

EDITORIALS

RALEIGH'S TRIBUTE

The service in tribute to President Roosevelt held in our Memorial Auditorium on the day he was laid to rest was in the best tradition of Raleigh and North Carolina.

There is probably no state in the Union, and certainly none in the South, in which our late leader was more generally respected and loved than North Carolina; and if for no other reason it was fitting that people of all races, classes, occupations and shades of opinion should have gathered at the close of sad four days to join in a tribute to his memory.

In the forum where his wife and help-mate only a few weeks before had set forth the wishes and hopes of America and the world that formed her philosophy, and his, Jew and Christian, black and His word, listened, and joined in heart. President Frank Graham's eulogy was white, prayed to their common God, read- eloquent in its simplicity and earnestness, and in the way it represented the thoughts of those present.

The people of Raleigh were drawn together for a time in their common sorrow and sense of loss over the death of their common leader and friend. Somehow some of the unity of those days and that hour will last through many days and hours.

A QUESTION OF PERSONNEL

The sporadic assaults on the morale of Negro troops, and derivatively, on the morale of Negro citizenry in general, which are permitted by the Army, are making one of the darkest chapters in the history of America's prosecution of this war.

The mass arrests of Negro flying trainees and officers whose offense seems to be that they refused to take lying down treatment from arrogant and prejudiced officers which is forbidden these officers by specific regulations of the Army, are far more demoralizing than anything the men themselves could be charged with in the way of insubordination.

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The higher officials of the Army should realize that they cannot solve the problems growing out of what it regards as necessary separation of the races into distinct units by any set of written regulations alone. They should know that the white superiors in direct command over Negro units must be chosen with meticulous care, if ruinous friction, stultifying discontent, and discouragement paralyzing to will, ambition and self-esteem are to be avoided.

To state it at a minimum, it is extremely wasteful to train men technically for an exacting and difficult service, and then to kill the mental and spiritual qualities without which that task cannot be performed which that task cannot be performed by those technically unfit for it.

CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY

The most important thing about the meeting of the Interdenominational Ushers' Alliance in Oxford was not the Governor's speech, read in his absence by Lieutenant-Governor Ballentine, as good and significant as that address was. The outstanding feature of the occasion was the presentation of more than \$4,500 to the Oxford Orphanage by the Alliance.

An organization which speaks with such loud actions, and the people represented by that organization, could not but win the respect of the state officials and the public in general. The Interdenominational Ushers' Association saw a real need, and a real opportunity to contribute to the welfare of some under-privileged mem-

bers of society and their own race, and they set out to do something about it.

The sum of \$1,500 is a substantial donation to the budget of this institution which is supported partly by the state. It could be argued with cogency that the State should make a larger contribution; but if there is a better ground from which such an argument could be launched than this manifestation of interest and responsibility made by an organized group of Negro citizens, we should like to hear it.

THE FIRST WEEK

President Truman is still a very new president; but his first actions have been such as to inspire confidence in all sections of the American public. His modesty and frank humility on stepping into the seven league boots of his predecessor have made a good impression.

Twice in his first public address to Congress and the nation he used the phrase, "without regard to race, creed or color," or words to the general effect; and in calling on the people to take a vital interest in the San Francisco World Security Conference, he added, "politics" to the other three words.

Mr. Truman has shown no trend whatever toward isolationism. He is in dead earnest about the San Francisco Conference, and he expects the United States' delegation to do all it can to promote the laying of a foundation for enduring international peace.

On domestic matters he has had little time yet to act. He has indicated, however, that he is not dying to get Wallace out of the cabinet. On the contrary he proposes to increase the powers of Mr. Wallace. He is said to favor Fair Employment Practices legislation with teeth in it.

It is early in the game yet; but so far there has been nothing to increase the doubt about Mr. Truman. Rather things are pointing the other way.

MARINE OFFICERS POSSIBILITY

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One by one the barriers in the armed services have fallen. More must fall, and then the job will still not be over. They must be kept down. America cannot claim leadership in a democratic world, when her own citizens are discriminated against in her own fighting forces.

As was said in these columns some time ago, many of the "openings" have been not doors, but cracks. Many changes and innovations have not passed beyond the token and appeasement stage. But even a small step forward; even a foot stuck into a door inadvertently cracked; they represent something better than standing still or going backward.

Vigilance must be increased when the fighting is over. When cutbacks start in the armed forces to bring them to peacetime size, the gains made during the war will not be maintained automatically. Defensive campaigns will be necessary in order to hold on.

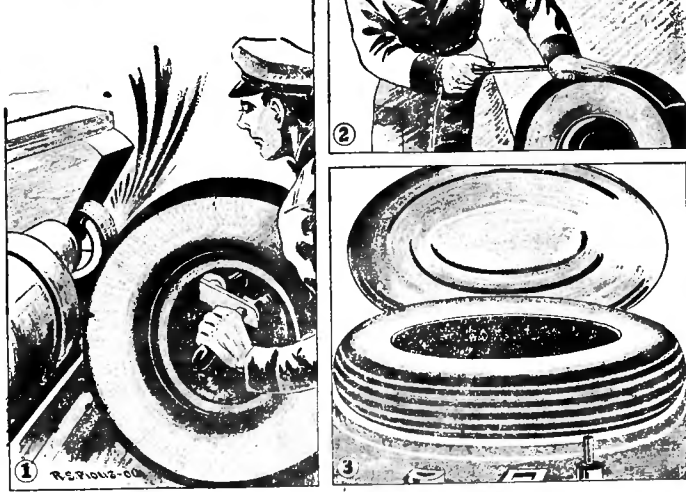
MEASURE UP

Now and then it seems to those who are sensitive that an unusually large number of cases involving Negroes in the betrayal of trust will be publicized at once. Last week within two or three days the daily press carried stories of Negro mail handlers who had stolen letters.

However, unfortunate it may be that many will generalize about a whole race from the wrong deeds of a few, and fail to generalize from the exemplary conduct of the great majority, the fact remains. Every Negro in a position of trust represents not only himself, but his race also. It is a large responsibility, and perhaps an unfair one; but it is a fact which should be sobering and steady. The white man is an individual; the race is on trial whenever a Negro is placed in a position of responsibility. As long as he succeeds he may remain a Negro; when he fails he becomes a representative. It is a condition which must be faced. There is only one thing to do. Measure up.

"HOLD YOURSELF AND THE WAR EFFORT BY HAVING YOUR TIRES RECAPPED PROMPTLY. TIRE QUOTAS ARE SHARPLY REDUCED."

NEWS ITEM



HAVE YOUR TIRES RECAPPED PROMPTLY!



Second Thoughts

By C. D. HALLIBURTON

This column ended last week on the idea that Roosevelt was a great friend of the Negro because he was a great friend of all men. He was this, and in addition he had a strong urge to help those who needed it most. Since so many Negroes were among the ranks of the "forgotten men" they automatically were among the chief beneficiaries of his New Deal programs.

The CCC, the WPA, the NYA the Farm Security Administration, the Wages and Hours Law, and many other measures, designed not for the Negro as such, nevertheless benefited thousands of Negroes; indeed some of these measures reached more Negroes than whites, proportionately.

But the President was mindful also of the special handicaps and particular needs of Negroes as a minority. He took special pre-

sidents have discharged their "debt" to their colored constituency by making a few additional appointments to minor office of a small number of campaign workers. Roosevelt made many appointments of Negroes whose job it was to see to it that their people were not forgotten or shoved aside or by-passed.

Probably no president before his time has had Negro counselors and consultants who stood as close to him and the administrative branches under his direction as had Mr. Roosevelt. He quietly brooded the disapproval of powerful and often vindictive members of his own party in order to bring about as far as he could conditions which would guarantee the Negro citizen some semblance of what was due them.

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contact, he has shown a warm, understanding interest. He has had Negro coun- sultants and consultants who stood as close to him and the administrative branches under his direction as had Mr. Roosevelt. He quietly brooded the disapproval of powerful and often vindictive members of his own party in order to bring about as far as he could conditions which would guarantee the Negro citizen some semblance of what was due them.

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Lest We Forget . . .

By W. L. GREENE

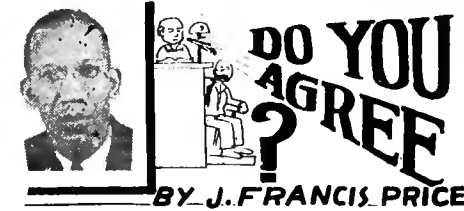
The trend today in affairs of organized groups is toward a policy of self-interest in too large a measure. Few of us can escape the indictment if we face the facts. National groups are jealous of their prestige and power. T. shift toward Russia and the Anglo-American interests involving representation of Poland at San Francisco is a case in point.

Those who side with the Anglo-American point of view forget that Poland was doomed Hitler marched. England and France resisted but were impotent in the face of the blitz. Russia incurred the ill will of the western world by taking over a part of Poland and making an agreement with Germany. Only the Russians knew what was in the offing.

Wisdom dictated that Russia cut out the Hitler regime by gaining the time advantage coming from the agreement with Germany. As it was, Russia suffered mightily at the hand of the Germans and probably would have been defeated decisively except for the foresight evidenced by the Russian Polish policy. The Anglo-American Polish policy is more racist than reasonable.

This latter observation needs more discussion. Russia is not racist in philosophy or action. Germany is all racist in policy and deed. Anglo-American philosophy is dangerously racist. The Poles are not nearly as much like the Russians as they are like the English and Americans on such policies. The real issue is whether Poland shall be reconstructed as a liberal nation on the racist policy, leaning toward the Russian idea of human equality, or as a traditional nation, leaning toward the British idea of "No race prejudice and no discrimination."

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THE CAROLINIAN offered good advice last week when it suggested that Negroes as well as all others should harbor no prejudices against the new president who follows in the footsteps of an unusual leader. It is nevertheless natural for all to wonder whether or not the progress made by the nation under the Roosevelt administration will continue or be imposed upon.

When a White House reporter posed a question whose answer might have expressed the new President's attitude toward Negroes in particular the reporter was advised to consult the Senate record of Harry S. Truman.

A cursory investigation of this record revealed that Senator Truman has voted to prevent the inclusion of the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee. He voted for cloture to prevent filibuster against an anti-lynching bill and acted similarly in order to bring the anti-poll tax bill to vote. These official acts denote no direct and particular predilection for the Negro. They show rather a tendency toward fairness toward all men—an attitude which is an asset to the President of the United States.

A Mr. Brock who knew Mr. Truman in Missouri declares that Mr. Truman is well disposed toward the Nation's largest minority. In Missouri are cited to support this point of view.

Mr. Truman's efforts in behalf of educational interests of Negroes are those who would harbor a pessimistic point of view concerning the new President refer to his alleged membership in an organization inimical to Negroes. In this respect he begins his new career with a handicap similar to that of Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black.

But Justice Black, in spite of the fact that his name was associated with that of the now outlawed organization, has proved himself to be one of the greatest champions of civil liberties during our time. He has written opinion after opinion to substantiate the statement that he would interpret the law for the best interests of the people of the United States. His decision regarding the right of Negroes to vote in primaries in Texas testifies eloquently to this conclusion as well as to the belief that where a man has been almost nothing at all to do with where he is going.

President Truman has appealed to his "fellow Americans" regardless of race, color, or creed to keep the Nation united. He has promised to be "a good and faithful servant of my Lord and my people."

It is perhaps undignified to refer to a catch phrase said to have arisen about Missourians. We, nonetheless with proper respect, take the attitude that while we believe in President Truman's predilections of his resolution to raise up the common man and while we believe that as demonstrated by Justice Hugo Black a man can become a champion of the right, we believe that Mr. Truman's demonstrations and illustrations of the philosophy which has grown in his soul.

It is our solemn obligation to support the President of the United States; it is his duty to be "a good and faithful servant of my Lord and my people—all of the people of the United States. We shall wait and see."

Plain Talk By Dan Gardner

Jews in the South Must Stop Practices of Discrimination Against Negroes in Their Stores

Relationship between Jews and Negroes are improving in one respect and in another they are worse, and reason for such a statement is found in the South where Jewish-owned stores and business enterprises fill right in line with the prevailing system of Jim Crow and discrimination toward Negro customers.

Negroes who live in certain large southern cities, notably Baltimore, Washington, and one or two others, tell disheartening stories of large Jewish-owned department stores, etc., which bar Negro patronage and who in some instances even ostracize even the traditional hostility toward Negroes of the southern white men in an apparent nod to impress that they are one in intent and spirit with the southern who in denying Negroes the chance to spend their money on a basis of equality.

The Negro, who is acquainted with this peculiar situation are the ones who are not sure of the Jewish position toward the Negro, and despite all the talk that is heard in the North from Jewish leaders and the printed matter that finds its way into the Negro press via releases and "planted" magazine articles.

One customer the right to try on a suit of clothes or a hat before purchase; or why Negro women should endure the insult to the intelligence as well as the pocketbook of not being allowed to try on the hat of their choice before purchase; or why they have separate rooms in which to try on a dress — if the store policy is that liberal.

On the other hand, the small business man among the southern white men over backward to please in certain lines, such as the gasoline station, the tute parts store; but not the hamburger and hot dog stand or the ice cream parlor — unless your taking it out.

South should have solved certain things relating to trade with whites, whether Jewish or "cracker" long ago and in solving these things, the boycott is the best economic weapon.

Too many Negroes break their collective necks getting into places where they must make their purchases on the hoof, so to speak, and eat their dinner on the corner if they are lucky enough to be served a sandwich and a cup of coffee. Negro business should have advanced much further than it has in the South because of the inequalities that exist there because of color.

Where privilege is denied, Negro enterprise should and must flourish both as an economic necessity and as evidence of race pride and dignity.

To return to Jewish-Negro relations, it can be truthfully said that many ideas have been sifted over the bowl to tolerance in the past ten years that are that much in the good for both races.

But many things will have to be done before a complete understanding between these two great minority American people can have the unity and understanding necessary for an all-out frontal assault on the intolerance and un-Americanism that keeps both races shackled before the bar of world justice, peace and opportunity.

The disciples of unity must preach their message in all parts of the land, instead of in "safe" places in the North.

A revival of the abolitionist spirit of 1858 must come about so that the fight may be intensified to the point where gains will come more quickly and where the fruits of the toil may be seen sooner.

As minorities, Jews and Negroes must get together and those of the Jews who violate the racial bonds must be seen sooner.

Jews who violate the racial bonds that keep both races shackled before the bar of world justice, peace and opportunity, must be publicly denounced and decried.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By Rev. Williams

Subject: Settlements and Struggles in Canaan. — Judges 2:6-7, 11, 12, 18, 19; 6:14-16, 23-25; Ruth 2:2, 8, 17, 18.

Key Verse: Be strong and of a good courage; be not afraid neither be thou dismayed; for the Lord thy God is with thee, whithersoever thou goest. — Josh. 1:9.

The settlements and struggles of the children of Israel cover a period of three hundred years (approximately). After entering into the promised land (Canaan) certain of the tribes, disobeying the instruction previously given them to drive out the Canaanites, whose religious practices were so foul, that they were abominable in the sight of the Lord God, dwelt there, which would best than in the new land and provided for their escape; but they, like many of us today, thought they knew better. In making leagues with them, they became their, and snares unto them. However, we

get a glimpse of mercy, when we notice the sign of repentance (Judges 2:5). The only leadership of Joshua and his influence counted much in the life of Israel. They proposed, safe, sound, courageous leaders of a race, nation and of the world determine the destinies of the followers.

What are the lessons to be learned from the settlements and struggles of Israel in Canaan? First, the Church leaders should by all means strive to keep the church true to the fundamental principles of righteousness. There shall be no other Gods before Me. The utter neglect of the Law of God is prevalent throughout the land today.

Sunday Observance. By church members is decreasing rapidly. In our cities and towns and even in the country villages Sunday is getting to be like any other week-day-swing, walking, and strolling, baseball, card playing, musical, pictures, drinking, and a general godtime. The standards of character are much too low compared to the standards as practiced by the founders of the church and as taught by Christ.

The second lesson — Courageous Leadership. Many church leaders know what is right, but fear grips them. In the Church they fear their congregations. In the political life they fear their constituents. In the social world they fear ostracism and the economic life they fear boycott. All kinds of fear Gideon stands out in this lesson, because of his devotion to God and his willingness to lean on God and follow that leading. God never gives one a task or job to do without providing a way out. What we need most, in the approaching San Francisco Conference, in the Church, in the educational, political, economic and social life are courageous leaders. Be strong and of a good courage; be not afraid neither be thou dismayed; for the Lord thy God is with thee, whithersoever thou goest. Job 1:8.

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EDITORIAL SHORTS

Every organization has a hierarchy more interested in the machine than in any of its principles; many of them draw salaries.

The value of an eyewitness account of anything depends upon the ability of the observer to see what happens and then tell it.

We have a wonderful advertising idea which we will be glad to explain to any business man who wants to look ahead a few years.

It is easy for people, living thousands of miles from the fighting front, to conclude that they should not be asked to give up luxuries.

Whenever you feel like sleeping for twenty-four hours on a stretch that is the time for you to try to sleep twenty-four hours on a stretch.

One thing can be said about the war; it has convinced some of our very ultra folks that they do not have to have a new car every year.

We have heard of a man who lost several hundred dollars betting on the "end of the war"; the war hasn't ended but he has stopped betting!

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