

2 Army Hospitals In N. C. To Treat Tropical Skin Diseases

ATLANTA, Ga. — Two of the Army's eight centers for the treatment of tropical skin diseases will be located in the Fourth Service Command, according to Brigadier General Robert C. McDonald, Service Command Surgeon.

One will be established at Moore General Hospital, Swannanoa, and the other at the Army General Hospital, Camp Butler.

General McDonald explained that the centers will be devoted to the care of returning patients, particularly those from the Pacific areas.

"Skin diseases have grown into a problem as the number of men fighting in the Pacific has increased and Army dermatologists have learned that diseases which are considered minor in the United States flare up into more serious conditions in tropical climates. Army doctors are using many preventive measures and methods of treatment in combatting skin diseases and those who cannot be cured overseas are sent home," General McDonald said.

He pointed out that improper diet is accountable for the prevalence of some skin infections found among natives in the Pacific, while the good nutritional state of the American soldier helps protect him from some of the tropical diseases common to natives of these areas.

Emphasizing that the public need have no fear of tropical skin diseases being spread in this country, General McDonald went on to say

More Telephones To Be Installed As Material And Labor Will Permit

RALEIGH — If you are among the 1804 people in Raleigh who have been unable to obtain telephone service and are wondering how the end of the year affected the availability of telephone service, here's information for you.

District Manager E. A. Clement of the telephone company reveals that the first goal of reversion in the telephone business is to manufacture and install the equipment which will enable the telephone company to put in telephones for all who desire them.

Reversion from wartime to peacetime manufacture already is under way, with the result that the various items of telephone equipment required to furnish service to additional subscribers will begin to come from the manufacturer in steadily increasing volume. Mr. Clement said he added that, just as soon as the telephone company's manufacturer could furnish more information concerning the production of equipment, the Company would issue more definite information as to when service can be furnished those who are waiting.

At war's end, more than 2,000,000 people in the nation and more than 32,000 in North Carolina were waiting for business or residential telephones.

"Practically none of these diseases are contagious and certainly no patient with a communicable infection will be discharged from an Army hospital."

42 NEW TEACHERS ADDED TO CITY SCHOOLS

RALEIGH — Forty-two new teachers answered the bell Wednesday as the Raleigh public schools opened for the 1945-46 term. At this writing, exact figures of attendance are not available, but it is known that, in spite of rainy weather, the children turned out in big numbers.

A list of the teachers follows:

Washington High School
M. W. Adams, John H. Brown, Jr., Margaret B. Bugg, Mrs. Ethel L. Clark, Etta E. Duren, Mrs. Minetta B. Eaton, Melzie E. Elliott, Ida M. Evans, Mrs. Gertrude Harris, Jeanette Hicks, Merriman C. Hill, Henry T. Johnson, John C. Livingston, Joshua L. Lester, Leola Ligon, Mrs. Louise F. Perrin, Mrs. Susie V. Perry, William W. Smith, R. Herndon Toole, Peter H. Williams, Effie M. Yeargin, Mrs. Albert Livingston, Mrs. Elsie Hunt Perry, James H. Baker, Mrs. Geneva Brown, Mrs. Ruth Cathcart, Helen B. Davis, Mrs. Lucy P. Eaton, Mrs. Martha Jackson, Mrs. Mildred James, Mrs. Faye P. May, Louise Morgan, Blainie H. Morgan, Mrs. Carl Fisher, Mrs. Gwendolyn Y. Reid, Fannie J. Sims, Mrs. Kathleen L. Thomas, Mrs. Eva P. Wiley, Louise R. Williams, Mrs. Gloria K. Green.

Lucile Hunter School
J. W. Eaton, Mrs. Lucille M. Bryant, Mrs. Eliza Allen, Davis, Mrs. Marion W. Eastering, Lena Cranfield, Mrs. Nan P. Frazier, Mrs. Augusta H. Gray, Ora H. Harde, Mrs. Gila S. Harris, Mrs. Alyce Jones, Mrs. Dorothy S. Lane, Mrs. Mozelle P. Lane, Mrs. Gladys B. Ligon, Mrs. Rachel H. G. McCauley, Mrs. Hattie T. Mitchell, Mrs. Mary P. Phillips, Mrs. Henri J. Stedwick, Mrs. Celia J. Wortham, Mrs. Addie G. Logan.

Central School
M. D. Williams, Mrs. Muttie Akins, Minnie T. Brooks, Mrs. Bertha Butler, Clarine Christmas, Mrs. Mary Culler, Maggie Elliott, Mrs. Mary Avey Flagg, Mrs. Marie Gorham, Mrs. Amelia H. Logan, George M. Hayes, Leonard H. Hayes, Mrs. Ethel Hunt, Mrs. Nora Lockhart, Mrs. Amelia Logan, Mrs. Margaret Roberts, Mrs. Mary Watson, Mrs. Garnelle Watts, Mrs. Alma Williams, Fritie Whitaker, Gertrude B. Riggs, Mrs. E. D. Duxton.

Oberlin School
Margaret Harris, Mrs. Lucille Campbell, Mrs. Margaret Hayward, Mrs. Mattie Kelly, Amanda B. Rhone and Kathryn Young.

St. Paul AME Church Celebrates 98th Anniversary September 9th

RALEIGH — St. Paul AME Church will celebrate its ninety-eighth anniversary on Sunday, September 9th. At 11 o'clock a special message will be delivered by Dr. E. L. Blake, Pastor of Bethel AME Church, Philadelphia, Pa., which is the oldest Negro independent Methodist Church in America. Holy Communion will also be administered at this service.

Dr. Blake is a native North Carolinian, having been born at Cary. He is one of the most outstanding preachers of the country.

At 8:30 p. m. the rich history of St. Paul Church will be dramatized by the men of the church under the direction of Henry Edmons. Music will be directed by G. W. Harris and Mrs. C. J. Wortham. The pastor, Rev. C. C. Scott, extends a welcome to the public to all of these services.



DR. E. L. BLAKE

Former South Bend Pastor Post Chaplain At TAAF

TUSKEGEE ARMY FIELD, Ala. — Highly commended by the Chief of the Chaplains Corps for his services in the Pacific Theatre of Operations, Chaplain (Captain) David L. Hayden of South Bend, Ind., in the City's overall conception of what the ideal army chaplain should be if one is to judge by his record, then their selection has been decidedly correct. He attributes what ever success he may have achieved as a chaplain to the fact that he had no set of stereotyped answers for the usual GI gripes, believing rather, that each case has its own particular merits.

Arriving at Tuskegee Army Air Field, Ala., on May 14, 1945 as assistant chaplain, he replaced Chaplain Douglas L. Robinson only a few weeks ago when the latter was transferred to Godman Field, Ky. To say that he has made his presence felt would be a decided understatement, for Chaplain Hayden has made a host of friends not only among the officer and civilian personnel of TAAF, but especially among the enlisted men who regard him not only as a personal friend but as spiritual and confidential advisor as well.

Born in Mississippi, it was perhaps inevitable that he should become a minister since his father before him was a minister. His schooling at Campbell College, Jackson, Miss., and at Wilberforce University in Ohio was therefore planned with the ultimate idea of a religious career. Since then he pastored mostly in the Midwest, coming into the service on September 22, 1943, from South Bend, where as pastor of the AME Church, he had made a commendable record not only in religious but in civic and economic life as well.

Senator Schrickler, then Governor of Indiana, appointed him chairman of the Third Congressional District Defense Commission set up to integrate Negroes into defense industries in North Indiana in 1942. Organizer and president of the South Bend Branch of the N. A. A. C. P., he was also chairman of the Race Relations Commission of the St. Joseph County Council of Churches, President of the Negro Ministerial Association, and a member of the General AME Church, he previously pastored in St. Paul, Minn., and in Ft. Wayne, Ind., where he was organizer and president of the local Ministerial Association. Such a rich background of experience in religious and civic affairs prepared him well for the role he played in placing Negroes in industrial positions from which they had been previously barred.

His decision to serve his country came as both a shock and a blow to citizens of South Bend who had long since come to realize in him not only their spiritual but their economic and social salvation. Indeed, had his orders not come through requesting him to report to Chaplain's School, Indiana's military minister would have become the first Negro to head the Community Chest drive in that city where he was highly respected by members of both races. His indefatigable efforts in behalf of his fellowman had left an indelible impression and a permanent place in the history of the State of Indiana.

That same spirit of helping the exploited and the persecuted was

probably one of his motives in entering the service. Perhaps it was the fact that he has 17 nephews in the service, 13 of whom are nursing overseas. It's Gerard Hayden, Jr., eldest of six children, is in the Aviation Regiment, and a daughter, Jewell, is working as a stenographer with the Quartermaster Depot in Philadelphia, Pa. These could have been influences, enough, but Chaplain Hayden decided to leave a successful pastorate, comfortable home and community prestige because he knew there was much he could do for many GIs deprived by circumstances not only of adequate spiritual guidance, but often left without personal advice and genuinely sincere interest needed to bolster their morale. Consider also the plight of many Negro veterans once they have returned to civilian life. Who would be in a better position to aid them in a multiple of problems but one who has seen service with them and can best understand their problems and therefore determine the best solutions?

Chaplain Hayden was considering all these points the day his orders came through. If he were not certain of his decision while assigned to McDill Field, Florida, and later at Greenville, S. C., and Dade County, Florida, he was thoroughly convinced by the time he arrived in Honolulu with his outfit, the 185th Engineering Aviation Battalion. During his nine months' service overseas it was only too apparent that he had a more than ordinary job of responsibility to his men — a job that he did so well that he continues to receive mail from the GIs there attesting to the high esteem in which he is held. He is still doing the same excellent job at TAAF where Major Hayden, a graduate of the Fisk University School of Music, is the able director of the Chapel choir.

Gets Civil Rights Case

Davenport, Ia. — Charles W. Toney, president of the Davenport branch of the NAACP, has announced that on August 8, 1945, the branch won the first civil rights case ever to be tried in that city.

Mr. Toney and his wife were the complainants in the prosecution of a local ice cream parlor proprietor who had arbitrarily refused to serve them. The Assistant County attorney prosecuted the case, but as a precautionary measure a Negro attorney, S. Joe Brown of Des Moines, was brought in to assist in the prosecution of the defendant.

The case went before an all-white jury which deliberated only ten minutes.

Dr. Collins Goes To Fisk University

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Dr. Leslie Morgan Collins has been appointed assistant professor of English at Fisk University for the ensuing school year 1945-46, according to an announcement by President Thomas E. Jones.

Dr. Collins, who took his Ph. D. degree in American Culture at Western Reserve University this past June, was the first person in this country ever to receive a degree in contemporary United States culture. His thesis, "A Song, A



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NAACP State Organizer Called To Lillington For Mass Meeting

LILLINGTON — Mrs. L. B. Michael, the state organizer for the N. A. A. C. P., was called to Lillington, to speak at a mass meeting in the interest of the branch.

After the organization a legal redress case was presented as follows: A policeman fired into a restaurant of a respectable colored man injuring at least a half doz-

School Lunches Pose Problem For Mother

Raleigh, N. C. — School bells will begin to peal again for North Carolina farm children during September, and the rural women will be faced with the big task of preparing adequate lunches for their youngsters.

Nutritionists of the State College Extension Service realize the situation which confronts so many mothers and have offered the following statement in regard to the problem:

Planning and packing the school lunch is just as important a problem for mother as the planning and preparation of the meals that are served at home. A child must have a noonday meal which will combine with his meals at home to give him well-balanced diet. A day if he is to grow normally, to be active mentally, and to build up a resistance to colds and other diseases.

The school lunch should contain about one-third of the daily food requirements for the individual child's needs for body building, regulating, and energy. It should be made up of food that is easily digested in order that the child may do as good school work as he is capable of doing.

There should be variety in texture, an interesting contrast of flavors that blend well together, and harmony in color. The food should not be all soft, all liquid or all dry, but some of it might be a little soft and moist and some crisp and crunchy to chew.

For instance, a lunch made of a hard-boiled egg, a banana, and plain cake would be too dry. The addition of a cabbage salad or pickled beets and an apple in place of the banana would improve the texture, and make a more appetizing lunch.

Nursery School At Shaw Opens Sept. 10

The nursery school for Negro children which has been conducted in recent years at Shaw University will be opened September 10 under the auspices of Shaw University, according to an announcement by President Robert P. Daniel. Parents interested in registering their children should report at the Nursery School Building on the ground floor of the Shaw Library Building on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, September 5, 6, 7, between the hours of 12:30 p. m. and 4:00 p. m.

Realizing the outstanding community need met by this nursery school, Shaw University will conduct it as a community service. An advisory committee of interested citizens met recently to report on plans for community cooperation in this project. Mrs. Thomas Kilgore will be the Director and Mrs. Alma Trotter, Assistant Teacher.

President Daniel explained that the work of the nursery school will be coordinated with the Community Service Program of the Home Economics Department of which Mrs. Brenda Y. Jervay is Director. The Nursery School Elementary Education Department will assist also.

He indicated that Shaw University is only able to conduct this project due to the generous assistance and cooperation of various Negro and white groups in the city and the cooperation of the public school authorities.

Spotted Enemy Targets Through Darkness, Smoke or Fog

THIS is not surprising for Radar development and production stems from the same roots that produced and continue to nourish this country's telephone system.

Radar, the instrument which enabled our land, sea and air forces to spot enemy targets through darkness, smoke or fog, was one of the outstanding new fighting instruments of the war.

Two years before Pearl Harbor the Government asked Bell Telephone Laboratories to put its wide experience and knowledge of electronics to work to help perfect Radar as a military instrument. From then on the Laboratories co-operated closely in the Radar program with the National Defense Research Committee, with Army and Navy specialists, and with scientists of Great Britain.

The Western Electric Company, manufacturing branch of the Bell System, became the Nation's largest supplier of Radar systems. One type it made was universally used by B-29's in the Pacific for navigation, target location and high altitude bombing. Another played an important part in aiming the guns on our warships.

If you're waiting for a home telephone, it helps a little to know that Radar is one of the reasons. For years telephone manufacturing plants were devoted to war needs.

Spotted Enemy Targets Through Darkness, Smoke or Fog

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