

WILL NOT ADMIT COLORED; CLOSE SCHOOL FIRST

KANSAS CITY. — The University of Missouri has discontinued its graduate work in journalism, and the school has not offered this work to any students in Missouri since January 29, according to the answer filed by S. W. Canada, registrar of the university, to the suit of Miss Lucile Bluford against him for admittance to the school.

The date given for the discontinuance of the courses is the Friday preceding the Monday that Lincoln University at Jefferson City was to open its school of journalism, and the University of Missouri's action is regarded as having been taken to end Miss Bluford's demands that she be admitted.

Charles H. Houston, member of the NAACP national legal committee, who is chief counsel in the case, states that Miss Bluford, on personal inspection of the facilities at Lincoln's new journalism school, did not find either the equipment, faculty or courses to be substantially equal to what the University of Missouri had offered in graduate work in journalism up to that time.

In the brief filed by Canada, the defendant, it is stated that Miss Bluford had failed to make "a timely, reasonable, and lawful demand in Lincoln University to be enrolled," and that therefore, she had no legal right to be enrolled at the U. of Missouri.

The facts are that Miss Bluford did go to Lincoln prepared to register if courses offered, faculty, and facilities had been substantially equal. She did not judge them to be, and did not register, which she would have done had equal graduate work in journalism been available at Lincoln.

Canada also used as a defense the conjecture that Miss Bluford's suit was brought "solely as a part and in furtherance of a conspiracy between plaintiff and counsel and officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for the purpose of attempting to aid the Association in its campaign to break down the policy of the State of Missouri and other states requiring separation of white and Negro races for purposes of higher education.

"Said Association has been and is systematically engaged in bringing test suits in various states to break down the state policy of race separation in higher education."

The NAACP answer to this is that Miss Bluford, already a graduate in journalism of the University of Kansas, since she and her profession, sought to get more training in journalism at the University of Missouri, and when denied, it appealed for aid to the NAACP. Miss Bluford is no "fake," the NAACP will declare, since she is engaged in her profession as managing editor of The Call, Kansas City weekly, and since she and her parents are residents and taxpayers of the State of Missouri.

SET APRIL 19-26 AS GUIDE RIGHT

CHICAGO, April 10. (ANP) — The formal call to observe the annual Guide Right Concentration Week of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity was issued this week through the office of C. Rodger Wilson, Southway Hotel, national director of the movement which is now in its twentieth year. The proclamation is signed by Atty. Carl Romer Johnson of Kansas City, Mo., grand polemaster of the fraternity and sets April 10 to 26 as the period of national observance.

The proclamation reminds the public, especially high school and college youth, that "even in wartime there is a necessity for rightful guidance, if the years ahead are to mean anything and not be total confusion."

At the present time, the Guide Right program will seek to help Negro youth into defense training, according to their aptitudes, and then will join with other agencies in opening gates of industries that are still closed to colored workers, Wilson said.

Knowing that war won't last always, the 1942 Guide Right Week will stress that continuing studies, wherever possible is worthwhile, and large numbers of youth can serve their country best by remaining in laboratories and classrooms to further or complete their education.

On Road to Health

Girl, above, recovering from tuberculosis, learns to typewrite so she can take her place in the community as a healthy, wage-earning person.

'ROCHESTER' BACKS 'CHUTE DEFENSE FIRM



SAN DIEGO, Cal. April 3 (By Kid North for ANP) — Eddie Anderson, better known as "Rochester," the famous comedian of films and radio, has become a manufacturer. He is the financial backer of the Pacific Parachute company, the nation's first Negro-financed and managed defense firm, according to information here. The plant was dedicated last Thursday with appropriate ceremonies.

SNIPER SLAYER GETS NEW TRIAL

WASHINGTON, April 10. (ANP) — John Eugene Eklund, white, convicted of the "sniper slayings" which aroused the district last year and sentenced to death in the electric chair, was granted a new trial last week by Justice James M. Proctor in the district court. Eklund was convicted of killing from ambush Hyland McClaine, a young colored man.

The testimony of Herbert Ray, white, figured largely in the conviction. However, because Ray had a criminal record, Judge Proctor, ruled the testimony perjured and granted a new trial.

GETS STREETCAR JOB AFTER FIGHT

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3 (By Lena M. Wisinger for ANP) — Audley Cole, whose training as a San Francisco Municipal railway motorman centered a dispute which for a time threatened to disrupt streetcar transportation, is now a full-fledged platform man and has been assigned to active duty, city officials announced Wednesday.

ASK FDR ACTION IN DETROIT ROW

WASHINGTON, April 3. (ANP) — An aftermath of the meeting at the Office of Facts and Figures held here saw the unofficial election of a committee chairman in the person of Atty. Earl Dickerson of Chicago, and a secretary, Jeannette Welch, subsequent to the adjournment of the meeting by the chairman. The purpose of the continuing committee was not quite clear unless it was for the adoption of the following resolution aimed at the Detroit Housing situation:

"Whereas the Office of Facts and Figures has invited responsible Negro leadership to attend a conference designed to improve morale among Negro Americans and

"Whereas the leaders here assembled recognize that the morale of the Negro and democracy loving white people of the city of Detroit has been seriously damaged by the Sojourner Truth controversy;

"Whereas it is obvious that the controversy had its origin in the activity of fascist minded persons who are or have become agents of the enemy and

"Whereas each day's delay in effecting Negro occupancy of the Sojourner Truth Homes progressively weakens the morale of the Negro and white people of Detroit;

MUST SMASH AXIS; WIN JOBS--ALLEN

Indianapolis Recorder

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Northern Medical Society Host to State Meet in June

HAMMOND, April 10. — The Northern Indiana Medical Society will be host to the state meeting of the Indiana Medical Dental and Pharmaceutical association June 9, 10 and 11. The meeting is to be held in connection with the State Public Health Institute, which is sponsored by the state board of health and Indiana Tuberculosis society. The convention will be held in Gary.

The local medical society is working in conjunction with the Ladies Auxiliary and a general citizens committee to make this state meet a very fine affair. Dr. D. A. Betha of Hammond is president and Dr. M. H. Lovell of Gary is secretary.

The officers for the state association are Dr. R. W. Street South Bend, president; Dr. C. A. Toles, Indianapolis, first vice-president; Dr. S. D. Meriwether, Indianapolis, second vice-president; Dr. J. W. Anderson, Indianapolis, secretary; Dr. R. D. Ferguson, Richmond, assistant secretary; Dr. Charles R. Wood, Gary, treasurer; and Dr. J. J. Hoover, Terre Haute, chairman of Public Health section.

EXAMS FOR CHEMIST AND BOOKKEEPING MACHINE OPERATOR

WASHINGTON, April 10. (ANP) — Examinations for positions as junior chemist and senior bookkeeping machine operator were announced last week by the U. S. Civil Service Commission here, the former at \$2,000 per year and the latter \$1,620 per annum.

The closing date for receipt of applications for senior bookkeeping machine operator is May 19, while the junior chemist applications will be received until further notice. Necessary forms may be at any first- or second-class post office.

NEGRO LABOR FINDS CASH TO BUY BONDS DESPITE INDUSTRIAL DISCRIMINATION



AID WAR EFFORT: Labor organizations of New Orleans, La., have purchased more than \$30,000 worth of United States Defense Savings Bonds, Series F, since last May, and the largest block purchased by a single labor union was \$6,700 worth of bonds by the Carpenters' Union No. 2039. Much credit for the fine showing of the New Orleans labor organizations is due Clarence A. Laws (third from left), industrial secretary of the New Orleans Urban League, who looks on above as Ernest Delpit (right), president and business agent of the Carpenters' Union, presents William E. Harris (left), financial secretary of the union, with the bonds purchased by that group. John Cary, Jr. (second from left), chairman of the board of trustees, also watches the proceedings.

Threat of Being Sold 'Down the River' Drives Slaves to Cross River on Raft

(By Dr. Joseph C. Carroll)

John Rhoads was born a slave in Missouri, where he spent the most of his early life working in tobacco fields. While still a young man he was married to a slave woman by name of Louan, to which union was born one child, who according to law was a slave forever.

The Rhoads family labored in Missouri for many years and were subjected to all the hardships of the slave system. They were frequently whipped by a brutal overseer for the most trivial or even imaginary offense. Overseers did not have the same interest in the slaves as the owners themselves for their job depended upon the amount of work they got out of them. Their authority and prestige rested upon their brutality, and harsh treatment of the slaves; and they were often spoken of as the "cow-hide fraternity." They were illiterate, poor whites, who held no reputation for being able to manage and control Negroes. The overseer on the plantation where John Rhoads was held lived up to his calling.

After living in Missouri for many years, John's master, whose name was Vaughn, decided that he would move to Illinois, and try his fortune by working his human property on the prairies of that state. While in Illinois John and his wife learned from the Abolitionists that they were entitled to their freedom by reason of their residence in a free state. They had planned on entering suit against their owner, when he suddenly moved back to Missouri, and negotiated with a slave-dealer for selling Louan so that she would be transported to the Deep South. The fact that she was John's wife according to custom of the slave regime, which was nothing more than a common-law wife, and the mother of his son, did not deter Vaughn from his purpose.

But there were some factors with which the slave-owner had not reckoned, viz: the horrid dread of being sold to the far South on the part of slaves of the Border States and their determination to prevent it by means of escape.

John knew that it might mean that his wife would have been forced into prostitution as a slave-breeder, or she might have been forced to yield to the lust and passions of overseers, masters, and their sons, for which there was no redress, no higher authority to which she could appeal. He also

knew that it meant eternal separation from her husband and son; therefore, in order to avoid these dreadful consequences, John put his few belongings into a bag, armed himself with an ax, a hammer, and a saw, and under the cover of darkness again set out with his wife and child for the free state of Illinois. They traveled by night and slept during the day, subsisting on corn and potatoes or whatever they could find without running the risk of being detected. Weary and footsore, they finally reached the banks of the Mississippi River, where John hurriedly cut down branches and built a skiff or crude raft to transport his family to the Illinois side.

Before he had crossed the river his master had arrived with blood hounds and slave-catchers. They too, constructed a raft, and were in pursuit, but John reached the shores of the free state of Illinois before the slave-hunters could lay hands on him. Once in Illinois, it was necessary for Vaughn to go through a legal process before he could take the slaves out of the state and back to Missouri, hence, the Rhoads were lodged in jail awaiting trial.

Imprisoning innocent people whose only crime was the desire to be free aroused the ire of the Illinois Abolitionists. A rescue party was formed, the fugitives were released and sent by the Underground Railroad to Deming, in Hamilton County, Ind., where they landed in 1837. The slave-hunters were much disappointed and after a time returned to Missouri without the lost human property.

From Indiana, John had planned to move to Canada, but at Deming he soon made many friends who persuaded him to settle there assuring him that from that place he would never be taken back into slavery. To the advice of these good friends he consented and soon began building a humble home for his little family. The good people of the neighborhood furnished them with the necessities for beginning housekeeping, but John could never free himself from fear of being captured and taken back into bondage. He purchased a piece of ground on which he built a cabin, with no windows, and only one door, so that the only mode of entrance was through the door or the chimney.

subsequent events proved that his fears were not without foundation. For a long time, Vaughn, the slave-owner had lost all trace of the former slaves, because John had succeeded in almost completely covering his tracks behind him. The fugitive's real name was Sam Burk, which he had changed to John Rhoads; in this may he had completely deceived his master and thrown him off his track.

A cruel and mysterious sort of Fate was responsible for news of the whereabouts of John reaching the ears of his master. A kind-hearted old Christian gentleman by name of Abel Gibson, moved from near Mooresville in Morgan county to Adams Township in Hamilton county. Here Gibson learned the history of the adventures of the Rhoads family. Once he went back on a visit to his old home in Morgan county, and stopped over night with a friend, named Merrit, near Mooresville. He learned of the Rhoads family up to that time. Later Merrit migrated to Missouri, and as Fate would have it, located near the Vaughn plantation, and they became friendly neighbors.

Because Merrit was fresh from Indiana, naturally the first thing Vaughn wanted to know was had he seen anything of his runaway slaves, giving a complete description of them. Merrit not only informed Vaughn of the whereabouts of his slaves, but joined the slave-hunting party and came back to Indiana to help capture the unfortunate family.

Disguised as a fur trader, Merrit visited his old friend, Abel Gibson and learned the location of the Rhoads cabin. Still pretending to be interested in buying fur, he went to the Rhoads' residence and while talking with the fugitives examined the house inside and out, and noted every possible approach to it. Vaughn went to Strawtown and secured the proper papers from the justice of the peace which would give him the right to place the fugitives under arrest, and on the same night Merrit led the slave-hunters directly to the cabin. They surrounded the house and called upon the family to surrender and go back to Missouri with their master. They prepared for an attack on the house, but while they were preparing on the outside no less preparations were being made on the inside.

several large lumps of hard dried clay to prevent anyone from entering through the chimney, while John took his place at the door with his trusty ax. The door being heavily bolted an attack was made on the dirt chimney, which soon fell and Vaughn ordered his men to rush from that source. Nobody obeyed his orders, and when he attempted to enter himself, Louan seized a hard lump of clay and sent him whirling to the ground several feet away. She stood ready to kill anyone who attempted to enter her home, and John was equally defiant with his ax at the door. They held their assailants at bay until the news spread and friends and neighbors came to their rescue. The news spread over Deming and Westfield, and the good people of these villages were pouring in as if they had sprung from the ground. It was Vaughn's desire that the fugitives be taken to Noblesville for identification and trial, but Rhoads' friends were determined that they should be tried in Westfield.

The next morning the fugitives were loaded in a wagon; there were two roads, one leading toward Westfield and the other toward Noblesville. The slave-hunters and the officers of the law placed themselves squarely in the road leading toward Westfield, and declared they would kill the driver if he started in that direction. The driver was a reckless young fellow by name of Jones who dared them to shoot, then struck his horses a blow with his whip, so that they leaped forward so suddenly that the tongue of the wagon struck the horse of one of the officers, hurling it out of the road and disarming the officer at the same time. He drove toward Westfield at such a terrific speed that the slave-hunters and officers were soon outdistanced.

When he reached Westfield he found that he had driven in an empty wagon, the Rhoads had been spilled out along the roadside and had taken to the woods for safety. They spent the night under a haystack on the farm of one Robert Tomlinson, a friend of humanity. The next morning another friend brought them, wet and cold to the home of a man named Landley, where they were provided with dry clothes and food.

When Vaughn saw that he had been outwitted by his former slaves and their friends, he brought suit against all persons who had been known to assist them in any way in making good their escape. The trial was long and a change of

COURAGEOUS WHITES, Colored Needed Now; Unity Sparks Defense

MARION, April 10. — Attorney J. Chester Allen, co-ordinator of Negro activities for the Indiana State Civilian Defense Council, speaking before an overflowing crowd at the Masonic Temple, warned Negro citizens to "forget all that loose talk about this being a color war."

Said Mr. Allen, "The Negro race has always played its part to help save and protect democracy. They have nothing to hang their heads about; but if America is to win the war, the bars of color must be dropped."

"This war cannot be won with materials alone. There must be a determining spirit back of the material things," Mr. Allen said. Attorney Allen discussed briefly House Bill 445 introduced in the last session of Legislature. "While the Bill did not pass, the Legislature and state leaders did promise to effect a program that would be beneficial to the Negro. They pledged their support to the integration of Negroes into the Defense Plants of Indiana," stated the co-ordinator.

In summing his address, Attorney Allen said, "Now is the time when we need courageous white and colored men. The outcome of the defense program, success or failure, depends on the unity, vigilance, and interest of the Negroes in the community. We have two campaigns: (1) To win the war on the military fronts; (2) to get into these factories at home."

Mrs. LaVera Perkins, co-ordinator of Negro women's activities in Grant county, talked on "The Part Negro Women Play in Civilian Defense." Girl Scout Harriet Head, sounded Taps for those Negroes who have given their lives in World War II, and Boy Scout Robert McPherson recited a portion of the Gettysburg Address. Girl and Boy Scouts joined in leading the audience in the "Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag."

George A. Miller introduced the speaker.

LESCOT SPEAKS AT HOWARD

WASHINGTON, April 10. (ANP) — While in the city Esie Lescot, president of Haiti, was guest speaker at the Howard University chapel last week and also guest of Dr. Mordcaai Johnson, Howard president, at luncheon.

As usual, his speech was delivered in his native tongue, French.

VERSATILE CLUB AT MARION HAS FINE PROGRAM

MARION, April 10. — The Versatile Club, following its pledge taken in February to support all worthwhile community efforts, set aside one Sunday in the month when the entire membership would visit in a body one designated church in the city. On March 8, they visited the Second Baptist Church and heard Rev. B. L. White preach on "Christ or Chaos? He challenged the youth to support and sacrifice for this Democracy where one could worship God as he pleased, or to allow the ranks of Racism to come in and destroy this sacred right along with many others."

Dorothy Jones, president of the Versatile Club, spoke before the congregation and explained the purpose of this youth group, pledging the efforts of this club to make Marion a better place for Negro Youth to live. Joseph Hawkins sang a solo at the morning service, accompanied by Miss Betty Jones.

On March 12, the Club held a closed party at the Community Center at which time the boys entertained the girls.

The Versatile Club co-operated with the Executive Secretary of the Community Center in carrying out the Vocational Opportunity Campaign.

FHA ORDER BANS DISCRIMINATION

WASHINGTON, April 10. (ANP) — An order, extending the non-discrimination labor policy initiated by the Public Work Administration and developed under the U. S. Housing authority and Federal Works Agency to cover all defense housing construction, permanent and temporary, was issued by the Federal Public Housing Authority in the National Housing Agency. Frank S. Horne announced here last week.

The order provides against discrimination in employment on all defense housing constructed under the Lanham act, and gives specific instructions which are to be adhered to and inserted in contract documents for the work on defense housing.

The order reads in part: "There shall be no discrimination by reason of race, creed, color, national origin or political affiliations, in the employment of persons qualified by training and experience, for work in the development of defense housing at the site thereof."

"In order to ascertain compliance with the foregoing instruction, in respect to Negro labor, it is required that:

"1. Contracting officers in charge of the development of defense housing affected by said instruction:

"a. Submit to each contractor engaged in constructing any such defense housing affected the percentage of Negro skilled and unskilled labor in the locality of the project, as reflected by the Federal Census and other relevant data, as determined by the Federal Public Housing Commissioner;

"b. Require each contractor engaged in constructing any such defense housing to indicate by notation (W for non-Negro, N for Negro) on payroll forms required to be submitted to the government, the race of each laborer, skilled or unskilled, listed on such payroll forms; and

"c. Ascertain and report to the Federal Public Housing Commissioner at the end of each four-week period of such construction, the respective amounts paid by each such contractor during such period as wages, for work in the development of the defense housing undertaken at the sites thereof, to (1) non-Negro skilled labor (irrespective of individual trades); (2) Negro skilled labor (irrespective of individual trades); (3) non-Negro unskilled labor; and (4) Negro unskilled labor.

Doctor Examines Lungs



As a part of campaign to find tuberculosis early, doctor looks at lungs of young girl in fluoroscope.