

NEGROES ARE BARRED FROM ROSE BOWL

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Begins Work On All-Negro Division

Expect Congress To Put Okay On Army Unit Made Entirely Of Race Men

Fort Huachuca, Ariz. — (ANP) — Plans for the expansion of Fort Huachuca to accommodate an extra 11,300 soldiers who, combined with the troops in the 25th and 368th infantry divisions, are definitely under way and construction, when started will be completed in a maximum of six months. The combined force here would be 17,903 men.

This new streamlined division is expected to be the Negro division promised in Washington last Monday to a group of Negro editors by Gen. George Marshall, chief of staff of the United States army. It is understood that authorization by congress for this radical departure from traditional Negro troop formations is momentarily expected. The late Robert Van, editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, campaigned in his columns for creation of an all-Negro division.

The 26th infantry, whose home is at Fort Huachuca, is one of the four colored regular army regiments authorized by congress during reconstruction. The other three are the 24th infantry, Fort Benning, Ga., and the 9th and 10th cavalry, Fort Riley, Kan. The 368th was recently formed with the expansion of the armed services.

Both units are officered by whites and it is conceded that the commander of the Negro division would also be white. A division is headed by a major general. Highest office yet attained in the regular army is that of brigadier general, with Gen. B. O. Davis being the first and only man to be so honored.

Composing the division will be three infantry regiments, quartermaster and engineering battalions, a medical battalion and artillery and service units. It is not known whether any of the four activated national guard regiments, all with Negro officer personnel, will be used.

Last week Maj. Edmund K. Duley of the quartermaster general's office in Washington arrived and checked the site and layout of the proposed new buildings to house the enlarged force.

NAACP To Appeal From Texas Graduate School Case

Knoxville, Tenn.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced this week that the national legal committee is taking immediate steps to appeal the decision handed down by the Chancellor of Knox County that questions involved in the suit against the University of Tennessee are moot. The petition on behalf of six applicants for admission to the graduate and law school of the university asked for a decision compelling the university officials to admit them.

Chancellor A. E. Mitchell gave his opinion December 4, a year and a half after argument, in spite of the fact that this was an interlocutory matter.

The implication of the decision is that since the Tennessee legislature has passed a bill to provide for the professional education of Negroes, the suit against the school has no standing in court, the NAACP said.

Attorney Leon A. Ransom, member of the national legal committee and chief counsel in the Tennessee case, stated this week that establishment of "paper" rights to an equal educational opportunity is not the equivalent sought by the petitioners. The action of the Tennessee legislature, not carried into effect, cannot operate to make the cases of the petitioners moot, he said, adding that they can only become moot when there are Negro professional schools, supported by the state, in Tennessee, or Negroes are admitted to other state-supported institutions.

The Chancellor has overlooked the plain implications of the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Gaines vs. Missouri case, Dr. Ransom said.

PUT NO DISCRIMINATION FIGHT ON ADMINISTRATIVE BASIS

Now that the United States is at war the value of citizen's committee existing for the purpose of fighting a social problem is highly questionable. The Fair Employment Practices committee, the Minorities Group committee, nor the Negro training and employment division of OPB can hope to deal adequately with the problem of race, nationality, and religious discrimination in defense industries on an individual basis. The problem is simply to big, and under present methods of work, these agencies, particularly FEP, depend too much upon agitation.

The essential problem is administrative: one of mobilizing the man power of a nation to attain maximum production, and maximum morale. As an administrative problem it should be handled on a mass or administrative basis.

Elizabeth State Teacher College Given Approval

The State Teachers College, Elizabeth City, North Carolina, has received approval from the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, according to President Harold L. Trigg.

In a letter dated December 11 notifying the College of this recognition Dr. J. Henry Highsmith states:

"I take real pleasure in informing you that the Elizabeth City State Teachers College was approved by the Executive Committee of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools as a four year College."

"I congratulate you upon this recognition. I am sure that this approval by the Southern Association will serve as an incentive to even greater efforts to render an increasingly effective service to the young men and women who attend your institution."

Teachers College is in its fourth year as a four year institution and its fifty-first year as a State supported institution for training elementary school teachers. This honor has brought tremendous satisfaction to students and Alumni of the College and will serve as an effective stimulant to future progress.

The Southern Association is the regional accrediting agency for all secondary and high institutions in the Southern States.



The department of agriculture paid special tribute last week to T. M. Campbell (right) and J. B. Pierce (center) upon their completion of 35 years of service in the department. Sec'y Claude E. Wickard (left) congratulated the men in his office and presented them with letters commending their excellent work. Mr. Campbell and Mr. Pierce are regional extension field agents, supervising farm and home demonstration work in the southern States. (ANP)

Department of Justice Attacks Georgia Labor Contract Law

Washington, D. C. — The Department of Justice has filed a brief amicus curiae in the U. S. Supreme Court attacking the Georgia Labor Contract law, which, it maintains, coerces laborers into servitude and peonage in violation of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

The brief was filed last week in support of the appeal of Ira Taylor who was convicted under the Georgia law, the NAACP announced.

The interest of the federal government in this case stems from a provision of the Georgia law sanctioning the conviction of a laborer for "cheating and swindling" merely upon showing that he received an advance from an employer and then failed to carry out a contract for personal services without good cause, according to the Justice Department. It stated that the Supreme Court in 1911 held a similar Alabama statute to be unconstitutional on grounds that it created a condition of involuntary servitude.

In this case Taylor was charged with receiving \$19.50 in advance on an agreement to assist in the construction of a house. His employer accused him of cheating and swindling when he later failed to report for work.

The Louisville Courier-Journal feels that some of the uncertainty of the future may be removed since a Chicago evangelist has assured his audience that "the world's in hell right now."

"There are two kinds of colleges in America," The Adrian Daily Telegram quotes a noted educator. Then follows up with "Undoubtedly. Those that wish they had fired the coach last fall, and those that wish they hadn't."

Seven Fined In Bootleg Taxi Driving Cases At Winston-Salem

Winston-Salem. — (CP) — A police blitzkrieg against bootleg taxi business brought seven defendants into court Friday for stiff fines and terms on the road.

Solicitor Walter Johnson presented evidence showing that Negroes had been cruising along the bus routes and hauling passengers for five cents and ten cents a head, the arrests and court cases following a long police investigation of the cabs which according to reports, do big business in the Negro

section of town.

Negro cab drivers in Winston-Salem had appealed to the aldermen long ago to cut their cab rates from 35 cents to 25 cents because bootleg cabs "were cutting in on their business," but white cab drivers opposed to the request on the grounds that it would be discrimination to allow Negro cabs to haul passengers at reduced fares and that the white cab men needed the extra ten cents because of increased wages it had brought them.

Bootleg taxi men have been prosecuted several times here, but since witnesses can rarely be found convictions are difficult.

Joe Henry Foster, Clint Simpson and David Wagner were sentenced to 30 days on the roads, Foster and Simpson appealing under \$200 bond each.

Earl Washington, Charlie Robinson and Robert Childs were fined \$25 and costs and given 30-day suspended sentences and Harrison Williams was taxed with costs.

Duke Athletic Officials Bar Negroes From Bowl Game But Will Admit Japs

(By L. E. AUSTIN)

Health Work Of Dr. Hughes Praised By Dr. Carl V. Reynolds

Age Citizen Passes After Long Illness

Richard Carlton, husband of Mrs. Bettie Carlton well known citizen of Durham died here Monday, December 8, at 11:30 P. M. as a result of a paralytic stroke. Mr. Carlton was 70 years of age and had resided at 612 Glenn St.

Funeral was held at Markham Chapel Church in Orange County with Rev. P. E. Green, former Durham minister officiating.

Besides Mrs. Carlton the deceased is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Surveda Cozart of Braddock, Penn., Mrs. Pearl Synaker of New York City and Alfonza Carlton of Durham.

Asks Navy To Change Jim Crow Policy Toward Race

New York. — Now that war has been declared, the U. S. Navy has asked last week to change its Jim Crow policy by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The NAACP wired Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, December 8, stating: "Because our country is in peril, we ask revision of the Navy's policy with respect to the use of Negroes and the limitation

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Raleigh. — (CP) — The North Carolina State Board of Health has just been awarded a certificate for outstanding work among Negroes, it was announced here Thursday.

The award was made by the United States Public Health Service and the certificate signed by Roscoe C. Brown, health educational specialist and chairman of the National Negro Health Week Committee.

The award, according to a letter received by Dr. Carl V. Reynolds, secretary of the State Board of Health, is "a formal acknowledgment of the contribution of your community to the achievement of the current year's National Negro Health Week observance and in recognition of the year-round health consciousness and activity which are essential to effective participation in the various health services of your community."

North Carolina was the first state in the union whose board of health added a full Negro physician to its staff.

The present post is being held by Dr. Walter J. Hughes whose work among Negroes has been outstanding and who, in a Durham address last summer, declared that North Carolina has done more to promote the health of the Negro than any other state.

The staff of health workers among Negroes in North Carolina includes one full time physician, a well trained health educator, six dentists, 11 part time physicians and 30 nurses.

"I think this award is a distinct compliment to North Carolina," Dr. Reynolds said, "and its efforts in behalf of our Negro citizens who comprise approximately a third of our population."

"Much credit is due Dr. Hughes and his associates, and there is no reason why this important work should not proceed with increasing momentum and efficiency."

"The manner in which our Negro population has responded to what we are trying to do in their benefit is gratifying to me. Good health promotes good feeling and cooperation among all groups."

"North Carolina has a citizenship of which it should and does feel proud. There is no spot in America where the relations between the races are more harmonious than here."

The health of any group effects the health of the whole, and with this truth ever before us, we shall proceed along lines for which the groundwork already has been so successfully laid."

New law is made in unemployment payments, but claims rise.

Facts are very often stubborn things and well concealed.

Durham Negroes and those throughout the state and nation were dealt a severe blow here this week when efforts on the part of numerous members of their race to secure tickets to the Rose Bowl game to be played here in the Duke University stadium, January 1 were of no avail.

As the news spread rapidly over the city prominent Negroes, many of whom have been staunch Duke football supporters through the years, were defiant in their refusal to believe that officials of Duke University or the Rose Bowl would sanction a policy that would exclude Negroes from seeing the game. Even after repeated phone calls to the athletic department of the university only proved to establish more definitely that no accommodations would be made for Negroes, many of them tenaciously held on to their belief that such a policy could not come out of Duke University, and certainly not from Rose Bowl officials, who come from a section of the country where Negroes not only witness the game but are members of the teams that play in it.

Far, far into the night the die-hards fought on and on in an effort to hold onto their pride in Durham, Duke University and their acquaintance with some official member of the faculty or student. It was a most pathetic scene to witness many of Durham's Negro aristocrats (whatever that is) in a vain attempt to impress upon their "inferiors" that they had a perfect knowledge of the situation which had been given to them by a confidential white friend that Negroes would be admitted—special Negroes. Ah Brother! SPECIAL NEGROES.

The only hope that Negroes in Durham have to avoid being kidded by members of their race in other cities is that some of the orders sent to Duke University for tickets by mail, telegram and telephone have been filled by the officials without the knowledge that the recipients are Negroes. If by chance such Negroes can get into the stadium it will be enough to partially rescue embarrassed Negro Durham.

In order that the record may be kept clean and clear, let it be definitely understood that Negroes are NOT wanted at the Rose Bowl game to be played here on January 1. The athletic department even went so far as to say it would sell tickets to any Japanese who desired seeing the game, but they were making no provision for Negro spectators and would NOT make any. So any Negro who by chance slips by the watchful eyes of the stadium gate keepers is going where he is not wanted, and is going there at his own risk of insults, embarrassment and possibly bodily harm.

The athletic department has been called on the subject, the secretary said.

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RED CAPS WANT 10-CENT BAG FEE CHARGED IN FARES

Chicago. — (ANP) — Seeking immediate adjustment of an 18 month controversy between the nation's red caps and the railroads, the United Transport Service Employees union has proposed to the Association of American Railroads the abolition of the 10 cent charge for handling passengers hand baggage at railroad stations through inclusion of this service in the regular passenger rates of railroads.

This proposal of the union followed the announcement by the association that a 10 per cent increase in passenger fares would be sought by American railroads before the Interstate Commerce Commission within a few days.

The union outlined six points to the association on why the charge should be eliminated and the service included in the passenger rates sought by the railroads.

"1. At the recent senate investigation of the railroads, the union proposed that the 10 cent charge for handling baggage at railroad stations through inclusion of this service in the regular passenger rates of railroads.

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