

CARTON 10:38 THE BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

National Negro Congress

1936-1940

EAST BAY COUNCIL  
NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS

705 Peralta Street  
Oakland, Calif.  
May 19, 1936

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters:

Mr. C.L. Dellums  
1718-7th St.  
Oakland, Calif.

Dear Officers and Members:

The Executive Committee of the East Bay Council of the National Negro Congress has instructed me to communicate with all organizations supporting the Congress, urging these organizations to become charter members of the National Negro Congress.

According to the plans of the National Executive Committee of the National Negro Congress, all organizations interested in our program are expected and urged to take out a charter in the National Negro Congress. This charter costs two dollars a year and entitles all organizations so chartered, to publications, information and assistance from the National Executive Committee of the National Negro Congress and from the local Council. We respectfully urge all supporting organizations to give immediate consideration to this matter.

Within the near future, the East Bay Council will hold a first monthly meeting to which all organizations are expected to send representatives. At this meeting will be considered the recommendations of the Executive Committee and the problems and programs of the organizations represented. Our emphasis will be upon the question of how we can coordinate the machinery of the Council in assisting the affiliated organizations.

We wish to emphasize the following points: (1) The proceedings of the National Negro Congress in Chicago are now available at ten cents per copy. We urge you and every member of your organization to procure a copy. (2) At present we are involved in meeting the problem of single men and single women being thrown off of relief and WPA projects. This is a very critical problem among Negro youth, men and women. We need all the assistance possible. (3) We are also trying to work out plans to fight the discrimination at Highland Hospital against Negro students taking nurse training.

These are just a few of the many things that our East Bay Council is trying to do. May we have your support, cooperation and activity on these matters?

Yours very truly,

*Ishmael P. Flory*  
Ishmael P. Flory  
Executive Secretary.

IPF/kh

(COPY)

AN INJURY TO THE UNEMPLOYED IS A DANGER TO THE EMPLOYED

FEDERAL UNEMPLOYED UNION  
1020 ~~1026~~ BROADWAY ROOM ONE  
OAKLAND CALIFORNIA  
HI ghgate 6208

December 15, 1939

National Negro Congress  
Oakland, California

Dear Brothers and Sisters:

*Calif. State Relief Adm.*

Since January 1939, I tried to get on SRA, but was told by Mr. Clark, then the supervisor of SRA, that I would have to live with my folks, who were on WPA and did not earn enough for me to eat. So I left home, knowing I was entitled to relief in my own right as I was of age. I fought to get on SRA and was a member of the Workers Alliance but not till July or August did I finally get what they still (after 10 years of depression) call "Emergency Relief".

I was certified for WPA but could not get on, altho many other workers were hired and fired on and off the sewing projects. Not until the Federal Unemployed Union got hold of my case did I get work, and in two days, I was assigned to WPA.

After working five days on sewing project I was 403'd for incompetency. I was told I would never make a seamstress, altho I had sewed on NYA and in private. (for myself)

Mr. Reynolds supt. project and Mrs. McCray were not agreed as to what is a good seam. I asked for another week's trial and was told by Mrs. McCray (supervisor) to come back to work on Dec. 11, I reported on that day and was told "nothing doing." McCray said that she did know the Personnel Aide had sent in a 403 for me the Friday before, and in the confusion between the bosses, I have not received my copy, nor a note to the SRA, so as to reapply for relief.

The Federal Unemployed Union has worked with me to get a reclassification, as they think it a case of racial discrimination on this project, #10028, altho my teacher told Mrs. McCray that my work was both good and neat. Other girls were also fired even though McCray admits their work is good. But quantity is not good enough.

However some workers are sent back to this project who cannot work fast enough on other projects, for more training, and if they can't qualify then are put on sewing buttons, etc.

Some workers don't want to sew and want to get transferred but can't make it. Mr. Reynolds would not make the statement that all workers now employed, or ever employed were all qualified seamstresses. McCray told my teacher she was sticking her neck out too far for helping me and stating that I was OK.

Average trial is 2 to 3 weeks according to Mrs. Helen Williamson, charge of production, but I and many others are cut off in a few days altho they can sew as their samples will show. All sample work for those employed and those fired are available at the project office. When we asked to be referred back to the SRA we were told, "WPA has nothing to do or say about SRA." SRA says, "This doesn't make sense and that WPA workers laid off should have copy of 403, or at least a note to SRA."

The workers are turned out like cattle to solve the rules of procedure for themselves. Mr. Reynolds says, "Miss Holly (head of labor relations division WPA) is wrong and does not know the procedure." Miss Holly says, "It's a lousy deal that you girls got." And in the meantime we girls are without food while they pass the buck.

Mr. Reynolds also said, "We are not going to waste time arguing about how you were

separated." Altno McCray and Mealy(Personnel aide) were undecided as to WHO fired WHO.

A delegation from the Federal Unemployed Union went to see Reynolds et al on Tuesday Dec. 12, and thefollowing are remarks from conversation:

MILLER: (FUU) What is the training period, and is this a training school?

WILLIAMSON: This is not a training school, but they are taught our method of sewing, and then assigned to a unit as we have 3 units, located at Harrison St., and Union and 19th and 900 Livingston.

BOLLMAN:(FUU) If people are not seamstresses can't they be assigned to other work?

WMSON: Everybody comes here and shown different constructions and then assigned to units.

MILLER: What is average training period?

Mealy: Depends upon quality of work.

WMSON: Two weeks

( and then Bollman showed that Miss Brown and Mrs. Henderson were laid off 5 and 8 days after their assignment.

MILLER: What are requirements for being supervisor? Teacher?

WMSON: Must be a qualified seamstress, to serve in either capacity.

BOLLMAN: Who passes on novices?

WMSON: They are given 3 samples to work on before they are passed or separated from job. The 3rd sample is regular work. The training should be completed in 10 days.

MILLER: Nobody is undergoing training at present.

MEALY: That's right.

MILLER: Who has authority to severe people from project?

WMSON: Supt. or Sup. for incompetence.

BOLLMAN: Does teacher give written instructions or oral to novices?

WMSON: Oral

BOLLMAN: Then there is a chance of teacher overlooking somepeople?

WMSON: Yes, which is often true, but supervisor works with all people.

MILLER: How is work assigned?

WMSON?MEALY: 1st day seams, and then till they pass, should be able to make a straight seam. There are six types of seams. Then promoted to hems, etc.

When told that some people on project were unable to thread a needle and still are on job, McCray said, "They have no business on job. They should at least know how to do that."

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(signed)  
Mary Brown  
1641 Stuart St

1716 Seventh St.

Twinoaks 0894

December 17, 1939

1214839

Mr. E. G. Burr, Supervisor  
Division of Employment  
Works Projects Administration, Area 8  
440 Broadway  
Oakland, California

Dear Mr. Burr:

I am enclosing a complaint addressed to the National Negro Congress from Miss Mary Brown, 1641 Stuart Street, Berkeley, California. Please investigate and advise.

I may say that we continuously get a number of similar reports from Negroes on the sewing project and most of them will not sign such a statement because they say that if they sign such a statement while working, they will be discharged and if they sign it after they are off, they are afraid that they will be black-listed, and excuses will always be found to keep from re-employing them on the W.P.A.

I think that it would help all concerned for you to show that the workers do not need to fear such action by reporting discrepancies, and you can show that by seeing that this girl is immediately put to work and to see that no retaliation is taken against her in the future for this report. I am sending it because I believe that you will protect her in her right to complain.

Very truly yours,

C. L. Dellums, Chairman  
East Bay Council

P.S. I hope you haven't forgotten to call in Mr. George Williams 3111 California Street, Berkeley, as you advised me you would do when I talked with you at Hildebrand's office.

C. L. Dellums

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San Francisco, Calif.

October 25, 1938

Matt N. Crawford  
National Negro Congress  
1716 7th. Street  
Oakland, Calif.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I have read with much interest your communication of the 18th, and wish to advise you that I certainly concur in the communication that you have forwarded to the various candidates. You will note by the platform and program of Labor's Non-Partisan League, to which your organization is affiliated, that we do not believe in racial discrimination and that we have made our position known in the platform. We have endorsed candidates contingent upon their willingness to do all in their power for which we stand by way of legislation.

I am enclosing herewith a communication that I am forwarding to all of the candidates to whom you have written. I believe this will ~~assist~~ be of assistance to you in getting replies where you have not already received them:

Thanking you for your past cooperation and looking forward to your continued cooperation and in the winning of these elections, I am,

Sincerely and fraternally,

J. Vernon Burke  
State Secretary

*Labor's Non-Partisan  
League*

J.V.B:T  
UOPWA-34

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1-0/15/38

I have been requested by the East Bay Council of the National Negro Congress to ascertain your position on the following issues vital to the interest of Negro people in this community as well as throughout the state of California -

**1 - Legislation:**

Will you support in the 1939 session of the California Legislature measures

- (a) Limiting the hours of work for domestic and personal service workers?
- (b) Outlawing residential restrictive covenants or contract prohibiting the occupancy of dwellings or other property because of race, color, creed, or religious belief?
- (c) Making it a misdemeanor for public or private businesses, or other institutions accepting the patronage of the general public to discriminate against persons because of race, color, creed or religious belief?
- (d) Collective bargaining legislation for the state of California governing those industries not covered by the Federal Labor Relations Act; and which will guarantee the inclusion of Negro workers in all contracts for collective bargaining between employers and trade unions or organizations acting as representatives of workers?

**2 - Employment discrimination against Negroes:**

Are you in favor of and will you support rightful claims of Negro people -

- (a) Opposing discrimination against Negro people by all federal, state relief agencies?

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- (b) Representation from Negro people on administration jobs in W.P.A., P.W.A., and S.R.A. agencies.
- (c) Adequate representation from Negro people on state jobs.
- (d) Elimination of discrimination against Negroes in state and federal civil service; investigation of all evidence or indications of such discrimination, such as the failure of Negroes to receive appointments in the Berkeley Post Office, although they have repeatedly passed the examinations and their ratings placed their names at the top of the eligible list.
- (e) Elimination of discrimination against Negroes in municipal civil service; investigation of all evidence and indications of such discrimination, such as failure of a Negro to receive an appointment to the position of an officer in the Oakland Fire Department although there has existed in the Oakland Fire Department one company composed of Negro firemen with a white officer for nearly twenty years. Negro firemen as well as others have secured positions on the officers' eligible list a number of times during this period.
- (f) Opposition to employment discrimination against Negroes by companies or corporation functioning under state or municipal charter such as public utilities whose service citizens are virtually forced to purchase if they are to maintain sanitary living conditions. Job discrimination by these corporations is particularly vicious resulting in Negro people being forced to pay thousands of dollars annually to concerns who deny them employment.
- (g) Adequate representation from Negro people in the administration jobs on the Low-rent housing projects to be built in Oakland and other cities in California.
- (h) Jobs for Negroes in the administration of the Worlds Fair on Treasure Island in 1939.

An early reply to these questions will be appreciated. The East Bay Council of the National Negro Congress is a federation of organizations and the statements of candidates on the above issues will be submitted to our organizations before November 8th.

Sincerely yours

Matt N. Crawford  
Executive Secretary

N NC

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The above letter was sent by registered mail to the  
following candidates:

Culbert L. Olson

506 S. Mariposa Ave.,  
Los Angeles, Calif.

Ellis E. Patterson

725 Haddon Road  
Oakland, Calif.

Sheridan Downey

Atherton, Calif.

John H. Tolan

1007 Harvard Rd.,  
Oakland, Calif.

Carl S. Kegley

183 Tigertail Rd.,  
West Los Angeles, Calif.

George P. Miller  
(14th Assembly Dist.)

1424 Benton St.,  
Alameda, Calif.

Henry P. Neehan  
(17th Assembly Dist.)

4143 Grove St.,  
Oakland, Calif.

Henry A. Dannenbrink  
(18th Assembly Dist.)

3110 Claremont Ave.,  
Berkeley, Calif.

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1716 Seventh St.

Twinoaks 0894

October 18, 1939

Mr. Nathan Straus, Administrator  
United States Housing Authority  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I would like to take up this local housing project with you because I am afraid that if something isn't done to protect Cal 3-1 it will be abandoned. I feel quite certain that Cal 3-2 is all set because they have actually purchased some of the property by paying the people off, but in 3-1, which is the big project and the one which would really be the godsend to West Oakland, it is not going so well.

Now for a little background. Oakland is controlled by Joe Knowland and Mike Kelly Republican political machines. Probably Mike Kelly has 2-1 more power than Knowland, and the Kelly machine is in reality the Bank of America. The Real Estate Board of course opposed the low cost housing, and the City Council refused to consider it. Labor's Non-Partisan League told the City Council that if they didn't make up the enabling resolution that they would petition them to do, and as you know, only twenty-five signatures were needed for the petition, so the City Council proposed the enabling resolution, but still refused to act until the League and CIO took a lot of people before the City Council to fight for the resolution. I made the first speech on the floor of the City Council, and after several weeks, we were successful in making them adopt the enabling resolution. We urged the Mayor to appoint some people on the local housing authority who represented the people and particularly represented the people residing in the area where the projects were needed most. The Mayor didn't do that, of course, and it is definitely understood that all five of the members of the local housing authorities are Bank of America appointees. As a matter of fact, one of the officials of the Bank is chairman of the commission.

The commission employed a big real estate firm downtown, whose office looks like a bank, to make the appraisals. This firm handles downtown property, and I don't think it ever handled any West Oakland property, therefore, its appraisals were based upon their feelings of the value of the property in West Oakland, which meant that the original appraisals were too

*Knowland machine*

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October 18, 1939

low. Then, Washington sent some man out here who employed another real estate man, at what we understand was two dollars per house, to ride around through the districts and give an appraisal from the streets. The Washington man then slashed the original poor appraisal by an average of 40 per cent, and therefore the budget was established. Then the local commission employed another real estate man to negotiate with the owners of the properties, and this almost wrecked the thing from the beginning because he went out and offered people prices so low as to enflame the people against the deal. There is a Catholic Church at 10th and Peralta Streets with a priest who is a follower of Father Coughlin, and he has been opposing low cost housing on the grounds that low cost housing is Communistic. The apartment house owners association organized the people in the district offering them free legal services to oppose the project, and ofcourse the ridiculous prices played right into their hands.

A committee from the CIO and Labor's Non-Partisan League, which included A. F. of L. representatives and the National Negro Congress, is trying to save the project, but it's very easy to see that the people who control the project want to see the West Oakland site abandoned for an East Oakland site. As a result of this committee's work, the local housing commission caused the Mayor to appoint a Citizens committee to act as a board of referees. The City Council adopted necessary resolutions, but the Mayor appointed a Citizens committee of five of the same types of people that he put on the local commission, two of whom are definitely known to oppose the Government creating low cost housing. Only one of them lives in West Oakland, and he is a real estate man who must depend upon the Bank of America for financial backing. So, you can see why I am afraid that they may abandon the fight for West Oakland.

I feel confident also that the appraiser gave white people higher appraisals than he did Negroes, though their houses were side by side and equal. Another angle: Many Negroes in West Oakland use their houses for income purposes by renting rooms to railroad men which gave them a certain amount of business status and this was practically ignored. A number of beauty shops were in homes in this district, and those businesses were underestimated.

I want to give you an example of what I call discrimination. L. U. Broussard, a Negro, 702 Kirkham Street, bought a place for \$3300, an eight room house with 36 ft. front lot. One room was taken off in order to make a porch out of it. The White family next door has a five room house on a 31 ft. front lot. Both houses are about the same ages, and in just about the same condition. The two families are friends and visit one another, and humanly, keep their houses in about the same repair. Broussard has put in a more modern plumbing than the white man. The white man dug a garage himself underneath his house and put in a heater. The heater, installation and all, cost about \$125. So you see the difference in the size of Broussard's house and lot more than makes up for the difference in improvements, if there is any.

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Mr. N. Straus-2

October 18, 1939

Broussard recently had a new roof put on his house along with the modern plumbing. Now I don't know the appraisal figures, because the secretary of the local housing commission said he couldn't give me that information, but he said that the white man's house had been appraised for more than Broussard's. However, Broussard was offered \$1500 for his house, and the white man was offered \$2250. I might point out right here than when Broussard bought his place in 1923, the Bank of America had a loan of \$1650 against it. Now the white fellow has already signed up for \$3300 for his place, and Broussard's highest offer has been \$2650.

✓ We are anxious to save the project and have been working to sell the project to the people, but the local housing authorities didn't do anything to popularize low rent housing, and the apartment house owners always referred to it as "slum clearance" and would tell the people their houses are not in a "slum" district. The word "slum" of course is distasteful, and with nothing being done on the other side, you can see how the people feel. The crux of the whole thing is the fact that the people were offered such ridiculously low prices for their property.

I understand that the district office in San Francisco is also personelled by people from the East who know nothing of the people or the properties of West Oakland, and they put too much stock in the recommendations of this first man who came out from Washington, and slashed original appraisals, and have sent back options that they should have jumped at taking.

This project should go through, even if a little more money must be appropriated to see that it does succeed.

Hoping that this communication is looked upon with favor,  
I am

Sincerely yours,

NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS

---

C. L. Bellums, Chairman  
East Bay Section

CLD:eb

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PHONE MICHIGAN 2000

# NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH  
PRESIDENT

JOHN P. DAVIS  
SECRETARY

U. SIMPSON TATE  
TREASURER

October 3, 1939

NATIONAL OFFICE  
717 FLORIDA AVENUE, N. W.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. Matt Crawford,  
Executive Secretary,  
East Bay Council  
National Negro Congress,  
1599 Delaware Avenue,  
Berkeley, California,

Dear Matt,

Here is a matter of great importance which we urge you to take up with the East Bay Council. As you know, this Summer I made a national tour for the Congress covering some 35 cities. The result of this face to face discussion has, I believe, served to clarify many questions of Congress leaders. Our councils are now better able to face the tasks which are theirs both locally and nationally.

I returned here about the tenth of September to find an accumulation of work and bills. Both problems have taken my attention for the last 20 days. I raised some money - about \$200. I immediately worked out with our Washington Council plans for a finance drive which is now underway. In the midst of this work the special session of Congress raised additional problems which had to be met by us.

But my efforts alone are not enough to get the Congress out of the strangle-hold which long overdue debts have on us. I cannot stress too seriously the grave conditions of our finances. We owe more than one thousand dollars which must be paid; and, at the same time we have continuing fixed charges of operation to meet. Salaries, including my own, are two months in arrears. We owe two hundred and sixteen dollars back rent, and a telephone bill of about one hundred dollars.

This is a condition which calls for emergency action and for the prompt loyal support of all of our local councils. That is why I am writing you. For all of this time of the year it is to be expected that our local councils will be putting on financial drives. I hope the East Bay area, including San Francisco plans to do this. In the area it should certainly be possible to raise one hundred dollars within a month.

Our need will not wait that long. Our need is desperate. I am writing you, President Randolph and our National Treasurer. I am writing you and our other local councils for immediate aid. I am writing you in the hope that you will take immediate action on the immediate prosecution of an area-wide financial drive. I am writing you, my possible friend of the Congress, to contact trade unions, organizations and individuals, to recruit a corps of loyal workers to make public program etc. Second on the basis of this plan for immediate income to go to five friends of the Congress and borrow a total sum of twenty-five dollars from them to be made available to the national office at the earliest possible time this month. It is our feeling that such a loan can be repaid out of funds from the finance drive,

Now is the time to close ranks for freedom and equality. Let us unite the Negro organizations and the friends of Negro freedom on a program for security and manhood rights for the Negroes in America.

Finances Critical

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Mr. Matt Crawford - 2

that at the end of the drive you will be able to send us another twenty-five dollars, retaining the other half of the funds for the important local work which you must be planning this Fall.

Only the most urgent need on our part leads us to request of you this action. But we feel that all members of your Council will share with us the desire to save our national apparatus the serious consequences which must result from further default of payment on fixed obligations and debts.

With kindest regards to you, Mrs. Pittman, Brother Bellums and other good Congress friends - as well as your wife and Daughter, I am

Cordially Yours,

*John*

John F. Davis,  
National Secretary

W. F. Davis, National Secretary, 1110 17th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. JFD.

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PROGRAM AND POLICY OF THE LABOR COMMITTEE

Of the NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS

*E. P. Taylor*  
*Chairman*

- (1) To aid in the union organization of Negro workers, and to conduct an educational campaign among Negroes urging the need for Trade Union organization, and among unions urging the need for equal organization and fair treatment of Negro workers.
- (2) To initiate a vigorous campaign for jobs for Negroes, in industries now practicing employment discrimination, such campaigns to be conducted on the basis of a single enterprise at one time.
- (3) Establishment of a speakers bureau, to develop a series of competent speakers on the question of the need of Negroes and White Trade Union unity. Such speakers to appear before labor organizations presenting the problem of the Negro worker (as it applies in each particular industry or craft), and urge the cooperation of the union in solving this problem.
- (4) To oppose the establishment of separate union locals for Negro workers, and to work for the elimination of such locals where they exist.
- (5) Take the initiative in developing an educational campaign among the Negro people, outline the importance of the trade union organization, and the need for their cooperation with the trade union movement. The Labor Committee is to also function as "organizing committees" assisting trade unions in organizational work among Negroes, to urge Negro workers who are trade union members to attend meetings of their unions regularly, and to participate actively in union affairs.
- (6) To urge Negro organizations to work jointly with Labor groups on the political field, as one means of establishing friendly relationships and helping to break down prejudices.
- (7) To work for the employment and promotion of Negroes on equitable basis in public health institutions and agencies, and to investigate discrimination in such places.
- (8) To cooperate with the Workers Alliance, the Labor Union Employment Committee, organizations of Social Service Workers, and any other legitimate agency to take effective action on the Program and Policy of the National Negro Congress.

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PROGRAM AND POLICY OF THE CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

OF THE NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS

*Ray Council*  
*W. H. H. H.*

- (1) To support and cooperate with in every way the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and refer all cases of racial discrimination to the NAACP. The Civil Liberties Committee is not to duplicate the work of the National Association, but to support said Association in its work and to take up where the National Association stops.
- (2) To work for the enactment of anti-lynch legislation; to work for amendment to the Social Security Act, and the Wage and Hours act to include domestic, agricultural and manual workers; to work for the domestic workers minimum hours act; to work for amendments to the Civil Service laws abolishing racial identification of applicants and the oral examination; to work for amendments to Civil Rights Bill setting discrimination in places of public accommodations a misdemeanor, and raising the minimum amount of damages which can be secured in civil actions in such cases; to work for the inclusion of domestic workers in National Labor Relations Act.
- (3) To work for the elimination of discriminatory policies and practices in the State Relief Administration through equal treatment of clients and social workers regardless of race; to work for the promotion of Negroes Social Service workers to administrative (policy form) positions in the SA; to work for the removal of Supervisors definitely shown to encourage or practice racial discrimination; and to work for a more humane administration of relief.
- (4) To work to secure the benefits of the blue clearance and low cost housing program for negroes. Condemnation of the Federal Housing Administration's discriminatory policy in not granting loans to Negroes applicants and to work for a change in that policy; to work for the abolition of the separate Civilian Conservation Corps Camps for Negroes, and the removal of Army control.
- (5) To work for the enactment of legislative abolishing all residential covenant restrictions. To urge the passage of legislation which will abolish all property tests as means of deterring the right of our senior citizens to receive pensions. To work for the legislation forbidding discrimination in acceptance or in the rates on the part of insurance companies in any class of insurance whether life, health, fire, or liability.
- (6) To cooperate with the Veterans Alliance, the Labor Union Unemployment Committee, organizations of Social Service Workers, and any other legitimate agency to take effective action on the Program and Policy of the National Negro Congress.

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Oakland, Calif.  
Dec 9, 1938.

Blank. Blank Club  
% Mr John Doe, Pres.

Dear Members:

For the past two years, The East Bay Council of The National Negro Congress, has been giving a Radio Broadcast, Negroes In The News, over Station KLS, Sunday Morning from 9:45 - 10:00 A.M.

It is needless to say that this program has been maintained with great difficulty financially. If it is to continue, it is necessary to raise funds at once.

The Congress is promoting a Sponsor Membership drive for this purpose, and is asking individuals and organizations to subscribe.

Won't your organization contribute to this worth cause as liberally as possible? Help save the Broadcast for our community.

Sincerely yours,

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*Okay*

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A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, Pres.  
JOHN P. DAVIS, Secretary  
MARION CUTHBERT, Treas.

THE EAST BAY COUNCIL  
OF THE  
NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS

705 PERALTA ST., OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA  
1716 7th St. Phone TEmplebar 9725

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ISHMAEL P. FLORY, Secretary  
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Layton, Weston, Mo.  
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*12/9/38 (9)*

CONTRACT

It is hereby agreed between The East Bay Council  
of the National Negro Congress and \_\_\_\_\_  
that for the consideration of \_\_\_\_\_  
Firm

\_\_\_\_\_ Five Dollars (\$5.00) for exclusive right

\_\_\_\_\_ Three Dollars (\$3.00) per broadcast - non-exclusive

The East Bay Council will furnish radio advertising  
beginning Sunday, \_\_\_\_\_ 193 , and lasting for  
six months, ending Sunday \_\_\_\_\_ 193 , said  
service to be paid for monthly in advance.

This Contract is renewable upon thirty-day notice  
before its expiration. Rates of renewal are subject  
to agreement.

The Congress reserves the right to terminate this  
contract upon thirty days written notice.

Signed \_\_\_\_\_  
For the Firm

Signed \_\_\_\_\_  
For the Congress

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## MAILING LIST

## NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS

Albrier, F. (Mrs.)	1621 Oregon St., Berk.
Baker, R. (Mr. & Mrs.)	929 Magnolia St.,
Beachman, A. (Miss)	2811 Dohr St., Berk
Bridges, A. C.	378 33rd St.
Conn, Mary (Mrs)	1310 Berkeley Way
Crawford, Matt (Dr.)	1399 Delaware St., Berk.
Crawford, O.	622 E 10th St.,
Daniels, W. (Mr.)	1311 66th St., Berk
Flory, Muriel	5313 Manila St., Berk.
Ford, Dan	936 36th St., Oak.
Ford, Paul	2900 Harper Street, Berk.
James, M. C.	1367 Willow St.
Johnson, H. T. S.(Rev.)	849 Poplar St.
Johnson, Louise (Miss)	849 Poplar St.
Johnson, Thelma (Miss)	1108 8th St.
Labuzon, C. (Mrs)	2816 Dohr St., Berk.
Larche, Frank (Atty)	705 Peralta St.
Lee, H. A.	2900 block on Acton
Lewis, Olga Jane (Miss)	1520 Ward St., Berk
Parsons, G(Mrs.)	833 Filbert St.
Pierson, Harry	865 45th St.
Taylor, L. (Mrs)	5313 Manila St., Berk.
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June 4, 1940

*Rift in  
NWC  
Dellums resigns*

East Bay Council  
National Negro Congress  
1716 Seventh Street  
Oakland, California

Dear Brothers and Sisters:

As you know, the Third National Negro Congress resulted in a serious rift between the former president, A. Philip Randolph, and a majority of the delegates to said Congress. I have given considerable thought to this split and have analyzed Mr. Randolph's position thoroughly. I find that I am in complete harmony with Mr. Randolph's position and feel that the action taken in the Third National Negro Congress against his advice was detrimental, not only to the Congress but to the race as a whole. Since I am in one-hundred percent accord with Mr. Randolph's position, I, therefore, feel that I must take the same position he took and withdraw from the National Negro Congress. I hereby tender my resignation to become effective immediately. I was reluctant to take this action because I believe that the Congress had a bright future and that such an organization, under the proper leadership and guidance was badly needed by our race, but I honestly feel that the action taken in the Third National Negro Congress is the beginning of the end of the Congress.

I wish to pay my respects to the fine men and women who have worked with us in the East Bay Council of the Congress, and with very best personal regards for everyone of you, I am

Yours sincerely

C. Laurence Dellums

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CLD:eb

To The Worker:

We hope the following information will be of assistance to you in bringing in memberships for this drive:

1. What is The National Negro Congress?

It is a National Organization with headquarters in Washington D.C. It is a Federation of Organizations, and Individual Sponsor Members with local councils in many of the important cities of the U.S.

2. What are its aims?

"The National Negro Congress was created to meet the increasingly difficult economic and social problems which face the Negro People in America. It therefore seems eminently proper, timely, fitting and necessary, that a National Negro Congress, which will express the struggle of the Negro on all fronts, such as civil and political liberties, labor, social service, politics, fraternal and church interests, through the respective organizations be established. This Congress does not supplant or take over the work of any existing organization."

John P. Davis.

3. What it has accomplished:

There have been held two National Conventions, the first in Feb. 1936 in Chicago, and the second in October in Philadelphia in 1937.

The local East Bay Council has maintained a Radio Broadcast "Negroes In The News" over Station K.L.S. every Sunday Morning 9:45 - 10:00 a.m. for the past 2 years.

The Congress took the lead in settling the labor dispute at the Lincoln Theatre.

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It drafted bills for the economic and political rights of Negroes which were introduced through Labors Non Partisan League to the present session of the California State Legislature.

The Youth Section gave a Memorial to the late James Weldon Johnson.

Six men were kept in employment at a local Bakery Shop through the Labor Committee.

4. Who the Officers Are:

The Nat. Pres. is A. Phillip Randolph, The Nat. Sect. John P. Davis. The Pres. of the East Bay Council, C.L. Dellums; The Exec. Sect., Matt Crawford; Treasurer, Mrs. Lillie Wilkerson; Rec. Sect., Miss Paricita Hall; Members of the Exec. Council, R. v. H.T.S. Johnson, Mr. E. S. Thomas, Mrs. Treca Pittman, Mr. Chas. McMurray, Mrs. Frances Albrier, Mr. Alex Waters, Mr. Terry Johnson, Miss Burroughs, and Mr. Jack Watkins.

5. Our Headquarters are:

Mr. C. L. Dellums, 1716 - 7th St., Oakland. Phone - Twincaks <sup>0894</sup>~~0849~~

6. Ask persons if they are interested in becoming an active member to work on one of the committees, or if they only wish to contribute.

7. The committees are:

Civil Liberties, Cultural Relations, Womens, Labor, Church.

8. Our meetings are held:

The Executive Board meets the second Friday of each month. The Council meeting is the fourth Friday of each month.

9. Please print the name and address of member on the receipts. Keep the original in the book and give the duplicate to the person.

10. Inform each person that their membership card will be mailed to them from the office.

11. The name of the membership chairman is:

Mrs. Leila Taylor, and her address is 5313 Manila Ave, Oakland.

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SUCCESS!!

SPONSOR MEMBERS

EAST BAY SECTION

NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS

Austin, Melvin (Mr)	1513 Russell St.	Berkeley
Martin, George (Mr)	1601 40th Avenue	Oakland
Deggs, F.	1513 1/2 Ellis St.	San Francisco
Lott, L. P.	911 Magnolia St.	Oakland
Green, J. R.	1400 66th St.	Berkeley
Davis, V. V.	835 38th St.	Oakland
Seales, L. E.	927 Filbert St.	Oakland
Small, M.	902 Linden St.	Oakland
Jordan, Tillie		
Eddy, Harriet G.	2558 Hillgard Avenue	Berkeley
Winn, C. C.	960 35th St.	Oakland
Rogers, B. E.	1600 82nd Avenue	Oakland
Doyl, Julia	3717 King St.	Berkeley
Moore, A. T.	3224 Louise St.	Oakland
Johnson, Thelma	1626 11th St.	Oakland
Ford, Paul	2300 Harper St.	Berkeley
Johnson, Louise	2928 Dohr St.	Berkeley
Lilly, E. (Miss)	1120 Union St.	Oakland
Thompson, W.J.P.	1528 7th St.	Oakland
Johnson, Henry	628 11th St.	Oakland
Lasartemay, Eugene	1309 Hearst Avenue	Berkeley
Grisby, B.	1510 Shby Ave.	Berkeley
Beverly, Florence	1511 Oregon St.	Berkeley
McFarland, Oscar		
Williams, C. D.	1700 Chase St.	Oakland
Broussard, L. U.	902 Kirkham St.	Oakland
Simmons, G. W.	1377 34th St.	Oakland
Nian, R. W.	1737 Stuart St.	Berkeley
Miller, C. C.	997 57th St.	Oakland
Marsh, Vivian Q.		
Mississippi Club	3017 King St.	Berkeley
Ladies Auxiliary, Local 192		
Apartment House Employees	1013 Franklin St.	Oakland