



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-7871
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
142 W. 125th Street, Room 18
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK

SATURDAY, JUNE 17th 1939

NEGRO JUKYMEN

Recently at Wilmington, North Carolina white lawyers in defending a Negro client, raised the issue of excluding Negroes from jury service to the advantage of their client.

If white lawyers, in a city as pregnant with race hatred and bigotry as Wilmington, can afford to raise the jury question in defense of their Negro clients, we see no reason why Negro lawyers in Durham cannot do the same.

THE SMALL NEGRO BUSINESS

Within the past 30 days more than a half-dozen small Negro business establishments have closed their doors in Durham because they were unable to make a go of it.

A survey would possibly disclose many and various reasons as to why these establishments went out of business. Whatever the cause, one thing is certain, none of them closed their doors because they were getting too-much patronage from members of their own race.

Here in Durham we have what is known as the "Durham Business Chain." The organization is supposed to foster and encourage the development of new Negro businesses and encourage those already established.

The Carolina Times does not attempt here to place all the blame on the shoulders of the Durham Business Chain, because this news paper realizes that some business failures are inevitable.

In Durham and elsewhere we have got to have a greater interest in the small Negro business. We have got to realize that without its success the larger Negro business cannot forever endure.

THE BUS HEARING NEXT FRIDAY

The bus case hearing to be held Friday before State Utilities Commissioner Stanley Winborne will be of unusual interest due to the fact that bus companies now operating in the state have never dealt fairly with their Negro passengers in the matter of providing decent waiting rooms.

In Durham, Greensboro and Raleigh the waiting rooms for Negro passengers resemble a hog pen more than a place provided for the use of human beings. The waiting rooms for white people are so far ahead of those provided for Negro passengers that most of them would think the dawn of a new day had arrived if the bus companies would provide facilities for Negroes half as good.

The complaint now being registered by white people against the bus companies only goes to show what it takes to get things done. It ought to be a lesson to Negroes who hesitate to go into court to obtain their rights.

Negro Ministers can howl about religion as loud as they want for, Negro physicians can sing the blues about their patients going elsewhere until they are blue in the face, Negro business men can preach about patronizing Negro business all they want to, and so on down the line.

The hearing next Friday should be attended by Negro representatives as well as white people. Negroes in North Carolina have a far greater reason to ask for complaining about the poor service of bus companies in this state than white people.

Married men stay out of jail better in North Carolina than do single men. During fiscal 1938, 61.4 per cent of the men in prison had never been married. Of the Negroes, 83.5 per cent had never been married.

During the years 1935 and 1936 there were only 257 persons in prison in North Carolina who had had a college education. Out of the total of 37,887 North Carolina prisoners in 1937 and 1938 only 313 or less than one out of every hundred had been to college.

Persons convicted of larceny, assault and drunkenness, in that order, make up the larger percentage of North Carolina prisoners placed in disciplinary "C" grade.

N. C. State Highway prison camps cared for 9577 prisoners in April, 1939.

N. C. State institutions were caring for 1070 mental patients in April, 1939.

Nine hundred and seventy juvenile delinquents were being cared for by the State of North Carolina in April, 1939.

The N. C. Confederate Women's Home had a population of 42 in April 1939.

Kelly Miller Writes

A NEGRO ARCHITECT

On May 16th Harold L. Ickes Secretary of the Interior, in his capacity as Patron Ex-Officio of Howard University, delivered the dedicatory Address and presented the Founders Library to the Trustees of this National Institution for the higher and professional education of the Negro race.

The Negro is noted for his artistic feeling and exuberance, his untutored passion and action. The mere beating of time sets his feet a flying and his body swaying and swinging. But he has never, until quite recently evinced much aptitude for plastic or creative art.

The higher education of the Negro has developed sundry individuals with a zest for literature, poetry, music and oratory in an appreciative if not in a creative sense.

Albert I. Cassell, a product

of the Cornell University's Department of Architecture, was selected by the Trustees of Howard University and approved by the Department of the Interior as Architect, planner and builder of the "Twenty Year Plan" of expansion at an estimated cost of \$10,000,000 under the joint auspices of the Federal Government, the Board of Trustees and several educational foundations for the higher education of the Negro.

A few Negroes stand out conspicuously in the several fields of knowledge as earnest of the race may hope to accomplish when it comes to mature intellectual stature. The accomplishments of Dr. E. E. Just, head of the Biology of Howard University, and former vice President of the American Biological Society, are recognized and extolled throughout the biological world.

James Weldon Johnson, the late lamented Negro poet and scholar, typifies the best results of the higher education of the Negro in the field of literary culture. In like manner Albert I. Cassell, the Architect of Howard University, exemplifies the highest expression of the higher education of the Negro in the domain of the applied sciences involving both utility and beauty.

KELLY MILLER

BETWEEN THE LINES

By Gordon B. Hancock

GUM-RUBBING AND STUDENT STRIKES

The old maxim "God doesn't love ugly" should be reexamined in the light of facts. Babies are about as ugly as anything in creation when they are born, but nobody likes to think that God does not love the babies.

The business of being a baby is very dangerous, for infant mortality is one of the always pressing problems. There are hazards that confront every baby that deal out death to millions.

A diagnosis of the various situations always reveals that students have some real or imaginary "grievance" which they would have redressed. Seldom is a professor dismissed without some uprising tacit or overt on the part of the student body.

Powerful sentiment for the drafting of President Roosevelt to run for a third term was crystallizing throughout the country this week following a statement by Southern supporters of Vice President Garner that the Texan's that was in the ring for the 1940 Democratic nomination regardless of whether President Roosevelt heads the growing demands from labor and progressive circles that he run again in 1940.

Ban On Fight Films Is Based On Prejudice

BY DAVID PLATT

RECENTLY, Jack Dempsey testified in Washington before a sub committee of the Senate Interstate Commerce Commission and a battery of motion picture cameras, urged support of the Barbour Bill to repeal the fight film ban.

It is high time that this statute be taken off the books. The ban against transporting fight films from state to state originated twenty years ago in a vicious campaign of race hatred and intolerance whipped up by William Randolph Hearst against former World Heavyweight champion Jack Johnson.

No sooner had Johnson been acclaimed the world's undisputed champion than Hearst gave one of the most disgraceful exhibitions ever seen in his efforts to calumniate a minority race. Hearst condemned the fight as a "brutal battle for blood" and called for the suppression of the films which he said "were more vicious than the fight itself" and would lead to race riots.

This eloquent appeal for tolerance, resulted in the film being shown publicly in Evansville. Contrary to the inflaming of race prejudice, there was not a single riot or disorder. Trouble occurred only in those places where Hearst poison was free to play on the emotions of 1910 most backward and ignorant sections of society.

Sentiment High In Third Term For FDR

Powerful sentiment for the drafting of President Roosevelt to run for a third term was crystallizing throughout the country this week following a statement by Southern supporters of Vice President Garner that the Texan's that was in the ring for the 1940 Democratic nomination regardless of whether President Roosevelt heads the growing demands from labor and progressive circles that he run again in 1940.

The Chicago Defender reported that a survey it made in Harlem during the past month indicates that "Harlem will go for President solidly if he seeks a third term." Harlem is generally believed to reflect the sentiment of the bulk of Negro citizens throughout the country.

Meantime, Maury Maverick, New Deal mayor of San Antonio, Early that nomination of John N. Garner, Texas toky would "bring nothing but defeat to the Democratic party." Other political observers saw the emergence of a New Deal with a good chance for victory, should the Southern anti New Dealers succeed in putting over the nomination of Garner in the 1940 Democratic convention.

Maverick, who as a member of the 1st Congress was the only Southern Representative to support the anti lynching bill declared that "All the people who hate Roosevelt, who hate democracy and who love Nazism and Fascism are for Garner—along with, of course, thousands of good people."

Secretary of the Interior Ickes put the issue of a third term for Roosevelt squarely up to the American people. In an article in Look magazine, the fighting

the words "bestiality" or brutality after that match. Only with the Johnson, Jeffries tiff in which a Negro emerged the world's champion, did Hearst and other half baked moralists discover the "brutality of prize fighting."

Impartial sports writers who sat at the ringside during the match said that Johnson put up a beautiful exhibition of boxing and won sheerly through superior fighting ability. The Evansville Courier, expressed the real feelings of the American people when it said shortly after the fight:

"This protest against the motion of the fight is extremely silly. Fear that they will incite racial discord is foolish. Why should they? If America has the most superbly developed fighting man in the world, we should be proud of it, whether he is white or black. Why should any white man be jealous of a man who is triumphant in a contest of strength employed with skill? A Negro won a prize for oratory at Yale a few years ago. Is that cause for a race riot? Hurrah for Jackson Johnson, Black Champion. We are glad that he is an American."

It seems that today, with things as they are, no Negro can help feeling that he represents more than merely himself. The case of Marian Anderson is a good illustration. She is truly a great artist, singing as she does in that magnificent voice, the best songs of the world.

secretary representative of the most progressive section of the New Deal, declared: "If the people can be trusted to elect a president for one or two terms, they can be trusted to decide whether he shall have a third. I am too devoted to Roosevelt personally to wish him to continue in a heartbreaking job, were there anyone to replace him, but I'm too devoted to my country to be unwilling to sacrifice to it, if necessary, even the well being and peace of a man who has earned peace."

Ickes declared that the republicans

A Great Artist Puts Genius To Work

BY EUGENE GORDON

PAUL ROBESON stands in the middle of the large living room. His huge body towers toward the ceiling but he balances himself lightly on feet planted slightly apart. He is concentrating on an answer to a query why he is soon coming home to stay. He stares straight ahead, speaking slowly; pauses to weigh the value of his words then continues. His voice has the timbre of a bass viola.

"Certainly in my travels in many countries of Europe, particularly in Spain, and having been close to the struggles in China, Ethiopia and the West Indies, I have seen and recognized the essential unity of this international fight for democracy against fascism."

He sits again, hunching over the frail card table, leaning close and speaking with such intense earnestness that for a moment you forget that you are listening to one of the most beautiful voices in the world.

"Having helped on many fronts, I feel that it is now time for me to return to the place of my origin—to those roots which though imbedded in Negro life, are essentially American and are so regarded by the people of most countries.

"I used to think of myself as a concert artist, after the fashion, say of Marian Anderson. From years of experience, I know now that I am a singer of folksongs. And when I say that, I don't mean songs of the Negro only."

Which assertion led to a discussion of the responsibility in which every prominent Negro finds himself, no matter in what field he works. Paul Robeson has thought considerably on this matter.

Robeson has from the beginning considered Negro folksongs great music, although they were generally looked upon as nothing more than simple plantation melodias.

In his address, Hughes alluded to his representing the League at writers congresses held at Road, in Paris and in Spain. He continued: "Europe I spoke first as an American and as a writer, and secondarily as a Negro. Tonight, here in New York at the Third American Writers Congress, I feel it wise in the interest of democracy to reverse the order, and to speak first as a Negro and a writer, and secondarily as an American—because Negroes are secondary Americans. All the problems known to the Jews today in Hitler's Germany, we who are Negroes know here in Democracy."

The Digest

BY FLOYD J. CALVIN

SOCIAL STUDIES

We wish to call to the attention of our educators and social workers the splendid research monographs now being issued by the Division of Social Research, Work Progress Administration, Washington. We have recently perused such volumes as "Farming Hazards in the Drought Area," "Rural Families on Relief," and "Rural Youth: Their Situation and Prospects." These are exhaustive studies, directed by trained sociologists, and they have both current and permanent value.

For instance, in the 187 page work on "Rural Youth," we learn in the chapter, "Marriage of Rural Youth" that: Color and residence both influence the proportion of youth of the various ages which is married. In 1930 relatively more Negro than white youth were married in all segments of the population, rural farm and rural non farm. While more Negro young men in rural farm than in rural non farm territory were married the reverse was true for Negro young women with the exception of those 24 years of age."

We also note that where photographs are used in the Government publications, photographs of Negroes are used.

We congratulate the WPA on this Division of Social Research, and Howard B. Myers the director. In this instance as in so many others, the tax money is being spent wisely and fairly.

New York Negro The New York World's Fair draw thousands of people to the metropolis of America, and it

is well that the Negro of New York let it be known just what he has accomplished in the prize city of our country. The current Crisis Magazine very appropriately carries photographs of three New York Negro Judges on the front cover—Judge Charles E. Toney, Judge Myles A. Paige and Judge S. Watson, all earning \$10,000 a year and over all sitting in courts where litigants or defendants appear without regard to race or color. Indeed, Judge Paige's photograph was taken in the Women's Court, and this young magistrate has made quite a reputation for individuality and originality in handling cases. That New York is truly a city of opportunity is indicated by the birthplace of the three judges: Judge Toney is from Russellville, Ala.; Judge Paige is from Montgomery, Judge Watson is from Kingston, Jamaica, B. W. I.

EDITORIAL OF THE WEEK

(From the New York Post, June 8th 1939)

Missouri "Complex"

The United States Supreme Court has ordered Missouri to abolish racial inequality in higher learning. The Missouri Legislature accordingly has passed a law ordering Lincoln University to "make itself the equal in every way" of the University of Missouri. To achieve this, Lincoln's curators were voted \$200,000.

The same Legislature then appropriated to the University of Missouri \$8,000,000.

America Must Belong To All

LANGSTON HUGHES TELLS WRITERS CONGRESS

NEW YORK—"We want America for everybody. Let us make it so" Langston Hughes, famed poet and playwright, declared at the opening session of the Third American Writers Congress at Carnegie Hall, this city. Hughes preceded the statement quoted above with a declaration that he spoke "first as a Negro and a writer, and secondarily as an American because Negroes are secondary Americans."

The Congress, called by the League of American Writers, was attended by 500 writers including Hughes, Richard Wright, Sterling Brown and other well known Negro writers. It registered emphatic endorsement of the New Deal and firm support for a positive peace policy based on resistance to aggression, and condemnation of the destruction of culture by fascism. A resolution on peace urg-

ed "the closest cooperation of the United States with the Soviet Union, France and Great Britain."

Another resolution announced the intention of the League's membership to intensify the encouragement on the part of the League of participation by Negro writers."

In his address, Hughes alluded to his representing the League at writers congresses held at Road, in Paris and in Spain. He continued: "Europe I spoke first as an American and as a writer, and secondarily as a Negro. Tonight, here in New York at the Third American Writers Congress, I feel it wise in the interest of democracy to reverse the order, and to speak first as a Negro and a writer, and secondarily as an American—because Negroes are secondary Americans. All the problems known to the Jews today in Hitler's Germany, we who are Negroes know here in Democracy."