

The Carolina Times

117 E. Peabody St. Durham, North Carolina
Published at Durham, North Carolina
Every Saturday by
THE CAROLINA TIMES PUBLISHING CO., INC.
PHONES: N-7121 J-7571
L. E. AUSTIN, PUBLISHER
E. PHILIP ELLIS, MANAGING EDITOR
WILLIAM A. TUCK, BUSINESS MANAGER

For information pertaining to Nat'l Advertising
Write to Todd and Todd, Adv. Representatives
143 W. 125th Street, Room 16
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK

SATURDAY, JUNE 3rd, 1939

CADD GRANT O'KELLEY

They say that Cadd Grant O'Kelley is dead, and that on last Monday afternoon they bore what remained of him to its last resting place among those who sleep the sleep of death. In that we cannot occur.

They who utter these words of despair do not know that the soul of the good cannot die. Cadd Grant O'Kelley is not dead, nor doth he sleep the sleep of death. Like good seeds planted in the bosom of mother earth that spring up in the fullness of a new life to enrich the lives of mankind, so will spring up the good deeds sown by Professor O'Kelley in the hearts of those who were blessed with the opportunity to come under his influence.

It was befitting that this noble character who had touched the lives of so many citizens of North Carolina should graduate from this life at the beginning of the commencement season. Had he not studied and labored for more than a half century in the field of education? Was it not time for him to be honored with a higher degree than puny man could give him? The celestial class of 1929 has no candidate for graduation more worthy.

Cadd Grant O'Kelley was born during the early and stormy days of reconstruction. He knew something of the struggles that go with a poor boy who tries to obtain an education. He knew the hardships of his people, and was familiar with their achievements. He knew by name as many, if not more, families in North Carolina than any other educator of his race. Into their homes he had gone, from time to time, in quest of some worthy boy or girl who wanted an education. He took it upon himself to point them to a greater and nobler life. He walked the straight and narrow path, and by his precepts taught them to follow therein.

Prof. O'Kelley was too unselfish to amass a great fortune in bank accounts, lands and houses. He was too interested in human values to hoard his earnings. It will take no battery of lawyers to settle his estate as designated by his earthly possessions. But all the lawyers in the world cannot estimate nor evaluate the worth of the estate in human lives that were made better and richer because of his guidance and fatherly touch. It was a high and lonely road which this noble man traveled. Below him men were grabbing, hating, deceiving; envying and despising. Prof. O'Kelley had chosen the road of love—love for all mankind. Upon that road he walked and would not come down.

In the stillness and loneliness of his twilight he refused to look at the setting sun and looked forward even a few days before his death to returning to his field of labor. His eyes were to the last turned toward the golden east with the hope for the beginning of a new day.

Cadd Grant O'Kelley is not dead. He has passed his final examination, and has gone to receive his highest degree at the commencement of the commencements. His graduation gown shall be a long white robe and his cap a crown of life—life eternal.

THE TURMOIL AT A & T

The continued upheavels and unrest at A and T College is an indication that there is something wrong somewhere at that institution. To place one's finger on the exact spot of the trouble is more than we are now in position to do.

It is our candid opinion that A and T College or no other school can forever be in turmoil without eventually bringing destruction on itself.

We think A and T College is too important to permit it to destroy itself on account of internal strife. Hence we trust the personal committee of the board of trustees of the school will make recommendations at its next meeting that will rid the college of the bone of contention, wherever it is, or whoever it concerns.

Negro students are not easily aroused to the point where they will do violence such as that which occurred at A and T on the night of May 11 and basing our belief on past records, the committee may find more than the "resignation" of the school's coach as the fly in the ointment. We rather think the coach episode an ugly culmination of many others that preceded it.

We think it would be far cheaper to the taxpayers of North Carolina to settle once and for all the trouble at the school by having an investigation made of all phases of the college than to permit it to continue to operate with inward turmoil and strife.

Because of the location of this newspaper we have to some extent refrained from making suggestions or entering into the discussion of the strained conditions which obtain at A and T College. We have not wanted to be embarrassing to certain interests here.

As we now see it the A and T College situation needs some definite and certain action, and we are of the opinion that the Board of Trustees of the institution is now in position to render a great service to the school and the people of North Carolina, if its members will close their eyes to all personal likes and dislikes, hew to the line and let the chips fall where they may. To plaster up the condition will only serve to make it worse when it breaks out again.

In business offices, women don't like to be bossed by women. Of 521 women who had worked under both men and women bosses at different times, 99.81 percent preferred a man boss according to a study made by Dr. Donald A. Laird, reported in American Business.

One of the 521 women said it made no difference—all the rest emphatically wanted a man over them.

In speaking of men, the girls used such words as considerate—patient—open-minded—understanding—respectful.

IF YOU WERE ONE of those who tried to double their money in six months, you can probably appreciate the blessing of a steady salary.

WHAT AND WHY IS MAN? Some inking of the answer may be found in the reflection that man is the most effective device nature has yet found for receiving and dissipating the energy of the sun.

THE CLOSER a nation is to insolvency the greater are the demands on the treasury.

Harriet Tubman

John Brown called her—"One of the best and bravest persons on this continent."

As related by WPA Federal Writers who have published 175 books in the American Guide Series, many of which contain historical and contemporary material about the Negro people, the super human efforts of Harriet Tubman, one of the boldest and most sagacious workers in this hazardous undertaking, stands out heroically in American history.

Harriet Tubman was born a slave in Dorchester County, Maryland, one of the eleven children born to Benjamin Ross and Harriet Greene who were both slaves. At an early age she became the victim of her master's rage, and suffered a skull injury from the impact of a heavy weight that he had hurled at her. For the rest of her life Harriet was affected, suffering sleeping spells intermittently. In 1849, when she was about 22, she conspired with her two brothers to run away. Sleeping days and tramping through the woods and over backroads at night, she made her way to New York.

In her career as an agent of the Underground Railroad, it has been estimated that Harriet Tubman made more than nine-tween trips into the South and

assisted more than three hundred slaves "pieces of living, breathing property" in making their escape. She was a confidante of Wendell Phillips who relates that the last time he ever saw John Brown was when Brown came to his house with Harriet Tubman, saying: "Mr. Phillips, I bring you one of the best and bravest persons on this continent—General Tubman, as we call her." Harriet Tubman was frequently a guest at the home of Ralph Waldo Emerson. Her work was known and feared by slave owners, and at one time an aggregate reward of forty-thousand dollars was offered by Maryland planters for her capture—dead or alive.

Because of her daring, courage and experience she was employed in the Secret Service of the Union Army during the Civil War. After the war Harriet established an old-folks' home on the piece of property which, in 1857, William H. Seward had sold to her. It was located near Seward's home at Auburn, New York. Harriet Tubman later turned her thoughts to rights for women. When asked if she believed that women should vote, she replied: "I suffered enough to believe it." She lived to be eighty years and was strong and vigorous to her death on March 19, 1913.

The Digest

BY FLOYD J. CALVIN

"MR. WASHINGTON"

We have read with some surprise the speech of Dr. Howard W. Odum of the University of North Carolina, at Tuskegee Institute on Monday, May 22, in which the speaker constantly referred to the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder and first principal of Tuskegee, as "Mr. Washington." Our surprise is occasioned because it is generally thought that the southern white man would much prefer to call a Negro "Doctor" than "Mister." The honorary degree of "Doctor of Laws" was bestowed upon Booker Washington by Harvard University, so in good conscience any one might refer to him as "Doctor Washington."

However, to see a southern white man, liberal though he is, deliberately use the term "Mister" before Negro students when he might have easily used the commonly accepted term of "Doctor" is just another sign, to us, of growing spirit of liberalism in the South. With Senator Bilbo currently raving about he will never call Negroes "Mister," and trying to ship them off to Africa, it is quite encouraging to those of us who plan to remain here in American and continue the fight for improvement along the old lines to see

this relenting of a point that is still a bone of contention in too many quarters.

While he lived, Booker Washington was, to the southern white man, "Doctor" Washington and "Professor" Washington. It would probably amuse him to know that, nearly 26 years after his death, he is publicly, before Negro youth, and to a southern white man, "Mister" Washington.

EDUCATIONAL OUTLOOK

For many months we have observed the monthly publication, National Educational Outlook Among Negroes issued from Washington, D. C. Last year we noted that the American Teachers Association made this journal its official organ. Personal of any issue of this magazine will convince one that it deals adequately and scientifically with the educational problems of the Negro group. It has departments on Adult Education, Religious Education, Higher Education, Secondary Education, Elementary Education, Rural Education, General Education, Vocational Education, Kindergarten, Primary School, Relationships, Guidance, Citizenship.

This magazine is a welcome addition to the growing body of Negro periodical literature.

BETWEEN THE LINES

BY DEAN G. B. HANCOCK

TURKEY OR BOLOGNA?

The outstanding fact in the realm of race relations, is the liberal thinking that is taking place among the younger generation of whites! With seriousness and with candor, they are inclining to think matters through; and in this we have abundant reason for hope. The conviction is becoming more overwhelming that within a few years the young whites are going to call the young Negroes into conclave solemn, and there around the table, interracial matters are going to be subjected to acute discussion. If the young Negro can "talk turkey" that is going to be a happy day; but if they talk "bologna," the tide of discussion will be against them and their cause will suffer great retardation.

The man who does "factual thinking" talks turkey, and the one who does "wishful thinking" talks bologna. For instance, when Mussolini invaded Ethiopia, there were those who contended that Haile Selassie's tribal cohorts had a chance. It was contended that Ethiopia's survival dated from ancient days

and that the Italian legion could not defeat the courageous armies of Ethiopia. That was Bologna. Enthusiasm and courage are no matches for scientific equipment. That nothing except defeat would come to the tribal armies of Selassie was clear to all those who appreciated the powers of science that are being daily multiplied.

Again when Japan invaded China, everybody saw a "reborn China" withstanding the invading hordes of the Mikado. Every skirmish gave occasion to extol the bravery of the Chinese and the brutality of the Japanese. The Japanese became the little brown Huns with fiendish passions for blood and booty. Every bomb that the Japanese dropped killed "defenseless women and children," and invariably fell upon hospitals, etc. Japan, they said was internally disorganized and China would in this form. The fact that this was true distressed him since his goal was to be a poet, not merely a Negro poet. Countee Cullen later in a poem occupied with the same desire, but like Dunbar he excels in that poetry in which he is occupied with, the problem of color.

Mr. Redding has written an able account of Negro literature and he shows himself to be an excellent critic of both the early writers and of his contemporaries. This is particularly true of Dr. DuBois whom the author recognized as a man of rare abilities both artistic and practical. He has often seemed to us that the worth of DuBois' writing has been overlooked in some cases by those who have concentrated on his ideas. A man of DuBois' intellectual stature deserves the acclaim of his race which is more often given to her heroes and stars in other fields.

Continued on page five

Why Don't More Negroes Become Lawyers?

WASHINGTON BUREAU, ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS BULLETIN

Dean of Howard U. School of Law Gives Remarkable Insight into Deplorable Status of Negro Legal Fraternity. Says in 1938, State of Alabama had but two lawyers, South Carolina only three. Number decreases while population increases. Blames Parents for not encouraging children to Adopt Profession.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An interesting analysis of present day conditions in the nation's Negro legal fraternity was given an ANP reporter here this week during a lengthy interview with William E. Taylor, acting dean of Howard University School of Law and famed expert on civil and criminal procedure.

Dean Taylor's statement is newsworthy because the U. S. supreme court decision (last Dec. 8) in the University of Missouri Lloyd Gaines case has focused the Nation's attention on the admission of Negro students to professional schools of the South's white state universities. Young Gaines seeks admission to the University of Missouri school of law.

With swift verbal strokes, devoid of legal phraseology, Dean Taylor "presents his case" as follows: "In 1930 the white population of the United States was 132,755,038; the colored population 11,891,143. At

that time white lawyers of the country numbered 159,875, or one to every 695 white persons. In 1930, there were 1,230 colored lawyers in the country. The present number is about 1,200 or approximately one for each 11,000 Americans of color. The race needs at least 19,000 well-trained and capable legal specialists. Not only is the colored bar hopelessly understaffed, but the number is slowly decreasing while the population is rapidly increasing. Notable decreases between 1930 and 1938: Alabama, from 4 to 2; South Carolina from 13 to 3; New York, 120 to 105; New Jersey, from 28 to 12, and Ohio from 94 to 45, the last named having a decrease of more than 50 per cent."

"Under present bar admission requirements, it is different if not impossible to prepare for a legal career except in accredited law schools. There are 88 such schools in the country. Thirty four of these in Southern and border states, the District of Columbia and in Indiana—do not admit colored students. As of 1938, only 139 colored persons were studying law with the 88 accredited law schools; and in the past decade, about 330 persons have graduated from them. In 1937-38, in 21 of America's outstanding universities of the north white, total number of colored law students enrolled was 24; at these same 21 universities, total number of colored law graduates

the past ten years was 92. "There are more colored lawyers in New York than in any other municipality except Chicago. If that city (New York) with more than 100 Negro lawyers and 327,705 colored residents, lacks an adequate supply, then how great must be the need in the state of Louisiana, where there are approximately 800,000 Negroes—but only three Negro lawyers!

Colored parents do not give their children sufficient inducement to study law. Again, too many colored litigants retain white lawyers to represent them. There are 700 cities in the United States with colored populations ranging from 1,000 to 350,000. These cities need at least 6,500 colored lawyers to adequately protect and safeguard the rights of Negroes.

The best assurance of justice that a colored man can possibly have, when he becomes involved in litigation, is to be represented by an able colored lawyer. It is, therefore, imperative necessary that this dangerous tendency of Negroes away from the legal profession be checked. The following steps will remedy the situation:

- 1 Establishment in each Southern state of at least one law school which colored persons may attend.
2 Formulation in each colored high school or college of special vocational guidance machinery to discover students

with special legal aptitude and encourage them to take law. 3 Organizing of local and national groups to fight for an equitable number of colored employes including lawyers, in service of municipal, state and federal governments.

4 Establishment in colleges, towns and cities and on statewide and national lines of special placement services to direct colored graduates, including lawyers, to places where their services are needed.

5 The organization in each community which has 500 or more colored inhabitants of legal aid associations. One of the most important matters of public discussion at the present time is that of group health associations—groups of persons who combine and pool their resources in order to furnish themselves with medical care. The members of these groups contribute two or three dollars per month to the common fund. Five hundred people could by contributing five dollars each, per year, to a legal aid group fund bring to their community a capable young colored lawyer. Such a legal aid association could, thereby, not only protect their individual and collective legal rights, but also give at least one colored lawyer an assured income immediately upon his graduation. A greater step toward encouraging colored youth to enter upon the study of the law could not be taken.

BOOK REVIEW Gaines Case Sent Back To Mo. High Court

BY GERTRUDE MARTIN

(United Negro Press) To Make a Poet Black by J. S. Redding, The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, N. C. 1939 \$1.50, 125 pp. To make a poet black, and bid him sing!

Mr. Redding makes an apt choice of this line from Countee Cullen for his title expressing as it does the limitations of the Negro writer. This is the point of departure of the author in this short volume dealing with the Negro's contribution to American literature from the first known author, Jupiter Hammon, to the present. The Negro's literature has been and continues to be a literature of necessity, "motivated by his very practical desire to adjust himself to the American environment." He is further limited by the fact that he is writing for a very small Negro reading public and a very much larger white public whose demands may often differ considerably.

Strangely enough the first writer, Hammon and the much better known Phillis Wheatley, although slaves, had been so well treated by their masters that their attitude toward slavery's evils was far from typical of the authors who followed them. Mr. Redding considers Phillis Wheatley and Frederick Douglass the most outstanding in artistic ability in the period extending through the Civil War.

In the years of adjustment which followed the war the figures of Booker T. Washington and DuBois dominate the scene. As Mr. Redding points out Washington spoke to the white man for the Negro, but DuBois spoke to the heart of the Negro people themselves. The latter's influence on the Negro's literature was therefore much greater while Washington's philosophy of compromise was adopted by few writers.

Dunbar, another figure in the adjustment period was affected by the limitations his race placed upon him. Although more than half of his poetry is not in dialect, he gained his fame through his writing in this form. The fact that this was true distressed him since his goal was to be a poet, not merely a Negro poet. Countee Cullen later in a poem occupied with the same desire, but like Dunbar he excels in that poetry in which he is occupied with, the problem of color. Mr. Redding has written an

able account of Negro literature and he shows himself to be an excellent critic of both the early writers and of his contemporaries. This is particularly true of Dr. DuBois whom the author recognized as a man of rare abilities both artistic and practical. He has often seemed to us that the worth of DuBois' writing has been overlooked in some cases by those who have concentrated on his ideas. A man of DuBois' intellectual stature deserves the acclaim of his race which is more often given to her heroes and stars in other fields.

Mr. Redding concludes that the Negro must go back to the soil, to the folk tales of his people for his inspiration. He seems to criticize certain authors who have gone away from this material. One of these is Jessie Fauset and the author infers that her work suffered as a result of her choice of characters and situations in cultivated Negro society. We think that here Mr. Redding has carried his point too far. Miss Fauset's books lack the touch of greatness, but we are inclined to attribute this to her personal limitations rather than to her choice of material.

TO MAKE A POET BLACK is extremely well written and well unified. It presents a view point which should be interesting even to those who already possess a knowledge of Negro literary trends. It will be invaluable to those who know little or nothing of this field. We can only wish that the author had made his book more complete by going more fully into the details of certain of the authors particularly those in the contemporary period.

KNOXVILLE BEGINS CONSTRUCTION OF RACE HOUSING UNITS

KNOXVILLE, (UNP)—Last week the Knoxville Housing Authority signed contract for construction of a low rental housing project for Negroes here. Work is expected to start within the next week.

The project will employ approximately 500 men within the next six months. One O. O. Berry of the housing department disclosed that 320 dwelling units will be included in this law rent project for Negroes, a report revealed.

Gaines Case Sent Back To Mo. High Court

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—

The Lloyd L. Gaines case, sent back by the U. S. supreme court to the Missouri supreme court with a mandate that Gaines should be admitted to the University of Missouri law school in the absence of an equal law school for Negroes in the state, was up before the Missouri high tribunal Monday with six of the seven judges sitting. The lawyers for the university had prepared a long brief in an attempt to show that the recent Taylor bill passed by the legislature had sufficiently provided for a law school to be established at Lincoln university. Representing Gaines were Charles Houston of Washington, S. R. Redmond and Henry D. Epsy of St. Louis.

The only points for argument were those not decided by the United States supreme court, whether or not mandamus was the proper remedy and the effect of the Taylor bill which makes it mandatory upon the board of curators of Lincoln to establish schools to make it equal with the University of Missouri. The Taylor bill has a companion bill which appropriate for a period of two years a school of law, school of medicine, journalism, business administration, business engineering, mines and a graduate school of arts and sciences. The state university has all of these schools, and Lincoln does not.

Atty. Redmond told the court there was still no provision for legal education of Negroes in Missouri and the only change brought about by the Taylor bill was a paper change which leaves the situation exactly as it was when the case was first tried; that the allegations in the petition and the evidence are as true today as they were when this case was argued before the Missouri supreme court and when the opinion of the United States supreme court in 1937.

Atty. Redmond said, "No problem is settled until settled right. We urge your honor to decide this matter purely on a legal basis, and not on extraneous matters injected by opposing counsel. Negroes have fought this case four years and it ne-

cessary will continue on the legal front four more years—and four times for the end till justice prevails."

Atty. Houston told the court that the question of procedure was not really up because the original suit was for a writ of mandamus and when the court accepted jurisdiction of the matter, it thereby admitted that mandamus was the proper remedy.

"The only time the court can consider is the present," the lawyer said. "Missouri must have a law school in actual operation or else admit Gaines to the University of Missouri the United States supreme court law school. In no other way can mandate be complied with."

Judge Gantt, oldest member on the bench, asked whether Missouri must have an actual law school established at Lincoln if it is to prevent Gaines from attending the university.

Chief Justice Tipton asked if counsel for Gaines took the position that the school must be in existence now or in September when school opens, Houston replied that the time for the court to consider is the present time. Then the court asked if it could not write an opinion which would enable Gaines to go to the University of Missouri law school, but only on the condition that no law school be provided for Negroes in the state by September. Counsel for Gaines took the position that the court court not write such a conditional opinion.

An unusual feature of the argument was the mentioning of the fact to the court that Miss Lucille Buford of Kansas City had applied to enter the school of Journalism last January and was denied admission by the university because the Gaines case is still pending. Miss Buford was in the court room and was pointed out by Houston.

The court is expected to render its final mandate during the summer.

WE TOO MAY BE MEN OF DESTINY AND WORK WITH GOD; As I was with Moses, so I will be with thee; I will not fail thee, nor forsake thee.—Joshua 1:5.