



## The Carolina Times

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### A THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

**THE RIGHTeous MAN:** And he shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of waters, that bringeth forth his fruit in his season; his leaf also shall not wither and whatsoever he doeth shall prosper.—Psalms 1:3.

### ORGANIZATION NEEDED

Several weeks ago a movement was started in Charlotte to have a Negro employed as a mail carrier at the local post office. The committee composed of representative colored people was supposed to see to it that the fight was carried to a successful culmination, or report to the colored citizenry of Charlotte the reason why it was unable to place a Negro as mail carrier in the city of Charlotte. As far as we have been able to learn the committee has given up the fight because it met with certain expected objections which came from the postmaster in the Charlotte office. One of the objections was that a Negro mail carrier would cause dissension in the ranks of the white mail carriers, and it is the duty of the postmaster to keep harmony among the post-office employees.

As much as the CAROLINA TIMES would like to remain silent on the issue in this matter it cannot do so without first obtaining from the Charlotte postmaster a reply to several questions that ought to predominate whatever decision is reached in this matter.

From all indications Charlotte is not in reality the large city it pretends to be but rather an overgrown small country town with small country ideas concerning racial matters. In Raleigh, Wilmington and many other smaller cities in North Carolina Negro mail carriers have been employed for a long number of years without judgement having fallen on those cities. Even in such states as South Carolina, Georgia and Florida Negro mail carriers have been, and are still, employed without bringing consternation to the world. It remains for Charlotte, the supposed largest city in North Carolina, to raise the bar against Negroes delivering mail to the homes of Charlotte citizens.

Are the white mail carriers of the Charlotte post office any different or is it Charlotte Negroes who are different from those in other cities? If the presence of one Negro mail carrier at the Charlotte post office is going to destroy the peace that now exists among Charlotte's mail carriers, the manhood within their ranks is too weak to be entrusted with the United States mail.

The attitude of the Charlotte postmaster is destructive of sound government. It has no place in a democratic nation and should be discouraged wherever it is found. Such an attitude, if allowed to prevail will sap the very life out of that which this nation values most—equal opportunity under the law. It eats at the very vitals of the pillars upon which the government of the United States rests—equal dispensation of justice.

Here the constitutional rights of this Negro citizen has been violated. As a representative of the federal government Charlotte's postmaster has said by implication that he does not give a damn about federal laws which prohibit discrimination on account of race or color, so long as he keeps step with those who are still fighting the Civil War and daring Sherman to march through their city.

Members of that committee who have been entrusted with the leadership in this fight to see that justice is done should not be halted by a denial from the postmaster of Charlotte. There are higher authorities to appeal to, and the case should be carried directly to them.

It is time for Charlotte Negroes to lay aside petty jealousies and selfish motives. It is high time that they organize and select a leadership and follow it. When this is done Charlotte Negroes will be able to establish their own taxi company, a building and loan association and many other institutions that Charlotte Negroes are sadly in need of. They will be able to secure not one Negro mail carrier, but several. Instead of boasting of more than thirty thousand Negroes Charlotte will be able to boast of thriving Negro business institutions operated and owned for Negroes and by Negroes.

### SHORT OF EXPECTATION

The \$117,000 allotted to Negro teachers for the purpose of lessening the differential existing between white and Negro teachers salaries in this state, falls miserably short of what Negro leaders in North Carolina had expected and promised when the \$250,000 was set aside for bettering the salaries of North Carolina teachers.

Of course whatever promise Negro leaders made to the rank and file of Negro teachers was based on whatever promise their white overlords had made to them. It now appears that instead of getting most of the \$250,000, as was promised, by certain Negro leaders in the state, the Negro teachers have gotten only the smaller portion of the amount.

The fact that Negro leaders, especially in the educational world, could not deliver in going to make it hard for them to keep in line young thinking teachers who will be at the next meeting of the North Carolina Negro Teachers Association. Like Great Britain's Chamberlain and the appeasement policy of the old line leaders has about played out and there is stormy weather ahead. With Virginia and Florida Negro teachers already resorting to the courts to settle their salary question it is hard to expect Negro teachers in North Carolina to remain silent on the matter of more pay. The old gag about being patient, and that North Carolina is going to do the fair thing by its Negro teachers will be dragged out and rubbed up once more in an attempt to get it through the mill but unless we are sadly mistaken it is going to take some tall pulling for it to make the grade.

Frankly we do not see how the differential between white and Negro teachers salaries is ever to be erased if every time money is allotted for that purpose, the salaries of white teachers are going to be raised.

About the only gain we see that has been made is that white educational leaders have at last admitted that there is a differential and that it should not be. How the name of tarnation they will ever be brought to the place where they erase the differential is a horse of another color. We think the courts should be resorted to after fifteen years of patiently waiting for a miracle to happen which is the voluntary equalization of white and Negro teachers in North Carolina.

## Your Health And Mine

By Dr. Seibert C. Pyle

With the advent of school days, one is inclined to consider diseases of children, especially the infectious diseases.

One of the most prevalent and most contagious diseases is measles. Practically every person who has not already had an attack is susceptible, though invariably, an attack of the disease is protective. Several attacks have been known on the same individual, but it is possible that these cases were some other form of the disease, as German measles, or eruptions due to food poisoning.

Children under 6 months of age are less likely to contract this disease than other children. Extremely old people are also less likely to have it. The disease is most disastrous in its effects on infants, on persons who are tuberculous, on the run down and on pregnant women, or those recently confined. The term of measles alone rarely causes death, most death during the course of this disease are caused by the complication of broncho-pneumonia.

Measles is spread through the discharges from the nose and mouth and is especially contagious when the child is coughing or sneezing during the period when it has what appears to be a severe "cold". This period is before the skin eruptions appear.

Measures applicable to cases of measles are:

Isolation of the patient, selection of a single person who has already had the disease to care for the patient, destruction of books and toys used by the patient during illness, disinfection of dishes and clothing before being removed from sick room. Quarantine of patient for two weeks. Disinfection of room after patient has left by exposure of fresh air and sunshine. The cough can be taken care of by gargles, sprays and proper cough mixtures. The bowels should be opened and kept open. Diet should be milk and gruel. As long as the temperature runs high, no meat should be eaten.

Following the illness, before the child is allowed to return to school the cough should have ceased, weight should be normal and nutrition should be good.

## Races Have Same Color Pigments

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (ANP)—A thorough, scientific study of human skin colors, now being conducted at Massachusetts Institute of Technology under direction of Dr. Edward A. Edwards of Harvard Medical School and Dr. S. Quimby Dunlap of MIT has revealed some hitherto unknown facts concerning pigmentation.

Regarded as outstanding their findings, declared the scientists, is proof that all races have the same live color pigments and that variations in skin color are due to the proportions in which they are blended.

Doctors Edwards and Dunlap are using the newly developed recurring spectrophotometer in studying variations in the live pigments which make up skin color. Their investigation, as reported in the current issue of the American Journal of Anatomy, may lead to quicker, more accurate diagnoses of anemia and a renewed method of checking results of treatment.

One of the pigments revealed by the investigation—and named melanoid by its discoverers—as heretofore remained a mystery. It is a diffuse form of the familiar brown pigment, melanin, found in abundance in colored persons.

## GLASS EATER FINDS RAZOR BLADES NOT SO EASY DIGESTED

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—For more than 18 years Alfreed Edwards has made his living at carnivals and county fairs by swallowing pieces of broken bottles, knives, tacks; razor blades and other articles of curiery.

But last week misfortune fell on the "swallowing champ" when after disposing of a beer bottle, some tacks and three knives—a razor blade stuck in his throat. His physician ordered a strict fast until blade worked out of his throat. Last Friday out came the shaving accessory and Edwards is reported seeking a less hazardous occupation.

## Davidsons Hold Family Reunion

CHARLOTTE—The Davidson family, one of the most prominent in this section held their tenth annual reunion last Saturday afternoon at Sunset Park. Matrich of the family is Mrs. Emma Davidson 88 years old resident of the Hoskins section who was on hand to receive congratulations as she has been each year for the past decade.

The program was given entirely by grandchildren of Mrs. Davidson and consisted of music by the Smith University Trio consisting of Evelyn, Willie and Thelma Davidson. Rev. J. L. Powell pastor of Friendship Baptist church whose wife is a grandchild of Mrs. Davidson, was the guest speaker. Several readings and other selections were on the program.

Children of Mrs. Davidson are Rev. W. H. Davidson, Rev. R. J. Davidson, Rev. M. L. Davidson, J. S. Davidson, Rev. S. M. Davidson of Gastonia, Mrs. Marie Osborne and Mrs. Grace Ledbetter. Rev. J. S. Davidson was elected president of the Reunion, succeeding his brother, Rev. P. J. Davidson who died since the last reunion.

Out of town guests included Miss Laura Lacy of McKeesport Pa. John Lacy of McKeesport also Charles Ledbetter of Chimney Rock and Frank Corbett Rocky Mount and others.

ed his unwavering loyalty to the organization and his continued activity in the less arduous offices of president emeritus, to which he was elected. Dr. J. E. Walker, Memphis Insurance executive was elected president.

## NCC Announces Opening Of Law School, September 25

The North Carolina College for Negroes announces the opening of its department of law on Sept. 25. It will undoubtedly be one of the most outstanding departments of law for Negroes in the South. Dean M. T. Van Hecke of the University of North Carolina has agreed to be the acting dean of the school of Law at the North Carolina College for Negroes for a period of one year.

President Shepard in making the announcement stated that it was one of the most fortunate things which could occur in the acceptance of Dean Van Hecke of the University of North Carolina and of the fine instructors who have agreed to serve for the cooperation of the races in the State and in the South along all helpful lines.

Professors John F. Dalzell, Donald W. Markham and Fred B. McCall of the University of North and Prof. Douglas Maggs of Duke University will teach in the first semester, while in second semester Professors Millard S. Breckenridge of the University of North Carolina and Douglas Poteat of Duke University Law School will be instructors.

In an accompanying statement, Dean Van Hecke said:

"The arrangement whereby the instructional, library and administrative work of the Law School of the North Carolina College for Negroes will be carried on this year by members of the faculties of the Law School of Duke University and of the University of North Carolina should be regarded as temporary and provisional in character, to be continued only until qualified Negroes can be recruited for the service. Meanwhile these representatives of the neighboring law schools are proud of the opportunity to cooperate with the authorities of the North Carolina College for Negroes during the new law school's formative period. Every effort will be made to extend through this school to members of the Negro race the same opportunities for a legal education as are afforded now at Duke University and at the University of North Carolina.

"The Law School will be operated upon the semester system instead of the quarter system and the fall term will open on Monday, Sept. 25. The spring term will open early in February. During the fall semester the curriculum will consist of

courses in Contracts I, Personal Property, Real Property I and Torts. Each course will meet three hours a week and will be taught, respectively, by Prof. John P. Dalzell, Donald W. Markham and Fred B. McCall, all of the University of North Carolina and by Prof. Douglas Maggs of Duke University. During the spring semester the curriculum will consist of courses in Agency, Civil Procedure I, Contracts I and Torts. The last two subjects mentioned will be continuations of the courses begun in the fall and will be carried on by the same instructors and for the same amount of credit. The course in Agency will be taught by Prof. Millard S. Breckenridge of the University of North Carolina and the course in Civil Procedure I by Prof. Douglas Poteat of the Duke University Law School. As indicated during the year 1939-40 only a first year program of study will be offered. The second year curriculum will be added in 1940-41 and a third year in 1941-42.

"The Law Library will be purchased, installed and ordered by Miss Lucile Elliott, Law Librarian of the University of North Carolina. And I will take charge of the administration of the School for the year or until a qualified Negro law school administrator can be secured.

"The entrance requirements and the standards of work which will have to be met by students in the Law School of North Carolina College for Negroes will be the same as those in effect at the University of North Carolina. Thus those seeking admission to the Law School must have completed with an average grade of C the first three years of college work leading to an academic degree from the North Carolina College for Negroes or some other Negro college approved as a Class 'A' standard four year college by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. If the student comes from a college rated as Class 'B' by this Association he must have graduated with a Bachelor's Degree and with an average grade of C on all of his undergraduate work.

"We earnestly hope that everyone interested in legal education in North Carolina will join with us in helping this new venture to get started under the most encouraging conditions and constructive auspices."

## Teachers Back Lynch Bill, Salary Drive

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Full support of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's fight to equalize the salaries of Negro and white teachers, to open the University of Missouri to Negroes, and to pass a federal anti lynching bill, was registered here by the American Federation of Teachers which closed a four day convention here August 25 at the Hotel Buffalo.

The convention went on record as condemning discrimination in the United States against Negroes, pointing to the refusal of the Daughters of the American Revolution to permit Marian Anderson to sing in their auditorium in Washington, D. C. as the most glaring example in recent months.

In her annual report to the convention, Mrs. Mary Foley Grossman, of Philadelphia, national legislative representative of the Teachers union, urged continued support "to the last ditch" in the fight to pass a federal anti lynching bill. That section of the report dealing with lynching, follows:

"Just before Congress adjourned a group of hard working progressive people, including representatives of the AFT

climaxed a long drive by getting the 218th signature on a discharge petition to bring the Gavagan Anti Lynching Bill to the floor of the House of Representatives. The fact that lynchings are again increasing, and a mob spirit of fascistic tone everywhere rising will not deter a reactionary bloc from attempting to bury this bill. Filibusters will once more develop, especially in the Senate. We recommend that members of the AFT urge their Congressmen to support the bill to the last ditch and to vote cloture, if necessary to remove from America the stigma of protecting the most barbaric of modern times."

Doxey A. Wilkerson, professor of education at Howard university was selected national vice president at large by an overwhelming majority, at the convention. The convention applauded Wilkerson's plea for federal aid in education, especially for Negroes in keeping with the union's slogan: "Education for Democracy—Democracy in education."

Laurence Wood Patterson, formerly of Durham is visiting our city from New York.

## Gets Affidavit On Klan Threat in Vote Case

NEW YORK—Determined to open up an avenue through which the Federal Government can proceed to intervene in the frame up and conviction of William Anderson, youthful president of the NAACP youth council in Greenville, S. C. July 24, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People sent an affidavit to the Justice department setting forth an account of Ku Klux Klan threats against J. C. Williams a co defendant of Anderson in the now famed voting case.

Anderson, who has been leading the drive to get Negroes to register for the municipal elections to be held Sept. 12 in Greenville S. C. was framed and arrested last July, charged with asking a white girl for a date over the telephone. The charge was officially listed as disorderly conduct. He was ordered placed under a \$5,000 peace bond and sentenced to serve thirty days in jail or pay a \$100 fine.

Williams, in a signed affidavit said that following his arrest August 7, he was visited in jail by one Fred V. Johnson "who pretends to be head of the local Ku Klux Klan," Johnson, according to the affidavit, told Williams that he (Williams) and Williams' lawyer were heading the drive to register Negroes to vote in Greenville. Later but remanded to jail on a second charge, Johnson threatened to jail on a second charge, Johnson threatened to "take me out of the jail and kill me, if I did not tell him why the Negroes were registering in Greenville."

In a letter to Assistant Attorney General O. John Rogge, Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the NAACP pointed out that the affidavit represented "specific evidence of an overt act in violation of the laws of the United States," the type of evidence which the Justice Department has said would permit federal action.

## YOUTH GROUPS AID DEFENSE FUND

Coincident with the action taken by the NAACP's legal counsel, announcement was made by James H. Robinson, acting director of the association's youth councils, that responses in the form of funds to aid the defense of Anderson and members of the youth council, were now coming into the national office.

"We started a campaign in our youth councils two weeks ago," he said. "to raise funds for the prosecution of this case. I am happy to say that despite the fact that many of our councils all over the country are not very active during the summer, definite responses to our plea for funds are coming in."

## THANKS FROM NEW FARMERS

We, the New Farmers of America, would like to express publicly, through the columns of your paper, the thanks of our 53,000 members to those persons whose cooperation played a great part in making the past year the most successful in the history of the organization.

We desire especially to thank W. B. Valentine, the teachers and students of the Manual Training School, Bordentown, New Jersey, for the most profitable and enjoyable reception given the delegates who attended the national convention. JAMES W. WARREN, JR. Secretary LESTER ALBERT President Greensboro, N. C.

## 59th Session Of National Baptist Confab Opens

PARENT BODY AT SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH WHILE THE AUXILIARY IS HOLDING FORK AT NEW HOPE—DR. PRINCE AND MRS. FULLER PRESIDING

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Messengers from practically every state in the Union are gathered for the pening of the Fifty ninth Annual Session of the National Baptist Convention of America. This city, the metropolis of southern California, that has claimed the spotlight in the motion picture world, is receiving them with open arms and with hospitality unprecedented. The parent body is meeting with the Second Baptist Church, 24th Street and Griffith Avenue, of which the Rev. T. L. Griffith, D. D. is the pastor while the Woman's Auxiliary Convention is being held at the New Hope Baptist Church, 1623 Paloma Avenue Rev. A. Lively D. D. pastor and entertaining pastor of the Convention.

The theme for the entire four days' session is "Witnessing For Christ." Baptist leaders many of whom arrived on the evening of Sept. 5 to witness the pre-convention concert staged by a joint chorus directed by Mesdames Marie O. Jackson and Lula Mae Hulse, were confident that this session which will be held from the 6 to the 10 inclusive, would be epochmaking in its denominational accomplishments and its far reaching objectives for foreign missions, home missions, education and benevolent work.

It was ten o'clock Pacific time, when the devotions opened, with the Revs. J. Jordan of Smyrna, Tenn. and L. Neal of Birmingham, Ala. conducting. The fervor was at once felt, and the spirituality of the occasion became eminent when the huge chorus sang the opening song; then the enrollment bean and the registration of messengers was the order. The introductory sermon for the entire session was delivered by Rev. Samuel R. Price pastor of the Mt. Pisgah Baptist Church in Fort Worth, Texas who as the entertaining pastor of the last session, he had as an alternate the Rev. A. A. Lucas, pastor of Good Hope Baptist church Houston, Texas and treasurer of the convention. Thus went the first half of the first session of this organization, which claims national as well as international membership. The adjournment was had, following an announcement by the President that certain features either not even attempted, would be put into this year's meeting.

## Business Men Hold Successful Session In Okla.

OKLAHOMA CITY, (ANP)—Thrilled by the liberal and encouraging address of Gov. Leon C. Phillips of Oklahoma and the rising tide of interest in the practical development of business among Negroes, exhibited by the large delegation of business men who came from widely scattered sections of the country, members of the National Negro Business League ended its 39th annual session here Thursday night.

Stimulated by an effective program when got down to brass tacks, particularly in its study of the problems of the small Negro business man, the league enjoyed the best session it has held in a decade. Means were mapped out for extending the practical programs outlined which those leaders of business feel will make available for the small operator the experience and counsel of those who have

demonstrated success in given fields. Nearly 200 members were enrolled, the largest number in recent sessions. Oklahoma City had been deliberately selected for the meeting because one of the most thriving Negro business communities in the country exists here. Urgent invitations from New York and Atlantic City had been passed by because the business men wanted to be free from distractions in order to put their time in actual work. The response from bonafide business men and students of business who teach commerce in Negro schools was gratifying.

C. C. Spaulding of Durham, N. C. the beloved president of the organization, resigned because of his physician's orders. Mr. Spaulding amid a rising vote of thanks and appreciation from the great gathering, pledged