E. HARGETT
RALEIGH

Shaw Launches $250,000 Campaign

D.C. TRANSIT CO. REJECTS FEPC PLEA

THE CAROLINIAN

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LOCAL SCHOOL'S GROWTH NEEDS EXPANSION

A drive for a quarter-million dollars to initiate the "New Development Program" of Shaw University, was formally launched at a dinner Friday evening, January 19, attended by 300 prominent Raleigh Negro citizens.

Funds from the First campaign in connection with a long-range program of improvements and expansions, will be used for an administration building and a badly needed dormitory.

Former Governor J. Melville Broughton, a member of the trustee board for over a quarter of a century, is honary chairman of the state-wide campaign. The general chairman are Dr. C. C. Spaulding, president of North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, Durham, and Clyde A. Erwin, prominent Raleigh civic and business man. Charles A. Haywood, noted and outstanding civic leader, is chairman of the Local Negro division.

The dinner launching program marking an era in Negro College campaigns, was called by General Chairman Spaulding, Dr. L. R. McCauley of Raleigh, and members of a special gifts committee.

Dr. McCauley presided as chairman of the gifts committee. The program was opened with a silent meditation in honor of the hundreds of Shaw alumni and former students now in military service.

The principal speaker was Dr. M. C. Allen of Baltimore, campaign director for Lynchburg, Virginia Seminary and editor of the Expected. Other speakers were President Robert P. Daniel, Raymond W. Cooper, representative of the Baptist Board of Education; the Rev. G. E. Check, director of public relations of the institution, and chairman Haywood.

Dr. O. S. Bullock, pastor of the First Baptist Church, gave the invocation. The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. E. C. Lawrence, pastor of the Congregational Church. Music was furnished by the univexrsity choir.

Campaign Director Cooper cited the fact that the Shaw administration called for a survey of the institution 18 months ago. "Among the findings of the survey," Cooper said, "was the undisputed listing of material needs amounting to $950,000." The survey recommended, however, that an effort should be made to obtain $250,000 over a 30-month period. The sum now desired will supply an administration building, and one or two dormitories.

President Daniel hailed the gathering "as an indication of the love that Raleigh citizens and neighbors have for Shaw," and reviewed the many improvements made during the past eight years, which he said is largely due to the unqualified support of North Carolina Baptists.

He emphasized the fact that Shaw has the largest enrollment in its history.

Speaking on the purpose of church supported school, the Shaw head pointed out that a major reason for any denominational institution "is the training it gives in Christian thinking and character building of youth. "Shaw University," he said, "stands for a belief in and the philosophy of the religion of Jesus Christ."

"There is something about courage that never comes to the fore until it is tried in adversity," declared Dr. Allen in giving the principal address. "The $250,000 sought in this campaign can be

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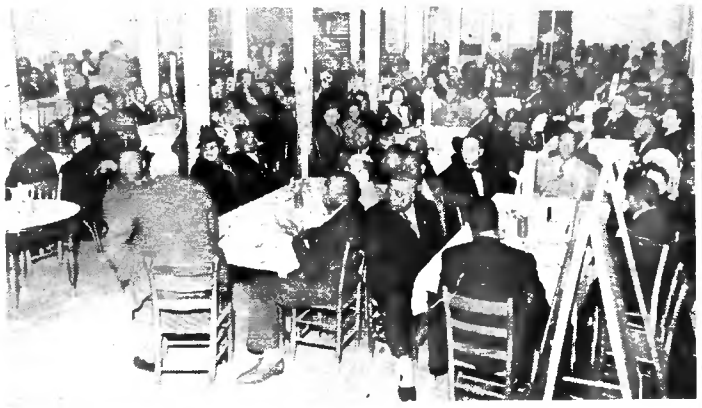

Over three hundred prominent Raleigh citizens attended the dinner at Shaw University last week marking the launching of a campaign for a quarter-million dollars to be used in erecting a dormitory and an administration building.

SSB Recommends Increased Coverage and Benefits

More adequate benefits for workers now covered by the Social Security Act and insurance protection for 20 million other workers, who are excluded under the present law, are among the recommendations made yesterday by teh Social Security Board in its Ninth Annual Report. The proposals were among the highlights of the Social Security Board's report, which is made to Congress as required by the Social Security Act.

J. H. Ingle, manager of the Raleigh office of the Social Security Board, explained that workers now covered by old-age and survivors insurance are in the main those who have jobs in business or industry; that is, in factories, shops, mines, mills, stores, offices, banks, hotels, restaurants, laundries, filling stations, and similar establishments. Farm labor, domestic service, Government service, jobs in public schools, charity hospitals, public libraries, and other non-profit institutions are not covered under the present law. The self-employed such as farmers, merchants, lawyers, and dentists are excluded; and many have expressed the desire for coverage under the old-age and survivors insurance system.

In many sections of the country farm workers have made a practice of working on farms for part of the year and in canning plants or other industry during certain seasons. Since the war began, large numbers of farm workers have gone into war production work, devoting all, or part time to war jobs. In some cases, their employment in jobs that come under the law is not long enough nor the amount of their wages large enough to justify insurance benefits, although their wages while engaged in covered employment are subject to social security taxes. The Social Security Board is recommending that every worker, regardless of his occupation, be given the security provided by the old-age and survivors insurance system.

Methods of increasing the benefits as recommended by the Social Security Board include: (1) extension of coverage to all types of employment so that all wages earned by a worker in any sort of job may be counted in building up his social security account. (2) changing the basis on which old-age and survivors insurance benefits are calculated.

"Action on the Social Security Board's recommendation to protect the insurance rights of men and women in the armed forces would remove a cause of distress among the families of service people," Ingle stated. "The hardest thing we have

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County Helped By Past Polio Fund

RALEIGH — The Wake County Chapter of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis has paid, and is paying, all expense for the care and treatment of nine cases of infantile paralysis in the county in the last year, Mrs. Elsie Mills Walker, county chairman, revealed today.

These nine cases, a part of the 618 cases treated at the Hickory, Charlotte, and Gastonia hospitals during the 1944 epidemic, received help on all doctor's bills, local hospital expenses, and private ambulance services.

At this time, Mrs. Walker said, one little girl from Raleigh is at Warm Springs, Georgia, for special treatment with the Wake County Chapter paying the expenses. A Negro child from Wake Forest, RFD 2, will soon be transferred from the Hickory hospital to the Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, for special treatment.

"One-half of all collections in the 'March of Dimes' will remain in Wake County," Mrs. Walker said. "The other money will be spent in needed research by the National Foundation. During 1944 the National Foundation sent a total of $439,474.17 to North Carolina to help pay the expenses of the epidemic we suffered."

"This year," Mrs. Walker declared, "we should give more than ever before. The Wake County Quota is almost five times as large as before, but we know what the money means to those who suffer the dread disease and the amount of money is not the question."

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POLIO FUND DRIVE LAUNCHED IN CUMBERLAND

Fayetteville, N. C.—Cumberland County, under the ability leadership of Mr. Clarence F. Hall, Cumberland County Chairman, is conducting as successful campaign as a part of the annual appeal for the National Foundation For Infantile Paralysis. The drive runs from Jan. 14 through 31st.

Mr. Hedrick in his appeal for contributions reminds us of the familiar but wonderful work that has been done in North Carolina this past summer in fighting the serious epidemic. The Emergency Polio Hospital at Hickory, set up and put in operation within a few days, has fully given the best medical and nursing care to its manpatients without regard to race, creed or economic circum-

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Tobias Calls Segregation Heart of Race Problem

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va. — Stating that the segregation pattern is at the heart of the race problem in America, Dr. Channing H. Tobias of the National Board of the YMCA cited for the January graduates of Hampton Institute on Sunday morning, Jan. 21, two signs of progress toward the eventual solution of this problem in the increased awareness of segregation as the real issue and in indications of courage and forthrightness on the part of persons in high places in dealing with it.

Speaking at the baccalaureate service which preceded the January commencement of Hampton Institute on Monday, Dr. Tobias, who is a trustee of the college, also declared that it is unfortunate that an group in America should be compelled almost daily to think about its own particular problems of adjustment and relationship.

"But," he added, "circumstances have made it that way. And we make no progress by evading discussion. The issues must be faced frankly.

"Make no mistake about it, segregation is the heart of the issue,

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Capital Transit Co. Rejects FEPC Plea To Hire Negroes

BY J. FRANCIS PRICE

WASHINGTON — Open charges by Fair Employment Practice Committee members and their counsels failed to dislodge the Capital Transit Company from its position of refusing to hire Negro bus operators, motorine hand streetcar conductors it was revealed at hearings held last week in the Court of Appeals Building, Washington, D. C.

A statement made at the conclusion of the hearings by Malcolm Ross, chairman of the FEPC, indicated that because of the company's standpat attitude a definite directive may be issued by the FEPC instructing under the powers of President Roosevelt that the CTC be required to abandon its admitted practice of discrimination.

Recalling a similar objection in Los Angeles, Mr. Ross said that the FEPC "went head" in face of the Los Angeles fear of a general transportation strike.

"Three days after the traction company put Negroes to work," he said, "the situation had solved itself. There was no violence and only sporadic protest. Today 55 Negroes are at work performing platform jobs to the considerable improvement of transportation.

While declaring he was embarrassed by the slow progress made by his company in fulfilling promises made to the FEPC, E. D. Merrill, president of the CTC, said that the company could not change its position because of the preponderence of Southerners in Washington, the grave threat of a breakdown in the transportation system which transports one million government employees daily, and because of the general segregation practices of the nation's capital.

In its one maximum effort to employ Negroes, Mr. Merrill said, the company named Mr. Bernard Simmons, a former teacher, who is at present employed as a clerk in the Washington office of Henry J. Kaiser. When the time for the road training of Mr. Simmons came the conductor appointed for the training refused to take him out. It was also reported that because of the attempted training of Mr. Simmons many operators refused to go out on their "runs" and some transportation facilities were held up for half an hour.

In addition to FEPC Committee members who participated in the questioning were the Rev. E. C. Smith of a religious organization, Frederick Reissig (white) chairman of the Citizen's Comittee on

(See TRANSIT, Page 2)

NAACP Opposes New Smith Committee as Anti-Negro

WASHINGTON, D. C. — In an effort to defeat House Resolution 88 introduced by Representative Howar W. Smith, Democrat of Virginia, which was favorably reported to the House January 18 by the Committee on Rules, the NAACP urged leaders of the House to vote against the measure. The resolution would extend for another two years the Select Committee to investigate Executive Agencies, popularly known as the Smith Committee. In a telegram to House leader opposing the continuation of the Committee, Leslie Perry, administrative assistant of the Washington Bureau, said: "The major difference between the Dise committee and the Smith committee is that the former has received more publicity. Like the Dies committe, which spent most of its time looking for Reds, while ignoring the KKK and other foreign and native Fascist groups, the Smith committee as wholly failed to investigate agencies like the Federal Housing administration, which encourages the use of restrictive covenants to keep Negroes out of the homes they so sorely need. Like the Dies committee, the Smith committee has been used by its chairman and other reactionary committee members to assail New Deal agencies and liberals in government that are doing their jobs well.

"Government," Perry continued, "will be considerably more democratic and decent without the Smith committee."

The Fair Employment Practice Committee has been the chief target of the Smith committee. During December, 1943, the Smith committee ransacked FEPC's files because th eBoilermakers' union com-

(See OPPOSES, Page 2)

Local YWCA Starts Second Membership Drive

Raleigh, N. C.—The Sojourner Truth YWCA Branch started one year ago in March with 236 membership. Nine months later the membership included 236 adult memberships and 184 Girl Reserves. Today there are 331 Girl Reserves between Washington High School, Lucille Hunter and Crosby-Garfield Schools.

There is a Business and Industrial Girl's club. This grew out of a club that operated under the leadership of Mrs. E. M. Kelley There are two adult classes that meet on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 7 under the leadership of Mrs. Alberta Levingston and Mrs. Lula Myers. Miss Deloras Hines is in charge of a dancing class that meets every Thursday afternoon at Washington High School. Because of lack of space, classes have to be held at the U S O, Washington High School and other places.

The membership committee is asking that all YWCA membership renew their memberships this month and bring in a new membership as well.

During the first two weeks in February the YWCA representative will contact clubs and organization for memberships and contributions.

In the three rooms that accomodate the Sojourner Truth YWCA branch, 4, 942 persons have made use of the facilities during the past 10 months. Because the budget is limited, at least 350 memberships are needed now to help put the program over. While memberships are limited to women only, men can contribute towards the YWCA funds.

What Your Membership Will Mean to the Sojourner Truth YWCA Branch

1. You will be a part of the only International Women's group still active in 52 countries in spite of war conditions. 2. You will be a part of 567 other women and girls in Raleigh, building

(See YWCA, Page 2)

C. G. Irving Addresses Legionnaires at Goldsboro

GOLDBORO — Broadening the pattern of his address against Division "A" of the North Carolina Department of the American Legion, in what he called "tyrannical evils of taxation without representation and race discrimination," Charles G. Irving, state vice-commander of Division "B" told 74 Legionnaires and their wives of the Bryan-Best Post, Goldsboro, at a dinner prepared in his honor that "Negro Legionnaires must have a voice and a vote in the affairs of the organization."

The dinner was the annual reception for the state vice commander and was held at the Community Center. Commander W. A. Cole presided over the meeting and E. A. Thornton, former area commander, and adjutant of the post presented Commander Irving.

Mr. Irving, who has addressed several of the post in the state, said he planned to take his message to everyone of the 40 post broadening or narrowing the facts presented as the time and occasions demands.

"In North Carolina," Irving said, "we have two divisions of the American Legion: The white division and the Negro division designated division designated division "A" and the Negro divisio ndesignated division "B". Division "A" is charged, by constitutional authority, with the responsibility of making the laws, executing the laws and an over-all supervision of Division "B". This authority, contrary to the American concept of government, did not derive from the consent of the governed. Upon the contrary it is the imported dictorial ideas of silly German bigots, like Hitler, whose vaunted superiority complexes are the underlying cause of the present world castrophe. Since the Legion began division "B" has worked, amicably, to bring an end to this unhealthy and un American situation.

"Today, however much we may desire to channel our resources in the direction of winning the war against Germany and Japan, we must not and we will not, permit the continuous fertilization of Hitler's seeds of race superiority and political domination in an organization found upon the high principles of

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Plans For Negro Schools Adopted by Board

RALEIGH — At a call session of the State Board of Education, at which Leiutenant Governor L. Y. Ballentine was unanimously elected chairman of the board, the adoption of a report by the Committee on Negro Education was one of the highlights.

The committee, headed by Dr. L. M. Masey of Zebulon, was appointed by former Governor Broughton in 1943 for the purpose of cooperating with Dr. N. C. Newbold, director of the Division of Negro Education in formulating such a program, with special emphasis on consolidation, better buildings and equipment.

The recommendation by the committee for consolidation and better transportation for both races, to be realized within six years after the war, was estimated at a cost of 15,000,000 for the consolidation program, and an additional $1,600,000 for transportation.

The suggestion was made that the present General Assembly help with ways and means of lending aid to the consolidation program, either in the form of a loan with a low rate of interest, as part loan and grant, or as an out and out grant.

The wisdom of consolidating the small schools was pointed out by the committee, as the survey indicated the superiority of the consolidated schools over the one-teacher, two-teacher schools. For instance, the 1,693 Negro schools now being operated in the State might well be reduced to 471, with only 188 having fewer teachers than eight because of location or transportation.

As for improvement in the high schools, the report recommended a more extensive program in health and physical education, lunch room facilities, homemaking instruction, library service, guidance service, including vocational guidance.

The elementary schools, the report continued, would be of a higher calibre if the provision were added for a supervisor of instruction in every county where needed and an additional supervisor on the State level. A program for the accrediment of these schools should be encouraged, also.

Weak points in higher institutions for Negroes could be strengthened through higher salaries for the teachers, additional teaching personnel, library and laboratory facilities, and additional housing, equipment and supplies.

Progress made in recent years in the field of Negro education was cited in the report — an equalization of school terms for both races, same curricula, identical teache-

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National Selective Service Act "Slavery," —NAACP

New York, N. Y.—Despite President Roosevelt's insistence upon a National Service act which will draft all men and women in the country for the war effort, the NAACP characterized this legislation as "slavery" in a statement this week.

"Experience during the first World War demonstrated clearly," said the NAACP statement, "that any 'work-or-fight' bill means that Negroes will be restricted and ordered about on the basis of color, rather than on the basis of the country's need.

"Under this legislation, it is entirely possible that local and state administrators will restrict Negro workers to certain types of employment, will bar them from free movement to improve themselves, and will enforce all manner of onerous rules dictated solely by racial discrimination.

"Colored citizens will remember the memorandum of Attorney General Francis Biddle in the summer of 1943 following the Detroit riot. Although he denied the memorandum, it is fairly well established that Mr. Biddle suggested to the President that one remedy for the Detroit situation was to keep any additional Negroes from going to Detroit.

"This is merely a sample of what would happen under a National Service act. Negro workers could be barred from white collar employment. They could be confined to farm labor. They could be from high-paying factory jobs and restricted to hard, hot, heavy labor such as foundry work. They could be ordered to outdoor work in severe weather. There is no limit to the ways in which Negro citizens might be mistreated under this type of legislation. It would be little better than slavery."

Roy Wilkins, acting secretary of the NAACP, said that the 800 local chapters of the organization are being advised by the national headquarters in New York to oppose this legislation and to write their congressmen and senators asking them vote against it.

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The War Food Administration urges farmers to keep more sows for spring farrowing because additional pigs are needed.

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INVESTIGATION BRINGS FEDERAL GRAND JURY HEARING IN FLORIDA

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla. — Subpeonas to appear before the Federal Grand Jury in Miami on January 30 and 31 have been issued to 42 persons including 13 Negro workers of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., who have the Workers Defense League affidavits asserting that they had been falsely arrested on vagrancy charges and fined without trials. This action indicates that the Justice Department has acceded to the demands of the Workers Defense League to seek indictments of those Broward County officials responsible for the illegal action against the Negro workers.

These most recent developments stem from charges made by the Workers Defense League in March, 1944, that 49 Broward County Negro workers had been seized, jailed, and fined without trial in an illegal attempt to force them to work at jobs which they did not desire. The mass arrests occurred during February and March, 1944, in connection with a decree by the Broward County sheriff's office issued last September under which persons found idle in the city streets were subject to arrest.

A number of the arrested Negroes were members of Local 1526, International Longshoremen's Association (AFL) employed regularly at Port Everglades, a commercial harbor on the waterfront at Ft. Lauderdale, and all, the WDL investigators showed, possessed means of support.

Fourteen men and women were the victims of the sheriff's edict on February 9, 1944, when they refused to pick beans on the farm of Dewey Hawkins at Oakland Park, nine miles north of Ft. Lauderdale, after they had determined that the beans had ben picked twice before and were not abundant enough to make the work profitable to them. In the second case which the WDL investigated, approximately thirty-five men were charged with vagrancy and fined on March 24 and 25, after they had been arrested in the Negro business district during their hours off from work.

Last June, after bringing the cases to the attention of the Justice Department, the Workers Defense League sent an investigator to Fort Lauderdale who obtained thirteen affidavits signed by victims of the false arrest wave. These affidavits were sent by the WDL to the Justice Department Assistant Attorney General Tom C. Clark kept the originals "in case they might be useful in prosecution of the case." he wrote.

WDL chairman Rev. Aron S. Gilmartin had appealed to Governor Holland and Senator Pepper for an investigation of the cases, and "the tenor against the Negro inhabitants" of Fort Lauderdale. Governor Holland whitewashed the local officials; Senator Pepper promised his cooperation.

Fayetteville Woman Held For Husband's Murder

Fayetteville, N. C.—Saturday night marked a death tragedy allege to have resulted from an old family quarrel, when Mrs. Lillie B. Marsh is alleged to have stabbed her husband, Jessie Pearl Marsh, of Fayetteville, of Route 7.

Mrs. Marsh, age 24, who lives 649 Winston St. is being held by local officers for the murder of her husband. The couple were married in 1937, have two children but are reported to have been separated and living apart for the past several years.

According to reports, the Marshes met at Daisy's Cafe on the corner of Winslow and Blount Sts. and began to quarrel with each other. It is alleged that the man, Jessie took his ex-wife's purse and when he would not return it after she had followed him into the street, she opened a knife she was carrying and stabbed him through the heart. The fatal cut resulted in immediate death. Mrs. Marsh was given a preliminary hearing in Mayor's Court Monday and bound over to superior Court.

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LABOR DRAFT WOULD BE STEP TOWARD FASCISM SAYS WDL

NEW YORK — Charging that discrimination against Negroes is the major weakness of U. S. manpower policy, Rev. Donald Harrington, Minister of the Community Church of New York, testifying in behalf of the Workers Defense League, told the House Military Affairs Committee that "a labor draft is unnecessary, and would be a step toward fascism."

Rev. Harrington read to the Congressmen an affadivit from Adelene McBean, a Negro, who declared that she had registered for employment with the United States Department Service in New York on July 3, 1944, and had not been offered any employment to date.

Among the points Rev. Harrington made in his testimony against a labor draft were these: It is unnecessary, for minority groups are not utilized; it would not produce the required results; it creates the false impression that labor is to blame for the present manpower situation; it would give power over

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DR. MORDECAI JOHNSON AT N. C. STATE SUNDAY

DURHAM — Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, Washington, D. C. will speak at North Carolina College for Negroes Sunday afternoon, January 28.

Other college presidents to speak at the college will be Dr. Charles Wesley, president of Wilberforce University; Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Fort Valley State College; Dr. William Stuart Nelson, former president of Shaw University and Dillard University; Dr. Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta University; and Dr. Charles Stewart, former president of Kittrell and now dean of the School of Religion—Wilberforce.