

EDITORIALS

DURHAM STARTS SOMETHING

The recently created Mayor's Interracial Committee of Durham has gone to work, and among its first projects took up two important matters in the field of public education. First, the committee petitioned the City Council to fill the next vacancy on the municipal school board with a Negro member. Next, it asked that something be done to close the gap all along the line between the Negro and white schools of the city, and specifically, to do something about technical training for Negro boys and girls.

Durham's thoughtful Negro citizens for some time have felt the need of representation on the school board, and have made efforts to have the City Council see things the same way. It is to be hoped and expected that the prestige of the Mayor's Committee will add enough weight to the previous appeals so that at the very first opportunity the Council will appoint a competent colored citizen, of which there are many, to the school board.

In some respects the other subject is even more important, though it is also true that a suitable Negro on the school board should certainly be able to do much to promote an increasing equality as between white and Negro schools.

The matter of technical education is one which calls for special and serious attention. Forty or fifty years ago Negroes might have found a receptive ear had they asked for more industrial training. It is fashionable now to blame Negro leadership for the fact that technical education in Negro secondary schools is so far behind that in white schools in this state. While a mistaken idea on the part of Negro leaders as to the relative importance and prestige of "literary" and technical subjects probably has a great deal to do with the fact that the white high schools have far outstripped the Negro schools in technical and vocational education, there are several other factors to be taken account of:

(1) Negro public secondary school development in the South, even in North Carolina, is relatively recent. Negro educators and civic leaders and their supporters have been so busy the last twenty years getting standard high schools that they have had relatively little

time to devote to technical education, there are several other factors to be taken account of:

(1) Negro public secondary school development in the South, even in North Carolina, is relatively recent. Negro educators and civic leaders and their supporters have been so busy the last twenty years getting standard high schools that they have had relatively little time and opportunity to think of specialties.

(2) As a matter of actual fact, white public opinion in the South has never been enthusiastic about real technical education for Negroes. In the private schools, and later in the public schools, the whites have been willing to have Negroes trained for vocations in which the white working class was not interested, such as domestic service; and they have not offered too much resistance to the training of Negroes for vocations in which Negroes were traditionally well established. But white labor, organized and unorganized, has openly or tacitly been hostile to real technical education where it would mean real competition from the Negro trainees.

(3) Real technical education costs real money. It calls for modern equipment, which is expensive, and for technically trained teachers who have to be paid good salaries. A great deal of what has passed for vocational and technical education in even the better Negro private schools has been relatively worthless, because the pupils were taught antique methods. They have been taught hand skills in fields where machinery dominates, or they have been trained on archaic machines already

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twenty years out of date. Public money for vocational education has therefore been spent on the white schools, as a result of the greater awareness of the white population of what it is all about, and the usual policy of white first, and what is left for Negroes.

What has been done in Durham should be a lesson to Raleigh and other cities. In Raleigh technical education has gone backward rather than forward in our high school, and apparently the Negro citizenry is indifferent to the situation.

An interesting and important aspect of the Durham Committee's action is the editorial support given it by the Durham Herald, whose remarks were quoted in last week's CAROLINIAN. This newspaper, one of the few in the South which has endorsed the FEPC, has come to the forefront as a powerful force for interracial justice.

MOVING TOWARD JUSTICE

Justice for Negroes in southern courts is making painfully slow but occasionally encouraging progress. Not long ago the Supreme Court of Florida reversed a death sentence imposed on a Negro for the slaying of a deputy sheriff, and the lower court was ordered to enter a second-degree murder verdict.

The handling of cases against killers of officers of the law is everywhere traditionally severe, and for a Negro in the South to escape death after killing one, whatever the circumstances, is practically unheard of.

As the news story reads, the finding of the court might well have been justifiable homicide, since the officer of the law allegedly was serving an illegal writ, was using unnecessary and unjustifiable force, and shot the defendant first. But the life of the defendant was saved, and facing the realities of the situation, that's a lot.

THE LAST SHALL BE FIRST

The ratification by the U. S. Senate of the Nations Charter, with only two dissent votes, shows how much more the United States learned from World War II than from World War I. This country never joined the League of Nations, nor even adhered to the World Court. Up to four or five years ago the Senate and the majority of the American people were committed to the policy of isolation and self-sufficiency. Now we are the first large nation officially to commit itself to the new world organization dedicated to international co-operation and collective security.

There is no doubt that the Senate vote is an accurate reflection of American public sentiment at this time. Isolationism is dead in this country. The events of the last ten years have thoroughly demonstrated that there can be no peace, no security, for the most powerful nation in the world, when that nation is standing alone; and it is doubtful that any combination of two or three nations could by itself enforce peace. It is all for one and one for all, or not at all.

ANTI-POLL TAX ARGUMENT

Mrs. Katherine Shryver, executive secretary of the National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax, is rightly and naturally making capital of recent disgusting performances of certain members of Congress (who do not need to be named) in the Committee's renewed campaign. It is hardly reasonable to expect that men of that type could continue to be re-elected to Congress if the states which they come from had real popular elections.

It has reached the point now that the people at home as well as outside are getting disgusted with the extremes of certain charlatans, mountebanks and adleptates who don't know where to stop once they get their mouths open. And there are two or three of them who never seem to shut their mouths.

CLOSE CITY MARKET?

Although there is no doubt that County Health Officer Bulla knows what he is talking about when he says that the Raleigh City Market ought to be closed unless it is to be operated under better sanitary conditions, it seems a tad that a potentially useful public institution, and one with such a long history of service, should go by the board. Perhaps by the time this is printed the city authorities will have concluded the question that something can be done which will avert the necessity of doing away with the venerable public facility.

Second Thoughts

By C. D. HALLIBURTON

The decision of the Florida Supreme Court invalidating the white primary rule in that state is of great interest. The decision was unanimous, and its language was unequivocal. "A primary is an integral part of an election in which all citizens have a constitutional right to vote, and of course he recognized as sound and common-sense doctrine by anyone familiar with the language and intent of the U. S. Constitution, and with the peculiar position of the political party in American society."

Of course the Florida court is simply following the reasoning and decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Texas case. The significant thing is that a southern state supreme court has openly and emphatically acknowledged the rightness, justice, and logic of the earlier decision.

Now that the precedent has been established other southern

courts will begin to follow it. Negroes in Georgia some time ago brought an action in the U. S. District Court to get a ruling on the white primary in that state. It is said that Atlanta has been waiting for the U. S. Department of Justice to act on affidavits furnished the attorney-general's office as to discriminatory practices of registrars since the Texas primary decision. Tiring of the Justice Department's delay, they brought suit.

Just last month the NAACP filed suit in a U. S. District Court in Louisiana against a registrar accused of imposing special and illegal tests for Negro would-be registrants. A similar case is pending in Alabama.

The Florida decision is in a way more effective than one by a United States Court, since it is an action of a branch of the state government itself, and by implication places the public sentiment of the state behind the enforcement of the letter and spirit of the 15th amendment and of the U. S. Supreme Court's dictum. The state

courts in some states evidently are not yet ready to follow Florida, however, as the point has been made that Negroes have regularly been accepted for registration to vote in general elections in many parts of Florida. Even that has not been generally true of the other states here mentioned; hence it is probably necessary in such states first to establish the Negro's privilege of voting at all.

But whether it is the practice of excluding Negroes from the general election or the primary which is involved, the thing to do is to take it to the courts, state or federal, as indicated. In a few years the principle of equal qualifications for the right to the suffrage will be well established in law.

Public opinion is swinging slowly in the same direction as legal decision on this issue. More and more southern public figures are speaking up for economic and political rights and opportunities for the Negro where only a short time ago their advocacy was limited to the economic part.



Lest We Forget...

By W. L. GREENE

The releases from many conferences being held throughout the nation this summer show an unanimity of thought about the nation's sorest problem: that is, challenging and not accepting. The so-called "race problem" is getting a going over such as it has not had since the day of the abolitionists. The theme is again "abolition." This time it is the abolition of Hitler's excuse for his Jewish program, and of FREDERICK HING at the altar of the race and the home of the brave.

Nearly all the Southern interracial conferences of former years were projected on the basis of agreements not to discuss, in order of priority, the race, economic and social relationship. About seven years ago the cup of the colored Southerners began to run over. Acceptors became abominations

and so sure were their backers that they were speaking the sentiment of the masses that the backers became arrogant. Words were put into the mouths of colored men to discourage all who dissented with assurances that reprisals of many sorts would be visited on them and theirs if they did not keep quiet and "accept a place" at least feigning contentment with the status quo. Then came the Durham conference with its declaration of principles. Among these principles were a demand for political equality and a repudiation of the PRINCIPLE AND PRACTICE of Segregation. The conference held this year has followed the rule that an aspiration of the colored people of the South beyond the color bar was not a legitimate aspiration. Bitter was the resulting controversy. Publish-

ers fired their columnists who attacked the Atlanta group as too reactionary. Colored opinion was divided right and left. North or South, all over. The meaning of democracy had begun to draw upon the colored leaders, even those who had been so placed and paid that the politicians considered them ultra-safe. These ultra-safe spokesmen for the status quo kept up their chorus of yesses but they began to reap ridicule instead of reward. Now, seven years later, they view with alarm but do not contend against the tide of righteousness. Interracial conferences held this year have gone on down the list to the cause of the "race" problem. From now on, we may hope for progress, because we shall be treating the resulting controversy. Publish-

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By Rev. M. W. Williams

Subject, Isaac's Testimony To God, Gen. 28:19-33. Printed text, Gen. 28:19-33.

Key verse: He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty; and he that ruleth his spirit, thou he that taketh a city. Prov. 16:32.

Most up to date welfare departments have what is termed CASE WORKERS. These case workers make every effort possible to get all the information available about the personal history of the individual client. The information generally reveals the character of the person. Isaac's background gave him a spiritual heritage which determined his character, and wherever there is character, the traits are sure to manifest themselves. Either good or bad. Parents with religious backgrounds together with training they can give their children count more in the life of children than an inheritance of money without good character traits.

After burying Abraham, it appears that Isaac invoked the Lord for his wife, because she was barren and the Lord heard his prayer. (Gen. 25:21) and there was born Esau and Jacob. He was on the verge of going into Egypt because of a famine. (Gen. 28:2) but God warned him to remain in

Gerar. Here he deceived Abimelech by calling Rebecca his sister for which he was rebuked. Prosperity seemed to have followed him. The Bible says: "And the man waxed great and went forward and grew until he became very great." (Gen. 28:13). This caused envy and strife, so much so that the king ordered him "to go from us." How easily it is to want what others have without a

will die before I will give it up. Oh, if they could have read and assimilated this lesson. How often men take advantage of another man because he SEEMED prosperous. We have known of cases where the men accepted the verdict of those who were jealous and prejudice and thereby making the places taken because the children could not agree to pay the tax. How about so many failing to respect the God of their fathers. A poor testimony to the faithfulness of a hard working father. Isaac's attitude to Abimelech in that he "use to get angry and fight brought Abimelech to see, and respect Isaac's God to the extent that he asked for a covenant of peace. A great testimony to God is that power of good will exercise to improve family, personal, racial and national relationships.

PLAIN TALK BY DAN GARDNER

THE COMMUNISTS PUT NEGROES ON TOP AGAIN

Few people have taken the trouble to analyze the actual benefits or harm the Negro, as a group, has received in contact with the Communist Party. Much can be said about the history of the Communist Party in the United States, about its struggles and vicissitudes in the face of a majority public opinion, that it would be folly for me to attempt a complete analysis of communism in its relation to the Negro problem here.

However, in light of the recent developments in which the Communist Party was reconstituted following a turbulent arena of national convention in New York, attention is focused once more on communism.

It will be recalled that when Earl Browder, former leader of the Communist movement, was czar of the "star-eyed brigade" the Negro question was dropped from its top position on the red agenda and a win-the-war, back Roosevelt program was substituted instead. It might be said that the Communist Party, before Browder started monkeying around with it, was making gradual inroads into small intellectual cells among the Negroes living in such large communities as New York City, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, Cleveland, and Philadelphia. These intelligent Negroes, tired of the constant struggle against an almost impenetrable wall of prejudice and segregation based on color, found

in communism the state they had long sought.

Indeed, and being factual, the Communist Party has to its credit many notable achievements in defense of the Negro. One cannot forget the early days of the late Anna Damon and Scottboro, as well as the Angelo Herndon case, the defiance of eviction orders on Chicago's Southside, mass demonstration at the Spokin Dress Factory in Chicago in protest against "sweet shops" on conditions for Negro girls working there. Similar instances pile up in evidence of a seeming sincerity on the part of the communist in actually fighting the Negro's case.

To those of us who look at such things objectively, it is apparent that the communists had a political reason in mind for diverting attention to the Negro's case. One reason for such a stand is the fact that all national problems confronting America, the Negro problem is probably the most explosive. It offers opportunities for sensational developments and big-wig bankers, lawyers, and politicians usually attempt to stave clear of the Negro. The problem of the Jews is less cantankerous when compared with the question of whether the Negro is to be given equal rights in the U.S.A.

Browder, by substituting the win-the-war program over the Negro question, undoubtedly alienated the affections of many big-wig-Negro leaders and some dropped out of the party publicly announcing their in-

tentions of doing so. Among them were Richard Wright, the author of Native Son, and Angelo Herndon whose freedom from a Georgia managance was obtained by communist activity. There were lesser Negro communists to drop by the wayside during the period that Browder was on the throne. They saw, evidently, as did Wright and Herndon, that a party not actively struggling for the liberation mentally and physically of the American Negro offered little for them as a sacrifice of identity with majority opinion.

Before Browder the Communists went all the way on the Negro question to themselves as being the only group of whites in this country who accepted inter-marriage and social equality as a natural state for its members, including Negroes. That is why there was such a rage of interracial marriage involving Negro men and white women sweeping the country and confounding all the higher ups in the extreme right wing of public opinion.

Browder seems to have committed himself to a policy of undoing all these things by changing the Communist Party line and putting the Reds behind the war, big business, and other elements that the party has fought since its early days in this country. Now with William Z. Foster, veteran leader of the Communist, installed as its new national leader, it is to be expected that the Negro question will be returned to what the communists con-

ALONG THE WAY

By C. L. BRYANT, JR.

DOES THE CHURCH FULFILL ITS NEEDS?

We face, without refutation, the most crucial period of all human history; our choice of a course to pursue in the future will inevitably determine whether success or failure springs forth, as the product of our present efforts. The decision which now faces us is inescapable; it can not be relegated to any other generation. Whether war will be obliterated and peace become a lasting reality depends upon the pattern of social behavior that will be followed as a result of the execution of our present convictions. What shall our future be? This is a question of the highest importance to every well-thinking person today. Wherein is the solution of the many problems which now hold mankind in a maze of impenetrable darkness? The Christian Church should be the panacea of all the ills that now beset us. Is the church, as such, furnishing the soul-satisfying succor that man needs at this time is questionable. One of the reasons for the plight of man at this time is the fact that the church has too often centered its program around bad in its entirety, but it has failed to take into account that man soul saving and the reward of a good life. The policy has not been lives before he dies. The conduct of man has not been exemplary; he has, however, received blessed sanctions when corrective measures would have caused him to sense the folly of his ways and repent. The church can ill-afford to condone wrong and exert the influence it is suppose to in the affairs of men. As the Christian Church is founded upon the principles of Christ's teachings, there is no need for it to become materialistic to the extent that its hands become tied and its mouth fastened. The church must denounce, without flinching, those acts that warp our moral as well as our religious being.

Many years ago people went to church to hear sermons based upon Heaven and Hell. (The same might be said of some church sermons today.) The subject served well one definite purpose that of arousing the emotions until a kind of fanaticism gripped the worshippers. This method, very much outmoded and possesses many deficiencies, will do little in helping us adjust ourselves to life in the practical sense. Heaven and Hell were pictured as distant realms where the souls of men would retire depending upon their conduct here on earth. The church fulfills its needs when it becomes a little more practical. Don't misconstrue the use of practical as used given the title of the Master. It derives upon the fact that our existence here on earth can be either a Heaven or a Hell. The foremost thing the church needs to establish is the fact that we live in one world and our acts towards each other should be most brotherly. If we live nobly, dying need not be of immediate concern to us. Remember, life always precedes death. Let the church be concerned more about man's attitude in his affairs with others.

Christianity is often insinuated; we are at a lost simetime as to what it means. (The lost usually affords us an advantage over our brother.) Does it mean cloaking oneself with a dignity which lasts one day? We might as well face realistically. Christianity as we usually carry it out by the Master. It derives upon the church to make clear that the seventh-day religious emphasis is not a sufficient guarantee that the fuller life will be ours to enjoy. When the church, through its teaching, establishes the fact that christianity should characterize our actions every day a de-worshippers. This method, very much outmoded and possesses many deficiencies, will do little in helping us adjust ourselves to life in the practical sense. Heaven and Hell were pictured as distant realms where the souls of men would retire depending upon their conduct here on earth. The church fulfills its needs when it becomes a little more practical. Don't misconstrue the use of practical as used given the title of the Master. It derives upon the fact that our existence here on earth can be either a Heaven or a Hell. The foremost thing the church needs to establish is the fact that we live in one world and our acts towards each other should be most brotherly. If we live nobly, dying need not be of immediate concern to us. Remember, life always precedes death. Let the church be concerned more about man's attitude in his affairs with others.

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Some Observations

By GEORGE F. KING

Rural Journalist

THE AVERAGE MAN IS GOING SOMEWHERE

The recent British election tells the world much. On the eve of the election, that has created pronounced interest in all parts of the globe, Mr. Churchill was atop of the globe. He didn't realize that as the mouthpiece of the Conservative Party, that the English people were set for something more than what the Conservative element had given them. So, the common people at last rejected the majority of Mr. Churchill's party and tumble the representative Tory from his high position. The fall reverberated around the world. The darker races in many areas were jubilant.

Britain is now to be administered by a Labor Government headed by Clement R. Attlee. The pendulum has swung to the Left and Mr. Attlee comes into power with a clear-cut mandate from the voters of Great Britain. We believe that England isn't

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Britain is now to be administered by a Labor Government headed by Clement R. Attlee. The pendulum has swung to the Left and Mr. Attlee comes into power with a clear-cut mandate from the voters of Great Britain. We believe that England isn't going to become a Marxist state, but the voters were tired of the party in power. They appreciated, in no uncertain way, what Mr. Churchill had done for them during the time England was threatened by the Nazis, but they knew that Mr. Churchill had reaffirmed his faith in the things for which the Conservative Party stood, and they felt that it was time for a change. Hence this is the beginning of a new chapter for Great Britain.

Mr. Churchill will long be remembered by the people in India. Mohandas K. Gandhi's son, Devadas, carried an article recalling Indians are jubilant over his defeat. The Hindustan Times, edited that Mr. Churchill "arrogantly proclaimed he had not become First Minister of the Crown to liquidate the British Empire." This influential paper adds: "The transformation in British politics may be a human radical changes in the imperialistic creed, but it cannot mean that the same values will be applied by Labor as by the Tories."

"We shall judge the Labor party by what they do after they have formed a Government," observed Mahatma Patel, member of the Indian Congress. Yorking Committee. Continuing he asserted that the "English (Labor Party) had their Government on previous occasions we had a very sad experience. We hope that this time, having a good majority, they will live up to their promises."

Americans should profit from the recent British election. The majority of thinking people in this country are for the NEW DEAL. It has really saved this country from going to the extreme Left. It has been the emancipator of the average citizen and it has been a bulwark for Free Enterprise in this country. We are indebted to The Philadelphia Record for the following lines from an able editorial. It says:

"That middle way is the New Deal the philosophy of Franklin Roosevelt. It rescued the free enterprise system from the disaster of depression in 1933. And it is the only lifeline in sight to save it from a similar disaster after this war."

"Let American conservatives beware of the new line of life. Let the National Association of Manufacturers, U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Committee for Economic Development and other business groups snuggle up to the truth —

"That if it were not for the New Deal, Americans, too, would have only a choice of extremes.

"That if it were not for the New Deal, the trend in this country would be 'Straight Left' and not 'Middle Way.'

"The lesson in Britain is that if people have to decide between Yoryism and Socialism; that if they have to choose between more freedom and more security — they will take less freedom and more security.

"To millions there is no freedom in unemployment, and no liberty in starving."

"And that goes in America, too."

Among the outstanding groups in this country hailing the victory of Attlee are the American Zionist Emergency Council, representing the major Zionist organizations in this country; the leading major labor organizations and a host of influential sources for the wellbeing of humanity.

Since the New Deal has a program of a job for every man who will work and this program is embodied in the Murray-Wagner-Risingell bill we feel that Americans can fully appreciate the aspirations and achievements of the Labor party in Britain.

Consider its proper place and that it would have been spotlighted far the No. 1 spot on the agenda. Now more effectively than it has been done with him, left to the whims and fancies of Negro organizations.

From what I can understand, which have missed the boat on labor, the Commission intend to make up for numerous occasions. The numerous lost time when they were fooling cases of Jim-crowism, segregation, and with Browder and his grandiose schemes which all but excluded Negro participation.

This column believes that had the Communist been actively concerned with the cause of the Negro during the war, his condition perhaps (Continued on page five)