GEORGIA MAYOR AND THE KLANSMEN

Last Sunday at Iron City, Georgia parade of the Klux Klansmen was broken up with gunfire from irate white citizens headed by a one-armed Georgia mayor who has declared war against the Klan. One of the Klansmen was wounded from the gun blast, probably not seriously, but badly enough to let the white robed figures know that the citizens meant business. The Klansmen returned the fire and the mayor stated that five bullets whizzed by within five feet of him. None of the citizens got a scratch.

"To top it off," says an Associated Press report, "the mayor chased a Klan official into Alabama at a 100-mile-an-hour pace and had him jailed." The Klan official will be tried on a charge of assault with intent to kill.

Don't write this down in your note book as a small incident. It may be the first gun in an all-out civil war in the South in which blood will flow more freely than it did in the Iron City case. When a chase takes place on a public highway at the rate of 100 miles per hour, blood may not flow from gunshot wounds but it is certain to flow from injuries sustained in automobile wrecks. The sad part about it is that innocent citizens may be killed as the result.

The late Governor Eugene Talmadge must have turned over in the furnace of hell and cried in agony at the doings of his home state folks for interfering with the one organization that stands for white supremacy above everything else. Death was kind to men like Talmadge and the late Senator Theodore Bilbo of Mississippi by removing them from the earth before the people began revolting against the Klan. Both would suffer the pangs of thousand deaths were they living now and the next few years to come.

Simple minded white people who are stupid enough to be led into the Klan, or lend it their support, are becoming fewer and fewer as the years go by. A few years from now and the Ku Klux Klan will be as dead as an Egyptian mummy. You can't perpetuate an organization with wrong, however popular that wrong may appear to be at the moment.

Two thousand years ago a carpenter's son started an organization without money and very little of what we call in this day, education, but the foundation was built on faith, love, hope and truth. In spite of the opposition which evil men have endeavored to erect against the organization, it continues to grow in power and numerical strength until its followers today may be found in the remotest parts of the earth. The foundation is right.

The funeral of the Ku Klux Klan will probably be held within the next five years, but there will be no mourners at the bar nor will there be any flowers at the bier. The funeral dirge sounds in our ears, the grave awaits the bodies of the Klansmen and hell awaits the soul of the Klan. The foundation is wrong.

PRAISE FOR NEGRO DURHAM

The favorable publicity given Durham business institutions in the September issue of EBONY magazine is from the pen of Alex Rivera, energetic and intelligent young newspaperman of the Pittsburgh COURIER. It might be a good idea for some of Durham's Negro citizens to get a copy of the magazine and learn something about the city in which they live. Some of them who have lived here all of their lives, outside the struggle of Durham Negroes to achieve, may find that they live in a city whose Negro element is considered outstanding in the field of business.

Probably the most significant thing about the story is that Durham has in its midst a newspaperman of Mr. Rivera's calibre and connections who is able to write a story that would be acceptable to a magazine of national circulation and reputation. Whether Mr. Rivera will get the proper appreciation in his own home town is a horse of another color. Prophets are usually not unsung save in their own home towns.

The story in EBONY should fling a challenge in the face of Negroes in New York, Philadelphia, Washington and other cities where there are hundreds of thousands of Negroes, instead of the 25 or 30 thousand in Durham. Mr. Rivera's article calls attention to the fact that Durham is a city of Negro homeowners and that there is a lack of night spots here where Negroes while away their time in song and dance.

Durham Negroes have proved that it is not how many Negroes a city has in its population that counts, but what those Negroes are willing to do to achieve. By that we mean Negroes must be willing to lay aside selfish ambitions and pull together for the good of the citizenship as a whole. Winston-Salem with 45 or 50 thousand Negroes, Charlotte with practically the same number and Greensboro with nearly as many do not even have a Negro building and loan association. It isn't because they do not have the money and the intelligence, but because the citizens are too busy trying for individual success rather than the success of the entire Negro citizenry.

The CAROLINA TIMES does not claim that Negro Durham is a perfect city. There are many shortcomings here, but we do say that there is a growing spirit of individuals here to cooperate for the good of the whole, and that we are on our way to getting rid of some of the shortcomings that hold the race back in other communities.

A SINGULAR HONOR

The recent citation awarded the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company for "distinguished achievement in annual reporting," gives further assurace of the company's ability to keep abreast of the modern techniques of life insurance operations.

The Financial World magazine that makes the annual award states that the 1948 financial statement of the North Carolina Mutual "was judged as among the most modern from the standpoint of content, typography and format of the 2,500 annual reports examined."

Only 20 other insurance companies in the entire United States and only one other in the South received the citation. This is indeed a singular honor that has come to the North Carolina Mutual and is strong testimony as to the efficiency of the actuarial department of the organization, upon whose shoulders the major portion of the annual reporting falls. It also focuses attention on the splendid achievement of those whose responsibility it is to have something on the company's books to report at the close of the year.

The citation is evidence that Negro business institutions are beginning to take their places among the foremost of the nation. Listed among the 20 other citations were such well-known insurance companies as the Mefropolitan, New York Life and Penn Mutual.

The high standard set by North Carolina Mutual should be an inspiration to other business enterprises to strive toward greater efficiency, as well as to the youth of the race whose responsibility it will be to build even more stately mansions.

HEALTH INSURANCE

Another common need is for a method of meeting the high and unpredictable cost of medical care through an extension of the principle of social insurance. We do not wish to see the Government in the practice of medicine. We do not wish to regiment doctors or patients. We do not wish to socialize medicine, and no bill supported by organized labor in the United States calls for any such thing. We seek simply to promote the general welfare by using the instrumentality of government to establish a fund contributed to out of our own wages with like contributions from our employers to remove the ever-present dread of doctor and hospital bills that can drive us to the relief rolls

(Please turn to Page Three)

The Carolina Times

Published Every Saturday By
The CAROLINA TIMES Publishing Co.
814½ Fayetteville Street — Durham, N. C.
Phones: L-7423 and J-7871
Member National Negro Press Association

VOLUME 27 — NUMBER 32 SATURDAY, AUGUST 13th, 1949

Entered as Second Class matter at the Post Offices at Durham, North Carolina under the act of March 3, 1879.

National Advertising Representative Interstate United Newspapers, 545 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, New York. Branch Office: 5 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

L. E. AUSTIN . . . Editor and Publisher
W. F. BROWER . . . Executive Editor
CLATHAN ROSS . . . Managing Editor
M. B. HUDSON . . . Business Manager
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

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STOP THEM, BEFORE THEY WRECK US ALL.

Health To All . . .

TUBERCULOSIS AND REST

By Maurice L. Adams, M. D.
Baltimore, Md.

Steve Egan kept repeating that he wasn't stubborn, he was merely being practical. He accepted my diagnosis that he had tuberculosis is in an early stage and wanted to go to the nearby sanatorium. I told him what to expect in the way of sanatorium regulations and he seemed to understand — with the exception of why complete bed rest was basic and necessary to his cure.

The factory where Steve worked had had a chest X-ray survey of employees some weeks before. His X-ray plates showed suspicious shadows and later tests had confirmed that he had tuberculosis. Although his illness was detected early, in a stage when it is easiest to cure, Steve would have to go to the sanatorium as soon as arrangements could be made for a bed for him. There he could obtain the complete rest under medical supervision which is fundamental to victory over tuberculosis.

I explained to Steve that he would not be confined to complete bed rest 24 hours a day for his entire sanatorium stay, that he would be permitted some activity later on when he became better and sanatorium officials knew that it was safe for him. But Steve was still puzzled a bit over what complete bed rest would have to do with treatment for his sick lung.

"Look at it this way, Steve," I said. "One of your lungs is sick, and it needs all the rest and relaxation it can get if we want it to heal. The lung is one organ of the body which is constantly at work, and it has to work harder when the body is more active. By the same token, the lung gets the most rest when the body is at complete rest."

I showed Steve some simple medical charts of the lungs and pointed out how those organs work like a pump to get oxygen into the body and purify the blood stream. With the body at complete rest, I pointed out, the strain on the lung is much less than when a person is up and about. As its work is cut down in this way as far as possible, the damaged lung has a better chance to heal.

Steve was finally convinced. I have recently heard reports that Steve cooperates with the sanatorium officials in all respects — their regulations on his rest included. It won't be too long now before he can get up for a few hours a day. Steve's understanding of why complete rest is necessary for him has helped him comply cheerfully with all sanatorium regulations and has been an important factor in starting him on the road toward the regaining of his health.

EDITOR'S NOTE — This article is co-sponsored by the National Medical Association and the National Tuberculosis Association in the interest of better health of the people.

Other Editors Says . . .

FEPC Practices

In his column, **"THE COMMON DEFENSE,"** appearing weekly in many Negro news papers, the Rev. William C. Kernan recently gave a report on the operation of state "FEPC" laws, with especial reference to the State of New York, which now has had near four years experience with a strong fair employment practices law.

The experience of New York, New Jersey and possibly a few other states with the operation of laws intending to eliminate racial and religious bias in employment is very enlightening, and beyond that, quite encouraging. Few indeed have been those anywhere who have attacked the fundamental principal and the purposes behind fair employment legislation. The right to work is coming to be recognized as a basic and essential right. The chief objections to "FEPC," whether to national or state legislation, have been that the principles of free enterprise would be violated by the enforcement of such laws, and that there would be undue and odious the rights of the employer. interference gy government with

In this connection it is of great interest to note some of the comments on the operation of the state FEPC laws has quoted by Mr. Kernan. According to him, the Yale Law Journal of May 1947 observed: "None of the predictions made by its original opponents have proved valid." The experience of a number of New York emloyers was also cited. The head of a statewide or- . The head of a state wide-organization of retail merchants wrote to the New York State Commission which enforces the law: "Surely the present law imposes no hardships on the employer. It simply applies penalities to acts of discrimination when those acts deprive an inhabitant of our state of the fundamental human rights which he has; namely the right to earn a living."

Mr. Kernan quotes the superintendent of personnel administration of Western Electric Company:

"It is my opinion that the administration of the Fair Employment Practice Law in the states of New York and New Jersey has been fair and reasonable and has not entailed any undue hardship on employers who are trying to do a conscientious job in their employee relations situations. We have not experienced any difficulties in meeting the requirements of these laws and so far as I know, they have been accepted generally by our employees."

It should be noted here that the New York commission uses persuasion and enlightenment in preference to coercion, just as the Federal Trade Commission does in enforcing the fair practice code of the Clayton act and similar laws. Employers often want to be fair, but they are frequently afraid of the reaction of their present employees and of the public. Also they are often as much blinded by ignorance of the facts about people of other races and religions, and so their employees, as by prejudice. Again, it is often only the inertia of tradition and habit which maintains the pattern of exclusion. A law is educational, and may also be emancipating, not only to those discriminated against but also to those practicing the discrimination.

It is true that 100 per cent effectiveness can be expected of few laws, ways will be found by some determined souls to circumvent any law. It is also true that bias and tradition against fair employment is stronger in many sections of the nation than it is in cosmopolitan New York and New Jersey. But the experience of these states, and the relatively little difficulty and friction produced by the enforcement of their fair esmployment practice laws, seem to be surprisingly encouraging. The rest of the nation may well study the demonstration with care.

Poll Tax Fate Uncertain Yet

LET NO ONE become overoptimistic because the House of Representatives has passed a sensible and sound anti-poll tax bill. It is the fifth such measure to pass the House in recent years. It will be adequately dealt with in the Senate, in all probability. There it will probably die in committee or be filibustered to death if it is reported out.

But even the House vote was something to delight the cynics. The southern delegation was almost solid in its vote against the bill. All but one of the voting representatives from North Carolina, a state which boasts that it eliminated nearly a generation ago the poll tax as a qualification for the suffrage, joined their Dixie colleagues. The same was true of the congressmen from other non-poll tax southern states. The South reacts with an emotional solidarity even when there are clearcut and logical bases for intellectual differences of opinion.

That emotional reaction, some times rooted in fear or timidity, is one of the greatest and most durable obstacles to progressive action in the South — to the modification of outmoded and logically indefensible patterns of behavior. Probably the majority of the southern members of the House of Representatives saw the absurdity of Representative Rankin's statement to the effect that the move to abolish the poll tax was another expression of the Communist trend in the United States. Certainly the North Carolina delegation would not agree with Mr. Rankin. But when the vote was taken they voted the same way. Mr. Rankin did. They voted along with other southern representatives whose political lives, like that of Rankin, depend on small electorate. They voted with the States' Righters, who follow the line that it is proper to let anything go on under the guise of the "rights" of the States, no matter what wrongs may be done in the process to millions of people who live in the state.

Probably one of the most telling arguments in favor of a federal law to abolish the poll tax as a requisite for voting in federal election and primaries is that only those qualified to vote under the present laws of the states having the poll tax can vote on the poll tax abolition issue. So it is not really States' Rights versus Federal interference which is at issue, it is the State intereference with the right of the people to vote for Federal officers, including members of the House of Representatives and the United States Senate. The number of the former to which each state is entitled is by the U. S. Constitution based on population, and this includes blacks as well as whites, non-poll tax payer as well as those who do pay, or

(Please turn to Page Seven)

Browsing Brower

BY "BUMPS" RIVERA

Sweethearts make up
Just to break up
Love looks on and grins
Somebody loses and somebody wins.

My friend Frank Brower, who has been cramming since graduation for the North Carolina Bar exams, asked me at noon Monday to do his column this week. When I asked how far away from the deadline the piece was, he assured me that I had puhlenty time, at least two hours. Well, friend or fool, I agreed to pinch hit in the emergency. Since much of my time is spent out of town I do not have my finger on the pulse of the gossip about the Bull City. One of the most interesting tid-bits to rate page 1 is the melting of Sir Walter White after a quarter of a century of marital something er other and his immediate blending with a caucasian . . . Many are saying that White's merger will be used as proof that his labors for racial equality were ostensibly designed to promote miscegnation.

I don't know what White's answer will be to his critics, but another great champion for the rights of the Negro, Frederick Douglas, married a Negro first then a white woman. When asked to explain such amorous gymnastics, he made the following classic retort: "In my first marriage I honored my mother's race and in my second marriage I honored my father's race."

I was pushed for an explanation of intermarriages recently by a white reporter and out of the recesses of my brain popped the thought that each time two Negroes recite marital vows the marriage was an interracial one . . . The American Negro is an interracial, intercultural, interdenominational, interdependent creature and strangely enough, he did't get that way mixing with himself.

The first love story taught when I was coming along in the grades was about the "interracial" marriage of Captain John Smith and a pretty ten-year-old Indian maiden named Pocahontas. She was received in England "with great enthusiasm" as daughter of an American king. It might be argued that the nobility of the Indian made the difference, but not necessarily because it would not be amiss to suppose that some of the Africans were offsprings of tribal chiefs too, and to stretch it a bit, some might even have been descendants of the ageless sage King Solomon, who according to his own description, "I am black, but comely" he must have been a man of color. It's a wonder that white historians have not altered the Bible description to read, "I am swarthy, but comely." Emile Ludwig, famous German biographer, was required to make the identical switch in his life of Beethoven for American consumption.

It might be difficult for our white friends to take, but the truth remains that there is more extra marital connubial bliss taking place between whites and Negroes in the South than in any other part of the country, and the preferred pattern of white man and Negro woman does not always obtain.

My maternal and paternal white ancestors have never been a secret in my family. My maternal grandfather was sent to Princeton University by his cucasian sire and my paternal grandfather was sent to the University of South Carolina, a pattern which was duplicated hundreds, if not thousands, of times throughout the southland.

The most recent international interracial love story is woven around a young Negro heir-apparent to a tribal throne, studying in England and his white office worker wife. Walter White neither started a trend nor stopped one. Love or whatever attracts people will go on operating under a business-as-usual sign, getting more and more colorblind all the while . . . That might have been a long round-about-way to say that Walter White or Paul Robeson, Jr. has the inalienable right to marry any damn body he wants to regardless of race or any accident of birth. They also have the right to scale Pikes Peak and visit the cave of a mother bear and her cub litter . . . Bishop D. Ward Nichols (see pic) says faith can fite anything.

Watch for these stories: A blinding explosion is expected in ranks of the North Carolina College Coaching staff. In spite of denials this has been in the making for years . . . The Out Of State Aid to students seeking graduate and professional training has petered and I predict a wave of suits and a campaign to declare it officially dead . . . An expose of the Goldsboro Hospital for the Negro Insane . . . The long awaited Durham school suit on the fourth Monday in the Federal court here.

Signs of the times: North Carolina College received telephones last week. They'll probably get television just when atomic power is declared obsolete.

IF ANYBODY HEARS of the whereabouts of Dr. William Gray, ex-college president who was suddenly recalled to the ministry, (that's why I don't attend church today) give us his address. We have a special membership into the Ananias Clubs of America for him. All cards except his are white, but as soon as his name was affixed it blushed a deep indigo.

Unforgettable speeches—Franklin D. Roosevelt — "My firm belief that the only thing we have to fear is fear itself . . . nameless, unreasoning, unjustifiable terror which paralyzes needed effort to convert retreat into advance."

William P. Tolley, President, Syracuse University, at Bennett College, May 30, 1949—"Our greatest secret weapon is not the atom bomb but an educated free people . . . Thinkers in America know that communism is not our real fear, our real fear is freedom . . . none of the great governments ever were destroyed by an outside foe, but disintegrated from corruption from within.

Jackie Robinson . . . Paul Robeson or any other man in America has the right to . . .

Atty. Robert Gantt — at the inuagural of A. Elder at North Carolina College, June 3, 1949 . . . "the aims of this college are to promote a sincere spirit of tollerence; to discourage all racial and partisan strife."—A. M. RIVERA, Jr.