Shaw University Begins Work On New Gymnasium

RALEIGH — Work was begun during the past week on Shaw University's new gymnasium. The building will take the place of Tupper Memorial gymnasium which now has become inadequate. The original gymn is being remodeled and converted into a dormitory at a cost of $35,000. Work on this project also is going forward apace.

The new building will have an over-all area of nearly 11,000 square feet, according to a statement by President Robert P. Daniel. Dimensions of the playing floor will be 48 by 84 feet and ample space for spectators will be afforded. The basement will be fitted with lockers, shower rooms, and accomodations for visiting teams. Rooms for physical education classes also will be located on this floor.

The main playing area will be pushed to completion to take care of the school's immediate athletic needs. Development of the lower floor will follow and will include a large swimming pool.

Tupper Memorial building will serve its third distinct purpose when its remodeling is completed. From 1908, when it was built, to 1937 it was used as an industrial arts hall. From then until the past year it was utilized as a gymnasium. Because the floor space was not regulation size, the new building was Shaw Hall, one of the women's dormitory. It is planned to house 50 people. The rooms will be spacious and well appointed. Ample closet space and modern bath facilities will be provided. Automatic drinking fountains, telephone booths, and other conveniences are planned. The building will have fire tower exits.

Fire tower exits are being constructed at the present time on Shaw Hall, one of the women's dormitories. These exits take the place of two sightly outside steps, formerly at each end of the building. One tower has been completed and the other is under construction.

James Anderson, 46, chief machinist's mate, USN, 2141 Paunack Street, San Diego, Calif., at work at one of the Navy's amphibious bases in the Pacific. Chief Anderson, a veteran of 28 years' Naval service, is chief machinist in charge of "A" Division at this important Naval activity. He wears the World War I Victory Medal, Yanktze Valley campaign ribbon, American Defense and American theater ribbons and the Asiatic-Pacific theater ribbon with Bronze Star, all in addition to the Navy Good Conduct ribbon with four stars. — Official U. S. Navy Photograph.

Your tresses may be your crowning glory but don't comb it in public. Arrange your coiffure in the privacy of your dressing room.

VETERAN MEMPHIS EDUCATOR RETIRES

MEMPHIS (ANP) — Principal Daniel Webster Gary of the North Memphis Negro elementary school retired last week from his duties after 31 years of service. He was 76 years of age upon retirement and said he was "going to sit around, read the newspapers, visit old friends and former students . . . and go down to the courthouse." Besides holding several Memphis school principalships he has taught at Alcorn College, Mississippi, his native state.

—V—

Keep insecticides, lye, ammonia and poisonous or injurious cleaning compounds out of children's reach, preferably in locked cupboard.

PLAIN TALK BY DAN GARDNER

NOW, THE BATTLE OF WASHINGTON

We have won the Battle of the White Primary in Georgia and in Texas to all appearances and we have also won the Battle of Fair Employment in the States of New York, at least. The U. S. has won the Battle of the Pacific, the Battle of the Atlantic, of Tokio, and of Berlin. Now the only Battle that has not been won is the Battle of Washington, D. C.

Despite all the millions of brave words that have been poured forth in mimeographed releases to the press, over the radio, on lecture platforms, and on the street corners, the capitol of the nation still remains the major bastion of discrimination, intolerance, and racial strife. Little has been done to change the situation and today one fields that the problem is still, to all appearances, insurmountable.

The other day we happened to drop down to Washington to attend a conference and had occasion to go to the Veterans Administration Building to interview General Omar Bradley on what is going to happen to Negro veterans in the various hospitals being established throughout the land. Our concern centered around the jim crow set-up at Tuskegee Institute, and the committee of editors and publishers who were granted an interview to the Missouri general had their thoughts many miles away from Washington in worrying about jim crow at Tuskegee.

The irony of the situation was revealed a short time later, when we came out of the building and went down to the main floor to grab a round-the-clock and most of the group were in a mood for dinner, or at least a drink. When these desires were voiced, however, one of the group who happened to be more familiar with Washington vouchsafed the information that we would have to go back to the Negro section of Washington which is around U Street, to even get a drink of water, because the white folks in the section where we were served no Negroes.

Of course, Tuskegee, Alabama, is a spot to all. It is rightful that something be done to break down the rigid jim crow that occurs in Alabama as well as in Georgia, Texas, Mississippi and Arkansas, but how are you going to bother those states when right in the nation's capitol you can't even get a drink of water? It is a known fact that segregation exists in Washington partly on account of the acceptance of jim crow and segregation by Negroes who should know better.

To the rank outside who has not lived in Washington or that vicinity, it seems that a sacrifice of the basic principle of integration has been made for a financial remuneration from furthering Negro businesses and institutions that exist solely because the Negroes are jim crowed out of other places where they might prefer to spend their money. The merits of this situation are debatable and would divide sharply into two camps; the one peopled by those who are adamantly in favor of complete integration without compromise, and those who believe in voluntary segregation to achieve economic standing and stability.

The social tension in Washington is on the surface, not hidden as in certain other cities. If you are a Negro, then the whole weight of your color is thrown upon you by the whites. There are no ifs and buts about it; a Negro no matter how fair in complexion, is subject to the same indignities that his blacker brother might endure. It is all part of a system.

Washington is the focal point of the south — the haven of all the reactionaries, bourbons, race-baiters, ignoramuses parading around in all the dignities of elected officialdom, and those who make careers out of the playing on racial strife based on color. The battle of Washington will have to be fought and won before any other battle is won in this country.

Washington is the seat of authority, the seat of government, the place where all eyes are turned for guidance, leadership, and policy. If such guidance, leadership and policy as the official code of the American government are colored or clothed with the garments of racial discrimination and segregation, then the plight of the nation's minorities is always in danger. Unity that is needed to achieve solidarity must be expressed in Washington before it can come to light in Mississippi. The Bilbos who are seldom at home can be found in Washington and there they must be. We have been engaged in flank attack in Jackson, Vicksburg and Biloxi.

The best attack is the frontal one. We have been engaged in flank attacks and have gotten nowhere. To meet an issue you must face it head on. If you are beaten, you go away and nurse your wounds and return to the fray stronger and more intelligent. We have the ability to break down Washington's resistance to complete Americanization if we are willing to pay the price. Instead of accepting temporary pats on the back by the entrenched bigots of intolerance, instead of being happy and satisfied over indulgence by those who practice evil things against us, we should not accept anything except the complete victory which we all desire. In accepting such a victory, our aims and interest must be concentrated fully on the objectives. There must be a systematic attack made on stores, business institutions, place of amusement and restaurants that refuse or discriminate against Negro patronage. There must be a frontal assault on elected officials who are concentrated in Washington. There must be a complete and organized attack on every phase of the jim crow, segregation, and discrimination pattern that prevails in Washington, and nothing else should be allowed to interfere until the fight has been carried to the enemy. When the Battle of Washington is won, then we can turn our entire attention to other battles, but not until then.

—V—

NEGRO STAFF MEMBERS OF RED CROSS PRAISED

WASHINGTON — "The Negro workers on the staff of the American Red Cross are some of the finest representatives of the colleges and agencies that exist in this country," Jesse O. Thomas, assistant to the Vice Chairman in charge of Domestic Services, said in an interview in his office at national headquarters of the Red Cross in Washington, D. C.

Liaison man representing Red Cross with Negro groups since May 1, 1943, when he joined the staff of the American Red Cross, Mr. Thomas has an enviable reputation among social workers in American. He is the founder of the Atlanta University School of Social Work and was a delegate to the first International Conference of Social Work in Paris. After his graduation from Tuskegee Institute he attended the New York School of Social Work and has had more than twenty years experience as field director of the National Urban League in Atlanta, Georgia.

As a basis for his statement Mr. Thomas cited numerous instances of Negro worker both overseas and in this country who are making excellent contributions as paid and volunteer workers in various Red Cross services.

Take one Red Cross chapter, for example. In Cincinnati, among the Negro workers who are serving in a professional capacity, is a senior case worker in Home Service, whose previous experience includes teaching and case work as well as Red Cross flood rehabilitation. Another is a graduate of the Freedman's Hospital School of Nursing in Washington, D. C., who is making an excellent contribution not only by her teaching but in her committee work with Home Nursing Services. Still another is a young woman recently returned from overseas who is assistant to the director of public information and public relations of the Cincinnati and Hamilton County Chapter.

In Chicago, Claude A. Barnett, director, Associated Negro Press, is one of the Chapter directors. This Chapter has Negro lay chairmen collobrating in the work of Community Service, War Fund, First Aid, Water Safety, Nutrition, and Home Nursing. Among the large professional personnel are assistant case work supervisors, case worker, case aides, field representatives, and an instructor. Negro stenographers and clerks are also employed.

USO CARRIES ON! . . . with with no possible slackening of total services in the United States, since where some are withdrawn, others in different places must be re-activated. The 527 Clubs near the 123 Army, Navy and Marine General Hospitals must serve as long as those hospitals care for wounded and convalescent men. Seventeen new clubs are being added to those already functioning in Hawaii. General MacArthur has asked for the immediate establishmnet of full USO Club and other programs in the Philippines. USO-Travelers Aid, for the next year, must nearly double its facilities as hundreds of thousands of men cross this country enroute to the Pacific.

In Detroit, Maj. Roy J. Morton, a member of the Michigan State Troops (Comparable to the National Guard), and John Dancy, nationally known executive secretary of the Detroit Urban League, are members of the Red Cross Board of Directors. This chapter has Negro Gray Ladies, Nurse's Aides, Motor Corps workers, and a number of paid Home Service workers.

In St. Louis, Mrs. Vivian Rucker Jeffries is Volunteer Supervisor of the Junior Red Cross in Negro schools — public, private and parochial — in St. Louis and the county. She is doing outstanding work in contacting Negro groups for other Red Cross activities, including War Fund. She is a graduate of Summer Teachers College (now Stowe College) and was formerly a public school teacher and social worker in St. Louis. The staff of this Chapter also includes a number of professional and clerical workers in Home Service, one in counselling service. Negroes are represented on committees, including Home Nursing, Canteen, Surgical Dressings, Home Service, and Junior Red Cross.

On the staff of Midwestern Red Cross Area, which has its headquarters in St. Louis, is Mrs. Gladys A. Johnson, an itinerant nurse who has taught Home Nursing classes since January, 1944, in 17 States. The main part of Mrs. Johnson's work has been in Texas, but she expects to work also in Arkansas during the coming season. She was graduated from Terrell Memorial Hospital, and is registered in Tennessee and Texas. She is a member of the Tarrant County and Texas Association of Colored Nurses; has had experience as Surgical Supervisor at Terrell; general duty in MacMillan Sanitorium, Dallas; the County Health Department and Board of Education, Ft. Worth, and has done work with poliomyelitis patients in the Tarrant County Chapter of Red Cross.

Among the Negroes employed by North Atlantic Area of the Red Cross is Daisy B. Carry, personnel field representative for the area, who wears four silver overseas service stripes on the sleeve of her uniform. These stripes are in recognition of her two years' work in London as assistant club director of the American Red Cross Library Club. Miss Carry is an actress and musician as well as a social worker. A native of Guthrie, Okla., she has spent most of her life in Philadelphia. Her B. A. Degree is from the University of Pennsylvania.

Eastern Area of the American Red Cross has its quota of Negro personnel, many of them serving in the area as well as overseas. Southeastern Area has employees at the Tuskegee Army Air Field and Flying School. A Negro nurse has been given a temporary assignment as instructor for the Home Nursing Workshop at Tuskegee Institute.

In Baltimore, under the leadership of Mrs. Vivian Alleyne, the Negro citizens have taken an active part as members of committees in the various Red Cross services. The Phyllis Wheatley Association gave an ambulance to the Baltimore Chapter.

The Negro peronnel in Pacific Area includes the staff of a Field Director station, and at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, there is a Negro hospital staff as well as a Negro Assistant Field Director. This post has a low population at present but expects to be augmented soon by the return of the 92nd Division from the European theater. Several of its former personnel are now serving at national headquarters of the Red Cross in Washington.

Negroes are employed in various capacities in the headquarters office ranging from dictaphone operators to correspondents in the Home Service Department.

Both Nutrition and Nursing Service have numerous Negro staff members, both paid and volunteer. Negro nurses have been recruited for the Army and Navy Nurse Corps and wherever there has been a need for Negro Nurses' Aides, they too have been recruited.

Negro women are active in various Canteen Corps and Dietitian Aide Corps. The Greenville County Chapter, South Carolina, has an active Negro Volunteer Special Services group organized under its own chairman Johnson City, Tenn., recently reported five Negro women trained as Gray Ladies to serve at the Veterans Administration Facility. One of the members of the National Council for Red Cross Home Nursing is Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, founder and president of Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N. C., who says:

"I regard the work of the Red Cross Home Nursing Council as one of the most important activities in reaching effectively all groups of American life. Disease knows no color, race, or creed. It makes ravages on a whole population, and can only be combatted by the united interest of communities. The Council has recognized the needs of the Negro population, especially in those areas of the country that have not awakened to the need for intelligent instruction in health matters, and it is the most lacking in prejudicial attitudes of any national organization with which I have been acquainted."

—V—

BEATING THE GUN

BY ALVIN MOSES

"THE COURT DISCUSSES — BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIPS

NEW YORK (ANP) — In these "divided states" of America, every phase of civilian life has its definite hallmark. Last week, the famed Homestead Grays faced the Cleveland Buckeyes in the third and fourth game of the Negro Baseball World series at Yankee stadium.

Negro Baseball World series, — the shame of it all! With our country engaged in a two-front war not so many months ago, the white leagues suffered from a dearth of capable players. Colored and white men possessed with the type of leadership which unfailingly brings hoped for results, offered suggestions to the big league magnets.

FILL THE VACANCIES WITH COLORED STARS

Tryouts were demanded and secured for a few of the better known colored players. While excuses were made on the score of shortcomings in the case of "Showboat Thomas and Terris McDuffie after the Bear Mountain fiasco held at an upper New York state training camp, everyone with a grain of sense knew that the "unwritten law" barred the way to their final acceptance.

A law so vicious, so unconstitutional in an off-the-way manner, that leading white editorial writers have blasted it to Hades and back again. The general idea behind these tryouts was to break down the ageles color line in major league baseball. Spots formerly filled by ranking white players could be easily bridged by the 15 or 20 colored players possessed of ability on a parity with so-called big leaguers.

WHITE FANS HAIL AVALINO CANAZIRES

To the scoffers who say "no Negro player is of major league calibre" I refuse to argue the point any longer. I submit that the evidence of white experts sought to be brought to convince their doubting Thomas mind should listen to this. Clark Griffith, called the "Old Fox" and the "Silver Fox" of American League baseball, said of Josh Gibson:

"Gibson, powerhouse catcher of the Homestead Grays, would be worth $150,000 a season on my payroll. Far greater in every respect than Dickey, Cochrane, Schalk, Ainsmith, he is the hitting counterpart of Babe Ruth done in brown-tone."

This, was said in a release to a Washington daily newspaper for the nation at large to mull over.

Clark Griffith, the Fox, spoke of . . . I can list a few who have made the grade in the Negro Big Leagues (National-American), and who woul dhave experienced little difficulty starring under the Negro die tent, viz.

Leroy (Satchel) Paige, Willie Wells, Ray Dandridge, Bizz Mackey, Buck Leonard, Showboat Thomas, Terris McDuffie, Martin Dihigo, Sammy Butts, Ted Strong, Avaline Canazires (Cuban shortstop of the Cleveland Buckeyes whom white fans are raving about at this very moment), Sammy Bankhead, Sam Jethro, Cool Papa Bell, Frank (Pepperbox) Austin, Billy Ricks, Ray Welmaker, Willie Jefferson, Ray Campanella, Ray Brown, Jerry Benjamin, Jud Wilson, (shortstop of the Birmingham Black Barons, Al Sayles, G. Jessup, Jackie (one-man-riot-squad) Robinson, Kansas City Monarchs, and a few more.

Canazires, the defensive star of the Negro World series recalls the pristine greatnes of such shortstops as John Henry Lloyd, Dick Lundy, Bienvenido Chacon and other colored immortals at the position. "Happy" Chandler, (I call him Unhappy) can if he so elects, test the damnable unwritten law which debars some American while permitting others to play where they will as the late Judge Landis never did. Knowing the political as well as social background of the Kentucky border-state baseballczar, my guess is he will do nothing at all, about it. The fight must be won by you and me.

—V—

Never leave small children alone in the bathroom and keep candy-coated laxatives and pills beyond their reach. Even headache tablets taken in large quantities can have serious results. Discard used razor blades in closed container where children cannot find them.

Whenever you use the bedroom as a sewing room, put away scissors, pins, and needles where the children cannot get them.

Never smoke in bed.

—V—

Slightly larger civilian supplies of fattening cooking oils, and soap all soon be made available.

LEGAL NOTICES

EXECUTOR NOTICE

NORTH CAROLINA
WAKE COUNTY

Having qualified as executor of the Estate of William Stone, deceased, late of Wake County, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned at 115 1-2 East Hargett Street, Raleigh, North Carolina, on or before the 13th day of September, 1946, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the Estate will please make immediate payment.

This 13th day of September, 1945.

F. J. CARNAGE, Executor

Sept. 15, 22, 29-Oct. 6, 13, 20.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT

NORTH CAROLINA
WAKE COUNTY

NOTICE

ALPHONSO VANCE
VS
EFFIE VANCE

THE DEFENDANT, Effie Vance will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Wake County, North Carolina, to obtain an absolute divorce on the grounds of two years separation, as provided in the Statute of North Carolina, plaintiff and defendant having lived separate and apart for more than two years next preceding the institution of this action, and that the said defendant will further take notice that she is required to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake County, North Carolina, in the Courthouse in Raleigh on the 29th day of October, 1945, or within thirty days thereafter, and answer or demur to the complaint of said action or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

This 25th day of September, 1945.

SARA ALLEN, Assistant
Clerk of Superior Court
F. J. CARNAGE, Attorney

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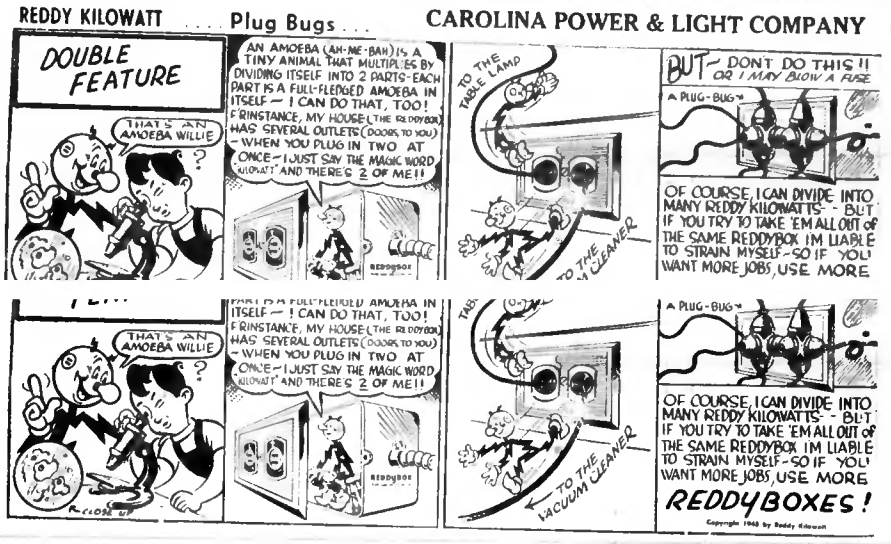

JACK DAVIS By TED WATSON

JIM STEELE By MELVIN TAPLEY

BREEZY . By T. MELVIN