

WASTEFUL ECONOMY

Elsewhere in this week's issue of the CAROLINA TIMES is published an account of the Budget Bureau's curtailment of the proposed gymnasium at North Carolina College At Durham.

This looks like wasteful economy to us, and a lack of the foresight on the part of State officials, that has already resulted in the previous erection of two gymnasiums at North Carolina College that were outgrown almost before they were completed.

There are now approximately 1200 students at North Carolina College and with the erection of the new men's dormitory, accommodating 500, that is now under construction, in all probability the enrollment next year will reach 1700 or approximately 2,000 within two years, and 3,000 within five years.

SENATOR HOEY COMES TO TOWN

A large number of Negro citizens and voters in North Carolina will be both surprised and disappointed to learn of a race baiting speech made by Senator Clyde R. Hoey before the United Daughters of the Confederacy here last week.

It was a typical speech of the old South, the South that is fast expiring and as much out of fashion as Senator Hoey's swallow-tail coat, long hair, ante-bellum collar and suspicious methods of handling the five-percenters.

Said Senator Hoey, in the course of his speech to the UDC, "n— are not entitled to civil rights and will never get them. There were no n— on the Mayflower." Then he asked his listeners

JOIN THE NAACP

The membership drive now being conducted by the Durham branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People should have the endorsement and support of every Negro in Durham.

Durham ought to have a branch of the NAACP with a membership of at least 5,000. Such can be realized if every man and woman here will join himself and urge others to do so.

The mere fact that the national office of the NAACP has sent one of its field secretaries here

"BLACK AS ACE OF SPADES"

The editorial is late getting written, but it must be written that the truth may be declared on a very pertinent matter—that of skin color.

During his reportorial duty of the world series in New York, Jack Horner, the Durham Morning Herald sports editor, took occasion to refer to the three Negro players on the Brooklyn Dodgers team, but not without insult to a large segment of Negro admirers of Jackie Robinson, the Dodgers second baseman, when he spoke of Jackie as being "black as ace of spades."

We don't think the insult was intentional. We rather think Mr. Horner's lack of information about Negroes and Negro athletes resulted in his use of the remark. There are many white people in the South who are so astounded when they run into intelligent Negroes that believe their belief and contentions that a white skin is a badge of superiority that they lose their equilibrium. Then again there are others who,

increase as the college grows and takes its place among the larger institutions of learning in the nation.

Add to this the crowded conditions that most always exist at the commencement programs and other public program gatherings in the college auditorium that only seats a little over 900 persons, and you have a situation that makes it almost mandatory that the State officials provide an auditorium or gymnasium that will at least take care of the growth of the school for the next 25 years.

We therefore, would like to suggest to the Budget Bureau that the original plans of a gymnasium that will seat 5,000 persons, and that could be used as a gymnasium in an emergency, be approved so that college officials will not find it necessary within the next five years to again harangue the legislature for funds with which ample auditorium space can be provided at North Carolina College.

We think this is far more sensible than curtailing the plans as originally drawn and appears to use to be far more economical than the temporary saving of a few thousand dollars that will result in lessening the present seating capacity of the building.

how they would like to, have n— sit beside them in the meeting. He then went on with a long asinine diatribe against Negroes while the ghosts of Tom Heflin, Cole Blease, Herman Talmadge, Furnifold Simmons and others stalked the room.

There was applause aplenty from many of our so-called liberal white folks who pathetically lollied and reveled in the slime of race baiting that befouled the air. It was the old South with all its hatred, maliciousness and bigotry that is too ancient for these times of momentous world problems, when our foreign representatives are trying desperately to sell democracy to a world over a counter that is groaning under a load of communism.

Negro voters in North Carolina will need to remember Senator Hoey's speech, if and when he comes up for re-election. They will need to remember that this is the same man whose commencement speeches at Negro colleges in this state have changed to bitter denunciation of their defenseless people.

(A marked copy of this week's CAROLINA TIMES has been sent to Senator Hoey.

to assist in the campaign is evidence that the NAACP wants and needs Durham's support. It is not enough for Negroes here to benefit because of the struggle the NAACP has waged through the years for Negro rights, but it is our solemn duty to support the organization both morally and financially.

The CAROLINA TIMES hopes that when the drive is over that the local branch will have a membership of at least 5,000. It can be done and it must be done if the local branch is to maintain the respect it should have in these parts.

because of downright ignorance, on all fronts, get themselves into ridiculous positions by the use of such terms as aunty, uncle, darkey, Sambo, etc.

It so happens that the Durham Morning Herald sports editor has more or less circumscribed himself to white sports only, in spite of the fact that his newspaper serves thousands of Negro readers. On many and numerous occasions he has been invited to attend or observe Negro sports events in Durham of national proportion, but, so far as we have been able to discover, he has never put in his appearance.

Durham was the first city in the South to play a Negro football team against a white eleven. Durham was among the first cities in the South to do the same in baseball. The North Carolina College has produced and brought to Durham many great Negro athletes, as well as (Please turn to Page Three)

"AN FEPC IS NEEDED NOW"



Health To All . . .

TUBERCULOSIS AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

Tuberculosis can strike at any age, but it is a greater threat to young adults in general than to children and older people. Striking with greater frequency during a person's most productive years, tuberculosis kills more young people in this country between the ages of 15 and 34 than any other disease.

Tuberculosis is a communicable disease that is easily spread from person to person. A large percentage of people, by the time they become adults, have been infected with tuberculosis germs. Of those who have "taken" the germs, tubercle bacilli, into their lungs, the majority do not get tuberculosis. The natural resistance of their bodies is able to fight the germs adequately and either kill them outright or keep them well under control so that tuberculosis does not develop.

Those who develop active

disease are people in whom tubercle bacilli get the "upper hand." The resistance of their bodies is either weak or temporarily lowered and the tubercle bacilli seize the opportunity to do their destructive work while defenses are down.

Tuberculosis attacks young and old, but it is particularly dangerous in young adulthood, beginning at adolescence. Many doctors believe that the many physiological changes that come about at that time make adolescent boys and girls more susceptible to tuberculosis than when they are younger.

It is possible also that increased scholastic, athletic and social activity, characteristic of this age, become a physical strain on the adolescent, lower his natural resistance to all diseases, and hence make him more vulnerable to tuberculosis.

So the building and maintaining of natural resistance, through proper rest, diet, and

other healthful habits of living, are of special importance to adolescence and young adulthood. One of the best habits a young person can form is to get regular physical check-ups, including chest X-rays. Thus, if tuberculosis does strike, it will be found in an early stage, a stage in which it is easiest to cure.

Those who live healthfully obviously have a better chance against tuberculosis.

Aware of the special threat which tuberculosis is to youth, senior high schools in many of the nation's communities, in cooperation with local health departments and tuberculosis associations, have chest X-ray surveys among students periodically. Such a policy helps to keep check on the health of the individual student and aids in maintaining

EDITOR'S NOTE: — This column is sponsored, in the interest of better health, by Durham County Tuberculosis and Health Association, Inc.

Spiritual Insight . . .

"End Of Special Privilege"

By REV. HAROLD ROLAND, Pastor, Mount Gilead Baptist Church

"Hear this word, ye king of Bashan, which oppress the poor, which crush the needy . . ."—Amos 4:1.

God gave a great insight to a simple, rustic preacher: God does not sanction special privilege based upon oppression and exploitation. It has become the battle cry of men everywhere for human decency. God does not approve of it because it goes counter to and ends across the grain of the moral law of the universe. Amos indicts Israel for violating the moral law.

No voice with such a message had been heard in the ancient world. In the civilizations of Egypt, Assyria and Babylon, it was taken for granted that the gods sanctioned poverty for some and riches for others. But Amos in a rare moment of moral insight declared that God was against special privilege based upon ex-

ploitation. God is against it because it degrades man and violates his divine nature. Thus Amos says it must end. He declares that the nation which builds on this shaky moral foundation courts disaster. It becomes a moral cancer in the social fabric of the nation. Let it remain and the swiftness of divine judgment and retribution will bring it to an end. He speaks the truth to save a nation. The nation in its moral blindness walked recklessly to its downfall.

The great empire which has dominated the world for 400 years is decaying before our very eyes — to build it they oppressed the poor and crushed the needy. The masses are on the march and their cry is: Special privilege based upon oppression must go. These things cannot stand. God does not lie!

God in his eternal wisdom has decreed in the moral law that no civilization can long endure based upon special privilege rooted in exploitation and oppression. Then let those who wear the yoke take courage. God is on your side. Right may lose some battles. Wrong in its blind arrogance may sit upon the throne. But God, the moral governor of the universe, will give the victory to right and human decency.

A nation's permanence does not rest upon special privilege for some. It rests upon the solid foundation of social justice for all. Special privilege rooted in oppression and exploitation is a moral time bomb. It will go off in time to destroy the foundation and topple the superstructure. God says end spe-

RACE BIAS ENEMY TO BUSINESS

NEW YORK — Employment of Negroes in jobs utilizing their highest skills would add more than a billion dollars to the purchasing power of the people of the United States. This is the opinion of John E. O'Gara, vice president and general manager of Macy's Department store, New York, in an address before the American Management Association's three day personnel conference in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel this week.

Scoring employment discrimination against qualified Negroes, he pointed out that such a practice made employer "criminally responsible for providing a soft spot for subversive penetration."

"Economic discrimination," he declared, "means that the Negro can't stand on his own feet and, when he can't do that, then he automatically must lean on the community. When he leans on the community, ease—which of course spreads within the whole community, and he is shut off from markets because obviously he can't buy.

The lack of a billion dollar purchasing power because of discrimination was a conservative he emphasized, and said we should not chase after expensive foreign markets with such a no-cost, big one right on our doorsteps.

From the point of view of the economic health of the community," he added, "there is in job discrimination, a significant damage too little recognized. This damage comes directly home to roost in the markets of our commerce and industry."

CURRENT CALLS FOR END OF BIAS

ST. JOSEPH, MO. — Criticizing as "inadequate" the recent order of Secretary of the Army Gordon Gray calling for equality of opportunity in the training of Negro GI's, Gloster B. Current, director of branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told the Missouri State Conference of NAACP branches that "admittedly the army intends to continue the practice of segregating Negro troops" and called upon President Truman "to take the necessary steps to set aside the program of the Army and institute a program consonant with

Other Editors Says . . .

THE TRUMAN SUPREME COURT

Just how much damage President Truman has done to the Supreme Court by his replacements of those who have passed on will become immediately evident with the return of that body to the bench following the summer recess. All informed persons know that during his long sixteen-year tenure, President Roosevelt had much to do with fashioning a liberal court group. All of us remember the furore that took place in high places when the President shortly after his elevation to office, sought to increase the membership of the court, with the thought in mind he would be able to change the social, political and economic climate of that high tribunal.

Roosevelt was unable to get his first legislation enacted. His enemies called his enlargement proposal the "court-packing" bill, but death during that eventful sixteen-year period he served as president, gave the man from Hyde Park ample opportunity to do that which he had in mind, in a way no one could argue was not constitutional. Much of the New Deal of his administration was given the underpinning and constitutional sanction by the Roosevelt supreme court.

But today, with the reconvening of the Supreme Court, many of the Roosevelt appointees have passed on. One by one the leaves are falling. The storm signals are up. Those who sit on the anxious seat wonder what will be the attitude of Chief Justice Vinson, Justice Clark and Justice Minton, who today replace the great liberals of the Roosevelt period.

Just a glance at the calendar of the court reveals these new members must at this time face some momentous complaints coming from minority groups. In the witch hunt that has been going on since World War II a large number of men have been jailed and fined for failure to respond freely to questions asked them about their political affiliations. A number of movie writers have been penalized for unwillingness and refusal to answer questions respecting their alleged Communist affiliation, and the high court is going to run head-on into the question of political freedom.

In addition to this, Eugene Dennis, secretary of the Communist Party, is being convicted for contempt for failure to give proper recognition to a subpoena coming from the House Committee on Un-American Activities. The opinion of the court must travel down the same path as in the case of the Hollywood actors. The same basic issues that jutted out in the Alien and Sedition Laws back in the days of Thomas Jefferson will have to be given treatment by the newly organized court.

The Court must also rule on

certain features of the Taft-Hartley law. This statute provides for a non-communist affidavit that must be signed by union officials. This has been brought to the attention of the court, and while the appeal of the twelve Communists now on trial in Foley Square, New York, will not come up at this term of court, it is undoubtedly on its way there. The right of Communism to exist as a political party in the United States, and whether or not the case now on trial has disclosed Communism seeks political changes through physical force and violence will be at issue.

Oklahoma and Texas Negroes have cases to be studied during the present term having to do with educational equality and especially in the Oklahoma case in the question raised as to whether segregation is not discrimination. The court in all of its cases hitherto has passed this issue, but in the McLaurin case the Oklahoma Conference of Branches, NAACP, brings this issue squarely to the attention of this high judicial body. The whole issue of whether or not the recent Oklahoma legislature was completely responsive to the interpretation of the constitution as laid down in the Sipuel case will be reviewed. Some interesting angles, never before called to the attention of the court respecting segregation, will be found in the McLaurin brief. A special three-judge tribunal at Oklahoma City decided earlier in the year that the seating arrangements at Oklahoma University did not whittle away any of the rights of McLaurin.

In Baltimore, a Negro has raised the question concerning the jim crow curtain in dining cars on railroads and the difficulties experienced under segregation to secure eating accommodations, and from California will arise another question respecting the rights of Negroes to picket an establishment in the section of the city where they live in large numbers, but cannot secure employment.

As we said recently in this column, no one can tell just what meaning there is to the Truman appointees until the court convenes and tackles these vexing and difficult problems having to do with minorities. The true measure of President Truman can be gotten in the next few months. All of us realize and know that the late President Roosevelt secured his underpinning for the New Deal through the various interpretation of the constitution he secured through the supreme court. The Truman supreme court can make or break the Truman Fair Deal, just as the Roosevelt court possessed the same power respecting the New Deal. — OKLAHOMA BLACK DISPATCH.

NORTH CAROLINA CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS TO MEET IN ASHEVILLE

RALEIGH — Program for the 23rd Annual session of the North Carolina Congress Convention, November 25-26 was outlined at the Executive committee meeting held at the Bloodworth Street YMCA in Raleigh, Saturday, October 2.

The sessions will be held at Stephens Lee High School as headquarters. Frank A. Toliver, is Principal of the host school and chairman of the local committee on arrangements. Mrs. Marian Robinson is co-chairman, and Mrs. Arney Johnson, president of District No. 10 will work with him in mapping out details for the best convention session held by the Congress.

The theme chosen was "Building Together for the Child in His Family and His Community."

Mr. Current, in his address last week at an interracial dinner meeting of the state conference, also called for the extension of the franchise throughout the South "without qualification or restrictions and payment of poll tax," passage of federal and state FEPC laws, and complete elimination of racial segregation in education, recreation, travel, and all other phases of American life.

B. F. Ferguson, President will preside over the sessions assisted by the vice presidents. This is election year and Mrs. M. L. Turner was appointed chairman of nominating committee.

Plans were also made for intensive Membership Drives during October in each local unit and the slating of district conferences in the eleven areas.

Members attending the meeting included: B. F. Ferguson, Mrs. H. S. Davis, Vice-President, Oxford; Mrs. E. B. Cheek, Raleigh, Historian; N. A. McLean, Bricks, Parliamentarian; Miss Willie Mae Jeffries, Rich Square, Recording Secretary; Mrs. M. L. Turner, Treasurer, Warsaw; Mrs. Virginia Hart, Ahsokie and Mrs. Hattie Royals, Committee members at large.

The following district presidents and standing committee chairmen were also present.

Rev. W. E. Turner, District 4, Fayetteville; Prof. J. M. Broadhurst, Jacksonville, District 5; Mrs. C. E. Dear; Mrs. E. Carter Smith, Monroe, District 8.

Mrs. Arney Johnson, Asheville, District 10; Mrs. Mary Holliday, Chairman, Safety; Statesville; Mrs. L. B. Yancey, Henderson, P.T.A. Children's Camp, Mrs. D. M. Jarnagin, Executive Secretary.

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