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WOMAN OF YEAR

Prof. and Mrs. Charles H. Boyer of Raleigh.

Mrs. Boyer attended Raleigh Public Schools, graduate of Academy of L'ecole Hunter School, St. Agustine's High School, and College and an A. B. degree. In 1933 she received a diploma from Bishop Little School of Social Work and received her Masters Degree of Social Work from Atlanta University School of Social Work in 1935.

She was a teacher of English and Social Work for 1½ years at R. C. Lawson Institute, Southern Pines, N. C. later employed as principal and teacher of the same school mentioned above for four years.

She entered Atlanta University School of Social Work in September, 1944 and did field work at Atlanta Urban League and Fulton County Department of Public Welfare also at State Training School for Negro Girls at Rock Mount.

Mrs. Boyer was employed at the State Training School for Negro Girls in January, 1945 as Director of care work and recreation. There she remained until August, 1947 when she resigned to join her husband in Raleigh.

She joined the staff of the Journey Train Branch of the Y. W. C. A. as Branch Director, January 10, 1948.

Zeta says that she is proud of Mrs. Boyer and presented to her a medal with her initials inscribed.

DR. SHEPARD

"The General Assembly of North Carolina, being aware of the worth of the late Dr. James E. Shepard and being conscious of the public loss occasioned by his death, desires to express its appreciation of his life and work and to pay this deserved tribute to a man who left where one less wise might have been tempted or misled—who took the long view and held to a straight and charted course, where one less courageous might have turned aside to run dangerously before a passing rule."

"Here indeed was a man who served without servility; who spoke without guile; who fought without rancor; who could lose with dignity and with humanity. His life was one of sincere service in his day and generation to his race, his State, and his Country."

HIGH COURT

ever, the court has not yet decided whether it will hear the case.

If the U. S. Supreme Court hears this case, the decision will be a significant one as it will tend to prove whether or not "segregation is discrimination per se," or whether "segregation is discrimination because inequality invariably accompanies segregation."

It further raises the question whether a "vacant seat" may be denied any passenger because of race. The decision on this case will prove whether the allotment of seats according to race based on cooperative volume of traffic affords equality of treatment to individual passengers.

In respect to national uniformity in interstate travel regulations, the plaintiff questions the apparent conflict between the approved practice of racial segregation on interstate dining cars and the supreme courts prohibition of racial segregation in interstate motor buses.

This case will also test the power of the federal courts and the Interstate Commerce Commission to approve regulations based solely on race, restricting the liberty of Negro passengers by enforcing segregation in light of national policy against racial discrimination.

LOUIS RETIRES

has obtained the signatures of Charles and Waleott and that plans call for the starting of the bout in Chicago in June.

Both boxers, it said, have agreed to defend the title within 90 days after the June bout. The opponent for the second bout will be either Lee Savold or Gus Lesnevich.

The plans were okayed by the NBA.

MARSHALL DEMANDS

no direct mention of the problem of race discrimination.

The NAACP counsel continued: "Since its inception the FHA has been training its underwriters not to insure mortgages for Negroes and other minority groups outside of ghetto areas. That training has been effective and in order to change this policy effectively, the FHA will have to make its instructions not to discriminate as clear and emphatic as the instructions that are superseded."

The NAACP recently submitted a memorandum to President Truman requesting that certain changes be made in FHA practices to eliminate discrimination in the administration of its program.

These recommendations include the revision of the Underwriting Manual and regulations to eliminate all instructions based on racial, religious and national distinctions, the refusal of mortgage insurance where the applicant for insurance has inserted restrictive covenants; the refusal of appraisal of projects where the application shows a limitation of occupancy based on race, religion or national origin; and the withdrawal of further mortgage insurance from the projects where racial covenants are invoked in deeds or leases.

COL. PACE QUTS

A. Gottschalk, and in charge of a gigantic press division which was in operation to educate the public

for discussion by the Senate.

Indeed, President Truman ordered a "showdown" and the calling of night sessions if necessary to break the filibuster.

The current filibuster has brought

Senate consideration of legislation

and committee action to a virtual standstill since under the rules of the Senate committees may not meet while the Senate is in session unless they do so by unanimous consent of the entire body.

Leaders of both parties in the

Senate have been assured of the

support of organized labor, church

es and civic groups in the drive

to break the filibuster through

change of the Senate rules.

This assurance was pledged by

a delegation from the Joint Com-

mittee on Civil Rights, represent-

ing 21 national organizations which

met here yesterday with Robert A.

T. Taft, chairman of the Senate Re-

publican policy committee, and

Sen. Senator Irving M. Ives of New

York.

This meeting was followed by

a conference with Scott W. Lucas,

Senate majority leader, and Francis J. Myers, Senate Democratic whip.

The delegation, headed by Dr.

Channing H. T. Bias, urged the sena-

tate leaders to make an all-out un-

equivocal fight to break the filibuster threatened by the southern

Democrats.

Determination on the part of

northern and western senators of

both parties, spokesmen for the

delegation said, would result in an

overwhelming and swift vote to

break the filibuster and permit a

majority of the Senate to limit de-

bate.

In response to questions raised

in the conference, Senator Taft

denied that any agreement had

been reached between Republicans

and southern Democrats to prevent

effective action against the filibuster.

Completely disregarding the man-

ner in which the filibuster has been

used to block Senate votes upon

controversial legislation which was

known to have the support of a

majority of the senators, Sen. Con-

nelly declared.

The people of my state want the

freedom of debate preserved. They

want the right to confront their

representatives that are often foisted

upon them," he said.

CHARGES CRUCIFIXION

A similar claim came from Sena-

tor George of Georgia who took

the floor for brief while to relieve

Connelly and to declare that the

anti-filibuster measure was only the

first of a series of sectional bills

designed to "crucify the South."

Other speakers who took the floor

from among the 22 southern Demo-

crats who have vowed to talk until

the cloture motion is shelved in-

cluded Senators Stennis of Missis-

sippi who charged that passage of

the debate limitation measure would

open the way for laws aimed spe-

cifically at Negro minors, churches

or other groups.

Sen. Ken, Missouri Republi-

can, took the floor briefly to de-

clare that the right of unlimited

debate had been abused to the

point where it made the Senate the

"laughing stock of the world," and

where it could jeopardize the na-

tional safety itself.

POSITION WEAKENED

The position of the southerners

was weakened last week, however,

when President Truman turned

thumbs down on a suggestion by

Democratic Majority Leader Scott

Lucus of Illinois to shelve the anti-

filibuster measure when other "de-

cision of importance" was ready

to come up.

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401 W. HARGETT ST.

the walls of the arteries) and

had to receive constant

treatment.

In Washington recently, the

state department announced

that it was seeking a post-Pat-

teristic assignment for Bunche

as ambassador to Moscow. Dr.

Bunche, at present on leave

from his post as UN director of

the truce inspection, was born in Detroit Aug. 7, 1903.

His father was a barber and

his mother, a musician.

He attended UCLA where he

was an outstanding athlete in

basketball, football and base-

ball. He graduated in 1927, received an M. A. degree from Harvard in 1938 and a Ph. D. in

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