

KNOXVILLE TEACHERS WIN PAY FIGHT

Tennesseans Win Fight By Use Of Ballot

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — Announcement by officials of the local school board that \$14,700 has been added to the 1940 budget to equalize the salaries of Negro and white teachers in the schools chalked up another victory for the Negro Teachers' League here.

Since 1933 the league, through its salary committee and its poll tax and voting committee, has been fighting to equalize the salaries of Negro and white teachers in the public schools.

As a direct result of the intensive campaign carried on by these two committees the salaries of Negro teachers were increased from a level equaling 75 per cent of white teachers' salaries to 90 per cent in Aug. 1936.

In October, 1936, the league sent a questionnaire, which included six pertinent questions, to each member of the school board asking for equal salaries for all public school teachers doing similar work and having similar preparation. Announcement that the questionnaire was received unfavorably by some board members, brought immediate action when a drive was instituted to make every teacher in the city a qualified voter. At every election of school board officials and members of the city council the committee sent questionnaires to the candidates, while continuing to press its campaign to get teachers themselves to vote.

Led by D. W. Roberts, president of the league and a mathe-

matic teacher at the Beardsley junior high school, the league reported at the opening of the 1939 school term that it had 100 Negro teachers who were now qualified voters.

Mr. Robert arranged a conference between league officials and Mayor W. W. Mynatt, who was then up for re-election, the latter part of October, 1939, to discuss the question of equal salaries.

Mayor Mynatt promised that if \$8,000 enough money to equalize the salaries of white and Negro teachers, came into the city coffers before November 6, 1939, it would be turned over to the Board of Education to equalize the salaries of the two groups beginning September, 1939.

A league questionnaire went out immediately to all candidates in the November, 1939 election, on the matter of equal salaries. All candidates replied in favor of equal salaries. On December 1, 1939, the Mayor, as head of the City Council, turned over to the board of education, the necessary \$3,000. On December 11, the local school board abolished the double salary scale, and added \$14,700 to its budget to equalize all salaries for 1940. Members of the school board are:

Dr. Harry Clark, superintendent of city schools; Dr. W. E. Christenberry, chairman of the board; Mrs. Fred Post, Mrs. C. D. Beardsley, whom championed the cause of the teachers, Fred Star, and the Rev. B. B. Laver-

Ask Cloture For Mob Measure

NEW YORK — With hearings on the anti lynching bill ready to come to a close during the first week in March, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People sent out a call today urging all organizations and individuals to write letters to their senators calling upon them to vote for cloture (limitation of debate) in order to preclude a filibuster against the bill.

Already, according to association officials, there is a trend in the Senate leading in this direction, but the Association pointed out that only the constant prodding from the voters out in the country can assure the bill's being brought to the floor of the Senate for a vote. Those senators who have already pledged to vote for cloture are as follows:

Democrats: Francis T. Maloney, Conn.; Sherman Minton, Ind.; David I. Walsh, Mass.; Robert F. Wagner, New York; Theodore F. Green, R. I.; Lewis B. Schellenbach, Wash.; Matthew M. Neely, West Va.

Republicans: Arthur Capper, Kansas; Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., Mass.; and James J. Davis, Pa.

Held For Murder

NEW YORK (ANP) — Rudolph Commac, 31, a West Indian, was arrested Wednesday at his home as the burglar involved in the case in which Patrolman John A. Holt, until recently a star with the famous world champion Renaissance basketball team, was shot and killed by two fellow policemen.

Holt, in civilian clothes, was attempting Monday to arrest Commac in an apartment building. Two white officers, attracted by the commotion, joined in the chase. Coming upon Holt ascending steps with gun drawn, they mistook him for the suspect, shooting and killing him.

When arrested, Commac was suffering from three bullet wounds in his leg and was taken to Harlem hospital. He admitted Holt wounded him. Commac's wife, Isabella, 29 was also jailed on charges of receiving stolen goods. Loot on other burglaries, valued at from \$500 to \$1,000 was found in the apartment.

Holt, 31, starred with the

WILL 'BIG 3' CONTROL NEGRO GOP CAMPAIGN?

Protests May Have Effect

By Albert Anderson

WASHINGTON, (A N P) — Just how will the Republican party conduct its national campaign among Negroes this year? Will it renounce past practices and the leadership that has brought the condemnation of many workers seriously interested in the welfare of the party? Or will the Negro campaign be in the hands of the old triumvirate rather than risk their enmity by turning affairs over to more progressive leaders?

These are questions which must be answered within the next few months by Chairman J. H. Hamilton and the powers that be. If, meanwhile, Mr. Hamilton and his associates are puzzled over which path to follow it is not strange. They never received all kinds of "sound advice" from every conceivable source, with much of it entirely contradictory.

For several campaigns there has been growing dissatisfaction with the management of the colored division. Except in 1928, when Herbert Hoover was elected president, a group known as the "Old Guard" has actually controlled this division, no matter who was the nominal figurehead. But most of this time the Negro voted Republican anyway.

In 1932 and 1936 the race gave the majority of its votes to the Democrats. According to the Gallup poll, there is a drift back to the GOP. Whether this can be made to progress at a rate large enough to place the pivotal states such as Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, etc., on the Republican side of the ledger depends in large measure on how the coming campaign is conducted.

The triumvirate, called the Old Guard, which generally controls the campaign consists of Robert R. "Bob" Church of Memphis who has long had the reputation of being an astute politician and until recent years was reported a liberal contributor to the campaign fund; Perry W. Howard, national committeeman from Mississippi, and Roseoe Rens for seven years. Fourteen months ago he gave up professional basketball for the security of a steady job with the police department. Since then he played with the department team.

Conking Simmons of Chicago, noted orator.

These three reputedly knew more practical politics than all the others combined. Active in fraternal realms, they could summon, for example, support of the Elks from J. Finely Wilson and Judge Billy Hueston on down.

Their tactics seldom varied. After the candidate was selected at the national convention, an appropriate slogan was found. Col. Simmons then started his oratorical tours, dragging out the ghosts of reconstruction; Mr. Church and Atty. Howard scolded had a full staff and headquarters gave the impression of great activity. Col. Simmons also served as secretary, assigned speakers, and operated with a technique all of his own.

For the past two years Dr. L. K. Williams, president of the National Baptist convention, Inc. was head of the Negro division. Although thoroughly wise and experienced in church politics, it is understood the distinguished churchman on both occasions was no match for the triumvirate. Three weeks after the election started they were in the drivers seat which they did not relinquish until the firing was over in November.

Opponents of the tactics—and there are many—say that they prevent persons who would like to get out and do an honest job of campaigning from doing anything. These tactics do not work voters since little effort is made to follow an intelligent program of education. Outside of a lot of oratory, ballyhoo, stage strutting, nothing real has been done. A few speakers are rewarded and some newspapers have received advertising, but that is about all.

When, in 1936, it soon developed that the triumvirate had taken over, protests poured in from all sections of the country from leaders who knew these old tactics would not be acceptable. Chairman Hamilton, seeing how the wind was blowing, is understood to have told friends there would be changes made.

But it was easier to say than do. National Committeeman Howard could not be removed so easily. He was right in Wash-

ington, where he maintains law offices, and made frequent trips to headquarters, offering aid and advice. As an official of the national committee duly elected by his constituents, he was on a par with Chairman Hamilton. Right now he is the strategist on whom the Taft-for-President forces are heavily depending.

It is understood that Bob Church along with Col. Simmons and John Risher of Washington developed a between-campaigns program for Negroes and called on Mr. Hamilton to present it. They are reported as being so belligerently insistent that the chairman showed them the door. Since then there has been hostility between Church and Hamilton. Howard, on the other hand, continues to work in close harmony with the committee.

Chairman Hamilton is understood to have determined to give other elements in the party a chance to show what they could do. The Republican Program committee was formed with several outstanding Negroes named to the board. Ralph Bunche, doctor of philosophy in political science, was engaged to make a special study and report. Dr. Emmett J. Scott was named to serve as publicity assistant at headquarters, and it was assumed he would be spokesman for the entire group. A plan was proposed where there would be no more Negro campaign departments, but Negroes would be integrated within the general structure.

Meanwhile politicians are looking on to see what will happen. They noted with interest developments at the recent national committee meeting in Washington when Bob Church, holding a proxy from an absentee member, introduced a resolution calling for an appropriation of \$100,000 for a special committee to consider the problem of the colored voter.

Mr. Howard and Mrs. Booze, his committeewoman, say by silently. The motion was referred to the executive committee where it still remains, much to the displeasure of Mr. Church and cohorts.

Talk is circulating about the formation of an independent Republican group whose purpose it would be to work among disgruntled former Negro republicans.

Leon Lewis ANP Correspondent Exposes 'Long-Machine'

NEW ORLEANS, (ANP) — Attempts by the Earl K. Long machine to link his opponent, Sam Jones, in the state run-off election, with Negroes of the state were thwarted here when Leon Lewis, Associated Negro Press correspondent, on the request of the Louisiana League for Better Government and daily papers, exposed the plot and its source just one week from the election.

When "spot" articles appeared in two of the local Negro papers expressive of Sam Jones' intention to aid in giving the Negro enfranchisement and his intentions to "especially aid the Negro farmer," the Negro citizenry became alarmed, and the NAACP began releasing letters to the effect that these articles instead of aiding the Negro cause would handicap and retard it.

Lewis was called in by one of the daily papers supporting the candidacy of Sam Jones and assigned the task of unearthing this move.

It was found that the move was instigated through the aid of James B. LaFourche, a local Negro, popularly identified with Long politicians, lawyers and the police department.

The articles had been paid for by the Long machine and city administration cohorts and the two local colored papers received a part of this compensation together with orders for many extra thousands of their papers for distribution throughout the rural areas of the state.

The first of Lewis' investigation were played up in the daily papers checking the possible endangering race issue that would seriously affect thousands of Negroes throughout the state. J. E. Wilkins, president of the local NAACP branch, stated to daily papers that, "no particular concessions could be expected from either of the gubernatorial candidates and if they thought Mr. Jones would be favorable to the Negro cause to link him, thusly, was merely an effort to Please turn to page six

Business Inst. Seeks Consumer Opinions

WASHINGTON, (Special) — The Negro Business Institute, a newly formed non-profit organization devoted to the progress of better Negro business recognizes the fact that there is more business to be had than Negro-owned stores are getting and is seeking the opinions of readers of the CAROLINA TIMES. The Institute is deeply interested, not merely in helping the Negro in business increase sales and profits but also in creating increased employment opportunities for Negro youth.

The Institute is interested in your opinion. It wants to know not only what you think of the future of Negro business in its relation to better economic conditions for our group, but also what you think can be done to help increase sales and profits in Negro-owned stores. Your suggestions will be most wel-

come. It is the belief of the Institute that there is a definite need for a business institute that will make available to the Negro important business information, and keep Negro business regularly informed on what makes business grow. This should result in an improved economic status for more complete integration into American business life.

Correspondence is invited with Negro Chambers of Commerce, Business Clubs, Social Clubs, and individuals everywhere who are interested in better Negro business and what it can mean to the improved economic status of our group. Address your correspondence to Albert Louis Hypps, Director, Negro Business Institute, Suite 204-5, Southern Aid Building, Seventh and Tea Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.

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