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LIES IN HIGH PLACES

The fight now being waged in the United States District Court in Baltimore, Maryland to equalize salaries paid white and Negro teachers, may or may not result in the verdict desired by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and Negroes throughout America, but one thing certain it has resulted in showing up moral weakness of some of our white folks.

We are not going to argue to the contrary in these columns. We think the contention of the board of education in that particular county of Maryland is too simple to merit a reply. We do not believe such an argument will get far in a federal court, and are willing to await the decision of the presiding judge.

The contention raises one serious question, however, that ought to be carefully considered by members of the race in other sections the United States where Negroes are denied fair allotment of public funds, and that is the competency of such men to chart the destiny of Negro teachers and the children they instruct.

We think the members of the county board in Maryland without the capacity of learning themselves, or they are deliberate liars, who have been caught red-handed in their helms ways and are grasping at a straw in the hope of saving themselves from being exposed. We cannot conceive that men entrusted with the responsibility of educating white or black children could reply so stupidly and weak on the teacher salary differential.

If the children of such parents have the capacity for learning they have been accused of, they must know by this time that their elders are a sorry lot to resort to lies in an effort to defend themselves against their unfair methods in dealing with others. The blackest hour in any child's life is when he awakens to the fact that his own parents are liars, cheaters and rascals. This a page in his life's history so blackened that forever and anon it casten a shadow across his pathway.

Here are some more lies in high places. Here may be found the seed of bigotry, hatred and destruction of our democratic form of government. Here are those things upon which Nazism, Communism, Fascism and other destructive forces feed. We cannot, we must not permit this kind of villainy to endure.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is not only rendering a service to Negroes, but they are preserving things which American hold dear by turning the spotlight on some of the dastardly and benighted customs now maintained in many of our social buttwrks of American democracy.

NEGRO REPRESENTATION NEEDED

The appointment of Dr. M. O. Bousfield, prominent physician, to the Board of Education of Chicago should receive applause, as well as approval, from Negroes all over America. On more than one occasion we have written editorials calling attention to the fact that the race should have representation on all boards and committees that have to do with the expenditure of public funds.

There are several angles to the education of Negroes that do not have to be taken into consideration when the education of white children is being discussed. No white member of a board of education is going to be seriously interested in the teaching of Negro history in Negro schools. Only a few white people understand the economic problem which confronts the low income parents of many Negro children. To get at the bottom of such a problem requires an unusual amount of technique, as well as patience, even on the part of Negroes themselves. To deal with it in the same manner as one would deal with white people is unfair to the Negro child as well as its parents.

In Durham, Charlotte, Greensboro, Winston Salem, Raleigh and all other cities and towns in North Carolina, Negroes are forced to be satisfied with whatever program of education is handed to them by white educators. The appointment of various Negro supervisors, who are of necessity seriously concerned about keeping on the good side of those who hold their jobs in the palm of their hands, is not sufficient and falls far short of the kind of representation that is needed in the field of Negro education.

The education of Negroes needs more thinking out loud by Negroes; more self determination. George Washington Carver, Booker T. Washington, Frederick Douglas and many other outstanding Negroes, may mean nothing to white children, but they would be a far greater inspiration to Negro children than is explainable to the average white educator.

On the other hand there is the matter of a fair equitable distribution of public funds that the Negro is not getting, but to which he is entitled. We believe he will come more nearly getting his share if he has representation on the board that distributes the funds than he will ever get by standing on the outside until they are distributed.

We trust Dr. Bousfield's appointment is the beginning of similar ones in many more cities throughout the nation, and especially in the south where no pretense is made of giving the Negro what what he is entitled to.

CALVIN'S DIGEST

By L. Baynard Whitney

WELFARE IN HARLEM

A race riot in Harlem some years ago put the fear of something or other in the hearts and heads of New York officials including sundry welfare agencies. Also, it vividly demonstrated that much often springs from much evil. Since that time Harlem has been first in getting many of New York City's civic improvements. It is to be first again by having erected a model City Welfare Center embracing Home Relief, Blind Relief, Old Age Pensions, etc. Welfare Commissioner Hodson said it would be not only the first of fifteen such centers all over the city, but the first of its kind in the United States.

The economic and social conditions of Harlem are almost too discouraging for comment. Yet, with very rare exceptions, the people's general conduct over the years has been exemplary before the world. However, it is well to remember that real estate and civic improvement are not alone for Negroes living in Harlem today, but for the whites who shall take over the community years later.

HAMPTON COPIES GHANDI

Hampton Institute Students recently won a "battle" against the school authorities by the intelligent use of passive resistance. They succeeded in having reinstated a student whom they believed unfairly suspended. This reported incident caused me to speculate upon the possibilities of this formidable weapon in the hands of the Negro throughout the country during the months and years to come.

It seems to me that passive resistance here could dissolve any injustices and gain for the race many rights and privileges which are now denied. To be truly effective this technique demands astute and courageous leadership of the highest order, and on the part of the followers the most loyal, dynamic obedience. Also it is a form of negative rebellion to obtain positive results, it might

prove enlightening to see this modus operandi given further tests.

An American origin is claiming for the idea of civil disobedience (passive resistance); it was the brain child of the American essayist Henry David Thoreau. The essay went unnoticed for years until it was read by a college student in London. That student was Mohandas Ghandi, the Saint of India who is still shaking the foundations of the British Empire.

"War Without Violence" is the new book which describes Ghandi's method. Krishnalal Shridharani is the author; Harcourt, Brace the publishers. In this remarkable volume the reader's mind is disabused of the idea that passive resistance is not kinetic. It is revealed as something very active, strongly willied, effectively applied.

CAN THE LOSER WIN?

Two Negro candidates of extremely opposite political views ran for office in the City Council in Manhattan's election last week. Also it will take nearly two weeks to count the paper ballots it is safe to say that both men lost. Frank Cross-waith, American Labor Party candidate was removed from the ballot before the election began, his petitions having been successfully challenged by his Democratic opponents. A "write in" victory would be more than a vain hope. Percy Foster, the Democratic candidate is foredoomed to defeat because he is practically unknown to the voters. His opponents call Foster a Tammany et up.

So, how do these losers win? They gain prestige while they and their political parties test their vote getting strength. They and their co workers grow in political wisdom and experience. Their efforts, regardless of party, continually add to the sum total of the Negro's political strength. And political prestige often lands the Negro candidate in a non political job. That is how the loser wins.

Chicago CME Conference A Record Breaker

BISHOP J. A. BRAY AIDED BY FOUR OTHER BISHOPS AT SESSIONS

BY C. E. CHAPMAN CHICAGO, (ANP)—The 53 session of the Southeast Missouri and Illinois annual CME conference "was a record breaker," according to delegates last week to session held in St. Paul CME church, Dr. W. Langdon Liddle, pastor, with Bishop J. A. Bray, Chicago, presiding bishop of the Sixth district the chief executive.

One of the outstanding feature of the session was the presence of four other bishops who visited and helped Bishop Bray at sometime during the conference. They were Bishops Charles H. Phillips, Cleveland, Randall A. Carter, Chicago, John H. Moore, Holly Springs, Miss, and Charles L. Russell, Washington. Bishops Carter and Russell spent several days at the conference.

General officers who attended the conference were: Doctors Luther Stewart, editor of The Christian Index, Jackson, Tenn.; J. R. Starks, editor of The Western Index, Dallas; B. Julian Smith, general secretary of religious education, Chicago; Bettram W. Doyle, general secretary of education, C. E. Chapman, general secretary of public relations.

than 70 year history of the CME church to report in advanced such a large percentage of its general funds for the upkeep and maintenance of the general church.

The big Chicago district, presided over by Dr. M. A. Crowder, set a precedent by raising, reporting and paying to the general financial secretary, the full quota for the conference year several months in advance of the setting of the conference here. Dr. Crowder was dubbed "The Champion Presiding Elder of Colored Methodism."

The two special items of financial interest were the new contract on the St Paul church here in Chicago whereby Dr. Liddle, Bishop Bray and officers effected a reconsideration and the debt was reduced from more than \$100,000 to \$30,000, and the re establishment of the interest and confidence of the people at the Scruggs Memorial church in St. Louis under Dr. Walker's administration which culminated in an increase of \$410,000 on general claims over the sum paid the previous year.

BISHOP FLINT TO DELIVER GAMMON FOUNDER'S DAY ADDRESS

ATLANTA, Ga.—Gammon Theological Seminary will observe founder's day on Nov. 20, in the chapel of Thirkfield Hall, and the principal address will be delivered by Bishop Charles W. Flint of the ME church who is president of the board of trustees. Bishop Matthew W. Clair, resident bishop of the Atlanta area, will preside.

Major Lynch Passes

BURIAL AT ARLINGTON

CHICAGO, (A N P)—Major John R. Lynch, who celebrated his 92nd birthday Sept. 10 and was noted as the last of the Reconstruction era congressman, died at his home early Thursday morning. Funeral services were held Saturday morning at St. Thomas' Episcopal church with burial this week in Arlington National cemetery, Washington.

orn a slave on a plantation near Ferriday, La., in 1847, the son of a white master, he taught himself to read and took an interest in books. He escaped before the Civil war started and during that time served as a cook for an Illinois regiment of the Union army.

After the war he moved to Natchez, Miss., and studied law. Entering politics, he was elected Justice of the peace and the next year, 1869, was elected to the state house of representatives. His second term saw him speaker of the house. In 1873 he was elected to congress where he served six years and became well acquainted with President Grant and Sen. James G. Blain. Retiring in 1879, he remained out of public life until the Spanish-American war where he was named by President McKinley paymaster of a regiment assigned to Texas. He rose from captain to a major's rank during the struggle.

After the war he went to Oakland, Cal., where he lived until 1911, coming then to Chicago to practice law. He was active in Republican national campaigns since then. Major Lynch was the author of "Facts of Reconstruction," published several years ago, and an autobiography, "Reminiscences of an Active Life," which he left, in manuscript form.

He is survived by his widow, Cora, of Chicago, and a daughter, Alice of Oakland, Calif.

Thanks Negro Press

WASHINGTON, (A N P)—Greeting the Associated Negro Press representative at the reception marking the second anniversary of the U S Housing Authority, Housing Administrator Nathan Straus expressed his appreciation of the support given his project by the Negro press.

IPL Plans Great Meet

(Special to the TIMES) CHICAGO, (Special)—Echoes of the National Convention of Iota Phi Lambda Sorority are sounding throughout the country, as the several Sorors have instilled the enthusiasm which they received as delegates into the minds and hearts of their sisters.

Soror Henrietta B y r d, Omicron Chapter, New York, who was elected to the newly established Iota Phi National Director of Education is formulating plans which will be a challenge, not only to the members of her own Sorority, but to other Greek Letter organizations as well.

The inspiring leadership of Soror Lola M Parker, Chicago, founder and National President of her organization, is in itself a challenge to all sorors to keep, step. All regions are earnestly beginning their efforts for the year which will make eligible for the regional award

NMA Claims Insane Asylums Overcrowded

Neurology Commission Sends Recommendations to National Body

NORFOLK, Va. (ANP)—A recently concluded an extensive survey of Negro mental patients in asylums, conducted by the commission on neurology of the National Medical Association reveals shameful overcrowding in this type of institution, with more than 40,000 Negroes, mostly in the South, lacking adequate treatment and care.

The commission's report was released through NMA's general secretary, Dr. John T. Givens of this city. Commission members were: Doctors Alan P. Smith, Tuskegee, Ala., chairman E. P. Henry, Taft, Okla.; J. E. McMillen, Nashville; R. O. Rott, Houston and Arthur Garkins, New York city. Highlights of the report:

"Between 35 and 40 thousand mental patients are overcrowded in many of the state and municipal institutions and their hospitalization has been reduced to mere custodial care—particularly in this true in the South where 85 percent of Negroes reside.

HOSPITALS CHEAP IN LONG RUN

"The maintenance of good mental hospitals for Negroes is costly, though economical in the long run and state legislatures appropriate funds when public opinion demands it."

"A large number of the ills to which mankind is heir are much akin to the results of disappointment and frustration which affect the mind, then they are to accidents and disease, which affect the body. Treatment by mental means of these disorders and difficulties of the mental man, is called psychotherapy. Unfortunately not all of our mental hospitals are up to the desired standard as that afforded Negro patients by the Veterans' Administration (Tuskegee Institute).

"To maintain high standards of work in mental institutions highly competent medical and nursing staffs are necessary,

with special training in this field. There is a dearth of such personnel, not only in the hospitals, but also in the clinics and the child guidance field, where prevention is the keynote."

"Thus the challenge of the mentally ill is before us—and the National Medical Association meets that challenge on behalf of 13,000,000 American Negroes. The rapid increase of mental disease, like other enemies of men, must be conquered by medical science."

COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS

The commission respectfully recommends:

1 That the National Medical association go on record and use its influence toward the end that institutions for the treatment of mental diseases among Negroes be directed by physicians with special training in Neuro psychiatry.

2 That influence be brought to bear on the various state legislatures and municipalities and other agencies to the end that qualified Negro physicians and nurses be assigned to institutions where Negroes are treated for mental disease.

3 That tenure of service in these institutions be determined by the efficient performance of duty rather than by political favoritism, which beyond question is inimicable to the best interest of the patient and is obviously hostile to medical progress.

4 That the National Medical association, in view of the fact that the percentage of Negro physicians specializing in Neuro psychiatry is far out of proportion to those entering the other specialties, despite the fact that more than 50 per cent of all Negroes occupying beds are suffering from some mental or nervous disease, encourage medical students of background and promise to specialize in this branch of medicine.

5 That the establishment of child guidance clinics be encouraged in conjunction with public school set ups as far as practicable.

Bennett Extends Welcome

FOUNDERS' DAY DINNER

Dean Pritchett A. Klugh extended the welcome to visiting friends at the Founders' Day dinner in Wilbur Steele Hall, which followed the exercises in Carrie Barge chapel. President Jones, toastmaster, read a letter just received from Prof. Charles A. Moore, formerly of Greensboro, now of New York City, the first Negro graduate of Ambhest College.

"I was present at the dedication of Bennett Hall 81 years ago, when Lyman Bennett, who had given \$10,000 for the erection of the building, sat on the platform. Judge Albion W. Tourgee, a native of O., delivered the dedicatory address." The letter also spoke of the writing of "A Fool's Errand" by Judge Tourgee in the parlor of Bennett Hall.

President Jones acknowledged the following guests of the day:

Mrs. S. A. Peeler, wife of a former president; Mrs. Edith Wallace Johnson of New York City, daughter of a former president; Prof. J. A. Tarpley, supervisor of the Greensboro Public School, formerly a member of the Bennett College faculty; President and Mrs. J. H. Trent of Livingstone College, Salisbury; President F. J. Bluford of A and T College; Dr. W. C. Jackson, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Greensboro; Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, President of Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia; Mrs. Anna Bullock Stewart; and members of the Founders' Day Committee, of which Mrs. Blanche R. Raiford was chairman.

Hubert Pleased With FS Confab

WASHINGTON, (A N P)—Thoroughly pleased with the results of the recent "Study Conference" for Farm Security professional workers, Giles A. Hubert, directing the work, returned to Washington, expressing the hope that the event will become an annual affair.

In discussing the conference, Mr. Hubert said the attendance was nearly 100 percent of the professional workers in his set-up. Twenty-three men and 80 women attended the conference, with two of the men being regional purchase assistant supervisors.

Almost all of the attendants were unanimous in declaring the conference beneficial. It was the first time the majority of the workers has any concept of the magnitude of the whole project and of the aims behind their work.

Learning the philosophy of the Farm Security administration and knowing the general program of the organization and where their jobs fitted into the whole, was a profitable experience for the workers.

In studying the possibilities of cooperatives and what could be accomplished through them, workers were able to get information unavailable in schools and colleges they had previously attended.

"This was a valuable Inservice training program" to step he personnel to the job," said Mr. Hubert.

Continuing, he said: "In view of the changing conditions in the South are making differential in farm management, credit, and even in the philosophy of the South. The Negro must keep up with these things or they will fare worse since they are marginal people. And strange to say, some of the benefits that apply to the

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Brown Tells Of Civil Service Discrimination

WASHINGTON, (A N P)—He unsuccessfully because of his color. It should also be recorded that there are not many more than a dozen Negroes in the Department of Agriculture among its total of 78,000 employees who receive more than \$180, the entrance salary," said Mr. Brown, "in spite the number of years service, education and training. It is our information that this is substantially true in all other departments and agencies of the Federal district service."

"The Negro civil service employees stymied in the lowest custodial grade—usually a unclassified, absolutely and legally barred from promotion under the present Classification act of 1923. Certainly, this distinguished committee could recommend the abolition of the unclassified positions under a true merit system and career service—making promotions possible to all alike."

"In order to be brief, may I here definitely suggest an outline of improvements: 1. Elimination immediately of the arbitrary rule of the civil service commission set up in 1914 regarding the filing of pictures with the original application and substitution of fingerprints, the modern recognized and decent method of identification. There seems to be no good reason why all persons finally inducted into the service are fingerprinted, this should be done once and for all in the beginning.

2 Appointment by the president of a colored member of the civil service commission.

3 Under the executive order

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