



By W.W. STRUDWICK

LET ME IN

'Let me learn,' the little ones say. They have learned that Faith must do...

AN ADDITIONAL HAT

The Rev. James F. Works, pastor of the St. Paul Baptist Church, Charlotte, is candidate for the Board of Education...

AS TIME PASSES FOR THE REJUVENATION OF SPRINGTIME, 502 Glenn Street, Durham, N. C.

MIDWEST SENATORS RAPPED FOR ROLE IN CLOTURE DEFEAT

SOUTH BEND — Condemnation of senators from the midwestern region who 'assured the success of the filibuster by voting against the Berkeley ruling' was expressed in a resolution adopted by the 150 delegates to the Midwest Regional Training Conference of the NAACP...

Voters Urged To See Senators At Home In Civil Rights Fight

NEW YORK — NAACP branches and other groups throughout the country were urged this week to organize delegations to call upon their representatives and senators who may be home for the holiday recess and to urge their support of civil rights legislation...

Dateline -To- '30'

BY JOE SHEPARD

A few years ago Newspaperman Walter Winchell drew the wrath of Congress by calling the House of Representatives the 'House of Representatives.'

Just how he got that way was shown pretty clearly last week when legislation to establish a certain reserve in the Coast Guard was on the floor of the House for consideration.

Not the least bit of difficulty had been expected in the passage of the bill, and it is quite likely that there would have been none had the bill been voted upon as it was written.

Instead, Vito Marcantonio, New York City's American Labor Party Congressman, introduced an amendment to the bill. This amendment would have banned any discrimination in the Coast Guard's Women's Reserve because of race, creed or color.

I doubt quite seriously that there would be any objection to such an amendment by Coast Guard officials, because the U. S. Coast Guard has the best record from the standpoint of integration of personnel of all branches of the nation's marine armed services.

Nevertheless, the Marcantonio Amendment was defeated by a 'voice vote.'

In the interests of presenting a clear picture of what followed, it may be necessary to point out that a 'voice vote' is a procedure originally instituted in Congress as a means of saving time by calling first for either the 'yeas' or 'nays' whenever there seems to be overwhelming sentiment either for or against a bill at the time that it is brought to a vote.

As a result there is no record of the individual vote of each member. This particular aspect of 'no record' voting has made the 'voice vote' and, to a lesser degree, the 'clerk vote' in which those members favoring a measure and those opposing it walk past separate tellers for the sole purpose of being counted, quite popular among certain legislators who like, upon occasion, to vote according to their own wishes rather than those of their constituents.

Marcantonio, one of the least popular men among his colleagues in the Congress and also one of the most astute parliamentarians, then gave the Women's Reserve Corps applicant another tilt by demanding a roll call vote on his amendment.

This time the amendment passed by a vote of 193-153, with those Congressmen from areas with large minority group representation or where strong support of President Truman's civil rights program was indicated voting for it.

For a few minutes it appeared that there would be a statutory provision against racial discrimination and jimcrow in at least one section of the United States armed forces.

Such was not to be the case, for North Carolina's own Representative Bonner, smarting under the passage of a bit of civil rights legislation, even though it affected only an auxiliary branch of the armed services, introduced a resolution to send it back to committee.

This time there was no record vote, and hiding behind the knowledge that their constituents would have no official means of determining how they had voted on the measure, anti-civil rights congressmen and their 'off the record allies' voted to send the measure back to committee.

This was done, clearly demonstrating that the anti-civil rights forces would prefer having no Women's Coast Guard Reserve to having one in which every woman was guaranteed consideration on the basis of her merit rather than on the color of her skin or of her racial background.

What was more, it showed conclusively that civil rights measures can pass and are likely to pass in the Congress if the record vote of the individual members is made available to the constituents who sent them to Congress.

Not all, nor for that matter do even a majority, of the members of the House take advantage of such tactics to evade their responsibility to their constituents. But, as the fate of the Woman's Coast Guard Reserve Bill shows, enough of them do to call for the elimination of 'voice,' 'teller' or other non-record votes.

Perhaps a Congressman's constituents have no right to 'demand' that he vote a certain way, but they do have the right to know how he votes so that they can in the future, send men to the House and Senate who will act in accordance with the expressed wish of the voters.

NEWSWOMAN GIVES TRENTON SIX \$1000

NEW YORK (ANP) — A contribution of \$1,000 for the defense of Six Trenton, N. J., Negroes convicted of the murder of a white storekeeper, was made here recently by Miss Anna Louis Strong, white newspaper woman expelled from Russia not long ago as a spy. The contribution originally had been offered to the 11 Communist party leaders now on trial, but it was refused.

SEEK 5 MILLION NEGRO VOTERS BY 1950 ELECTION

NEW YORK — A goal of 5,000,000 Negro voters by 1950 was set by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in answer to the 'Victory of the Dixiecrats and their northern allies in the filibuster fiasco.'

The NAACP Board of Directors at its regular monthly meeting here on April 11 called 'the Association's 1000 branches, in the South as well as in the North and West, to conduct intensive registration drives to expand vastly the Negro vote by 1950.'

By the time of the next congressional election there can be 5,000,000 registered Negro voters throughout the country, including 2,000,000 in the southern states, the board resolution asserted.

'A vote of such strength,' the resolution maintains, 'can contribute significantly to the regeneration of political activity throughout the South and to the election of more southern legislators of the caliber of Senators Pepper, Kefauver and Graham. These voters, in alliance with other liberal forces on the local and national level, can materially alter the present political complexion of Congress and prepare the way for enactment of effective civil rights legislation.'

FISK SLATES 6th ANNUAL INSTITUTE ON RACE RELATIONS

To plan the 'how' and 'what' of human rights, the Race Relations Department of the American Missionary Association announces its sixth Institute of Race Relations. Held annually at Fisk University, this year's Institute will open on June 27 for two weeks, running through July 9. Dr. Charles S. Johnson, President of Fisk, will direct the proceedings.

A national laboratory, the Institute is set up to provide the scientific 'know how' for meeting the problems of our man-to-man relations — as they affect our 'home town,' our country and the world. This summer session will concentrate on the social and political implications of human rights. How can these rights be obtained for all peoples in our country? What social and political patterns will be involved in securing them? What changes will they effect in our daily lives and social institutions? General background material on race, culture, minorities, tension areas and social interaction will be cast into the framework of these questions. The answers are many and varied that the Institute will pose, discuss and analyze.

The Institute opens the floor to both the social analyst and the man of action. Prominent educators, scientists and community leaders serve as lecturers and consultants. Among those slated for this summer's series — to mention only a few — are: Dr. Frank Horne of the U. S. Housing and Home Finance Agency; the well-known anthropologist, M. F. Ashley-Montagu; Lester Granger of the National Urban League; Charles H. Houston, who won the Supreme Court case on restrictive covenants; George S. Mitchell of the Southern Regional Council; Joseph D. Lounsbury, sociologist at the University of Chicago, who recently completed the study of 'Segregation in Washington.'

Now in its sixth year, the Institute has graduated some 900 students from most states throughout the country. Enrollment is open to civic and religious leaders, social workers, students and teachers, leaders of labor, industry and government, members and staffs of local human relations groups and interested lay-citizens. The Institute is unique both in its geographical setting and social composition. It draws persons of all races and creeds, from all sections of the country, in all areas of professional interest. Here in the deep South, they live, study and think together that democracy may work.

UNSAFE LADDERS LEAD TO FALLS

'Check your ladders and your climbing habits if you want to be safe,' County Agent W. C. Davenport of the State College Extension Service said today in reminding farmers that unsafe ladders lead to falls.

Periodic inspections should be made so that unsafe ladders can be either repaired or discarded, the county agent said.

Ladders should not be left where they will fall, be tipped over or bumped into. They should be stored in a readily accessible location where they can be obtained in a hurry in case of fire.

Before mounting a ladder, be sure it is set securely. The National Safety Council recommends that it be set from a wall so that the base is one-fourth the distance to the top support. A ladder should also be tied or someone should hold it, if used where there is danger of slipping.

Always face the ladder going up or down, and hold on with both hands. Take one step at a time — don't hurry. It is easier and safer to get on and off a ladder that extends well above a landing. Tools or materials that cannot be carried safely in pockets should be hoisted with a hand line.

Work facing the ladder, and hold on with one hand. Avoid working in a high wind. Avoid over-reaching or over-exertion in pushing or pulling while working on ladders. Remember that it is easy to lose balance and fall.

LEADER IN HIS FIELD:

MATTHEW A. HENSON

Arctic explorer; Member, Admiral Peary's Arctic Expedition from 1891-1895; Arrived at the North Pole April 6, 1901 approximately 45 minutes ahead of Admiral Peary; Honorary member, Explorers Club; Member, Arctic Club.



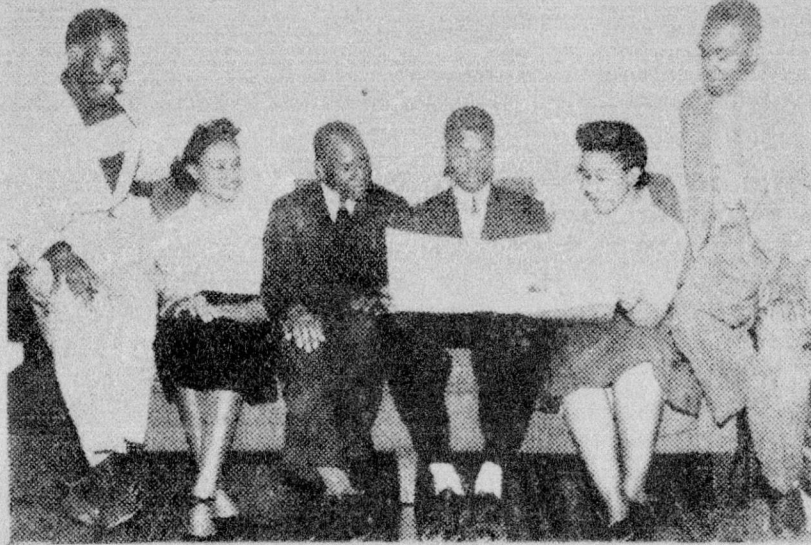
LEADER IN ITS FIELD: DELICIOUS PEPSI-COLA!

Pepsi-Cola is the all-time leader in its field, America's biggest cola value! Think of it—two full glasses in the big, BIG twelve-ounce bottle! Yet, there's no finer cola at any price! Take home a carton—that's twelve full glasses.

Why Take Less... When Pepsi's Best!



HCTS DRUMMER — Pictured here at his drums is William H. McBride, who has become known as the 'Gene Krupa' of Harnett City. Training School, McBride was winner in a State-wide Talent Contest held in Charleston, S. C. on April 23 for a \$2,000 scholarship. On next Tuesday night, he will play at a meeting of the Junior Woman's Club of Dunn. (Dispatch photo by Wayne Justesen.)



TOPS IN SCHOLARSHIPS—Six students of Shaw University who made (A) in every one of their subjects for the first semester are pictured above. They are listed on the Honor Roll and given special distinction because of their achievement. From left to right are: Courtney

Brown, a junior of New York; Miss Florence Boone, a sophomore of Woodland; St. Elmo Pugh, a junior of Norfolk, Va.; Wilber E. Nixon, a freshman of Smithfield; Miss Carolyn Y. Prunty, a senior of North Fork, West Va.; and Charlie Lyons, a junior of Beihel.

Omegas To Meet At Charleston

More than two hundred Omegas from North and South Carolina will meet in Charleston, South Carolina on Friday, April 29th at the three day session of the Omega Psi Phi Sixth District Conference. According to H. Carl Moultrie of Wilmington, North Carolina, District Representative, plans have been completed by the entertaining chapter, Mu Alpha, for what promise to be the greatest confab in its history.

Talent Hunt finalists, winners in local contests from all over the district, will appear in recital on Sunday afternoon, May 1st, to climax the gala conference affairs. While the contest is not entirely a contest, an objective is to pick out talented youth, yet prizes will be awarded from \$100 for first place, \$50 for second place and \$25 for third place. The district launched this program four years ago and with the end of the current year, will have given nearly \$2,000 in prizes and aid grants to talented youths. The largest number of finalists ever to enter the District Talent Hunt is expected to participate.

DR. BENJAMIN MAYS SPEAKER

The conference sessions will be

FEPC GIVEN TOP NAACP PRIORITY IN RIGHTS DRIVE

NEW YORK — Enactment of legislation to establish a federal Fair Employment Practice Commission has received top priority on the legislative program of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People by vote of the Association's board of directors. Heretofore the NAACP has refused to designate any priority for civil rights measures, maintaining that anti-lynch and anti-poll tax anti-segregation and FEPC bills were all of equal importance. At the regular monthly meeting on April 11, the board voted to abandon this policy.

The efforts of the NAACP will be concentrated upon obtaining enactment of the FEPC bill as the first order of business. Other items in the Association's legislative program, however, will not be neglected. Walter White, secretary, announced.

ASK PASSAGE OF LAW TO PROTECT FARM WORKERS

WASHINGTON — Inclusion of safeguards to protect agricultural workers in the bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act was urged by Clarence Mitchell, NAACP labor secretary, testifying before the Senate subcommittee on Fair Labor Standards Act amendments. 'There are a million colored children who live and work on farms,' Mr. Mitchell said at the hearing on April 12. 'Under the present law these children are not protected from hazardous work.' To new bill S. 653, he pointed out, offers these children no protection against hazardous work after school hours.