

Provide "Higher" Negro Education Dixie State Speeds Up Plans to

SUPREME COURT RULING IN
GAINES CASE CAUSE OF
ACTIVITY

MISSOURI, TEXAS & NORTH
CAROLINA TO ESTABLISH
GRADUATE COURSES
AT NEGRO
COLLEGES

St. Louis, Mo. Aug. 3 (ANP)—Recent activity on the part of the board of curators at Lincoln university to expand that school's facilities and start post graduate courses at the coming fall term, has found an echo in various other states of the South.

Stem of the present activity South is the supreme court ruling of last Dec. 8 which ordered the University of Missouri to admit Law Student Lloyd Gaines to its classes or "provide equal educational facilities within the state." The state legislature appropriated \$200,000 for graduate and professional study at Lincoln university, whose board, headed by President Sherman D. Scruggs, is trying to have the school of law ready to admit students on Sept. 1.

In Austin, Texas, fortnight ago, the legislature appropriated \$50,000 for the next two years for graduate and professional courses for colored students. In addition to this an additional grant of \$200,000 was made to Prairie View college for graduate work. Both grants will be used to provide scholarships to Negro students for out-of-state study until the state can conform with the supreme court ruling. Dr. Thomas K. Currie and Dr. R. T. Hamilton, prominent Texans, were largely responsible for getting favorable action on the scholarship grants in the legislature. Dr. Hamilton commented as follows:

"While we realize that this is just a temporary expedient and does not conform to the supreme court decision, still it is unfair to the hundreds of Texas students and teachers to force the continuation of the additional cost of graduate and professional study. Our task now is to work out a plan so that we can help Prairie View State college and President Banks' fine corps of teachers to add a real graduate course to the institution and prepare the way for such professional courses in medicine, law, dentistry, pharmacy, engineering, and other much-needed lines."

Last week in Durham, N. C. it was announced that Duke university and the University of North Carolina will furnish many of the teachers for the North Carolina college for Negroes when the latter opens its classes for graduate students in September. The state legislature authorized the Negro college to give graduate courses and appropriated \$14,000 for that purpose. The liberal arts school will be the first opened under the new program.

Famous white instructors who have been engaged to teach at North Carolina college to give graduates courses and appropriated \$14,000 for that purpose. The liberal arts school will be the first opened under the new program.

Famous white instructors who have been engaged to teach at North Carolina college for Negroes include the following: Dr. Edgar W. Knight, Dr. A. M. Jordan and Dr. H. R. Douglass, school of education; Dr. Hugh T. Lefler, Dr. A. R. Newsome and Dr. F. M. Green, department of history; Dr. W. W. Pierson, political science; Dr. Calvin B. Hoover, dean of Duke university's graduate school of arts and sciences and several others of prominence.

While Negro citizens in North Carolina and Texas seem to be accepting the gesture of their state legislatures and education-graduate study on a separate basis, the racial leaders in Missouri where the Gaines case had its inception are sternly opposed to any separate arrangement.

Despite the fact that the Missouri legislature appropriated \$200,000 for Lincoln university's graduate work program, Missourians contend that it will require huge sums, vast equipment and many years before "equal" education can be achieved in their separate state college. The Show Me state residents point out that the supreme court decision required the state of Missouri to provide equal accommodations and this can be done only by admitting students to the University of Missouri's professional and graduate schools. In the meantime, officials at Lincoln university are proceeding with the program ordered by the state superintendent of education.

Other Southern states are watching developments. Recently five Southern state universities in Washington, the presidents of met with a group of Negro educators at Howard university in an effort to discover some solution for the problem, stating frankly that their states could not support an adequate graduate school program, but that neither would conditions permit the entry of Negro students. The conference broke up without any definite agreement of policy being reached.

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Kellogg Company Helps Calvin Service Celebrate 1st Anniversary of Home Economics Department



Photo shows Floyd J. Calvin—right—founder and Editor of Calvin's Newspaper Service, 143 being served a Kellogg breakfast West 125th Street, New York City, on the first anniversary of the opening of the Home Economics Department of the Newspaper Service.

with little Miss Renee Dennis, 4 1-2, student of The Little Red School in Greenwich Village, Manhattan, a new idea in education sponsored by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President, Mrs.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and other notables. Calvin Service has distributed to newspapers more than 5000 tested recipes during the past 18 months, and these recipes have been published by a total of 103 different newspapers throughout

the country. The Kellogg Company is one of 24 food manufacturers who have cooperated with the Service. All Kellogg products have been tried and approved by the Calvin Home Economics Department. (Photo by M. Smith, N. Y.)

Economic HI-LIGHTS

economic events
Happenings That Affect the Dinner Pails, Dividend Checks and Tax Bills of Every Individual.
National and International Problems Inseparable from Local Welfare

When the monopoly investigating committee (whose official name is the Temporary National Economic Committee—was authorized by Congress, business regarded it with mild misgivings, but was not particularly worried about what it might do. Some businessmen felt it might achieve some real good by ferreting out combinations in restraint of trade and, failing that, that it would at least dig up factual information of possible value.

Today businessmen are watching the committee at work with honest trepidation. For they are coming to conclude, the real purpose of the monopoly inquiry, isn't to reveal monopoly, if and where it does exist. There is fear that, instead, the real purpose is to subtly pave the way for an almost revolutionary extension of Federal control over the economic affairs of the American people.

Businessmen aren't alone in this view. Various newspapers, economists and publicists have lately come to share it with them.

Typical opinion came recently from hard-hitting Hugh Johnson of NRA fame, now a leading columnist. In General Johnson's view, those behind the monopoly show have a purpose "as revolutionary as Hitler's, and they are making as excellent use of their puppets on that committee and the general indifference of the people of the United States as the European totalitarian ever did, to lay the ground for a Nazi fascist Federal control of almost every normal activity of American life

—whether in labor, agriculture or industry."

Those are strong words, but recent hearings of the committee seem to more or less justify them. Tremendous interest has followed the committee's inquiry into the life insurance business. Comparatively little attention was paid to whether these insurance companies do or do not constitute a monopoly. No claim was made that standard company practices make the insured pay more than he should for his protection. Instead, the investigators apparently tried hard to prove that existing state supervision of insurance is inadequate, and that the only solution is sweeping Federal supervision.

Just how successful those who steer the course of monopoly committee have been in persuading the public that there isn't enough Federal control over our economic destinies remains to be seen. And whether or not the investigations will be followed by legislation towards this end (such as Senator O'Mahoney's once-proposed, then dropped bill to require Federal licensing of all corporations) is also a matter that only the future can decide. But this does seem certain—and by large, the current Congress seems to grow increasingly distrustful of new "experiments" and the pending 1940 Presidential battle makes members of both parties eager to escape taking sides on highly controversial matters so far as they can. So it is not unlikely that legislation to make the Federal government even more top-dog in the public's affairs, may be quietly tabled by this Congress.

Some time ago the Townsend plan took a terrific beating in Congress—the vote was about three to one against it. But that does

not end the social security controversy by a long shot. The Administration's plan for liberalizing the present act, most details of which are now known, seems assured of passage.

The plan calls for starting payment of old age benefits on the first day of next year, instead of waiting two years longer, and benefits are to be liberalized. Benefits for widows and orphans are proposed. However, the increase in the payroll tax, also scheduled for next year, is to be delayed until 1943.

Congress is apparently convinced that the principle of a large reserve fund, salient feature of the

act as originally enacted, is unsound. Sentiment—seems to favor a reserve fund of only moderate size, and the pay-as-you go plan.

In the meantime, economists are wondering just how well we'll be able to meet rising old age fund assessments. Next year it is estimated that the fund will spend \$88,000,000 in benefits. Five years from now it will spend \$713,000,000—and 20 years from now, \$2,500,000,000. The experts figure that income will more than meet outgo until 1955. Then outgo will take the upper hand, and the reserve fund will start to shrink.

There is a likelihood that the program will eventually be partially subsidized from general tax revenues, say actuaries, as a payroll tax of almost 10 per cent would be needed to pay the bill, and this would be too heavy a burden

den for worker and employer to carry.

Recent business news shows a resumption in sales by consumers' goods industries—while the vital heavy goods industries remain more or less stagnant. That is happened before and according to economists, is the reason why so many recovery movements have been short lived.



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