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## FIFTH COLUMNISTS IN AMERICA

The greatest menace to the American way of life is not the Fifth Columnist movement in this country, as some would have us believe, but a certain element of so-called American citizens who would take from minority groups in the United States the right of the ballot. This element, under the pretense of protecting this country against Negro domination, are paving the way for Communism and other "isms" to spread their evil doctrines far and near.

In a democratic primary held in Georgia a few days ago, Negro taxpayers and other citizens were not allowed to vote for the nomination of a governor. Nomination for the office on the democratic ticket in Georgia is tantamount to election. Hence Negro taxpayers and citizens have been kept from voting their choice in the election of a governor, whose duty it will be to govern them, as well as those who did vote.

Preventing a citizen from voting merely because he is a Negro may not be Communism or Totalitarianism, but there is no one who can deny that it is dastardly autocratic. Autocracy is the fertilizer which nourishes the seeds of all kinds of antagonistic doctrines to our way of life in America. Thus these "patriotic" Georgians are playing right into the hands of enemies more deadly than the American Negro knows how to be.

The French Revolution, the Russian Revolution and other revolts of oppressed people have not been caused by giving them more freedom and participation in government, but by just the opposite. These Georgia white people need not fear American Negroes, nor Communists if they will see to it that the humblest citizen, be he white or black, is free to exercise the highest privilege given one living under a democratic form of government—the right of the ballot.

President Roosevelt, in an address at the University of Pennsylvania last week stated that:

"Complete and enduring safety of our form of government rests on maintaining free elections." He said further that "no dictator in history has dared run the gauntlet of a free election."

"Only too often in our political history the few at the top have tried to advise or dictate to the many lower down how they should vote.

"Even today in certain quarters there are, I regret to say, demands for a return of government to the control of those few, who, because of business ability, or economic omniscience, are supposed to be just a touch above the average of our citizens.

"As in the days of Hamilton, we of our own generation should give them credit for pure intention and high ideals. Nevertheless, their type of political thinking could easily lead to government by selfish seekers for power and riches and glory. For the great danger is that, once the government falls into the hands of a few elite, curtailment or even abolition of free elections might be adopted as the means of keeping them in power.

"As long as periodic free elections survive, no set of people can permanently control government. In the maintenance of free elections rests the complete and enduring safety of our form of government."

"You and I know the subsequent history of Germany. The right of free elections and the free choice of heads of government were suddenly wiped out by a new regime, still professing the same purity of purpose.

"It is a travesty on fact to claim that there is any free choice of public officials in that nation today, or that there ever has been one since 1933."

We think the practice of prohibiting Negroes from voting in democratic primaries in Georgia is the real Fifth Column movement in America that needs the attention of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

## As We Pass This Way...

By Charles E. Cobb  
CHARLOTTE—As we pass this way let us for a brief moment consider pertinent issues that at this moment confront our community which are the YMCA and the rapidly closing boy scout campaign. Neither of these institutions are new and the most informed of individuals know of the worthiness of them; yet it is a tremendous struggle to raise funds for their perpetuation.

For two spirited weeks twenty five of our most vivacious young men have been soliciting aid for the boy scouts of Charlotte and the tales of disappointment that has come from them sound like fish stories. Four hundred dollars from forty thousand people, ten cents a person, was their off and though successful, they are body weary from the lack of cooperation received. Would you, my friends, had you an income of more than twenty-five hundred dollars a year contributed one dollar to such a campaign? If you had facilities that would aid in the drive, would you permit their use and expect a large portion of the proceeds? Would you, when approached as a contributor, be of what value are boy scouts and refuse to contribute at all? Would you tell me that you had contributed another and in the final analysis hadn't contributed at all? No my friends, would you have believed

ed that some of our leading citizens of Charlotte would do such but they did and if they aren't ashamed of themselves, then the Carolina Times is ashamed for them and of them.

So the Boy Scout Campaign passes but an ever present campaign is the YMCA, a potent and religious factor in any community. Charlotte has a YMCA, but it isn't representative because of the lack of sufficient support. A fine energetic young man in the person of Arthur Anderson remains there as a connecting force almost at a sacrifice. To say he hasn't worked, would be doing him an injustice but a YMCA like anything else must have something enticing to offer and Mr. Anderson cannot formulate an enticing program without funds.

Friends of Charlotte, let's stop kidding ourselves, we've done more damage to ourselves since exposure to education has been placed at our finger tips than all the years before. Our education hasn't been applied to true life situation and as a consequence our brothers suffer. Those who can help won't and those who would help can't. Come down from the mountain my friends, and help these people and institutions that are laboring under extreme difficulties and as we pass this way our journey will not be an eye sore nor bothersome.

# Our Newspaper

BY HENRY CLAY DAVIS

Many of our self appointed leaders in culture, politics and business have attended performances and dances given in tobacco barns by nationally known orchestras at \$1.10 per person and nobody seemed disposed to offer any complaint or criticism. Many of them have stood in line in all kinds of weather eager to pay \$2.50 for permission to be jimmied into some obscure stadium corner when white teams were playing football and everybody through silence acknowledged that it was the correct thing to do.

Many others of them call at or send to the liquor store and willingly pay whatever price is charged for whiskeys with high sounding names when they can't even tell the raw from the aged, and nobody says anything against it.

Yet when our only newspaper found it necessary to increase the cost per copy to 10c because of its recently inaugurated program of expansion, a great many of us very quickly and definitely expressed their disapproval and indignation by their flat refusal to buy the paper at that price, by their open assertions that the paper is not worth that much, and by various other contemptuous and derogatory utterances.

On wonders how people who call themselves intelligent can be so thoughtless and indifferent on the one hand and so narrow minded and unbelievably parsimonious on the other where the welfare of one of their own institutions is concerned. Nobody can deny that the CAROLINA TIMES has become a bigger and better newspaper, that it does carry much more civic, social, church, political, and current news, that it is already giving employment to more of our people, and that these things cannot be accomplished without more money.

Minority groups everywhere can have no better weapon with which to fight their civic and political battles than a truthful and fearless newspaper consequently they should be the first to realize that their own paper necessarily has to be operated with their money even if they have to supplement inadequate

Our newspaper is no party class institution but rather it is the one unprejudiced medium through which any of us may express personal views on any decent subject at any time under our own names and our failure to make use of that privilege is certainly not the fault of the paper. Some of us have expressed a dislike of some members of the paper's staff and have used to excuse their failure to cooperate but all of us should remember that, although we may not like the doctor, we do not hesitate to call him in when we have a belly-ache and he is the only doctor available.

It is said that one of our most popular ministers recently brought into his pulpit and severely criticized one of the local dailies which had carried an article concerning the death of one of our most prominent women without placing any sort of a title or respect before her name. That minister deserves credit for the stand he took as far as he went but he could have done considerably more good by also pointing out to his congregation that our own newspaper would never do a thing like that and for that very reason deserved our whole support.

We do not argue that our people should not spend their own money when, where, and how they please but we do honestly believe that the manifestation of a little more pride on the part of us will tend to encourage our worthy institutions and lessen our susceptibility to harsh criticism when we appear to place all of our faith in the business and amusements of other groups.

## Pressure Groups

By Dr. Charles Steale  
THERE IS AN ANCIENT STORY THAT WHEN KING SAUL conspired to kill David, David fled to the Cave of Adullam outside the city, and there he was joined by "everyone that was in distress, and everyone that was in debt, and everyone that was discontented." These constituted one of the first "pressure groups" of which we have knowledge. They were eager for acts of violence. They urged David to kill King Saul. Instead, David made friends with his neighbors even winning Jonathan, the son of Saul. Shortly afterwards, David was himself crowned King of Israel.

There are social and reform movements in America today which have within them bodies of men and women who are urging the expediency of "direct" action. They want to use strong-arm methods. Let us take it for granted that the objectives to be attained are desirable, or even imperative. It then becomes merely a question of method. Shall it consist of the use of force, or, in the long run, it is wiser and more strategic to depend mainly upon educational processes, at least until such methods have proven to be ineffective?

The revolution in history which were based upon hatred usually were followed by suppression on the part of the victors that equalled or exceeded that which was the cause of the revolution. The most successful revolutions were those which were based upon constructive idealism. Witness, for example, the situation in the countries in Europe today are in the control of dictators. Is there one of these countries in which Americans would prefer to live, rather than in the United States? In ever one of these countries the right of free speech, free press, and free assembly is prohibited. Just now America has

subscriptions and advertising with donations.

Every Negro in Durham who has a job owes it to himself to either subscribe for or purchase every week a copy of the CAROLINA TIMES if only because it is our own newspaper. Because it is unquestionably a deserving Negro institution, and because it stands ready and willing at all times to do battle in a battle in just cause for even its severest and most ruthless critics among us.

Our newspaper is no party class institution but rather it is the one unprejudiced medium through which any of us may express personal views on any decent subject at any time under our own names and our failure to make use of that privilege is certainly not the fault of the paper. Some of us have expressed a dislike of some members of the paper's staff and have used to excuse their failure to cooperate but all of us should remember that, although we may not like the doctor, we do not hesitate to call him in when we have a belly-ache and he is the only doctor available.

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against become the heaven of the refugees who are fleeing from the countries dominated by such dictators.

Great peaceful revolutions have sometimes been wrought by just one man—a man with a great idea and a supreme purpose. Wilberforce abolished slavery in England. Voltaire awakened the world to the need for free speech, Jesus "turned the world upside down." Every man, no matter how humble, who has high ideals for making the world a better place for mankind, may begin to advocate it within the circle of his own friends and acquaintances. And like the ripple created by throwing a pebble into the midst of a pond, which goes on and on until it reaches the shore, so his efforts will extend to the utmost reaches of his little world. And others, inspired by his ideal, may start movements within their own circles, through which his influence will be wider than he dared dream. As a matter of fact, this is how all worthwhile world movements began.

## IN THE MAIL BAG

L. E. Austin, Editor  
The Carolina Times  
Durham, N. C.  
Dear Friend and Co-Worker:  
It gives me great pleasure at this time to congratulate you and your staff for the wonderful paper that you are now putting out. I find it very satisfying with all the latest news. If you recall sometime ago, I mentioned to you that I was amazed at the speed of you and your staff in getting all of the latest news so soon after it has happened up here in New York and New Jersey. So the least I can say is to keep up the good work, and I will be expecting bigger and better things and news from my own state paper.  
Yours for the cause,  
JOHN D. MADDEN

# BETWEEN THE LINES

BY DEAN G. B. HANCOCK

OUR NATION'S PERIL WE ARE NOT READY TO FIGHT

OUR NATION IS IN PERIL. In spite of the bluster and blunder in Congress the ugly facts remain, we are face to face with a war we are not prepared to fight. Our isolationists have exposed the nation to disaster. We have sat and listened to the songs of the siren that Patrick Henry warned us against until the United States our great Samson has been almost strangled by his locks. In the present situation democracies are pathetic.

France dead and buried; England at the point of death; our country sick unto death but playing at politics fiddling while our Rome is already on fire. For some months I have been declaring that democracy as a political process was too clumsy for an emergency such as faces the nations today. Democracy is fine as a peace time arrangement, but in a crisis there is the danger that its posses are too slow to meet the quick passing emergencies. There is no need to have a power responded in a people do not understand how and when and why it is to be used for the safety of the nation. So it has come about that whenever certain crises arise wise people delegate their power, that it may be most wisely used for the purposes of defense.

We are going to assume that there is some risk in reposing; so much power is open person here in the United States; but when we compare this risk, with the one of having our nation conquered by some foreign dictator, we can easily see our course in the premise. There is going up daily in this country the howl and hue about Roosevelt becoming a dictator, Suppose he does become such because of circumstances over which we have little control, any intelligent creature would prefer the dictatorship of a man steeped in democratic tradition to one by some foreigner whose fundamental ideologies are so widely different from our own. Suppose we do have a dictator and must choose between Roosevelt and Hitler, only a man deaf dumb and blind morally, would prefer Hitler to Roosevelt, or some other master mind of our nation. Then too, in this country we have a trained man and highly educated. In Europe the dictators are untrained and they are thus exposed to a power madness that would be impossible here where there is such faith and confidence in education and the processes thereof.

When Hitlerism has been banished and when peace returns again, then we can quibble over the political niceties of a democracy; but with our nation menaced and with civilization in a state of collapse, we need firm handed measures if we would be saved. I like to think of our nation's position among the nations if President Roosevelt's hands had not been tied by astute republicans "hill billy" democrats. There is no greater argument in favor of dictatorship than the way democratic prerogatives are being abused in Washington for sheer political reasons.

Republican politics killed the League of Nations; republican politics are threatening our nation in peril. The great question before this nation today is not whether or not we shall have a democrat or a republican president to preside over this nation, but whether we shall have a nation to call our own; whether we shall be a free nation or a slave nation; whether we shall pay allegiance to Washington or Berlin; whether we shall worship God according to the dictates of our conscience or whether our religion shall be raped and our churches shall be trampled before our eyes. Good Negroes should every pray that the vicious clouds of Hitler do not hover this land, for the greater tribulation will be our. WE



## Youth at the Crossways

"I would like to see Negroes change and learn to stick together," comments a young colored resident of the nation's capital. "If they would stick together, act right and not take so much stuff off white people, they'd treat Negroes as they have to treat them in other places."

This is one of the key themes running through "Negro Youth at the Crossways," a report by E. Franklin Frazier of the American Youth Commission of the American Council on Education. Dr. Frazier's study was the record of a series of regional inquiries into Negro personality development conducted by the commission, of which Owen D. Young is chairman and Floyd W. Reeves is director.

We have here a vividly human document of particular interest because it deals with a sectional phase of the Negro youth problem probably least familiar to the general public. The "crossways" are the borderlands between the Old South and Yankee North. Here the Negro has fled the vestigial remnants of rural Southern feudalism. He has become largely urbanized, and has great security and opportunity. But he is still segregated; certain civil rights are still denied. The youth often looks longingly northward, like the boy just quoted. He is, therefore, in frequent conflict with parents brought up under the Old South's discipline of submission. Caste restrictions are less rigid, however, and race antipathies less violent than in the Old South.

Besides the District of Columbia, the border region includes Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri. This region, the author points out, became differentiated from the Old South during the spread of cotton culture. Cotton stopped short of the border states. Hence slavery never thrived in Missouri and Kentucky, and had almost disappeared from Maryland by Civil War days. Delaware and the District of Columbia never had never had more than a sprinkling of slaves. West Virginia had its birth out of a revolt from Virginia slave interests.

There are about a million Negroes in these "crossways," about nine percent of the entire American Negro population. A large proportion are migrants from the Old South, or their sons and grandsons. As this colored population is three-quarters urbanized and has a slightly lower birth rate and a slightly higher death rate than the rest of the Negro population, MUST CHOOSE BETWEEN BEING DEAD HEROES, OUR NATION IS IN PERIL!

## The Use and Abuse of Wealth

HIGHLIGHTS ON THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By NEWMAN CAMPBELL

(The International Uniform Lesson on the above topic for September 29 is Proverbs 11; Luke 16:1-13, the Golden Text being Matt. 6:20, "Lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven.")

IT IS wonderful to have been a poor boy or girl and to have risen to riches by your own industry, intelligence, ambition and integrity. But if, after the riches are yours, you become haughty, disloyal to your old friends or family, toadying to those whom you think will advance your interests, either socially or in a business way, you will have gained nothing. In fact, you will have lost a far more precious possession than money. You will be a smaller and meaner person than you were before. Your success will be worse than failure. "When pride cometh, then cometh shame; but with the lowly is wisdom."

Money can buy much that should give us happiness. It can make us physically comfortable. We will have plenty to eat, nice clothes and a comfortable place to live. It will pay our debts and take care of our bills when we are ill. It cannot, however, save us from physical suffering or make us really happy. Our lovely home may be the loneliest and most miserable place in the world if we do not have loved ones to share it with us.

And if, by chance, we have gained our riches dishonestly, taking what does not belong to us, either by means of highway robbery or dishonest business methods, we never will be happy, but like the king who wears a crown, our heads will lie uneasily on our pillows, afraid that we will be found out and disgraced.

"Use and Abuse of Money"  
Our lesson today is on the right and wrong ways of using wealth—"the use and abuse" of it. The 11th proverb is all about those who make a wrong use of money and those who make a right use of it. Not all persons who are poor are righteous and "acceptable unto the Lord" by any means. Poverty, in fact, often fosters conditions that make people steal and do other wrongs. But it still is true that the temptation to make money, whether by fair means or false, and to accumulate more, is the cause of many a moral downfall.

"Riches profit not in the day of wrath," says the writer of Proverbs, presumably Solomon. He rebukes those who hold merchandise back from those who need it when the price is low, and then sell it at exorbitant prices to make a lot of money for themselves. "He that withholdeth corn, the people shall curse him; but he that selleth it, shall be blessed."

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than Southern Negroes. Home ownership and marital status parallel those in the old South, but the border states seem to have a smaller proportion of broken families.  
Since the most important differentiation between Old South and Border is the greater urbanization of Negroes in the latter region, the cities of Washington and Louisville were selected for this study. Washington had 152,066 Negro residents out of a population of 498,869, according to the 1930 census. In Louisville the Negro population was 47,354, or 15.4 percent of the whole.  
"Negro Youth at the Crossways" gives us a motion picture of the lives of colored youths in these two representative cities through interviews with many typical representatives of both sexes and all classes of young people and their parents. These studies were made from both the

Continued on page five