

## EDITORIALS

### NORTH CAROLINA IN GOOD SHAPE

Now that the war is over and reconversion to peacetime economy well under way, citizens of North Carolina may find reason to be glad that it was never one of the leading war production states, so far as strictly wartime goods are concerned. Our state played an entirely worthy and essential part in the war effort, and the products of North Carolina's farms, fisheries, textile mills and other industries were highly valuable. But it remains true that for the most part the products of North Carolina are such as will hold their own, or even increase, in peacetime demand and consumption.

Some evidence of the fortunate situation in which North Carolina finds itself in this respect is indicated by recent reports from two state offices. The manpower and employment services indicated that there were more unfilled jobs in this state in September, several weeks after V-J Day, than there had been a month or two before. Of course the crop harvesting and tobacco marketing season has a lot to do with that; but it is nonetheless still true that no post-war industrial slump has struck North Carolina, or is immediate; likely to. The opposite has happened, or will, in many communities in other states, whose swollen payrolls and unprecedented prosperity for the past few years have depended largely on the manufacture of fighting planes, warships, guns, ammunition and other goods made to destroy and be destroyed in war, and having no other utility.

By contrast our textile mills which were turning out cloth for army uniforms and tents can begin almost at once to make goods for which civilians have been waiting. The products of our farms are wanted in large quantities, and there is no immediate indication of a glut in most of the agricultural staples of this state. As a matter of fact severe shortages still exist here and abroad in pork and pork products, fats and oils, cotton and other Tar-heel specialties.

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matter of fact severe shortages still exist here and abroad in pork and pork products, fats and oils, cotton and other Tar-heel specialties.

Another index of the sound economic status of North Carolina was revealed by the Unemployment Compensation Commission in the report that only ten per cent of the veterans returning to this state during the past year have filed for the unemployment benefits to which they would have been entitled had they not found jobs. It is known also that farmers have had to pay as high as \$10 a day this season for harvest and other labor. All indications point to the same conclusion. North Carolina is entering the reconversion period in good shape.

### FINE EXAMPLE

An example of broad vision, public spirit and intelligent co-operation on the part of Negroes was revealed not long ago in the daily press. Negro citizens of Catawba, Iredell and Lincoln counties have jointly raised \$30,000 toward the building of a hospital designed to serve all three counties. The goal is \$60,000. According to the news reports, the movement was initiated by Negroes, though citizens of both races have contributed to the fund.

The laws of North Carolina make provision for the official co-operation of two or more counties in supplying certain welfare facilities on a joint basis, but little advantage has ever been taken of the provision. Yet here we have a case of the Negro citizens of three counties undertaking such a task as promoting a common hospital—Negroes, who according even to their own folklore are very short on ability to co-operate.

The CAROLINIAN would like to know

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more about the leadership among the colored citizens of Catawba, Iredell and Lincoln, for it is evidently of a high character, and worthy of emulation.

### LIFE'S LITTLE JOKES

Senator Olin D. Johnson, a fine example of that school of political leadership which champions the common man, as long as only the white common man is concerned, but whose ideas about the Negro are on a par with those of the lamented "Cotton Ed" Smith, whom Senator Johnson defeated in the last Senatorial election in South Carolina, got off a howler the other day.

In explaining to an interviewer why he will not support a permanent FEPC, "or anything else which places the white and colored American on equal terms," as the Associated Negro Press puts it, he is quoted as saying, "Your race is a young race. It has just come to this country, and yet it wants everything that we have. Even if we gave it to you you wouldn't know what to do with it."

Now there are several interesting points in the statement attributed to Senator Johnson; but the one we find most intriguing is the one about how young the Negro is in this country. Is it possible that Mr. Johnson's schooling, which was admittedly limited, was so brief that he did not hear about the ship which landed in Jamestown in 1619? Should someone remind him that in 1790 the Negro population made up nearly one-third of the total population of the slave states? Can it be true that he is really ignorant of the fact that the Negro race on the average is older than any group on this continent, excepting only the Indians? That the Negro population has increased only negligibly by immigration since the abolition of the slave trade? That Negroes are by ancestry overwhelmingly "old American stock?"

Senator Johnson will have to stay after school today to study his history.

### HIGH SCHOOL—WHEN AND WHERE?

It is being talked around that the authorities are planning to do something concerning a proper building for Raleigh's Negro high school. There can be no question of the need for vastly improved facilities for Washington High School, nor is there room for debate on the desirability of separating the grade school and the high school, now housed in the same building.

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But there is another matter of great importance which should be watched if and when the change is made. That is a suitable location for the high school. Washington High School is in the wrong place. Almost outside the city limits it is not conveniently located for the majority of the high school students. In addition to that the site is relatively undesirable.

When the new plant is built it should contain all the facilities of a modern high school suitable for a city the size of Raleigh, and worthy of the capital of North Carolina. It should make possible instruction in all the branches of study available to other children of Raleigh. It should be centrally and desirably located. And it should be erected as soon as possible.

### FULL EMPLOYMENT NEARER

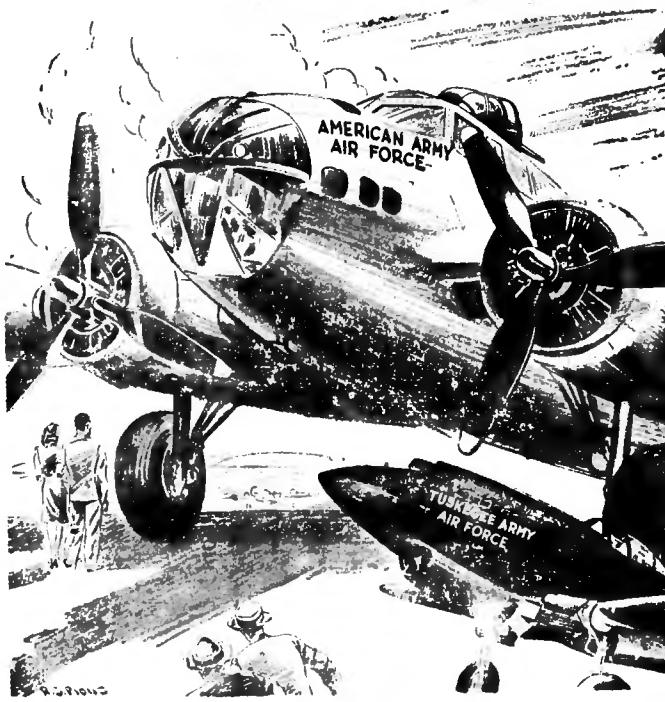
At this writing the Senate has passed by a healthy majority of 71 to 10 the Full Employment Bill, six Republicans and only four Democrats voting against it. The amendment to the original bill, providing that taxes must be levied to recover whatever money the Federal Government may have to put up to finance full employment through public works and in other ways, is not an objectionable change. It is intended to put a limit on Government deficit spending and continued adding to the already huge public debt. The American people ought to be willing to pay for full employment on a cash basis. It is worth that to all of us.

Action on the Full Employment Bill in the House will be delayed because of legislation already before that body, but it will probably be only a short time before this important part of the presidentially approved reconversion program is law.

Many faint with toil,

That few may know the cares and woes of sloth.

—Shelley



## Second Thoughts

By C. D. HALLIBURTON



The Negro press published a few weeks ago a statement to the effect that Senator Alben W. Barkley, of Kentucky, majority leader in the U.S. Senate, had written to the NAACP acknowledging the existence of several problems affecting the Negro which could be attacked by congressional legislation, and pledging his efforts to promote such legislation.

As I interpreted the story, Senator Barkley on his own initiative wrote his letter to the NAACP after reading certain articles in an issue of the Crisis; but it may be that Mr. Barkley wrote the letter without these matters and Barkley's letter was in reply to a communication from the NAACP. If the letter was a spontaneous expression of the senate leader, it is all the more impressive; but whichever way it was, it was a fine thing.

Senator Barkley is from Kentucky, and as a representative of a southern state his action is unusual and deserving of recognition. I found myself taking a personal pride in the whole thing; for Mr. Barkley is from the southwest section of the

state, the "Purchase," where I was born and reared. Before he became senator he was the representative of the congressional district in which I was born, and I can remember seeing as a youth his name and picture on campaign placards when he was running for the Democratic nomination for the congressional seat.

In that particular section of Kentucky practically all white-voters are Democrats, and the nomination was tantamount to election. But I recall that in my little home town at that time no representation was required by party, or if so Negroes participated freely. So I am sure my father who used to say proudly that he would not live in a place in which he couldn't vote, voted for Barkley for congressman and probably later for senator also.

Senator Barkley has grown

senators when he selected him as his choice over Senator Pat Harrison as majority leader, and thereby gave him a commanding position among the congressional forces charged with putting over Roosevelt's legislative program. Like many other men similarly elevated to prominence by fate, Mr. Barkley has arisen to the occasion, and has developed in liberalism, in leadership and in his grasp of national problems.

It has been very fortunate for the Negro that a southerner of Senator Barkley's type has been the majority leader these past few years. He has gone down the line for the New Deal. He has supported every liberal measure, including the FEPC and anti-poll tax legislation sponsored by the Administration. He has done so partly because as majority leader it was his job; but I am sure my father (who used to say proudly that he would not live in a place in which he couldn't vote), voted for Barkley for congressman and probably later for senator also.

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greatly as a statesman and a liberal. Roosevelt elevated him from the probably easy-going rank-and-file of Democratic

party, or if so, Negroes participated freely in the Democratic primaries, though many or most of them voted Republican in the national elections. So I am sure my father (who used to say proudly that he would not live in a place in which he couldn't vote), voted for Barkley for congressman and probably later for senator also.

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the majority leader these past few years. He has gone down the line for the New Deal. He has supported every liberal measure, including the FEPC and anti-poll tax legislation, sponsored by the Administration. He has done so partly because as majority leader it was his job; but I believe also that his heart has been in his work, that most of the measures he has backed represented his personal convictions. His correspondence with the NAACP would indicate that such is the case.

fifteen months on any business practicing racial or religious discrimination. Second offenders under the amendment were to be assessed double what they had gotten the first time. Moreover, the trial judge was given the option of ordering the business closed if he felt it wise.

### HITS U. S. DISCRIMINATION

"These sporadic instances of racial discrimination are the direct product of an ever-increasing Yankee influence (Yankee in this sense meaning any white American)" Senator Cardenas declared. Then the Senator pointed out that the racial question in the United

States is becoming increasingly grave. With his fellow-senators sitting in shocked silence, he gave a detailed account of lynchings, race riots, and discrimination in the United States.

When Dr. Cardenas had finished speaking, other senators sprang to their feet and urged that the amendment be passed. The measure went through unanimously — and Todd Duncan must have felt proud that he had a little to do with outlawing Jim Crow in Venezuela.

Next day, the newspaper, El Nacional of Caracas, printed a favorable editorial commanding the Venezuelan senators for what they had said and done. The editorial said in part:

"The fact that the United States is the most modern country in America, while we little countries of Latin America are its most direct zone of economic influence, necessarily determines its deep social and spiritual penetration."

"But up to now this penetration has encompassed only the worst export material that the United States has to offer. In that country, there are horticulturists who seek to produce the most vitamin-rich grains in the world; artists dedicated to producing the 'great American art' and some political parties which vigorously combat discrimination. But we Latin Americans — and in this concrete instance we Venezuelans — are left with Wrigley's chewing gum, the concentrated culture of Reader's Digest — and race prejudice!"

## Letter To The Editor

Dear Editor:  
This is not intended for to lambast officiating in athletic contests but to help clear up some of the gross irregularities. It is a fact that sports loving fans who pay for the officials at a game to play fair for both teams.

In a recent game played in Richmond the public had a chance to witness the rottenness piece of football officiating that I have ever witnessed. These things serve to take the starch out of a young player and would have a similar effect upon his reaction in regards to the running of the game.

We can turn back to the origin of our athletic program and find that the basis for the organization was to teach sportsmanship and if we are to teach these things to the youth we need more alert officials. The idea is not on winning the game but on clean sports, and the official should do his utmost to develop that idea and he can do this by his reaction in regards to the running of the game.

It seems hard to find good officials in many of our communities but a city the size of Richmond surely should afford better than the trio which had opportunity to represent the city in a game at Hoover Field in Richmond Friday.

Please allow me to list several of the ways in which the officials erred:

1. The refusal of the captain of the team a measurement when asked.  
2. The failure to forfeit the game when one team walked off the field and stayed for ten minutes.

3. Failure to give any time for substitution unless a time out was charged to the team.  
4. Allowing players to show un-sportsmanlike conduct on the field without ejecting any of them.

(Continued on page five)

## SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON By Rev. M. W. Williams

Subject: The Home, A School of Christian Living. Deut. 6:4-9; Luke 2:31, 52; Ephesians 5:22, 25; 6:1-4.

Key Verse: "Be ye kind one to another, tenderhearted, forgiving one another even as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven you." Ephesians 4:32.

As we follow up the study of The Christian and His Relationships, three passages of scripture are used which were uttered at different times and places. First, Moses speaks to the children of Israel on the plains of Moab about 1460 B. C. His teaching places the responsibility on the parents to teach their children the truth of God; the love for God, the obligation to witness for God in the home and instructions for continually remembering the commandments of God. (Deut. 6:4-9).

Second, Luke gives a picture of Jesus as a boy of twelve at his home in Nazareth, in Galilee. A. D. 7 or 8. Luke's teaching places emphasis on children's obedience and growth in wisdom, stature, and in favor with God and man (Luke 2:51, 52) and the third, Saint Paul writes to the Ephesians on the Christian Home. A. D. 63. St. Paul teaches wives to obey their husbands, husbands to love their wives; children to be obedient to their parents and supervisors of fathers over their children (Eph. 5:22-25; 6:1-4). These three scriptural passages, properly studied and prayerfully adhered to will make any home for all of its members what God intends the home to be.

There is no question about the impressing which can be made upon children in early life. Moses realized that in telling the Israelites to start early with the child while his mind is plastic and keeping it up during his growing period, it would be so strong, that the child's faith in God would not be so easily shaken. Countless numbers of men and women

## THE NEGRO IN LATIN AMERICA

HAROLD PREECE

### BENEZUELA OUTLAWS JIM CROW

Now, the Negro-Indian peoples of Latin America want a lot of the things that can be made in the United States. They want locomotives and lingerie, automobiles and aspirin, shoes and spark plugs.

But here's what they don't want on their list of imports from this country which they're trying to do business with in spite of Dixie's Congressmen:

1. Theodore G. Bilbo and other old whooping turtles like him.
2. Dixie Confederates coming down and telling them how to run their businesses and their countries.
3. "White supremacy" by any label, whether it comes in tubes like tooth-paste or in buckets like tar.

Now, I reckon that Bilbo would be chased out of the country quicker than the great Venezuelan Negro general, Carlos Emmanuel Piar, chased out the Spaniards if Bilbo were a member of the Venezuelan senate at Caracas instead of the United States Senate in Washington.

You've heard all about United States Senator Bilbo and maybe you've even received one of his courteous little letters beginning "My Dear Kike," "My Dear Dago," or "My Dear N——"

### SENATOR VS. SENATOR

But you've probably never heard of Senator Manuel Rodriguez Cardenas, a distinguished man of learning who represents the Venezuelan state of Yaracuy in the national congress at Caracas. If Venezuela would give him a little time off, I'd like to take him down to Mississippi and run him for the United States against Bilbo, next year.

When Bilbo and his twin from the Mississippi mudholes, Senator James B. Eastland, were slandering Negro soldiers on the floor of our Congress, a few months ago, Senator Cardenas was making the floor of the Venezuelan Congress shake with speeches in favor of his measure to amend the country's penance by making racial discrimination a criminal offense.

And Senator Cardenas was raising hell not only on general principles but also because of a specific instance of discrimination on the part of white Americans living in his country toward a talented Negro American visiting in his country.

### TODD DUNCAN JIM CROWED

The Negro American was Todd Duncan, one of the world's greatest singers and star of Porgy and Bess, then on a concert tour throughout Latin America. Todd Duncan was invited to the best homes in Latin American, but white representatives of the American oil companies in Venezuela caused him to be denied accommodations in each of the three major hotels of Caracas.

When the newspapers published the facts, Venezuelans started cursing and started writing hot letters to the editors. Wasn't one of the fathers of Venezuelan independence the escaped Negro slave, Andresote, they asked? Wasn't General Piar the outstanding military hero of Latin America's long, bitter struggle for freedom for Spain? Hadn't Venezuela had at least four Negro presidents? — Jose Gregorio Mongas, who freed the slaves in his country; Jose's brother, General Tadeo Mongas; Dr. Raimundo Andueza Palacio and General Francisco Linarens de Alcantara. Hadn't Latin America's Washington, Simon Bolivar, been reared by a Negro slave nurse, Mata? Hadn't he given his niece, Felicia, in marriage, to the heroic Negro general, Laurencio Silva?

Now, Bilbo and those Americans living in Caracas got their ears pinned down when Senator Cardenas took the floor to apologize on behalf of his countrymen to Todd Duncan. But Senator Cardenas did more than apologize. He introduced his amendment to the national penance code imposing a prison term of from three to fifteen months on any business practicing racial or religious discrimination. Second offenders under the amendment were to be assessed double what they had gotten the first time. Moreover, the trial judge was given the option of ordering the business closed if he felt it wise.

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