 1945. The article

APPROVED AND
FORWARDED:

Edward Schuch
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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- 1 - SID Atlanta
- 2 - Charlotte

COPY IN FILE

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Charlotte 100-4057

further stated that the two soldiers were placed under arrest and were being held at Camp Mackall, North Carolina, by military authorities charged with the rape of the Negro woman.

In another article in subjects' paper of June 2, 1945, concerning the assault on the Negro woman, the paper carried a story headlined "Court Martial Fails to Convict Men for Pullman Rape of Young Matron." The article reflected that the two soldiers were tried before an Army court martial at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, on May 23, 1945, before twelve Army officers from Camp Mackall, North Carolina, and the two soldiers were found "not guilty" of the charges against them brought by the Negro woman. The paper stated that "when the verdict was pronounced many of the battery of white officers attending the trial rushed to congratulate the two white soldiers and there was great handshaking and smiles of victory on the faces of all. On the other side sat Mrs. Knight engulfed in grief and tears with only her venerable father and the two Negro lawyers to comfort her during her hour of humiliation and woe."

An editorial entitled "Jim Crow Labor Unions" appearing in the March 17, 1945, issue of the "Carolina Times" reflected the following remarks made by the subject: "Negro tobacco workers of Durham and elsewhere should demand immediate explanation from the American Federation of Labor Tobacco Workers International as to its jim-crow practices. The exposure of George Benjamin, high Negro official of the organization, as approving the jim-crow methods of the AFL is disheartening to friends of organized Negro labor...."

"Here in Durham white and Negro tobacco workers have separate unions, with separate meeting places. The suggestion of such is concrete evidence that there is something rotten within the ranks of the tobacco workers unions and that Negro workers need to look around them. They know they are discriminated against in the upgrading of employees, the distribution of jobs, and in many other ways, while hovering under the wings of the AFL unions."....

"We think the time has come, here in Durham, if not elsewhere, for Negro tobacco workers to place the matter squarely before the white labor organization as to what they are going to do about unjust practices existing against them."

"Carolina Times" for May 5, 1945, had the following to say in an editorial concerning "Jim Crow and Discrimination": "Last week, Dan Gardner in his column "Plain Talk" appearing in the CAROLINA TIMES and numerous other Negro newspapers throughout the country, took the entire Jewish race to task on account of "Jim Crow and discrimination" practiced by Jewish-owned stores in the south. Mr. Gardner, further down in his article, also says that Negroes in the South should

Charlotte 100-4057

have solved certain things relating to trade with whites whether Jewish or "cracker."

"We think our readers are willing to take a stand for the CAROLINA TIMES that we pull no punches in the battle for the rights of Negroes in the South or anywhere else in this country. We live, edit and publish here where we have the guts and gaul to twist the lion's tail while our heads are in his mouth, rather than stand on the outside of the cage and poke him in the ribs with a 40 foot pole."....

"We see no difference in Dan Gardner vilifying all Jewish and white people for the sins of a few of them and a southern white columnist charging that all Negroes are thieves and rapist merely because some of them are guilty of the crime."

In an article entitled "Man in the White House" appearing in the "Carolina Times" for June 9, 1945, the editor is writing concerning President TRUMAN'S stand on the Fair Employment Practice Committee:

...."Whether the south wants to admit it or not the fundamental principles upon which the FEPC operates are right, and the fundamental principles upon which the south hopes to defeat the bill are wrong. Any movement in this country which tends to penalize a man because of his race, creed or color is wrong

"What we need to realize here in North Carolina, and the rest of the south, is that we cannot continue to send men of narrow vision to Congress without being out of line with the growing desire to do justice to all men."....

"In spite of all this we believe the new south is soon to come into its own, and that the time is not far away when we will see men in both houses of Congress who are too busy trying to do what they can for all citizens of the country to have time to throttle the opportunities of any particular group of its citizens."

In an editorial appearing in the "Carolina Times" for June 12, 1945, entitled "The Real Peril in Race Relations", is the following:

...."Sooner or later we have got to realize here in the South that what affects the economic welfare of one race affects the economic welfare of the other. Our white folks, whether they like it or not, must courageously face the fact that Negroes no longer accept segregation, Jim Crowism, unequal salaries for equal work, discrimination in employment, inadequate educational opportunities,

Charlotte 100-4057

poor pay as domestic servants, elimination from jury service, Jim Crow churches and hundreds of other injustices, because they have been sold on the idea that this is their permanent lot and they are not to strive for anything better. They accept them only temporarily and that with the greatest concern and the idea in mind of never taking their eyes off the goal of full citizenship in this country, which they have bought with their labor and their blood, until they have obtained it."....

"The peril to the future progress of the races in the South is not in speaking the truth about the race problem, but in uttering and publishing lies, whistling in the dark, tickling each others ears with a bunch of empty and meaningless words and in continuing deception that breeds disrespect for both the deceiver and the deceived. The peril is in white and Negro hypocrites who are forever patting each other on the back with gloved hands when neither has the courage to pull that glove off."

In an editorial entitled "Poll Tax and FEPC" appearing in the "Carolina Times" on June 16, 1945, the editor had the following to say:

...."When it comes to the right to work whenever and wherever any other citizen works, and the right to receive equal pay for that work, the Negro cannot be denied such without serious injury to his economic status in this country. Such denial impedes the free flowing of his very life's blood, emaciates his children, makes cold his home in winter, and designates him as a candidate for the County Home in his old age.

"This determination on the part of Southern Congressman to defeat two pieces of legislation that are of such vital importance in freeing the Negro from economic bondage and thereby raise the economic level of the entire South, comes at a time when the nation is still at war with a fierce enemy. While this is going on Negro soldiers are shedding their blood and dying with other soldiers of this nation to preserve the right of men like Bilbo, Rankin, Bailey and Hoey to defy with their puny intellects even the Constitution of the United States. It is a sample of what the Negro may expect when the war is completely won.

"So, out in San Francisco, California, they are having a meeting of nations to draft a peace for the entire world, to do away with war and to set at liberty all the peoples of the earth. The mockery of it all is that neither the United States nor Great Britain, the two great democratic and so-called Christian nations of the world, has been able to draft even a semblance of peace at home that comes anywhere near that of Russia, a so-called totalitarian and un-Christian nation."

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Charlotte 100-4057

UNDEVELOPED LEAD

THE CHARLOTTE FIELD DIVISION

At Durham, North Carolina, will continue to review copies of the "Carolina Times" for articles and editorials reflecting comments on the racial question.

- PENDING -

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: October 12, 1945

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : SAC, Charlotte
SUBJECT: LOUIS EARNEST AUSTIN;
JAMES GUSTAVIS RHODES;
SECURITY MATTER - X

In view of the Bureau's recent instructions concerning the investigation of security matters, this case is being closed and no further investigation will be conducted by this office.

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mc

SAC, Charlotte

March 7, 1946

John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

LOUIS EARNEST AUSTIN
JAMES GUSTAVIS RHODES
SECURITY MATTER - X

61467

Reference is made to your memorandum dated February 11, 1946. For your information, the security index card for the above-captioned persons has been cancelled by the Bureau.

RECORDED

HWS/dm
100-192532-19

*File de indexed
10 27 53
JPH*

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 12 1946

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Handwritten signatures and initials

• UNITED

VERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 11, 1946

FROM : SAC, Charlotte

61468

SUBJECT: LOUIS EARNEST AUSTIN;
JAMES GUSTAVIS RHODES;
SECURITY MATTER - X

A review of the file on the above-captioned subjects in the Charlotte Office indicates that the activities of these subjects at the present time are such that it is not believed they are considered sufficiently dangerous to warrant that they be continued on the Security Index Card list.

Accordingly, it is requested that the Bureau cancel their Security Index Cards.

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100-4057
cc: 100-930

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Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

5-8-64

Mr. DeLoach:

re: LOUIS E. AUSTIN
PUBLISHER, CAROLINA TIMES
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

The following information is being furnished you in connection with an editorial entitled "Edgar Hoover's Accusation of the NAACP and CORE" which appeared in the 4-25-64, issue of captioned newspaper. This editorial took exception to the Director's remarks concerning communist influences in the Negro racial movement.

Normally, our general practice in such situations would be to ascertain any information of a derogatory or subversive nature concerning individuals like Mr. Austin for the purpose of making it available to contacts of yours in the press field. However, it is not felt to be in the Bureau's best interest to do so in this particular case, even though we have information indicating Austin's association with individuals and groups that have expressed sympathy toward the communist line.

b7D

Mr. Austin was the subject of a Bureau investigation from 1943 to 1945 based on an allegation that he had at one time been a member of the Communist Party. This investigation revealed no information to substantiate this allegation.

Mr. Austin has for many years been a strong advocate for equal rights for the Negroes and has used his newspaper as a means of prodding and agitating to this end. Most of his contacts with individuals or groups that follow the communist line have been in connection with his furthering the cause of the Negro and when he has become aware of a person or group under communist domination, he has continued contact with such person or group.

MAY 25 1964

JCF:car

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Continued on next page....

M. A. Jones to DeLoach informal
re: LOUIS E. AUSTIN

b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

In view of the above information it is not felt we should furnish our press contacts with information concerning Mr. Austin's past contacts with individuals and groups that have followed the communist line.

J. Edgar Hoover

M. A. Jones
M. A. Jones

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-31-2009 BY 60324 uc baw/dk./tlw

F B I

Date: 4/30/64

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, CHARLOTTE (80-1170)

CAROLINA TIMES, LOUIS E. AUSTIN,
PUBLISHER, DURHAM, N. C.,
4/25/64
PUBLIC RELATIONS MATTERS

Enclosed is a copy of an editorial appearing in the
4/25/64, issue of the "Carolina Times," a Durham, North
Carolina, Negro weekly newspaper published by LOUIS E. AUSTIN.

"LOUIS EARNEST AUSTIN; JAMES GUSTAVIS RHODES,
SM-X," CE File 100-4057. These individuals
were removed from the Security Index in March, 1946.

Additional background information concerning
AUSTIN was furnished to the Bureau by Charlotte letter
to the Director, 1/26/59, captioned "COMMITTEE TO COMBAT
RACIAL INJUSTICE; IS-SWP", Charlotte file 100-9416,
BU file 100-429903.

As of Sept., 1960, the name L. E. AUSTIN, North Caro-
lina, appeared on stationary of the Southern Conference
Educational Fund as a member of the Board of Directors.

As of March, 1964, AUSTIN was listed as a subscriber
of "The Worker".

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ENCLOSURE

15 MAY 4 1964

MAY 25 1964

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

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Wick
DeLoach

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editorial

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Edgar Hoover's Accusation of the NAACP and CORE

We have been both amazed at the accusation of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover that "Communist influence does exist in the Negro movement." About the only answer to such a ridiculous statement is, "So what? If the FBI, with all its man power and financial resources, could not keep the "Communist influence" out of the United States we see no sensible reason why the NAACP, CORE and other civil rights organizations should be expected to keep Communist influence entirely out of their membership.

The only sensible and loyal action for any civil rights organization to take in such cases is to do what NAACP and CORE have not hesitated to do and that is as soon as such have been discovered within their ranks to immediately expel them. This is all any fairminded person should ask or expect and we see no reason why Edger Hoover should be declared a national hero simply because he has made the discovery that Negro organizations are no different from any others in this country that become infiltrated from time to time with communists.

Since no other organization in the entire country is required to register a one hundred percent score against Communist infiltration we see no reason why NAACP, CORE and

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

2 CAROLINA TIMES
Durham, N. C.

Date: 4-25-64

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

CE

☐ Being Investigated

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ENCLOSURE
ENCLOSURE

other civil rights groups should have to do so to qualify as loyal American institutions.

If Mr. Hoover and his assistants will read the Holy Bible, and more recently Milton's Paradise Lost, they will discover that even Heaven did not escape entirely the infiltration of evil influence, in the form of Satan. Suffice it to say, however, that as soon as the Almighty discovered the condition He threw Satan and his gang out of Heaven. This is about all that can be done under such circumstances and it is all that should be expected.

Frankly, we are becoming suspicious that the raising of the Communist influence hoax, so overplayed in the daily press, is a deliberate attempt to undermine the work of CORE, NAACP, and other civil rights organizations. The whole attack appears to us to be designed and perfectly timed to furnish aid and comfort to those opposing the civil rights bill now before the U.S. Senate. Opponents of the bill may take on new courage now that the top FBI official has placed within their reach such a powerful weapon as the Communist accusation. If a death blow is not dealt the civil rights bill by its opponents, it will not be because they will not try to do so.