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Senator Jailed

Senator Taylor received a cut finger and nose that he was "manhandled by the cops."

"Disorderly" Charge

Despite this however, Senator Taylor was not charged with violation of Birmingham segregation ordinance but with disorderly conduct, assault and battery and resisting arrest resulting from his struggle with the police.

Earlier, however, Birmingham police had invaded the meeting of the Southern Negro Youth Congress which Taylor was scheduled to address and had arrested persons including Dr. James Dombrowski, executive director of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, on charges of violating the ordinance.

Following this incident SNYC officials "erected" the traditional "white" and "Negro" signs to surround the audience. The meeting was adjourned after Taylor's arrest.

Following his trial before Police Court Judge Oliver Hall, during which the judge charged that Sen-

Not Enforceable

Two recent decisions by lower courts in California, however, have found them "unenforceable." Many northern and western states are still "Negro" populations, and are cases pending for the enforcement of covenants.

81 Cases

N. A. A. C. P. lawyers have participated in 30 cases in California

30 in Illinois, 10 in Michigan, 10 in Missouri and 4 in New York. Additional cases have been handled by the lawyer.

Covenants

Proponents of restrictive covenants contend that the presence of "unwelcome" elements in a neighborhood depreciates property values. The covenants, they maintain, protect the property and prevent the invasion of the neighborhood by undesirable persons.

Private individuals, they assert, legally refuse to sell their property to members of an undesired minority group. Hence, they freely contract with covenants not to do so.

Such contracts constitute a violation which the courts are bound to enforce, the covenanters claimed.

Their contention, however, was upheld in Monday's decision. The court freely admitted a right of private parties to enter into such covenants and there was no violation so long as the action was voluntary. It denied the obligation of the court to use their power to enforce them.

United College Fund

Harris, instructor at Washington High School, the county school teachers; Rev. C. A. Kearns, Pastor of Davis Street Presbyterian Church and Dr. O. S. Bullock, Pastor of First Baptist Church, Raleigh ministers.

Fund raising at the colleges will be directed by Mrs. Ada M. Jarnigan of the Shaw University staff, while E. L. Raiford, Executive Secretary of the YMCA, will solicit organizations; and L. H. Roberts, real estate broker, and M. H. Crockett, head of the Deaf and Blind School, firms.

Four colleges in North Carolina are among the Fund's participating institutions. Along with other member colleges they will be helped by the fund to increase amounts earmarked for aid to worthy students and to bring teaching salaries more in line with living costs.

Institutions, faced with spiraling operating costs and overtaxed facilities due to large enrollments, can avoid a critical financial situation only through such assistance as the fund gives," one college administrator pointed out.

In four years the fund has raised and distributed to the school 4 million from thousands of contributions, large and small, from individuals, both white and Negro, and from groups, corporations and foundations.

Dr. Robert P. Daniel, President of Shaw University, and Dr. Harold L. Trigg, President of St. Augustine's College, campaign consultants, declared in a joint statement: "Every contribution to the fund aids in raising the educational standards among Negroes throughout the country."

Leaders Refuse

when a better understanding was reached.

SHARP CRITICISM

Because of Army Secretary Kenneth Royall's "bitch-wall attitude" in covering racial segregation, Negro spokesmen criticized the army sharply. They said he stood by segregation and would stand by present policy.

Dr. B. J. P. Mason, president of the National Urban League, said: "The most unfortunate statement made was that there can be segregation without discrimination. It will make this statement."

Senator B. Cranger, who acted as chairman of the conference, said the group objected to the army's segregation of the Gillem report, the report was written so as to be eventually eliminated, he said but as an army spokesman reads it, separate Negro battalions and companies may be maintained within regiments.

The army also stated that about 10 percent of the whites and 10 percent of the Negroes are in the highest group on classification tests. Negroes would lose out in competition with whites for promotion offices. Under segregation according to the army, Negroes are a proportion of advance positions.

WORKED WELL

Truman K. Gibson of Chicago said in the few cases where he has worked out well. Dr. Sadie T. M. Alexander of Philadelphia said: "The future of America depends on how we treat the Negroes."

When asked about the Philip Randolph's civil disobedience proposal if segregation is not eliminated in the armed forces, Charles Houston of Washington answered:

"I am happy that Randolph said that it reflects a very deep feeling among the Negro people. But I am not yet ready to incoarse such an action."

Until the army agrees to change its present policy on segregation, Cranger said, Negro leaders cannot serve on a permanent race relations committee. He added that they had planned to meet later and propose recommendations and support them to Forrestal.

Possibly at that time this group and the defense leads may be able to get together, he said.

Dr. John W. Davis, president of West Virginia State College, led an attack on air force policy according to Gen. L. E. Gen. Edwin D. Taylor, USAF personnel director said that integration of Negroes and whites would be "unwise."

"That was an unwise statement," Dr. Davis said.

Houston, on the contrary, called the air force attitude a "pious hope" and nothing concrete. He felt that the air force desired to try integration out but as yet had no plan of action.

The navy was praised as the only service "not firmly supporting segregation" by Cranger, who is secretary of the National Urban League.

Senate Passes

reprise could not do the job, and Barkley added that the government can afford to spend the money for public housing.

The fight in the senate, which was sharp enough, is mild to what is expected in the houses where the full guns of opponents to public housing will be aimed at the one title providing 500,000 units to be built over a period of five years.

Like the senate, the house is expected to center around elimination of the public housing provision from the bill. If they succeed, public housing will be a "dead duck" for some time to come. Without this provision, the bill will be of little benefit to persons in the middle and low-income brackets.

A real death struggle in the house is ahead where the vote of every member needs careful attention by his constituents. It is of transcendent urgency that no stone be left unturned to win the battle of the house and emerge victorious with a comprehensive housing program, as passed by the senate, with provisions for all levels of income among our people.

Congressman Jesse P. Wolcott, chairman of the house banking and currency committee, and hitherto cold to the measure, scheduled a week of hearings starting May 3 and predicted a housing bill "in some form" would pass congress this session.

Endoring No Party

The committee reaffirmed a resolution passed by the board at its March 1944 meeting which banned partisan political activity. "The

National Office of the NAACP may not officially support any political party," this resolution asserted.

"The branches of the Association may only, as organized groups, support any political party; but the officers and members as individuals may work for and support any political party or candidate of their choice. They may work as individuals on party committees for political organizations, and make in any other activity in support of their political choice, any resolution concerned."

NEGROES ON 3RD

the Philadelphia NAACP. He served as State Athletics Commissioner from 1935 to 1938, and as Magistrate since 1938.

He is a grandson of one of the first Negro Congressmen in the U. S. — Joseph H. Rainey of South Carolina.

Magistrate Rainey was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1891. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, a former coach of the Lincoln University Track and Field Team, and a former newspaperman on the Philadelphia Record.

He is a member of many fraternal and civic organizations including the Masons, Elks, Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, the North Philadelphia Civic League, and serves on the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania NAACP. He is married and the father of three children.

He is a candidate in Philadelphia's 4th Congressional District.

BALTIMOREAN ENTERED

Dr. John E. T. Comper, Wallace Party candidate for Congress in Baltimore, Maryland's 4th Congressional District, is a 34 year old practicing physician, a veteran of World War I, a draft board physician in World War II, and a co-chairman of the Progressive Party of Maryland.

During World War I, Maryland's Governor O'Connor appointed Dr. Comper to study problems affecting the colored population in the State.

Dr. Comper is a graduate of the Howard University School of Medicine. He is the father of six children.

Hammocks Beach Tour

who come will probably use private cars and should consult the highway for the most convenient route to Jacksonville N. C., and N. C. Highway No. 21 east from that point.

The entrance to the Hammocks is about 18 miles east of Jacksonville, on highway No. 24 and on the 15th Boy Scouts will be on the highway at this point to direct cars to the beach property.

Dr. N. C. Newbold, Director of Division of Negro Education in the State of North Carolina Department of Education says: "The generous offer to give this fine beach and thousands of acres of land suitable for recreational purposes represents an unusual opportunity of a lifetime to North Carolina Negro-

people. Likewise, it would prove of significant value to the entire state."

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