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ETHEL HILL HELD UNDER \$3,000 BOND

Accused of second degree murder in connection with the shooting of Willie Gorman, 56, of 187 Hawthorne street, Ethel Hill, 23, of 1439 Germantown street, was held in \$3000 bond for the grand jury yesterday by Common Pleas Judge Null M. Hodapp.

The woman is accused of shooting Gorman with a .38 calibre revolver during an argument at Germantown and Krug streets last Wednesday.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH NEWS

The Fifth Annual Men's Popularity Contest ended last Monday evening at the Tabernacle Baptist church, and will go down in history as the most successful one ever conducted at Tabernacle. The total amount raised during the five weeks was \$1942.68.

Mr. Shelly Parks, of Home avenue, and member of the Senior choir was the popular winner. Mr. Parks raised \$932.50 and received an all-expense trip to the National Baptist convention in Dallas, Texas next week.

Deacon W. C. Copeland, president of the United club who sponsored the contest, was second winner having the amount of \$530.00 He received a cash award.

Deacon Geo. Andrews was third winner having the amount of \$480.-18. He also received a cash award.

The following persons will attend the National Baptist convention in Dallas, Texas, which convenes Sept. 5-10: the pastor, Rev. J. Wesley Broadus, Mr. Shelly Parks, Mrs. Cora Kirby, Mrs. Nettie Bullard, Mr. W. C. Copeland, Miss Bernice Adams, Mrs. Ethel Owings, Mrs. Vashti B. Owens and Mrs. Betty M. Whatley.

More Nursing Schools Are Opened To Negro Students

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Enough schools of nursing are newly opening their doors to Negro students that the qualified young women should not hesitate to apply to the school of her choice, whether or not it is listed as admitting Negroes, according to Mrs. Estelle Massey Riddle, consultant in Negro nursing for the National Nursing Council for War Service.

"A definite change in attitude has grown out of the war situation," said Mrs. Riddle in her New York office. "The acute nursing shortage made it apparent that all potential nursing power should be utilized. Although Negro women have a definite flair for nursing, only slightly more than one per cent of the graduate nurses in the country are Negro as compared with ten per cent of the population.

"It has been hard to increase the supply of Negro nurses because educational facilities are totally inadequate. And because so few of the best schools of nursing were open to Negroes, the better qualified Negro girls have tended to go into teaching or other work."

Now, Mrs. Riddle declared, a change is under way. Leading schools are making places for at least a few Negro students, and directors of other schools are open to conviction if a young woman with the requisite high school diploma, good grades, and other qualifications asked by the particular school, make application.

"The need now is for qualified applicants," said Mrs. Riddle. "A great deal of effort has been made to secure this extension of opportunity. It challenges Negro women everywhere."

Mrs. Riddle said that the 2,000

Negro students now in schools of nursing is a dangerous low, in view of the health problems of the nation, and of the Negro minority in particular.

"At the same time, it never has been easier for a girl to get an education in nursing. Entrance into the U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps gives the student an opportunity to secure professional education without cost to herself. The Corps provides maintenance, a complete set of uniforms, books, tuition and monthly stipends ranging from \$15 the first nine months to a maximum of \$30 for the Senior Cadet period.

"After graduation, nurses have a wide choice of fields in which to work. These include such specialties as operating room work, nursing of children, psychiatry, orthopedics, public health nursing, teaching and supervising and work as administrators and specialized consultants.

"The post-war era holds bright possibilities for a new and concentrated program of health, utilizing our new knowledge of nutrition and the near-miraculous new drugs."

Mrs. Riddle said that before the expansion now under way 32 schools of nursing have been listed as admitting Negroes. She urged prospective applicants to consult their

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HARVARD LAW SCHOOL TURNS DOWN GIRL

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—(ANP)—The application of a young Negro woman, honor graduate of the Howard university Law school in June, has been finally rejected by the law school of Harvard university, it was learned here.

Pauli Murray, the student, has been informed by the law faculty at Harvard that "no action looking to a change in the present practice" of barring women would be taken at this time. They assured her that the matter was before the faculty for three months in 1942 when the decision was first made. The faculty reaffirmed its earlier position, she was told.

Southern University Plans For Large Freshman Class

SCOTLANDVILLE, La., Sept. 1 (ANP)—Over 600 prospective freshmen have already made application for admission to Southern university, according to J. J. Hedge-man, registrar. This number exceeds all previous application figures, by this time of the year.

"If one can judge by the past," said Mr. Hedge-man, "Southern can well anticipate a record-breaking enrollment of freshmen students."

The 1944-45 school session will open on Sept. 11, when freshmen will begin a series of orientation activities. Upperclassmen will register on Sept. 14.

BOY HIT BY AUTO

Leon Oliver, 10, of 334 Mercer street, suffered lacerations when he was struck at Third and Clemmer streets by a hit-skip motorist last night, Police Patrolman H. J. Fielitz reported. The child was treated at St. Elizabeth hospital and then released.

QUESTIONED IN SHOOTING

Elwood Dansby, 1116 Germantown street, was held for questioning by police yesterday, following the shooting of Wilbur DeMar, 28, of 1868 Lakeview avenue. Police said DeMar was wounded in a fight at 1037 Germantown street August 15.

BLACK, WHITE FRENCH AT LE MANS CHEER NEGRO SOLDIERS

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, Sept. 1 (ANP)—It was a great day for members of a Negro ammunition company convoy speeding past wildly cheering Frenchmen in Le Mans. Only the day before Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's hard smashing, fast moving, 3rd Army had kicked out the Germans and leaped on toward the great prize of Paris.

This supply outfit was racing toward the front, wherever it was. No one seemed to know precisely where the front was, the Americans were advancing so rapidly.

The allies were thankful Le Mans was in their grip because of the 14 vital roads stretching from its borders and two key railways it harbors. Townspeople were exultant the Boche had been routed and lib-

erating U. S. troops taken over. We're all members of the same fighting team.

So they shouted and danced about eagerly wrung hands, kissed faces. Many threw bouquets of lilacs onto trucks, several pitched apples and pears into waiting hands. Not a few wept for joy.

Le Mans, a densely populated city, artistically laid out with beautiful houses and picturesque buildings was in a state of serious confusion, but did not show the scare of battle found in similarly fought over territory. Undoubtedly the hasty "strategic retreat" of the Nazis through the town after their outskirts resistance had been crushed saved Le Mans from a destructive shelling.

But now all that seemed far away. The war momentarily was forgotten as French patriots waved their hands, fingers shaped like "Cs," beneath brilliantly flag-draped streets dressed up for the occasion mere hours ago.

Except for the dust and rumble of heavy GI trucks, MPs directing traffic at street corners, and tall, erect, handsome, black French Sen-Germans to prisoner cages, the fierce conflict raging was for the time something remote.

Of especial interest to the U. S. soldiers were the dark, richly-colored French women anxious to embrace their fellows from the states. Some were of native French stock, others from the African colonies, scores of them descendants of Han-

nibal, an historical reminder of the trek of that sepia warrior's army across the Alps in another century.

A few were American Negro entertainers caught in the criss-cross of the vicious struggle between Fascism and Democracy.

Yet they were all there as an invisible one to back slap, to shout, to pay homage to the common cause and inspire its fearless champions.

It was indeed a great day for the Americans. Spontaneous jubilation held sway—intoxicatingly. The 3rd Army was the heroes, these ammunition troops immediate objects of plaudits and praise.

They were the soldiers of victory. And to the victors went the spoils.

SAVE WASTE PAPER