

The Carolina Times

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
CAROLINA TIMES PUBLISHING CO.
117 E. PEABODY ST. DURHAM, N. C.
PHONES N-7121 or J-7871

Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Durham, N. C.
under the Act of March 3rd, 1879.

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CHARLOTTE OFFICE
420 1-2 EAST SECOND STREET

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: \$2.00—Year, \$1.25—6 Months.

The Platform of . . . THE CAROLINA TIMES

includes:

- Equal salaries for Negro Teachers.
- Negro policemen.
- Negro jurymen.
- Equal educational opportunities.
- Higher wages for domestic servants.
- Full participation of Negroes in all branches of the National defense.
- Abolishment of the double-standard wage scale in industry.
- Greater participation of Negroes in political affairs.
- Better housing for Negroes.
- Negro representation in city, county, state and national governments.

NEGRO POLICEMEN

The movement now going on in Charlotte to secure Negro policemen ought to have support of all white and colored citizens who are capable of thinking. We think there is enough sensible white people in the state's largest city to not let prejudice overshadow any movement that is going to lessen the high crime rate among Negroes which the city has.

The placing of Negroes on the police force will deal the Negro criminal another blow, because he knows that one of his own race will be able to detect him, both before and after a crime, better than a white officer who is not so familiar with his habits, friends and relatives.

Negro policemen in the south are beyond the stage of experiment. It has been tried successfully in Kentucky, Texas, Oklahoma, Florida, Tennessee and Missouri. Reports from cities in these various southern states are all more than favorable, and show conclusively the high standing they have of Negro officers of the law. We quote below, verbatim, statements which we have been able to obtain from the heads of the police departments and other authoritative sources in cities where Negro policemen are now being used:

Tampa, Florida:

In the opinion of the chief of police, R. C. Logan, the Negro Detective is necessary. He has been employed for over ten years. He has the entire city, his special duty being to curtail Negro law violation. This method has proven efficient and the effect in the reduction of Negro crime has been good. The attitude of the Negro has been very respectful, towards this Negro detective. His duties are limited to Negroes. He does not come in contact with white officers. The public attitude toward Negro policemen is effective.

St. Louis, Missouri:

This city has had Negro policemen for forty-two years. They were put on at the beginning for experimental purposes and have been retained. There are at present 24 policemen, 9 uniformed men who patrol beats, 9 special officers, 1 sergeant, 1 lieutenant, 2 police women who investigate when needed, and 2 prison guards for prisoners in the cells.

Tulsa, Oklahoma:

Negro officers function in the colored sections only. They seldom contact white offenders. They are reasonably just. The attitude of the white people to this arrangement is good.

Muskogee, Oklahoma:

According to the chief of police here, the arrangement of using Negro officers has worked out well.

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma:

The chief of police stated: We believe that a colored officer can do more among his own race in the prevention of crime better than white officers. They have been very efficient in apprehending the colored criminals.

N. A. A. C. P. Rushes Congressional Probe Of Discrimination In National Defense

NEW YORK, (Special to the CAROLINA TIMES) — Plans for a Congressional investigation of the treatment of Negro citizens under the national defense program will be ironed out in Washington early next week when Walter White arrives in the Capital Monday, January 28 for a three day stay, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced today.

The association seeks to have introduced in Congress a resolution calling for a Senate investigation of discrimination practiced against Negro citizens in every phase of the Government's defense program. The investigation will cover the denial of jobs to Negroes in defense industry, particularly those holding Government defense contracts; discrimination against Negro youth seeking vocational training, segregation in the Army, Navy, Army Air Corps, Army medical reserve, and in the operation of the draft law under

local draft boards. The resolution will call for holding public hearings.

Mr. White will confer with Senators who are favorable to the investigation in an effort to get resolution introduced as quickly as possible, the announcement said. "We are particularly anxious," the NAACP secretary said, "to set bonafide cases of discrimination, backed up by signed affidavits from those who have sought jobs in defense industries, in order that we may produce accurately the volume of information that we know is available on this subject."

The association is also seeking witnesses who will not only write about their cases but come to Washington to testify at the hearings. The information, according to the announcement, should be sent to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

THEY SAY

CONCERNING "GRATITUDE"

The unwilling gratitude of the base mankind.—Pope.

EXPORTS AND APPEASEMENT

ONE of the ironies of the great depression that hit us ten years ago was the overabundance of food on our farms and the growing amount of hunger in our cities. Looking back, we can see that there were three fundamental causes for farm surpluses: unemployment, scientific advance in farming, and decline of foreign trade.

All three of these causes are with us to-day in some measure. There is still unemployment. Men without jobs aren't very good customers for our farmers.

Through science we have learned how to grow two blades of grass where one grew before, but we haven't learned how to sell the extra blade at a profit. That has added to our farm surpluses. The decade of the '30's was a tough one for farmers who depended upon export markets. One nation after another entered the frantic race to have its cake and eat it too by trying to sell all it could abroad and buy as little from other nations as possible. We were in the race from the beginning and part of the time we were out in front. Tariffs were raised; food was produced under government subsidies in certain countries, at twice the cost of producing it elsewhere; imports and exports were licensed, and foreign exchange was blocked.

Rather than face the fact that foreign trade must run on a two-way street, we took gold instead of goods for our excess of exports over imports. The country's sense of horse-trading apparently was not affronted when we swapped a ton and a half of corn for an ounce of gold. Even so, world trade in farm products declined. That added to farm surpluses.

Yet for all the restrictions in world trade the American farmer managed to hold on to a foreign market that during the '30's averaged eight hundred million dollars a year. Then came the present war. Exports held up fairly well immediately after the 1939 harvest, but by winter it became apparent that there had been tremendous changes since the first World War. The problem in that war was how we could produce enough to meet the demand; now our problem is how we can market our surpluses, even from restricted acreages. The invasion of Norway, the collapse of the Low Countries, and the closing of the Mediterranean shut off important markets. The fall of France cut us off entirely from the Continent. England reduced her food purchases from us substantially by summer. She was saving her dollar exchange for industrial goods, and buying food as far as possible from within her Empire.

And the 1940 harvest came on. The seasons pay no attention to lost foreign outlets. Had we not been prepared through our comprehensive and varied agricultural programs for dealing with such an overnight crisis an utter collapse of farm prices should have taken place. It didn't. Actually, the prevention of such a collapse was more difficult than it was to lift farm prices from their low point in 1933. It was less bold and for that reason it failed to capture the imagination of the public.

Normally, we export 45 per cent of our prunes and 90 per cent of our raisins. The Scandinavians line dried fruits. They still need them, but not a pound can get through to these Hitler-dominated countries now. Twelve per cent of our fresh apples and 45 per cent of our winter pears used to go into export, largely to Great Britain and the Continent. They won't be eating them this year. Maybe when you're ducking bombs you forget about fresh fruits, oranges and walnuts and peaches and canned peaches; but the farmers over here can't forget about their surpluses. Maybe you use whole oil instead of lard; but the farmers of the Corn Belt can't forget about that 300 million pound surplus in storage.

We had some 300 million bushels of wheat as a carry-over on July 1, 1940, then came a crop that ran 100 million bushels above domestic requirements. We'd like to export at least 150 million bushels. Canada alone, however, has 500 million bushels to sell. Even if there were no war going on, that would be enough to take care of the full needs of all the importing nations of the world.

British bread this winter will be made largely from Canadian wheat.

We had over 8 million bales of cotton under government loan before the 1940 crop was picked. Last cotton year we sold 6 1/2 million bales for export, nearly a third of which was to Continental Europe. Total foreign sales for this year probably will run a little under 2 million bales.

Some 14 million persons in the United States are dependent directly or indirectly on the production of cotton. If overnight we were to stop producing it for a foreign market the number of persons thrown out of work would be greater than the total relief load now being carried by WPA. There are troubles ahead for farmers who have been producing for an overseas market and they are likely to continue for several years. The only lasting cure is to get more of the land now in export crops into crops for domestic consumption. It's a long-time job, and it means finding other work for displaced farmers; but it means solid security for the long pull.

The immediate marketing problems were met for the 1940 harvest by commodity loans of several million dollars, but the harvest seasonal purchases of surplus commodities ever made by our government, by marketing agreements, and by various other programs for expanding domestic consumption. Farm prices were maintained. The emergency was met and we cleared the first hurdle.

Our next job is to find bigger and better customers for all the food and cotton we now have in storage. This might be done, in a measure, by feeding and clothing the destitute peoples of continental Europe. Before we make up our minds that these goods should be sent through the British blockade, however, we need to do some straight and some rather uncomfortable thinking.

We need to remember some of the ugly things that happened after the last World War. For instance, thousands of underfed and half-starved German boys Dutch and Scandinavian homes after the Armistice. Under a Nazi leadership that gave them no alternative, they returned less than twenty years to conquer the very countries that had given them life itself when they were helpless children. We mustn't forget that. The Hitler regime can't be trusted.

This is a new and an utterly different kind of world and parts of it are unbelievably brutal. Horrible as it is, some starvation in Europe now, under the British blockade, may be necessary to break the Hitler stranglehold on free men. It may be the alternative to slavery for a thousand years under the Nazis. It's something to think about.

It's A Boys' Game

NEW YORK — Working for boys and with boys has been my business for more than thirty years. In all that time I have had the great privilege of giving leadership to 9,000,000 of them and their leaders. Because of that unusual record, I feel that I can speak about boys with some assurance that what I say has weight.

American boys are fundamentally sound. They have an abundance of faith in America, they believe in their country unreservedly, they admire its institutions. They like Scouting because it is a boy's game in which groups of boys work and play together and "learn by doing." The ideals of the Movement become part of them. After that the boy is a Scout in the true sense of the word, and when that has happened he is automatically on his way along the road that leads to dependable American citizenship.

There are hundreds of thousands of boys in our country who desire to become Scouts. If it were possible for us to accept all of them it is reasonable to assume, on the basis of Scouting's record, that we would shortly develop a manhood that would be the envy of the entire world. Scouting's ability to serve increasing numbers of boys depends on the support it receives from the communities it serves.

ENOUGH TO SCARE ANY GROUNDHOG



Weekly Legislative Bulletin

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the third of a series of weekly summaries of the activities of 1941 General Assembly. The staff of the Institute of Government presents this service to afford a comprehensive weekly review of legislation introduced or passed by the representatives in Raleigh.

In its third week, the 1941 General Assembly passed one important measure, providing for congressional redistricting, and virtually passed another relating to the letting of emergency highway contracts for national defense. Other important legislation was introduced featuring a number of measures dealing with transportation and transportation facilities, and in particular gubernatorially promised bill to provide retirement pensions for school teachers and state employees.

The redistricting bill permits a twelfth congressional district from which to select the State's 1940 Census. Counties in the new district are taken from the former tenth and eleventh district, and were listed in last week's survey.

The highway contracts bill, which awaits only Senate approval to a House amendment for passage, would permit the Highway and Public Works Commission to let contracts for national defense highway projects without competitive bidding. The House amendment struck out the measure's provision going away with the necessity for advertising bids, set a time-limit for the Act's operation, and required the Governor's approval to bids let.

Sent to the House Committee on Education, a 24-page bill provides both for old-age retirement and for disability pensions for teachers and state employees, to be financed through joint contributions of employers and employee. Actuarial figures will determine the amount of contributions. The retirement system, which would go into effect July 1 would be administered by a seven-member Board of Trustees, including the State Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction as ex-officio members. Of the remaining members, one would be a teacher, one a state employee, and three neither.

Ten highway measures, many affecting transportation, were introduced. Perhaps the most important to local units is a bill appropriating \$3,000,000 from gas tax and license fees during 1941, 1942 and 1943 for highway im-

provements in cities and towns throughout the State. The allotment would be made, on population and State highway ratios, and although the money would be used primarily to improve highway streets, the balance may be applied to streets forming connecting links with the highway or county system, or farm-to-market roads.

Four of the transportation measures, introduced in order in the Senate, proposed: 1) to limit issues and any property-hauling vehicles to 50 miles per hour and to require governor to prevent higher speed, 2) to require bus stations in all incorporated towns having more than 500 population and to set up supervisory committees, 3) to empower the Utilities Commissioner to require carriers operating inadequate or unsanitary bus stations to abandon them and lease from the city or private persons city-approved facilities, 4) to allow permit cancellation of carrier's franchise over any designated route unless daily schedules are begun within 60 days after the franchise is granted and are continued. Another measure would make unlawful the hauling of a load of more than 1,500 gallons of gasoline, kerosene or other motor fuel over State highways, while yet another would prohibit towing of vehicles in case of accident or emergency.

Other measures related to transportation would: place a 90-day minimum sentence for second convictions for driving drunk or under the influence of narcotics; require school bus drivers to secure certificates of fitness and competency from county school bus Chief Mechanic as well as from Highway Patrol; and, because of its value to national defense transportation, make the injuring, capturing or killing of any homing pigeon a misdemeanor.

Last week's bill designed to give the right of eminent domain for the establishment of Union bus stations was tabled. In the field of agriculture, two measures were sent to committee. The first would require a veterinary agent at point of shipment to certify hogs imported into the State as free of hog cholera or other infectious disease, but would not apply to hogs imported for immediate slaughter. The second would change the license tax for retail seed dealers to \$5 yearly where bulk seeds sales are under \$500.

Of considerable interest to eastern North Carolina is a measure which would appropriate

\$600,000 to build the Sanatorium for the Treatment of Tuberculosis, authorized in 1939 (a site near Wilson having been acquired by virtue of the 1939 act).

A bill to provide an annual fund of \$100,000 to aid and equalize public library service in the State was introduced, as one making mandatory the revocation of the beer license of any person who sells beer to an intoxicated person. Another public act, which would probably affect only Clay and Cherokee Counties, would exemptions enjoyed by N. C. electric membership corporations to similar out of state organizations serving N. C. towns and rural communities, if the N. C. REA finds that State companies cannot feasibly supply the communities.

First among bills of legal significance is an effort to reduce the punishment for first degree murder, arson and rape from death to life imprisonment, when recommended by the jury. Another measure would allow divorced women to resume the name of a prior deceased husband, or her maiden name. In other measures, provision was made for the appointment of special Superior Court judges; for suspending the meaning of the statute of limitations against minors' claims for Workmen's Compensation Act benefits; for written contracts as to specified fees between claimants for Workmen's Compensation and their attorneys; for the appointment of a substitute mortgage or trustee on the application of holder of another mortgage on the same property; for extending the time allowed for suits against sureties of executors, etc., on the principal's bond until three years after the breach is reasonably should have been discovered; for permitting a county supporting indigent persons in its county home to bring special proceedings in its own name to sell, rent or mortgage the indigent's property where there is no guardian or the guardian refuses to act, for validation of deeds executed before July 1, 1939, with seals omitted; for allowing judgment on any day except Sunday and to enter default judgment at expiration of time to answer when proper complaint served; and for extending the scope of limitation barring claims against counties after two years to include claims arising from bonds, notes or interest coupons where provision for funding, re-funding and composition is properly made.

Knudsen asks industry to tell how it can help defense. "All-out" cooperation in defense is pledged by C.I.O. leaders.

Aeronautic group warns the country on shortage of airports.

TEXT FOR TODAY

"Wherefore, as by one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin; and so death passed upon all men, for that all have sinned."—Romans, v, 12.

OUR GREATEST WEALTH . . .

The forward march of our civilization is kept moving by our youth. Perhaps no country on earth is so blessed with its youth as is our country—America. While we have gained many advantages by our enterprise, our enterprise, our industry, our natural resources and our fearlessness, I am convinced that our real our most genuine, and our greatest wealth is in our boys and girls.

There you have the premise on which the Boy Scouts of America works. It believes with a burning that all the future holds for our country is in the hands of the boys and girls. That is why it stresses its character building and citizenship program, that is why it emphasizes the value of service to others, that is why it is so very careful in the selection of its leadership.

Those who come within the influence of Scouting are strengthened in soul and body and they become better citizens of the great republic for it. Where you see a Boy Scout you may be sure that he is dependable, upright, manly. The greater his numbers, the more secure our country will be!

Scouting's Spirit Is Service

Never in the history of our country have we needed the character building and citizenship training influences of the Boy Scouts of America so urgently as we do today. Scouting instills in our boys reverence for God, admiration for country, love for home and respect for their fellows. It is a genuine brotherhood.

During the 31 years the Movement has served America, more than nine million boys and men have been registered on its membership rolls. Today more than one million five hundred thousand are active participants in its program. And every day throughout the land this vast brotherhood individually and collectively is doing something worth while to "strengthen and invigorate our democracy."

Indeed, it is my conviction from personal observation in many hundreds of communities in every section of America over a period of twenty years that Scouting epitomizes all the attributes of democracy. It is a Movement charged with the responsibility of working ceaselessly for our great country. Its idealism is practical, its acceptance is universal. It is free and voluntary. ITS SPIRIT IS SERVICE.

RFC made \$1009,298,848 commitments for defense.

Thailand raises flag in Cambodia; French are making peace overtures.

Revolta routs Cooper, 7 and 6 in San Francisco golf final.

Prisoners in Reich put at 3,000,500,000.

Bundles for Britain collected \$1,000,000 in four months.

Senator Glass says he believes we should declare war now.

Army signs \$36,497,520 airplane engine contract with Buick.

Willkie sees Republican party's ruin if it takes isolation stand.

Roosevelt uses old family Bible in taking oath.

Dr. McIntire says President's health is "best in many years."

Tax blanks sent to 15,000,000 persons and 3,500,000 companies.