

JUDGE HAYES DECISION AWAITED

Negro citizens of Durham and North Carolina await with much apprehension the decision of Judge Johnson J. Hayes in the equal school suit which they brought recently against the City and State boards of education.

During the hearing which was held here last June, Negroes in Durham were greatly impressed with the apparent fair manner in which Judge Hayes conducted it.

Since the other equal school suit hearing against the law school at the University of North Carolina, in which Judge Hayes ruled that the law school at North Carolina College was equal and in many instances superior to that at the University, Negroes have begun to feel that Judge Hayes will render a decision sustaining the "separate but equal" State law of North Carolina, rather than the no discrimination federal law, even though he is judge of a U. S. District Court.

A majority of thinking Negroes have, therefore, about reached the conclusion that Judge Hayes is a strict adherent to the separate but equal doctrine of the South.

Ninety-nine per cent of North Carolina white folks, as well as the entire South are ardent advocates of the separate part of the separate but equal doctrine but fail woefully when it comes to the equal part of it.

Recently the CAROLINA TIMES has reached the conclusion that more sympathy is needed for our white folks here in the South than condemnation. Steeped in the unGodly philosophy of white supremacy a majority of them, even in the arena of world statesmanship, cling to their beliefs with one hand and dangle the atomic bomb in the faces of the darker races of the world with the other to enforce upon them their belief.

With apologies to a statement made by Lillian Smith in her recent appearance here, we would like to whisper gently into the ears of Judge Hayes and other men of power in our country that they have an opportunity to explode a bomb among all the peoples of mankind that will be more devastating to communism and other anti-democratic beliefs than all the atomic bombs now in existence and that is the abolishment of the doctrine of white supremacy and segregation wherever they find it.

It will take courage to do this, but in it is wrapped up the hope of mankind. Without it we may as well pull down the curtain on what we now call civilization and prepare for the darkest hour in the history of the world.

A WELL DESERVED HONOR

The decision of the Housing Authority of Durham to name the low rent housing project the McDougald Terrace in honor of the late Richard L. McDougald, noted builder and business man of this city, will meet the unanimous approval of all thinking Negroes.

In the relatively short time that he lived here, Mr. McDougald contributed more than twice as much to the growth and development of Negro Durham as could several ordinary men.

A TEACHERS' UNION NEEDED

The need of a Teachers' Union in North Carolina was never more in evidence than it is today. No one who has observed the lack of freedom of speech and in many instances, freedom of wholesome social and civic action of the average Negro teacher in North Carolina, if not the white teacher, can deny that there is a sad need of some kind of protection for those who have been entrusted with the responsibility of training our youngsters.

In many southern communities if it is known that a teacher belongs to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, he loses his job. In some communities if a teacher attempts to register and vote the school board finds some way to relieve him of employment in the school system.

We have on record in this office a case where a very competent school principal was fired for no other reason than he had taken an active part in advising Negroes of his community how to organize a credit union through which they were buying homes and escaping the toils of loan sharks.

It is no rare instance for Negro public school teachers to live in fear and trembling of the school board or Board of Trustees of the institution in which they work. Instead of having real men and women as instructors in our edu-

Because of his honest and sometimes abrupt frankness, Mr. McDougald was often misunderstood by those who did not know him well. His friends, however, knew his heart was right and respected him for it.

It would be a fine gesture if at some appropriate place on the McDougald Terrace a bronze tablet could be erected and in befitting words inscribed for posterity the contribution which its namesake made to the city of Durham.

Such a tablet would in all probability be an inspiration to the thousands of children as well as grownups who will be domiciled in the project in the years that are to come.

educational institutions, we find a nervous jumpy type of animal that is neither man nor beast, fish nor fowl, and who the longer he lives and works under such conditions the more and more he becomes a candidate for the asylum.

Some men and women are so constructed temperamentally that you cannot force them to stultify their conscience, live a life of deceit or make believe without warping their souls until they become things rather than humans.

We would like to see organized here in North Carolina a teachers' union, as has been organized in New York and some other states, whereby our teachers could be free to think, act and move about as decent respectable citizens without having to live in constant fear that some member of the school board or some tyrannical school superintendent was going to take their jobs.

Such a union would necessarily have to have the protection of the American Federation of Labor or the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Here is work for the Negro Teachers' Association that would be far more advantageous than the time thrown away at its annual meetings listening to the hypocritical tirades of men like Dr. N. C. Newbold or State Superintendent of Schools, Dr. Clyde A. Erwin.



Spiritual Insight

By REV. HAROLD ROLAND PASTOR, MOUNT GILEAD BAPTIST CHURCH

"The Battle For The Children"

"The midwives feared God, and did not as the King commanded . . . but saved the men children alive . . ." Exodus 1:17.

Under God Israel fought man battles for freedom Egyptian bondage. But the most momentous and strategic was the battle for the children. Evil men will spare nothing, not even innocent and helpless children, to carry out their plans to maintain unjust privileges.

The ruthless leaders of Egypt resolve to blot out the people of God. Their evil designs are born in fear and nourished in hatred. They defy decency; they ignore human dignity; and they fly in the face of the Almighty God to maintain their just and inhuman privileges.

Under the leadership of God, the midwives won the battle for the preservation of the children. We too are engaged in a battle for our children. A threat to the children is a danger signal for the race or nation. Our children must be protected at all cost. No price is too high to pay for them. We must protect them against the designs of evil men. We must stand courageously on guard against everything that would do violence to the personalities of our children.

must fight and win the battle for our children.

Our children are denied a chance and then called inferior. Our children go to bat with two strikes against them. This is an old trick of man in his fight to keep unjust privileges. India is kept in ignorance and disunity for one hundred fifty years; then, the rulers say, see, they are not ready for freedom and independence. They call you sub-human to justify their rank injustices.

God guarantees the success of the midwives as they work with him to usher in a new birth of freedom and human dignity. Men cannot stay the onrushing tide of freedom and decency. In this great truth from God's word, human experience and history, let us take courage and march on until the battle for our children is won.

What Other Editors Say

YOU ARE THE LOSER IF NAACP GOES UNDER

We do not believe that the NAACP will be allowed to go out of existence until the time actually comes (and it will) when there is no further need for it, but if the non-support by Negro people should bring the association to an untimely end, Negroes themselves will be the losers.

The few jobs involved are of little consequence. The devastating effect which abolishing the NAACP would have upon the future of Negroes as first-class citizens is the important thing. Those who say that the NAACP staff members are fighting to keep their jobs are not acquainted with the facts. The officials in New York could get along famously on an individual basis without the extra burden of looking after the rights and interests of 14 million people. Each of the private employment and make many times the money he earns working for the NAACP. And he would be required to work far less long and hard as he does slaving for his brothers in color.

Take Thurgood Marshall and his legal defense staff. All of them top-notch lawyers who would be welcomed in any first-class law office. They live in a section of the country where race and color mean less and less and ability means everything. In private practice, they would be "sitting pretty" and could go home evenings instead of working long hours in the NAACP office thinking up new angles to hit at segregation and discrimination.

plodding along with the NAACP. The same is true of Roy Wilkins, Madison Jones and other administrative officials who are even sacrificing their health to fight for the rights of their fellow man.

So, when Negroes fail to give the NAACP the financial support it needs to carry on its good work, they are hurting nobody but themselves. They can for get about the office force and think about what the NAACP means to them.

If the NAACP had done nothing more during its 40 years of existence than win 28 out of 31 cases taken before the U. S. Supreme Court, it would deserve the unstinted support of Negroes everywhere. And by "support" we do not mean a \$2.00-a-year membership. Of course, if every adult Negro in the country where a member of the NAACP, the association's income would be adequate. But every Negro, believe it or not, is not an NAACP member even though the membership fee is only \$2.00 a year — less than the price of a pint of liquor or an evening out.

sizable deficit must be wiped out if the association is to continue.

Having won admittance for Negroes to a dozen state universities, the NAACP is now launching a drive to break down segregation in elementary and high schools. This will be a more basic and far-reaching attack on segregation than were the university cases. Like a champion football team, the NAACP has brought the Negro victorious almost to the end of the game. The half is over, the three-quarter time is drawing near. The goal line is just ahead.

It's up to you, folks! You can stand where you are for another generation or two, or you can get behind the NAACP for the final big push for freedom.

If you withhold your aid from this organization now, don't whine and complain later when your rights don't come fast enough.

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Falls On Subway Tracks; Rolls Over And Saves Life
New York City (CNS) — When William Jackson, 44-year-old Brooklyn laborer, enroute to work at 4:15 a. m., fell from the platform of an Independent Line station he used his brains. Quickly, he rolled into the center of the tracks. Two cars of a south-bound local train passed over him but he escaped with a scalp cut and minor head injuries. Police rushed him to Columbus Hospital.

KENDRIX KOMMENTS

By MOSS H. KENDRIX

Heart-To-Heart

St. Louis, Mo. — This discussion is intended to be heart-to-heart. But I know now that it is going to be hard-to-hard for some. Here goes, nevertheless — enforced basement citizenship is on the "outs."

So you and I may add this to our slogans: "Beready or Beware." I think that we are ready — more than that, I know that we are. Even in the Society of the Balconies, we have Bunches, Dawsons, Hasties, Spauldings.

Today the Negro is ready and prepared to fill any role in American life from bootblack to banker. An unfortunate circumstance, however, is the fact that in such a society as we live double standards may easily set in.

Even worse is the basement complex, which may cause a fear of competition. Being ready, therefore, entails a new kind of emancipation for the Negro — emancipation from fear. Where such is necessary, the Negro must be the source.

The truth is — we are now entering the "majors," and in the "majors" one has to excel. In most cases, we'll have to be better than the best. Then we have to be something called "accepted." The latter is most difficult in a sidereal society.

In the whole process, education has a most significant role in the development of a climate that will produce an understanding necessary for acceptance. It happens that education is to an extent leading the way in this regard.

Today we describe education as the first line of freedom and consider it a tried and proved defense of democracy. Thus it must be made to work in what I heard one person term the "Second Reconstruction of the South."

Despite declarations by some that "hell would freeze before Negro youth entered the universities of the South, some two hundred Negro students are now enrolled in universities of the South. Arkansas led the way, while Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Carolinas lag.

At least twenty-one southern institutions now have Negro students. There have been few or no reports to the effect that the Negro students on these campuses have not been accepted by their classmates and faculties. Actually, they have been received with cordiality.

During the past several months, I have had the opportunity of talking with Negro students now enrolled in "white" universities in Oklahoma, Kentucky and Virginia. They consider themselves just students and conduct themselves and pursue their studies accordingly.

The end seems to be that Negro students if given the opportunity, as was the Negro girl who went to the medical school in Arkansas, will excel themselves. On the other hand, white student, it appears, have not lost any sleep over the coming of Negroes to "their" campuses.

As a matter of fact, I was told in Texas that students at the University of Texas were all-out in their acceptance of Herman Sweat. And when Roy Wilson enrolled at Louisiana State University, students attitudes were reported as "dead calm."

School administrators and students are coming to realize that the matter of restrictions on Negro students is outside of the atmosphere of democratic practice. Testimony to this is seen in the decision of William and Mary in Virginia to admit Negro students to its law school.

It was at William and Mary some years ago that a girl journalist somewhat startled the nation when she attacked separate higher education for the races. Recently another school editor spoke out in Mississippi, some students expressed their resentment, but Ole Miss students kept their editor.

The passing to the majors is seen in other areas. Here in Missouri all teachers are together in one state organization. A Negro is second vice-president and Negroes hold office in all of the districts of the state body.

Negroes and white nurses operate together in national and state organizations. In St. Louis, a Negro attorney became the first of his race to be admitted to the American Bar Association in Missouri. In Connecticut, a Negro became the pastor of a white church. All recently.

Now I close where I started — BEREADY OR BEWARE.

"Who's Who" Sues "Who's Who In Colored America" In Fight Over Use Of Similar Name

Washington, D. C. — "Legal action" has been threatened against "Who's Who in Colored America," to prevent the biographical director of noted Americans of African descent from using the words "Who's Who" in its title.

That this action is imminent quite by accident, soon after copies of the new edition of "Who's Who in Colored America" reached this city last week.

Soon after, contact was made with the publishers of "Who's Who in Colored America" in Yonkers, New York. G. James Fleming, director of publications of Christian E. Burkel and Associates admitted that his organization had received a letter from lawyers representing "Who's Who in America," and along the lines of the information learned in Washington. Fleming said he had sent a reply to the lawyers.

According to the Washington information, the law firm of Davies, Richberg, Beebe, Landa and Richardson of this city, through James T. Welch, one of its attorneys, has pointed out certain decisions of the Federal Trade Commission, the U. S. District Court of New York, and the U. S. Patent to Who's Who in Colored America.

In addition, the firm has called on Who's Who in Colored America to eliminate the words "Who's Who" or face "appropriate" legal action. Fleming stated that, in his reply, he called attention to the fact that Who's Who in Colored America has been published since 1927 (seven editions) under its present title; that each edition had been copyrighted, and that no attempt whatever had ever been made to associate "Who's Who in Colored Amer-

ica" with Who's Who in America, or to make "Who's Who in Colored America" to look like Who's Who in America. It has been found that the present edition of Who's Who in Colored America has a bright green cover, with gold imprint, while Who's Who in America, has a traditional red cover. The two books are different in size and format and, most important, Who's Who in Colored America has always carried photographs (640 in the present issue), while the other publication is without illustration.

Who's Who in America has been published since 1899, but the publication patented its title (its entire title) only in 1940. Since then the Patent Office has refused other patents to titles containing the words "Who's Who."

In favor of Who's Who in America was patented; in addition, unlike some other publications, using Fleming's Words, "it does not attempt to misrepresent itself in anyway."

One of the questions to be answered is why Who's Who in America waited until now to try and stop Who's Who in Colored America. Who's Who in America is published in Chicago biennially by the A. N. Marquis company which organization also publishes regional directories like Who's Who in New England. It also publishes Who Was Who, a directory of notable deceased persons. Who's Who in Colored America was published from 1929-49 by Thomas H. Yenser of Brooklyn, N. Y. When he died the publication was bought by Christian E. Burkel and Associates. (Please turn to Page Seven)

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