

# Editorials

# The Carolina Times

# Comments

THE TRUTH UNBRIEDED

## The Carolina Times

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SATURDAY MAY 15, 1937

### THE EDUCATIONAL RAPE OF NEGROES IN NORTH CAROLINA

In our mail this week there came two letters from two prominent friends of ours, one a member of the white race, and the other a member of the race with which we are identified. The letter from our white friend commended our editorial policy on certain issues involving the two races in the south, while the letter from the friend identified with our own group, condemned it. We extend our thanks to both of these friends because we are aware of the fact that both letters were expressions of an abiding interest in this newspaper and those connected with it.

We have already expressed our thanks to one of these gentlemen in a personal letter but we are taking this method of answering the friend of our group, because we know there are thousands of his race who have not carefully considered some vital matters which concern their own people. As much as we dislike to deal with figures, we are going to do so in this editorial with a hope that Negroes in this state and other states will be able to open their eyes to the fact that they are being educationally raped. For what the figures we quote show about North Carolina's disgraceful robbery of its Negro population they will show the same of other southern states.

In the fiscal year of 1935-36 the latest figures available show that the great state of North Carolina estimated the total valuation of its five white schools for high learning at \$26,052,370.43, while it listed the total valuation of its five Negro schools for high learning at \$3,405,235.14. In that same fiscal year this state appropriated \$1,490,401.82 for the education of its white youths in the five institutions for higher learning at the same time appropriating the measly sum of \$165,491.04 for the education of its Negro youths in the five Negro institutions of higher learning.

We have been told that we should exhibit patience and tolerance toward the double standard of education which North Carolina maintains, because conditions are getting better, and that the dawn of a new day for the Negro is sure to come quickly. As much as we would like to believe this shop-worn fairy tale, we are compelled to doubt its truthfulness when we consider the fact that the fiscal year 1933-34 showed there was a difference of only \$16.94 in the average salary paid white and Negro teachers of the state while in 1935-36, the latest figures available show there was a difference of \$23.25 in the average salary paid white and Negro teachers in this state.

Library statistics of North Carolina will show that there is only eight-tenths of a book available for Negro children in our school libraries, while there are two and five-eighths books available for white school children in the white school libraries of the state.

Here in Durham Negro children for more than a decade have been robbed by the local board of education of a year's education by a system which gives white children twelve years of training while Negro children get only eleven. In every white school of importance in Durham there is a gymnasium and one of them even goes so far as to provide a swimming pool. Whatever the Negro high school child has been able to learn about physical education he has had to do so in the auditorium of the Negro high school.

Durham provides one senior high and three junior high schools for its white citizens. It provides one senior high school and no junior high school for its Negro citizens. In the white senior high school only the 10th, 11th and 12 grades are taught, while in the Negro high school that is supposed to be a senior high school there are five grades taught, namely, the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th.

When one compares the chemistry and physics laboratories of the white high school with those of the colored high school the latter is a joke, and yet the colored high school has double "A" rating the same as the white high school.

Believe it or not there are Negro school children within the city of Durham who go to school in an old dilapidated shack where the old fashioned, big iron stove is provided. During the winter months the poor condition of the building forces the teacher to have the stove heated red hot to make it comfortable in the rear of the class rooms while children in one or two seats from the stove are fried and baked to a nice brown by the time school closes in the afternoon.

These are some of the conditions which exist under the program of hatred of which the Negro is a victim in Durham and North Carolina. There is only two attitudes for white school officials to assume—one of hatred or one of love. There is no middle ground. The deplorable conditions mentioned above are products of hate and not of love. They abound where men and women are without the proper regard for their fellowmen. They cannot obtain where justice, love, hope, faith, sympathy and kindness are virtues.

When a Negro stands before the courts of this nation he is measured with the same yard stick with which his white brother is measured. The law, nor the tax collector takes into consideration that he has been exposed to an inferior education to prepare himself for life's battles and that many doors of opportunity to earn and make a living are closed in his face. He must be familiar with the law, he must be intelligent, he must pay his taxes and must measure up to the requirements of other citizens. Justice is not tempered with mercy because he has been educationally raped. The law, the tax collector and every agency exacts its toll of him.

The fault alone can be laid at the door of the great white race. Negroes have no representation in the law making bodies of North Carolina. On no board of education in the state is the Negro represented. His voice is seldom heard in the conference chambers of important affairs that are vital to him. He must await in humble hope that a measure of what is right will be the outcome. When he has dared put in his presence to ask for a morsel of public funds he is looked upon with suspicion and classed as a radical or communist. We have seen Negro men of importance, who were unafraid to face belching guns of death in the World War, tremble and cringe when they heard the task of appearing before a committee of powerful southern whites. We have seen them write letters, send telegrams, that were more of an apology than a demand that the white man's own law which says there must be EQUAL BUT SEPARATE ACCOMMODATIONS be complied with. We have seen many things.

The educational rape of the Negro in North Carolina is no new thing. It has been going on for more than 70 years and will con-

Continued on page eight

## Kelley Miller Writes . . .

The electoral commission appointed to determine the Hayes-Tilden contest in 1877 was composed of honorable and upright men, and yet their decisions split along the line of political cleavage—the eight Republicans upheld the claim of Rutherford B. Hayes, the Republican candidate, while the seven Democrats, with like sincerity, supported S. J. Tilden, their Democratic co-partisan. No one upbraided their honor and integrity on either side. It was merely an illustration of the judicial mind following the bent of its pre-conceived opinions.

The Supreme Court, from the Dred Scott to the Angelo Herndon decision, has split on the basis of states' right and Federal Control. The judges who believed that the control of the interest of slavery should be left to the states voted to remand Dred Scott back to the status of slavery; while the minority opinion was entertained by those who upheld strong central authority.

Precisely the same line of cleavage is observed in the Angelo Herndon case. The four conservative members of the bench, Van DeVater, McReynolds, Southland and Butler, who joined in the minority opinion, would return Angelo Herndon to the tender mercies of the state of Ga. The liberal sentiment of the nation made the Negro a citizen and conferred upon him the rights and privileges of citizenship, and made these rights irrevocable by the states. The reactionaries have constantly combated the spirit and purpose of the 14th and 15th amendments. The doctrine of states' rights since the days of John C. Calhoun has been chiefly concerned with preventing the Negro from enjoying the full status of an American citizen.

President Roosevelt's proposal to liberalize the Supreme Court would certainly tend to safeguard the rights of the Negro under the law. Every candid and fair-minded citizen knows fully well that the rights and privileges of the Negro would be better conserved by five liberal judges, viz., Brandies, Hughes, Stone, Cardozo and Roberts than by the four reactionaries who joined in the dissenting opinion in the Herndon case.

Justice McReynolds, in an extra-judicial utterance, stated that

But however these things may be, the Negro's hopes for political and civil equality before the law, behind the law, rests now as it did in the days of Dred-Scott Decision, upon the liberal and progressive spirit and purpose of the nation.

KELLY MILLER

## Thousands Of North Carolinians Eligible For Old Age Pension

RALEIGH, May 13—There are thousands of North Carolinians who will be eligible for aid under provisions of the Old Age Assistance Act passed by the 1937 General Assembly, and there are many more who will not be able to meet the requirements for various reasons.

The State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, anxious to make clear provisions of the Old Age Assistance plan, which becomes effective on July 1 of this year, has issued a statement tending to clarify the Act.

One of the first requirements is that applicants for aid under the plan shall be citizens of the United States, either native-born or naturalized. Another essential is that applicants shall be 65 yrs. of age or over, and shall not have sufficient income, or other resource, to provide a reasonable subsistence compatible with decency and health.

Many persons reaching the age of 65 have not been able, frequently through no fault of their own, to save sufficient money to care for themselves in the declining years of their lives; others, because of age or disabilities, are unable to earn a comfortable livelihood, while still others are not so situated that they can care for themselves.

Applicants for assistance under the Act are not supposed to be inmates of any public institution at the time of filing of application. However, they may apply for aid which, if allowed, will not begin until they have ceased to be inmates of public institutions.

In order to prevent possible fraudulent applications for assis-

tance under the Old Age plan, the law specifically prohibits the assignment or transfer of property during the two years prior to the filing of applications.

Another requirement which will be rigidly adhered to is that all applicants must have been residents of North Carolina for at least five of the nine years preceding the filing of the applications, and for one year immediately preceding the filing.

There is an additional stipulation, in view of the fact that the 100 counties of the State are participating in the financial aspects of the Act, that applicants must have been residents of the county in which the applications are filed for at least one year. This, however, in cases where county residence has been of shorter duration, has been cared for by a clause in the law which provides that approved applicants shall receive full benefits with the difference which would have been absorbed by the county coming from the State appropriation. Instances of this character will be passed upon by the State board.

Amounts to be paid applicants will be determined upon individual conditions, and will not exceed \$30 per month, or \$360 per year. Of this amount, the counties will pay practically one-fourth, and the State one-fourth.

### ST. MARK AME ZION CHURCH

A contest to determine "Miss St. Mark" is being sponsored by the Usher Board of St. Mark Church. The contestants are Misses Amanda Black, Rosa Williams and Mattie B. McCray.

## EDITORIAL OF THIS WEEK

From the Elizabeth City, (N. C.) Daily Independent  
CONGRESS MUST ACT

Any Southern Congressman who opposes Federal anti-lynching legislation after Tuesday's sadistic orgy at Duck Hill, Miss. should hang his head in shame.

Local and State authorities can not always cope with the lynchers. Often as not local authorities are afraid to resist the mob. Mobs vote.

The Alabama sheriff and two deputies who released two young Negroes to that Mississippi mob in broad daylight Tuesday assert that they did not recognize any member of the mob, "because they were back to them and didn't see them." Obviously the confession of weaklings and liars.

That Mississippi mob of white hellions brought a new instrument of torture into play Tuesday. After chaining their victims to trees they turned flaming blow torches on them, inflicting them with horrible pain before riddling their bodies with bullets. Wild Indians of the western plains in the 19th century would not have practiced more barbaric or diabolical cruelty.

And we call ourselves a Christian people.

If Lynch Law is to be put down in America, the strong arm of the Federal government, unafraid of cringing, cowardly, acquiescent local officials and their lousy constituents, must see to it. The fair name of America is besmirched on the front page of every newspaper in Europe and Asia today. The Federal government must take steps to protect its name abroad.

## N. C. Fight On Syphilis Gets Endorsement

Endorsement of North Carolina's syphilis control plan by organized medicine is interpreted by Dr. Carl V. Reynolds, State Health Officer, as a forward step that will aid materially in helping to carry the fight against what he terms "the king of killers" to far-flung battle line, reaching many outposts.

The plan was presented to the doctors in session in Winston-Salem, just prior to the conjoint meeting of the State Board of Health and the North Carolina Medical Society, as provided for by law. Dr. Reynolds expressed himself as being highly pleased at the reception given by the medical men and their endorsement, without a word of dissent, of what he conceives to be a plan of battle which, carried on vigorously, as it will be, is to play an important part in control work now being undertaken in North Carolina.

"Times moves on, and we must keep pace and in step," the State Health Officer told his colleagues in the medical profession. "Changes are constantly being made. We must know the past to appreciate the present and to prepare intelligently for the future."

### NORTH CAROLINA DURHAM COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

HAVING QUALIFIED as administrator of the estate of Bessie Rolland, deceased, late of Durham County, North Carolina that is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned at 114 W. Parrish Street, Durham, N. C., on or before the 13th day of May, 1937, this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

Dated this 13th day of May, 1937.  
Mechanics and Farmers Bank, Administrator,  
Bessie Rolland, Deceased  
M. H. Thompson, Attorney

The children receiving certificates from Damascus School on Friday evening May 14 are Misses Marie Riggsbee, Marie Harrison, Atherlena Watson, Plassie Lee DeGriffinried, Katherine Farrington; Messrs. James H. DeGriffinried, and Paul Smith.

## A Trip To The Republic Of Haiti

By C. C. Spaulding

### The Voyage

I boarded the Steamship Colombia of the Colombian Line at New York City, Apr. 1, together with Major Wright, of Philadelphia; Elder L. Michaux, Washington, D. C.; S. D. McGill and A. J. Lewis of Jacksonville, Florida and W. H. C. Brown of Washington, D. C. and sailed for Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Tourists familiar with this route south around Cape Hatteras always expect to meet up with hungry fish and suffice it to say that we did not disappoint them. We yielded to their request and gave them abundant food from the boat side. After a few hours it was all over.

Our group organized and decided to go to this Republic with open minds and unselfish ambitions with a purpose in view of getting the facts, and if possible, throw up a highway so that there would be a better understanding between the black Republic of Haiti and the American Negroes.

Early Monday morning, April 4th, while we were still asleep the ship left the Caribbean Sea and entered the heart-shaped gulf of Gonave to drop anchor and dock at the capital city of Port-au-Prince, Haiti. To port the sun comes swiftly (in the tropics dawn is always swift) changing the black mountains that rise behind the city to purple then vivid green. In the foreground are the twin spires of a fawn-colored Cathedral. Primitive little reed huts sprang along the sandy beach and back into the hills, and on shore to welcome you are jolly natives, laughing and singing—chattering ceaselessly.

At Port-Au-Prince, Haiti  
We were met by representatives of President Stenio Vincent—the American Minister, Assistant to the American Minister and other high officials, for the trip ashore. The President's car was in waiting at the docks and took us to our hotel.

We made a round of the city, one of Haiti's great liberators. With the aid of the black slave,

through the native quarter with its thatched huts and curious, pathetic little markets, along a paved street to Champ-de-Mars. Champ-de-Mars is the principal square of Port-au-Prince and is dominated by a massive iron statue of Dessalines. Dessalines Henri Christophe, he helped to free the island from the French and hated white men because they treated him so cruelly. In his heyday as King he kept twenty beautiful mistresses and threw everyone into dungeons who so much as looked unpleasant. Here, too, is a dazzling white palace. It is the home of the President of Haiti. The Plaza in front of the Palace is bare as Mother Hubbard's cupboard, not an atom of any sort of vegetation grows close at hand. This probably is because in days long ago the Presidents of volatile Haiti feared assassins, and they had all the thick undergrowth, the palms and the breadfruit trees dug up so no one could hide nearby. Then we drove by the beautiful Cathedral that we saw from the harbor. It is pale gold in the sunlight and faces an enormous plaza. On market days this is crowded with thousands of natives, gossiping, bargaining, laughing, quarreling, buying and selling in the tumultuous, colorful market. Nearby you will also see the old Cathedral that is loved only by the old women of Haiti. When they come down from the hills on market days they go in to worship and burn bougies before a portrait of Saint Jacques le Majeur, a young and dashing cavalier in a prancing mare. You will also probably see the peasant women making bougies, tiny candles of birthday cake size, and urchins scampering about in ragged tatters, or without a stitch on. And speaking of rags and patches, I have never seen a more ragged group of urchins; patches on top of patches; and their coal-black little bodies glisten in the bright sunshine. I saw native black women with heavy bundles on their

## MRS. MAMIE HOLMES HONORED AT BRIDGE

On Thursday night Miss F. B. Rosser entertained at Bridge for Mrs. Mamie Holmes, of Atlanta, Georgia. The evening was spent in playing Bridge and Bingo.

Mrs. Hazel Knox, winner of high score, in Bridge was presented an attractive prize. The guest of honor, Mrs. Holmes was given a lovely compact and Mrs. Duckworth of Huntington, West Virginia also a guest was presented lovely handkerchiefs. The booty went to Mrs. Ida McCoy.

Strawberry short cake, mints and nuts were served following the games.

Following guests were present:

Mrs. Gow Bush, Mrs. Duckworth, Mrs. Lil Davis, Mrs. Louise Elder, Mrs. Plassie Harris, Mrs. Ethel Hill, Mrs. Mamie Holmes, Mrs. Nell Hunter, Miss Geneva Mebane, Mrs. Hazel Knox, Mrs. Emma Leathers, Mrs. Maud Logan, Mrs. Ida McCoy, Mrs. Josie Rich, Mrs. Beasie Whitted, Mrs. Al Thompson, Mrs. Mary Shepard and Miss Janie Moore.

## ATLANTA GIRL WINS TALLADEGA SCHOLARSHIP

TALLADEGA, Ala. (C)—Dean James T. Carter of Talladega college has announced that Miss Harriet Anna Salter, who is to be a June graduate of the Atlanta University Laboratory high school, has won the first annual four-year scholarship to the college, in competition with 106 students in twenty-one cities of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Ga., Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. The award pays \$306 a year, covering board, room, tuition, and fees. Miss Salter is the daughter of a railway postal clerk.

fiery-turbaned heads, or jogging along on donkeys, their feet bare except for an occasional dilapidated slipper, dangling from their toes. These never fall off, but please, don't ask why. Nobody knows. After our trip thru the country, we were taken back to the beautiful SPLENDID HOTEL.

To be continued

## Progressive Stores, Inc.

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"NORTH CAROLINA STORES FOR NORTH CAROLINA PEOPLE"

### SPECIALS FOR FRIDAY & SATURDAY, MAY 12 AND 15

<b>Cheese</b> pound <b>19c</b>	<b>PURE LARD</b> 50 lb. stand <b>\$6.75</b>	<b>SUNNY SOUTH FLOUR</b> 24 lb. sack, <b>89c</b> 48 lb. sack <b>\$1.79</b> 98 lb. sack <b>\$3.49</b>
MORTON HOUSE DATE PUDDING, can. 10c	KELLOGGS CORN FLAKES, 2 pkgs. — 13c	
DROMEDARY GRAPEFRUIT, No. 2 can — 10c	CRISCO, 3 pound can — 60c	
MAYFIELD CORN, No. 2 can — 9c	OCTAGON SOAP, 10 cakes — 25c	
OCTAGON POWDERS, 10 packages — 25c	PALMOLIVE SOAP, 4 cakes — 25c	
Campbell TOMATO JUICE, 14 oz. can, 2 for — 15c	Early Maid APPLE SAUCE, 3 No. 2 cans — 25c	
Libby's Hostess PEACHES, 2 large cans — 35c	Sunshine Sliced PEACHES, No. 1 can — 10c	

OXYDOL, package — 10c  
another package for — 1c  
both for — 11c

Jewel or Royal Aster SHORTENING 8 Lb. Carton \$1.05	Argo Bartlett
CAMAY SOAP, 3 cakes — 19c	<b>Pears, 2No. 2cans 25c</b>
RED SOUR PITTED CHERRIES, No. 2 can 15c	<b>Fruits and Vegetables</b>
EVAPORATED APPLES, pound — 15c	NEW BLISS POTATOES, 3 pounds 10c
EVAPORATED PEACHES — 12 1-2c	GREEN STRINGLESS BEANS, lb. 8 1-3c
PHILLIPS TOMATO SOUP, 4 cans — 19c	CELERY, large crisp stalk — 7 1-3c
GORNED HERRING, doz. — 10c	BANANAS, Fancy Ripe, pound 8c
PINT BOTTLE GRAPE JUICE — 19c	LEMONS, large size, doz. — 25c
QUART BOTTLE — 33c	WINESAP APPLES, doz. — 19c
	FRESH TOMATOES, lb. — 10c