

Editorials

The Carolina Times

Comments

THE TRUTH UNBIDDEN
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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17th 1938

SLUM CLEARANCE

We are compelled to express our regret that Durham has not kept abreast with the slum clearance program launched sometime ago by the federal government. The announcement this week that city officials are showing little interest in such a project should certainly be received by Durham's Negro population with profound regret, as it suffers most from the lack of slum clearance.

Tenement houses that are congested, poorly lighted, poorly ventilated and dilapidated are breeders of crime and disease, neither of which, after it gets out of the breeding stage, knows any color, class or rank.

Durham society, cannot eternally continue to ignore those afflicted with syphilis, tuberculosis, gonorrhoea and other communicable diseases by refusing to seize an opportunity to do what it can to eliminate a condition that is a sure breeder of these ailments. Neither can society, Durham society, forever ignore the crime infested slum areas of this city without ultimately having to pay the price in murder and bloodshed.

THE CAROLINA TIMES does not attempt to say that it believes the owners of slum areas in Durham are back of this lack of interest in slum clearance now being exhibited by our city officials. Upon the real cause we can not place our finger, but we do say that it appears to us that a cog in the wheel of Durham's interest in advancement has slipped, and that our city officials have either permitted themselves to fall asleep at the wheel, or to be led by heartless landlords who are merely bent on wringing every dollar they can out of the victims of their nefarious system.

Although Durham Negroes constitute only a third of the city's population, the August report from the office of Dr. J. H. Epperson, superintendent of the health department, shows that out of a total of 231 cases of syphilis reported there were 181 Negroes and only 50 white; out of a total of nine cases of tuberculosis reported six were Negroes and three white. During the month of August seven Negroes died from tuberculosis while only one white person succumbed to the same disease.

This newspaper does not claim that slum clearance will entirely rid our city of communicable diseases and crime, but we do say both would be lessened to the extent that it would pay Durham to interest itself in the movement.

PRIVATE LYNCHING

The alert National Association for the Advancement of Colored People issues a statement, which is published elsewhere in this week's CAROLINA TIMES, on lynchings in the United States during 1938. The association says there have been four known lynchings, and there is a possibility that there have been two others, but a lack of evidence makes it impossible to make a definite statement at this time concerning either of them.

In one of the two cases now under investigation by the NAACP a vivid description of the manner in which the crime was committed is given. There is evidence which tends to show that victims of the law deliberately assisted in protecting the lynchers by squashing the affair before it got into the public press. Hence the question is raised as to whether or not the deep south is resorting to private lynchings in its attempt to promote its program of white supremacy.

THE CAROLINA TIMES hopes that in fighting the existence of the crime we have not made it possible for a greater one to be committed. For if lynchings are going to be permitted to do their dirty work in secrecy with the law as a sustainer, and without the knowledge of the public press, there is no telling how many Negroes will come to death by the bloody hands of the lynchers of the deep south.

The investigation into the two unreported lynchings by the NAACP should be encouraged financially and morally by law abiding citizens everywhere. If the reports now believed true can be substantiated every agency of law enforcement should be brought to bear to rid the nation of this most sinister of all crimes—private lynchings.

NO NEGRO MAIL CARRIERS IN DURHAM

THE CAROLINA TIMES is not able to say just why Durham is one of the cities in North Carolina that has no colored mail carriers. It may be that Durham Negroes have never interested themselves in seeking such positions with the federal government, or it may be the result of a subtle move on the part of certain forces in Durham to keep Negroes from obtaining such a position. Whatever the reason it should be looked into immediately by the Committee on Negro Affairs, or the local branch of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Decent jobs for Negroes are hard to find and with the large number of boys and girls that are graduating from our schools and colleges they are going to be even harder to find.

Durham already has its share of high school and college graduates who are pounding the pavement day in and day out in an attempt to find work. We believe that many of them could pass the examination for mail carriers, and we urge them to try and do so.

Already the field of teaching is over-supplied and under-paid. Only those able to do a large amount of post graduate work are able to find well paying jobs, and they are in colleges.

The salary paid mail carriers is far in excess of that paid the average Negro teacher. In addition there is no discrimination in the payment of the salary because of color or racial identity. Negro mail carriers are paid the same amount as white mail carriers, and the job is steady and respectable. We would like to see Negroes in Durham get busy and have several representatives take the next examination for mail carrier positions.

SCOTT'S SCRAPBOOK

by R. J. SCOTT



RUBINOFF AND HIS COLLAPSIBLE VIOLIN. VIOLIN AND BOW BREAK IN TWO AND FOLD SO COMPACTLY THAT THEY FIT INTO HIS COAT POCKET

BELGIAN STAMP SHOWS CARDINAL MERCIER OF WORLD WAR FAME AS A PROFESSOR AT LOUVAIN UNIVERSITY

THE FORK OF A TREE SERVES AS A PLOW FOR THE MALAY FARMER

Calvin's Digest

PLIGHT OF JEWS

We are sorry to note the trouble which the Jews of Europe are having, particularly those in Germany, and now in Italy.

For some time we have noted a tendency in this country to discuss the relative position and relationship of Jews and Negroes. It now appears that some Negro leaders feel that Jews are not as sympathetic and helpful toward the Negro group as they might be. Jews, especially in the merchandising field, where they are very powerful, are charged with not giving Negroes enough economic opportunity.

While there is much truth in this assertion, it must be remembered that Jews in America are influenced in their attitude toward Negroes by the mores of the dominant group, which is the white American group. Jews might be sympathetic, but being classed as white, they dare not show too much friendliness for fear of losing caste on their own account.

Of course this places the American Jew in an almost untenable position. On the one hand he wants the sympathy and tolerance of the Negro, and petty meannesses, in spite of his white skin, and on the other hand he must hold himself aloof from, and even is tempted to practice prejudices against, and to thoroughly exploit, commercially, the Negro, because the Jewish upper class is accepted by upper class Americans (mainly for financial reasons.)

Negroes who feel the pain of Jewish economic indifference are prone to gleefully sanction Jewish persecution in distant lands. Our view is that it is never right to sanction persecution, no matter against whom it is practiced. Our differences with Jews here, we think, may be amicably settled without condoning either Hitler or Mussolini's intolerance.

PRESIDENTIAL TOLERANCE

Those who had expected to see President Roosevelt squirm when Father Divine bought an estate at Krom Elbow on the Hudson, across the river from the ancestral home of the Chief Executive, were sadly disappointed when the ever cheerful Leader announced, with a colored boy among his guests, that he was sure the people across the river in the next county, meaning the Divineites, would continue to be good neighbors to the people of his county.

In many sections of the country, North and South, Negroes are bodily run out when they move near enough to be noticed by their white neighbors. It remained for the President of the United States to welcome Ne-

groes as his neighbors. A very fine example for the rest of the world.

POLICY RACKET

There is a certain glamour about the policy (numbers) racket, not to mention the potentialities for cash, which make it, if not entirely acceptable, at least not vigorously condemned by some of the so-called "better elements" of the community. While we have always thought gambling a curse, still we recognize that it is a human failing, and at best can only be cured—never completely stamped out. But with the sensational expose of the rackets of New York, it is revealed that some people deliberately go in for organized crime and vice because of its possible large and quick rewards, and the few who manage to traffic successfully in the degradation of others are even lauded as being "smart" and clever.

Some people feel it is no more a disgrace to play the rackets than go on relief, if others can stay off by playing the rackets, they are justified. This is a question that can be answered or decided only by the moral training of the individual. It is hoped, however, that the teachers of morals will redouble their efforts rather than slacken their pace, in spite of the alluring examples contrary to their teachings.

Palmer Inst.

Continued from page three

holding of the traditional Big Sings under the direction of Miss Dismukes, head of the Music Department and Miss Jane Ryder, Assistant in Music. Many of the traditional songs were sung and the new students joined in with the old students on the yells under the direction of Mr. James Williams of the College department.

New additions to the faculty includes Miss N. Dismukes, a graduate of Fisk University, as head of the Music department, Miss Jane Ryder, a graduate of Talladega College and formerly of the ancestral home of the Chief Executive, were sadly disappointed when the ever cheerful Leader announced, with a colored boy among his guests, that he was sure the people across the river in the next county, meaning the Divineites, would continue to be good neighbors to the people of his county.

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Dr. Bown voiced her sentiments in the statements that she has never registered a finer group of boys and girls at Palmer and that the prospects look good for a very successful and motivating year as has been the beginning.

AIR RAID

BY WILLIAM PICKENS (FOR ANP)

BARCELONA, Spain, Aug. 30.—About 10 p. m. the siren screamed and motorcycle officers fell down the streets with rattling whistles. 'A raid. All lights went out at once, that is all lights inside all houses, as the outside lights are never lighted, these days in Barcelona. A great city with more than two million people in it, and not a street light.

When the alarm sounded we went out to see the sights, although it is said that one is generally safer inside. But inside, half a building may fall in on you; while outside; the fragments or shrapnel may get you. But outside you can see the sights; the long streams of searchlights playing from hills and harbor, searching among the clouds for the threatening bombers. Those searchlights are the only lights over a vast darkness that was once a luminous city. Then one hears the droning plane propellers and does not know whether they be the defense planes, or the hell-machines from Malorca Islands.

Strange: one is not afraid, although in a recent raid 800 were killed and 1800 wounded. Even all auto lights go out, but the machines keep moving at about 20 miles per hour; some faster.

During the afternoon I had visited several government officers and had been given a permit and assigned a chauffeur for trip to Motaro hospital next day. An American woman from Boston went along, as she, too, was wanting a hospital permit, which she failed to get. But just before dinner stepped into a moving picture place on Paseo de Gracías, and saw Micky Mouse. Or as he is heralded in Spain: 'Raton Micky.' There quite a crowd at the movies and Mickey entertained with one of his "westerns" rescuing "Raton Minnie," and with a "bee scene and another reel. But Mickey was not the whole of this show; there were war scenes, decorations, or manufacturers, public construction, the building of planes, tanks, guns, great guns. The war psychology holds the movie news. There was a running commentary on the scenes; Lowell Thomas fashion.

Then we had dinner between eight and nine in the Majestic hotel, and most of the guests had retired to the various coffee tables in the anteroom to talk of war and society, of home and friends of plans.

Then suddenly the siren and the whistles and complete darkness. A raid!

The defense plans and the searchlights and the semi-clouded invaders, all apparently no bombs were let loose on the city. The moon is not shining the nights and air invaders prefer moonlight nights which better discover the darkened city for them.

Did you ever walk up six or eight flights of stairs in a great hotel in total darkness, bump your nose into several great columns, find your room, in total darkness, undress, bathe, go to bed, determined to start your sleep inspite of the threats of Franco, of death and of the devil? Did you ever? After 1 and 1-2 hours nobody knew whether the raiders were going to break through, but for some of us it was bedtime, and to bed we went.

Then, just as I was falling asleep the siren screamed again! I got up, opened the door and asked the Catalan maid whether the raiders had got through. She explained that the second siren meant: The raid was off, the invaders were beaten or turned back.

Inside lights went on. Outside lights still dark.

A British bird fancier who advises against giving cats and other sweets to cage birds says: "You don't give your children bird seeds for a treat."

Poet's Corner

DUSK OF DAY

SHELTON WOODY
92 St. Nicholas Avenue,
Apt. 5 New York City

- 1 As the Sun begins to sink at the end of the day
As the summer breeze begins to whisper in my ear and as the day has ended,
As the tree tops begin to sway, there is nothing on earth more pleasing—
Than the ending of the day.
- 2 When the moon arises so pale dipping itself from radiant color;
When I watch from my door step for your footsteps, and not another,
Its the ending of the day.

JUST A SHORT SERMON

Life isn't quite so hard as some people think;
It's true that it is made of every little thing—
It even has a taste of both bitter and sweet.
Let's try to forget our troubles and keep smiling,
And laugh the tears instead of crying them, and smile to every one we meet.
Let's forget we ever had heart-aches, and
Just walk along, and just make believe, and pretend
We'll make a promise to ourselves to forget smiling,
And forget sorrowful moments and hold our troubles within.

RECORD BREAKING ATTENDANCE EXPECTED AT A. & T. COLLEGE

Plans are being completed for the opening of school at A. and T. College on September 15. A record-breaking attendance is expected, as the College has 40 per cent more applications for the freshman class this year than it had last year. It seems that the freshman class will be nearly 400.

A new dormitory for girls, costing \$140,000, will be ready for the opening of school. This building is fireproof and accommodates 150 persons.

Mr. T. B. Jones, Head of the Department of Education, who has been on leave of absence for two years studying at North Western University where he has completed his work for the degree of doctor of philosophy, will join the staff. Professor Harry J. Green of the Chemistry Department will also return to the College after a year's leave for study at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he received the masters degree in Chemical Engineering.

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As I See It

BY LONNIE MOORE

"Give us this day, O Lord, Our daily bread," is the prayer of the people, and in times like these, this prayer has remarkable significance.

Now the question arises: Has this prayer been answered, when we take into consideration, the millions of families in this country who are inadequately provided for? As was pointed out by President Roosevelt in a recent address: "More than on third of the nation is ill-housed, ill clad, and ill fed. (The Negro people being the chief sufferers of sufferers of these inadequacies.) BUT-My good people, your prayers have been answered for thousands of years; for this country, since its inhabitation, has produced enough food for everyone to be properly fed. TODAY we have facilities for producing more than an abundance of every necessity of life.

Why then, is there N E E D, WANT, and POVERTY? Because of the vicious surplus profits system, monopoly control and syndicalism which thrive by the exploitation of man, by man, with the super-oppressed Negro people laying the base for this exploitation.

How then, can we the exploited people proceed to demand a more adequate distribution of these life sustaining essentials?

First—BY REALIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF VOTING.
Secondly—BY DEMANDING (THROUGH UNITED ACTION) THE UNCONDITIONAL RIGHT TO VOTE!

Thirdly—BY UTILIZING THIS UNITED VOTING POWER TO DEFEAT REACTIONARY OFFICE HOLDERS AT ELECTION TIMES, AND

Fourthly—BY CONTINUING TO RALLY THE BROADEST MASSES OF THE PEOPLE INTO THIS PROGRAM OF UNITED ACTION FOR PROGRESSIVE CANDIDATES TO HOLD PUBLIC OFFICES.

The food is here, the clothing is here, and other necessities of life are here, but a selfish minority controls them we cant pray for them, but (UNITED) we can demand them. And when enough unity and solidarity are realized to demand them: "W e shall, have that day, O Lord, OUR DAILY BREAD!"

Kelly Miller Says

THESE COLLEGE GRADUATES OF OURS

The August number of the Crisis is its annual educational issue which is devoted to the American Negroes in College 1937-38, 3,079 graduates with collegiate and professional degrees are listed. This imposing list of graduates fairly suggest interesting indications and gives rise to serious reflections.

I. The Rapid Rise in the Number of Negroes with Academic Degrees

The rapid rise in the number of Negroes with Academic Degrees is noticeable and highly significant during the past few decades. To an observer like me who has witnessed the curve of Negro college graduates rise almost from the zero point to its present high registry and which is still on its sharp upward trend these figures are peculiarly significant. Does this intellectual enrichment of the race can note corresponding increase in power and social efficiency of an educated leadership? This query must be pondered seriously.

II Co-eds

The increase in the female contingent is the most surprising. While the Crisis does not furnish exact statistics of the proportion of the sexes, yet we know from collateral information that the co-eds constitutes a large majority of the 24,000 Negro college students and of the 3,000 graduates. Fifty years ago a colored woman college graduate was regarded like 'The Female Novelist' of Gilbert and Sullivan's 'Milk and Honey'—peculiar anomaly.

The first colored woman to graduate from the college of Howard University was my classmate, Mrs. Josephine T. Washington, who is now retired as Dean of Wilberforce University. For a number of years thereafter such graduates were like angels visits, few and far between, but today the women constitute 1,212 against 1,119 men in Howard total enrollment. If we subtract the students preparing for such masculine professions as physicians, dentist, druggist, preachers, lawyers, engineers and architects the female preponderance would be still more glaring.

It is also noticeable in Howard University, that the female students usually carry away the scholarship honors. The Crisis carries the photographs of twenty one female and nine male graduates. It is to be presumed that the editor of the Crisis selected the list with reference to scholarship standing—and was not influenced by pulchritude. The high education of the Negro has already become feminized.

III. Negroes in Northern Colleges

The number of graduates from white colleges cannot fail to excite attention in which there were 2,526 students and 192 graduates. New York University had 494 students, Ohio State 451, Wayne 439, University of Kansas 192, University of Indiana 168, Dunter College 150, University of Illinois 112. Negroes in Northern colleges are more numerous than our entire collegiate enrollment two decades ago. Negro students are admitted practically to every college and university in the United States outside of prospective region of the South. This increase of Negro students in northern colleges and universities carries its own suggestion and significance. The Crisis does not list any professional degrees granted by Northern Universities. This seems to be an oversight and somewhat vitiates the appraisal of the effective ness of Negro and Northern Colleges.

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IV. Graduate Courses

Howard, Fisk and Atlanta operate graduate schools, leading only to the first graduate degree of Master of Arts and Master of Science. No Negro university is yet equipped to confer creditably the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. There were nine Negro graduates with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, all of which were conferred by Northern Universities. There were 211 Masters of Arts and Science degrees of which 98 were conferred by white institutions, 45 by Howard, 41 by Atlanta, 18 by Fisk, 4 by Hampton, 4 by Virginia State.

Neither Howard nor Atlanta has a complete graduate setup. But limited their curricula to the Master of Arts and Master of Science—the first graduate degree, which contemplate one year advanced study beyond the Baccalaureate. This graduate work is designed primarily to give the student additional inside a n d grasp upon his college courses so that he may more affectively teach in secondary schools. It will be some years, perhaps fully a generations before they can acquire the requisite equipment, stac, and student body to justify the higher graduate degree.

I find that these reflections on our graduates are so engaging that I shall have to continue them in my next release.

KELLY MILLER

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION APPOINTS COLORED MANAGER

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. Sept. 16. (ANP)—Selburn M. Clark, who received his duties as manager of the Prairie Cooperative Association, the Farm Security Administration, Resettlement Division, J. Julius Flood personnel director said this week. The Prairie Farm Project is located at Tysonville, Ala, about 21 miles from Tuskegee institute.

Young Clark, is the first colored appointee as cooperative manager under the FSA. His work includes office administration, management of a commercial store a grist mill and a farm shop to combined, all of which are enterprises of the Prairie Farms Cooperative Association. The Prairie Farms Project, on which are located 34 families at

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