

Editorials

The Carolina Times

Comments

THE TRUTH UNBRIEDED

The Carolina Times

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THE LIQUOR STORE APPOINTMENTS

The appointment of two Negroes as clerks in the Hayti liquor store under a white manager is not fully satisfactory to the Negro citizens of Durham, nor to the Committee on Negro Affairs. The Carolina Times is willing to withhold criticism from the Liquor Board of Control, and the Negro Committee until both have had time to realize that the end of the world will not come if the store is placed in charge of an entire Negro personnel.

As we understand it the committee has been promised that as soon as a store is opened in another section of the city that a member of the race will be given an opportunity to work as manager of the Hayti establishment. The successful effort of the Committee on Negro Affairs to have members of the race represented in the Hayti store personnel may be considered a moral victory.

Both of the young Negroes chosen for the job are college trained men, and respectable citizens in the community. We believe the Committee on Negro Affairs has done a better job in the selection of men to be recommended for clerks in the store than the Board of Control has done in the selection of a manager. The manager will possibly find himself hard put to keep abreast with the alertness and ability of the two young Negroes. So much for that side of the question.

The Carolina Times commends the Committee on Negro Affairs for its work, with reservations. The committee, nor the Negroes in Durham need not feel as though the dawn of a new day has come simply because two Negroes have been given jobs clerking in a liquor store. There are hundreds of other jobs which Negroes should have in Durham that they do not, merely because no effort has been made to obtain them for the race. There are thousands of injustices suffered at the hands of Negroes merely because of a lack of interest on the part of those who happen to be a little better fixed economically.

The Committee on Negro Affairs also needs to look around for some suitable person to fill the position which will be made vacant by the resignation of the Negro trustee officer who has been given one of the jobs in the liquor store. The committee needs to busy itself about the deplorable condition of the East Durham school. It needs to work unceasingly for the completion of the Whitted school which apparently has been laid on the shelf by the Durham Board of Education. It needs to do something about the incorrigible children of the race who are becoming more and more numerous, as well as deliberate in their misbehavior.

The Committee needs to consider seriously that with all that Durham stands for that no Negro has served on a jury, with the exception of a federal jury, in more than 35 years. It should consider the fact that the race is not represented on a single board or committee that has to do with spending tax money and appointing employees of the city, county, and state. The Committee on Negro Affairs, nor the members of the race must not rest on the oars of idleness and complacency. There is more work to do.

USE COMMON SENSE

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has written Negro newspapers throughout the country asking them to use their influence to have members of the race refrain from sportsman like celebration should Joe Louis be fortunate enough to defeat James J. Braddock next Tuesday night.

Louis is the first member of his race to have a chance at the heavyweight championship since the days of Jack Johnson, and no one is anxious for a recurrence of the racial outbreaks that took place immediately after the defeat of Jim Jeffries by Jack Johnson. Joe Louis has many admirers, not only in his own race, but in the opposite group, but a distasteful celebration of victory for him, should he be so fortunate, would mean a loss of many of them. It must be remembered that if Louis is to keep on earning money under the big tent of pugilism he must have white supporters who are in control of the squared arena.

Unnecessary joking of Braddock's supporters. Wise cracks about the white fighter's short comings and other forms of foolish blab blab should be taboo.

On the other hand should Louis lose the fight Negroes will also have an opportunity to show their sportsmanship by accepting the defeat in a sportsmanlike manner. After all, it is only a prize fight and whatever the outcome it only shows the physical superiority of one man against the other, which is not indicative of any racial superiority or inferiority.

We join with the NAACP in requesting that Negroes everywhere conduct themselves as gentlemen and true sports in victory as well as in defeat. May the better man win.

A load of gossip goes with every hair wave.
Shiftlessness expresses itself in a thousand different ways.
A disgruntled ballplayer must be nearly as hard to handle as a disgruntled woman.

How do family men manage to live within their incomes?
As a rule, old age instead of character should get credit for the decision to "cut it out."

Professionals and amateurs use the same tools, but otherwise they have practically nothing in common.

The minute a veteran pedestrian gets behind the wheel of an automobile he sheds respect for the hoopers just as a wage earner loses sympathy with his old mates when he turns capitalist.

Kelly Miller Writes . . .

When I entered Howard University November 1, 1890, the higher education of the Negro was then in its infancy. It was, however, a lusty and insistent infant, full of hope and promise. Negro colleges and universities grew out of the ill-starred Freedmen's Bureau, in combination with religious and philanthropic organizations. They all sprung from the same impulse; were founded about the same time (1866-1870) and were consecrated to the same purpose.

I recite chiefly my experience at Howard University, as this will illustrate the spirit, and the purpose of the others; from one learn all.

Howard University was founded by General O. O. Howard and chartered by Congress March 2, 1867. At the time of my registration, the University had passed through its most glorious and glamorous stage, and had fallen upon evil days. General Howard had been forced to withdraw because of the evil fate which overtook the Freedmen's Bureau. His highly surcharged personality, prestige and zeal have not been duplicated in the institution's subsequent history. He was succeeded by Prof. John M. Langston as acting president, but hesitating to entrust a colored man with such large and complicated interests, the trustees failed to give him a permanent tenure.

Dr. W. W. Patton was called to the presidency in 1877. Being a relative of President Rutherford B. Hayes, he was enabled, through his connections and influence to secure an annual appropriation of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) from the Federal government. This has been the mainstay and chief support of the University throughout its subsequent history, and its only hope for the future. This annual appropriation of ten thousand dollars secured by President Patton in 1879 has increased gradually up to seven hundred thousand dollars (\$700,000) for the present year.

The late Bishop W. P. Thirkield was called to the presidency in 1907. His chief contribution consisted in securing from the government a science building. Never before in our history has the Federal government ever contributed a building to an institution under private trustees. This was "Thirkield's Miracle" and laid the foundation of the marvelous expansion in buildings and grounds of the present day, climaxing in a million dollar library now under construction.

Howard University differs from other institutions of its class chiefly in that it is located at the national capital; carries the full quota of professional departments; enjoys a congressional charter, and is supported by Federal bounty.

When I entered the university in 1890, there was a total enrollment of 305. Nineteen were enrolled in the Preparatory Department and sixteen in the College Department. It was considered marvelous that I could enter the Preparatory Department without preliminary instruction.

I was the first to enter the public school system established by the Reconstruction governments of the South, at the age of five, in 1868. With such preparation as I could muster from the rural schools and the Fairfield Institute, established by the Presbyterian Board of Missions for Freedmen, I was enabled to enter the Preparatory Department with advanced standing. This indicates the general type of Negro education in the South at that time.

The curriculum of the Preparatory Department, as well as that of the College Department, consisted chiefly of Latin, Greek, Mathematics and English. There were four professors in college; only one of whom was colored. The curriculum was, of course, not so expensive as that of the present day, but the instruction was no less thorough and the instructors were consecrated and devoted to their tasks under the dynamic impulsion of spiritual motive.

The material outfit consisted of recitation buildings, boys' and girls' dormitories, and a building for the Medical School. The secretary-treasurer, with his efficient assistant, transacted the entire volume of business.

There were three members in my graduating class of 1896, Rev. W. B. A. Palmer, a distinguished minister of the gospel in the Methodist Episcopal church, who died two years ago; Mrs. Jose-

Kelly Miller Writes . . .

phine T. Washington, retired dean of women of Wilberforce University, and myself. These meager beginnings projected against the expansion of the present day seem striking by contrast.

The Science Building, costing \$600,000, secured by President Thirkield, has been supplemented by dormitories, class room edifices and service buildings to the extent of four million dollars; and President Roosevelt, in his address at the dedication of the Chemistry Building, assures us that there is still more to follow.

Although the so-called statistics a dismal science, it is a measure of power, but not always the true measure. The growth and expan-

sion of Howard University is paralleled by that of other institutions for the higher education of the Negro.

Howard University will graduate in June more than fifty times the number in my class fifty years ago. In student body, faculty, grounds, buildings, income, salary list, pay roll and annual budget all Negro institutions of higher learning have expanded amazingly, especially during the past few years.

Negro colleges and universities fifty years ago were supported wholly by charity and philanthropy. It was hoped that the race would shortly be able to support its own higher learning, but, alas, this expectation was doomed to disappointment. The race is no more ready to support its own colleges and universities on the elab-

orate scale on which they are now projected than it was a half century ago. Philanthropic foundations with studied calculation rather than spontaneous enthusiasm, now come to the rescue.

The Federal Government is, probably the largest supporter of Negro University. How long these sources of support will continue we may not prophesy.

The missionary spirit which formed the promoting motive has gone with the wind, which blows where it listeth and ye hear the sound thereof, but cannot tell from whence it cometh or whither it goeth. The white faculty members have been generally displaced by Negro teachers. The spirit of sacrifice, consecration, devotion to the spiritual ideals have been lost to the present day generation. The dominating motive was to

christianize the Negro; impart to him as sacrifice, devotion and service, and send him forth as an intellectual, social, moral and spiritual leader of his race.

As I look back over a vista of 50 years on the higher education field, I am impelled by a mixed feeling of elation and sober reflection. Is the fundamental purpose and spirit of the higher education of the Negro making progress or is its bulk merely taking on augmentation? Are our colleges and universities nearer the root of the race problem than they were at an earlier day? How far are they fulfilling the hopes, the ideals and the dreams of the founders? Or how far have they exhibited the resourcefulness and genius requisite to devise new ideals in harmony with present day demands? Let Howard, Fisk,

Lincoln, Atlanta, Shaw and the rest answer.

This is no time for idle exaltation of the greatness and grandeur of the several institutions nor the captious criticism of their present day control and management. But the cool retrospect of history demands serious thought on these things.

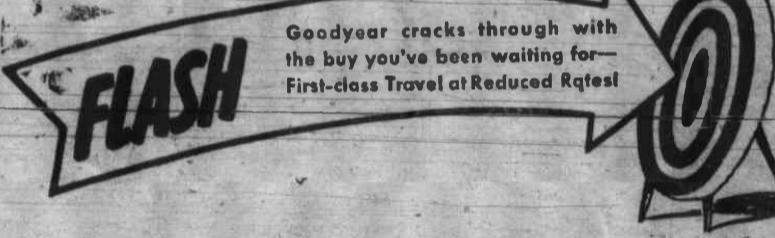
The minister of the gospel who constitutes his office for filthy lucre and who proffers at the expense of God's poor deserves to have the millstone of condemnation tied about his neck and be cast in the middle of the sea.

The Negro lawyer has a great function to see to it that members of his race secure their legal rights and liberties, both as respects person and property.

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12% MORE RUBBER IN TREAD gives you more wear, more mileage

HIGHER, BROADER SHOULDERS give you more "hold" on curves

CENTER TRACTION gives you the Goodyear Margin of Safety

SUPERTWIST CORD IN EVERY PLY gives you maximum blowout protection

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