

The Carolina Times

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THE PLATFORM OF THE CAROLINA TIMES

- INCLUDES:**
- Equal salaries for Negro Teachers.
 - Negro policemen where Negroes are involved.
 - Equal educational opportunities.
 - Negro jurymen.
 - Higher wages for domestic servants.
 - Full participation of Negroes in all branches of the National Defense.
 - Abolishment of the double-standard wage scale in industry.
 - Greater participation of Negroes in political affairs.
 - National governments.
 - Negro representation in city, county, state and federal governments.
 - Better housing for Negroes.

NO SELL OUT

Assurance of the Committee on Negro Affairs that there will be no "selling out" in the effort to secure for Durham a Negro vocational school comes at a time when there is much talk of appeasement, or a "pay-off" of some kind or another to have Negro leaders halt their fight to obtain such a project for their group, if one is obtained for white people. The promise of the Committee is both comforting and encouraging, and serves to bolster the faith of the masses in their leaders.

As conservative as they are we think Durham is much better off for Negro leaders than most cities, where there is no central organization, and group action on problems confronting the race, but personal settlements which are usually to the profit of the settlers.

We trust there will never come a time in Durham when one man or a group of men will not have to account to the entire group for whatever action they take regarding its welfare.

Wherever such a condition exists there grows up in that community a defiled "Head Negro" who as the self-appointed or hand-picked leader, proceeds to throttle every effort of the race to obtain better schools, streets, police protection and other benefits that are necessary for the development of the race. Such leaders are masters at their game. They intimidate, they frustrate, they castigate to perpetuate themselves and their white over-lords into power over the Negro masses, who are helpless and in danger as long as they live.

So this assurance of the Committee on Negro Affairs is an assurance that there has been no sell out, there will be no sell out, and the Negro masses may continue to look to the Committee for its guidance in all civic matters. More power to the committee.

There is something ironical about Joe Louis donating to the Navy Relief Society the entire amount of his share of the fight receipts from his encounter with Buddy Baer on January 9th. The navy through the years has consistently refused to give Negroes an even break with others who apply for admittance.

It is a well established fact that no Negro, if he joins the United States navy, can ever hope to rise above the rank of steward. It is considered traditional, by those who know, to keep the fighting part of the navy white and only make a gesture in the direction of fairness to Negroes by making scrub-women, cooks, maids and such out of those who are accepted.

Joe Louis is proving himself to be a real patriotic American citizen. If the men who control the policy of the navy have any conscience at all they will be painfully stung by this Negro fighter who is willing to do the navy such a great kindness after receiving such an injury at their hands.

We do not believe a greater evidence of patriotism can be found anywhere in America. This type of Americanism is the kind that is found as a whole in the entire race to which Joe Louis belongs.

Negroes in America are not without an understanding of the injustices eternally carried on against them. They know they do not get a square deal in the navy or the army. They know they are victims of discrimination in government employment,

in defense industry and elsewhere in the United States. In many of these places they see Germans, Italians and even Japanese given advantages that are denied them, but they have faith in American ideals and principles, and when the great crisis through which the nation now faces is over, the Negro will have no act of disloyalty recorded against him.

Joe Louis is truly a great champion, a real humanitarian and a gentleman. He is the embodiment of the type of patriotism that belong to his race. He has challenged the entire United States navy to be a hard fighter but a clean one.

: Between The Lines :

F. F. F. versus A. F. C. I
 Down With Isolationism.

The business like way in which "Fight For Freedom Inc." is going about its work of guiding this nation for its imperative responsibilities in the international emergency is heartening. The way that the America First committee has dallied with the isolationists and obstructionists has been disheartening, if not indeed disgusting. When this type of obstructionism broke out on a few Negroes like measles on a school-boy, the nation wondered. But to the credit of the Negro America First committee be it said, they have lain low; and the lower the better. There was no place for isolationism among Negroes and that it ever got into our ranks was the work of die-hard Republicans who wanted a black tail to fly their kite of isolationism and obstructionism and obscurantism.

The America First committee has been a dismal failure and that only a few Negroes could be found to fail along with it has been assuring. As this column averred upon scanning first the roster of the Negroes of the America First committee, the names omitted were more conspicuous than those included and since that time Finley Wilson has had the courage and foresight to pull out and denounce the whole business. This is easily one of the biggest things Finley Wilson has ever done and ever will do. His leadership never stood out in bolder relief. Those few Negroes who were inveigled into sponsoring a jim crow section of America First committee are to be forgiven; for they knew not what they were doing. Their very silence is commendable and warrants our just consideration.

Four years ago it was my privilege to address the student body of a college for white women. So long as I had spoken to that body before, I was asked not to confine my address to the race question; but could take any subject of national or world wide importance. I chose as my subject "The Fallacy of Isolationism." I argued that isolation on the part of nation as on the part of men was ended and named three major forces contributing to its end. These forces were religion, education and science. I saw then as I see now that isolation is impossible if the human race is to reach its high destiny, and it must.

Hitlerism is the fight against cooperation for isolation. He wants Germany and her destiny isolated from other nations of the earth. It cannot be done and every attempt along this line will ultimately fail as Hitler is now failing. One of the curses of race prejudice is its isolationism. It attempts to isolate the white and Negro worlds that live side by side. One of the curses of the dual educational system of the south is its isolation of the Negro group. This is the very reason why the America First committee with its isolationism should be spurned by Negroes for its tacit consent to their subjugation is posited. This is the very reason Negroes should ally themselves with the Fight For Freedom Inc. movement.

This column is opposed to everything that directly or indirectly isolates the Negroes from the fuller rights and responsibilities offered throughout the world. As our inimitable Nannie Burroughs has so aptly put it, "We want to be a part of the things and not a thing apart." Isolationism has lifted its ugly head in our defense efforts and an attempt has been made to bar the Negro from the benefits transient if you please—coming from this work of sweat and tears and blood. Let the Negroes of this nation and the world be warned that if the program of the isolationists prevails our dreams of full-fledged citizenship are ended in a catastrophic nightmare.

The isolation forest upon the defenseless Jews in Europe should be a solemn warning to minority groups everywhere. With the Negro it should be down with the A. F. C. and up with the F. F. F. The former points to our social

and economic damnation; the latter points towards our salvation. When Joe Louis is willing to stage a championship fight for the benefit on the navy he is breaking with isolationism and indirectly indicting the navy and the nation for isolating the Negroes from this branch of the defense of the United States.

It was illuminating to read in the Journal and Guide answers to the query "Should Joe Louis fight for the navy." Four said yes and one said no. The ratio of four to one for bigness and courage. Joe Louis is the champion of the world and narrowness and meanness and vindictiveness is nowhere so inappropriate as in the champion of the world. The navy is only the navy of the United States. Men in big places must be big. Joe is doing the big thing while the navy has done the little thing. Long live Joe Louis.

Boys and Beers

Parents generally are very sound thinkers where their children's welfare is concerned, but many parents have been misled by the salesman for the so-called "moderate" alcoholic drinks.

Cautioning parents that "These two, boys and beers, do not belong together," Angelo Patri wrote recently in the Chicago Daily News: "Beer is not a drink for boys and anybody grown to adult size knows it."

Beer is an alcoholic drink. Call it mild if you wish, it is still an alcoholic beverage, and is no drink for a boy. If it were not for its power to intoxicate, men would not use it. How then can it possibly be a mild drink for boys?

"Each a Bad Actor" by a mild drink for boys? " . . . Boys love speed . . . To use one of these machines a boy needs all he has of clear brain, steady hand and clear eye. If he has one drink of beer he has lost so much self-control that he would better go to bed instead of sitting in the driver's seat."

" . . . An intelligent driver does not drink on duty. An intelligent boy will not drink at any time because he looks forward to the day when he will . . . (be) . . . the trusted representative of his family, his community, or his country. . . . Any business or anybody using beer to lure boys into serving their selfish interests, reveals an idea that is abhorrent to decent people."

What's the Difference?
 Beer claims it is mild, wine claims it is the drink of moderation, whisky doesn't have much to say. What, asks the W.C.T.U., is the difference?

A bottle of 4 1/2 per cent beer, an ordinary glass of wine, and one ounce of whisky contain about the same quantities of alcohol by weight although the amounts of liquid are different. A driver gets the same effect from bottle, glass, or ounce—and the pedestrian he hits will be just as dead.

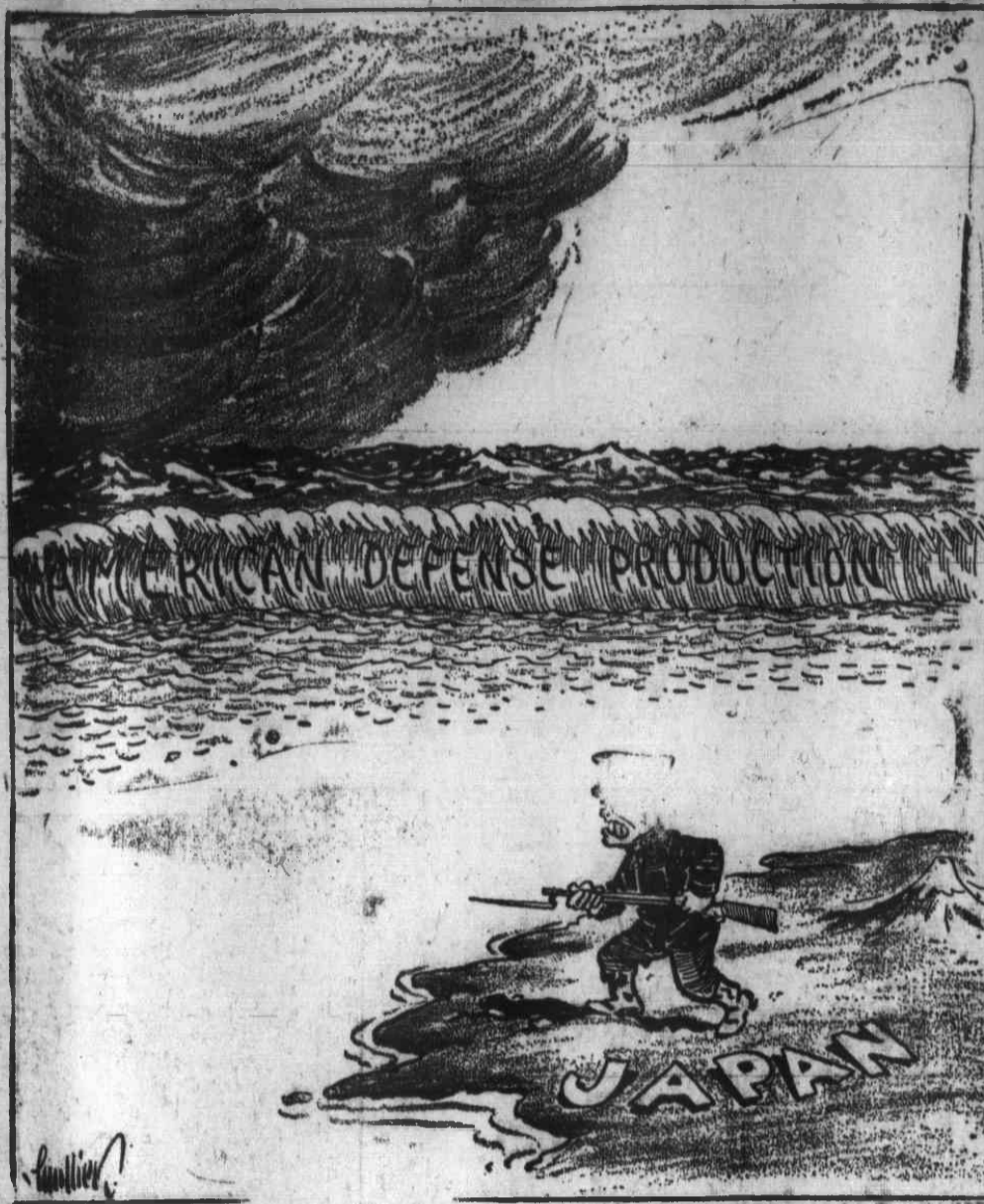
NEGRO LABOR AND THE WAR

This is a war of production and morale or the will to win. Victory will come soon or late to the side which is determined to make the most effective use of the men and materials at its disposal. The extent that the Negro worker, the Negro soldier, and the Negro citizen will be allowed to participate in the defense of our nation is not at all clear. However, about all that Negro labor wants is a chance to produce the machines and the materials which America will need to fight our enemies.

It is a certainty that we shall have to fight for this chance. And in so doing we shall have to find answers to two questions. They are: How far shall we go in pressing our demands for equal economic opportunity? If we do not give up these demands for the duration, then how can they be presented without disrupting production or weakening the morale of the Negro worker?

Dorothy Thompson proposes student corps to work on farms.

THE WAVE WILL RISE



MATERIALS and DEFENSE

Never before has the health and well being of United States citizens been as important to the country's welfare as in the present emergency.

During the six years of the Farm Security Administration's rehabilitation program in North Carolina, its efforts have been directed toward improving the health of low income farm families, and raising their productive capacity and their standards of living; this is an important part of the National Defense Program.

Since the beginning of the program, FSA has assisted in various ways some 20,000 families in North Carolina, of which 1318 have purchased farms under the terms of the Bankhead-Jones Tenant Purchase program, which began in 1937 and which is administered by FSA. The rest are borrowers in the rural rehabilitation program.

There are at present 16,890 of the latter borrowers in North Carolina, families the FSA is helping by loans and supervised plans of well-diversified farming, subsistence gardening, and improved conservation practices.

The question of how the program is working out, and of the progress such borrower families are making in North Carolina is answered in the results of a survey of rehabilitation cases made at the end of the 1940 crop year.

The results showed that these borrowers already have repaid \$5,684,974 into the Federal Treasury as installments on loans totaling \$12,468,000. Since much of the money loaned does not fall due for four or five years, there is every reason to expect that the majority of it will be repaid. Borrowers in Alamance County have repaid \$56,832 on loans totaling \$99,688.

North Carolina has 1977 "graduate" families, who have paid in full their loans. They have paid in full and presumably are now on their feet.

Rehabilitation loans are made only to those families who cannot get adequate credit elsewhere. This makes the record of collections particularly significant, because, according to normal business standards, the FSA loans would not be looked upon as sound commercial loans.

The rehabilitation program is succeeding largely because every loan is accompanied by advice and guidance in sound farming methods. This guidance and training, of course, is the most important part of the program. Without it, few of the families would be able to make much progress or to repay their loans.

In making the survey, it was found there are about 35,000 farm families in North Carolina eligible and in need of rehabilitation loans, but have been unable to get them because of limited FSA personnel

and funds.

Often, it has been necessary to work out an adjustment of the families' old debts, before rehabilitation could be successful. Local Farm Debt Adjustment services have been provided for this purpose. The committees set up by the FSA for such adjustments have no legal authority to compel adjustments, but by bringing the farmer and his creditors together for a friendly discussion it is usually possible to arrange a scale-down of the obligations, reduced interest rates, or extension of the payment period. Such adjustments frequently save the farmer from foreclosure, and at the same time enable the creditors to get substantial payments on what otherwise might have been bad debts.

The committees are made up of neighbors—farmers, doctors, lawyers, and business men—who are known for their fairness and good judgement. This service is available to all farmers, whether or not they are participating in the FSA program.

Altogether, debt reductions totaling \$1,051,286 have been negotiated for 3099 North Carolina farmers. This represents a scale-down of 19.6 per cent, or a reduction of from \$5,354,965 to \$4,303,679. As a direct result, \$107,776 in back taxes has been paid to the State and local governments.

In Alamance County, reductions totaling \$43,490 have been made for 77 farm families. This is a scale-down from \$101,530 to \$118,040 or 37 per cent. As a result, local taxes totaling \$3,701.00 have been paid.

In helping rehabilitation borrowers plan their farm operations, FSA urges that they get away from one-crop farming, and raise as much as possible of their food and feed supply. The progress they are making is indicated by the fact those in North Carolina produced an average of \$425 worth of products for home consumption in 1940, as compared with \$310 worth in the year before coming into FSA program.

These families earned an average of 348 quarts of fruits and vegetables in 1940; produced 436 increased from 76,524 pounds in 1939 to 762,012 in 1940. Bolivia jumped from 96,164 pounds to 1,208,595. Chile exports tungsten to the United States for the first time. Imports from every South American country producing tungsten increased sharply.

It is possible that increased production in this country and receipts from Latin America may take care of our most pressing 1942 requirements. In the meantime, Government agencies are engaged in building a reserve supply as the requirements of industry permit. The estimated 1941 supply—do-

mestic production plus imports—will meet demands for the year on the nose. Requirements are expected to rise at least 2,000 tons in 1942 and an abrupt further increase is far from improbable.

As 92 percent of the tungsten is used in the manufacture of alloy steels and for high-speed cutting tools, its importance in defense production cannot be overestimated.

It has the highest melting point of any of the metals and produces a cutting tool that has the sturdiness to stand up under modern production methods.

Tungsten Alloys Vital
 Rapid mass production of tanks and airplanes depends upon tools that can take it. Without tungsten-steel alloys, production would be slower and less efficient.

Tungsten alloys are used for railway rails, cold chisels, hack saws, watch springs, valves, armor plate, and in the cores of armor-piercing bullets. Tungsten is also used for the filament of electric light bulbs and radio tubes. While this use is of vital importance, the metal is drawn into a wire so fine that all the bulbs and tubes in the world use only a small fraction of the supply.

With a possible tungsten emergency in the offing, measures to conserve it have been taken by the Office of Production Management.

On March 26, 1941, the metal was placed under a general priorities order, requiring that information on stocks, orders, and deliveries be furnished the Priorities Division.

On June 11, further action was taken to conserve tungsten supplies by requiring the use of its first cousin, molybdenum, wherever possible to substitute molybdenum steel for tungsten steel without decreasing efficiency to any appreciable degree.

Tungsten's name implies it is a heavy metal as well as a tough one. It is taken from the Swedish and means (tung) heavy (sten) stone. Some of the valuable properties of this "heavy stone" have not been recognized for very long. Most of its present-day uses are relatively modern.

In 1781, K. W. Scheele learned a great deal about tungsten and its qualities. His name is perpetuated in scheelite, the name of one of the principal mineral sources of tungsten. Wolframite is the other principal ore. The United States produces principally scheelite ore while most of that which comes from other countries is wolframite. In while United States tungsten experts are not exceptionally worried about supplies of the metal, they are disturbed over the possibility of failure of Chinese shipments.

That's the reason they are limiting its use to essentials, using substitutes wherever possible and encouraging the development of all possible domestic sources. They hope supplies can continue to come out of China over the

Burma Road; they believe larger amounts of ore can be obtained from Latin America; and they can see increased supplies in the United States itself.

But tungsten is vital if weapons are to continue to pour fourth from the Arsenal of Democracy and defense officials are determined that nothing shall interfere with that flow.

City Slicker

THE city slicker of American folklore again has his eyes on the pretty milkmaid.

In other words, the liquor industry is out to woo the population of the small city and farm.

In mid-1939 the director of public relations of the National Distillers told the liquor industry:

"Instead of dumping more hundreds of thousands of dollars into the coffers of big-town newspapers, I have advocated for two years and will continue to advocate the diversion of distiller advertising to the smaller towns, even the county seats."

The reason for such attempts to mislead the small city and rural population is easy to find. The liquor industry fears the reaction of the intelligent, individualistic, thinking rural resident to the social evils which have followed repeal. The industry will spend much money to try to woo public opinion in the small cities and on the farms, long the centers of temperance sentiment.

Despite this campaign, 50 per cent of more than 10,000 weekly newspapers still refuse to accept advertisements of distilled spirits; 50 per cent (one per cent more than in 1938) refuse even to accept beer advertising.

A large number of metropolitan newspapers and periodicals also refuse such advertising. The Ladies Home Journal makes a definite, fortnight statement of refusal to advertise liquor. Its editors say that its readers and its advertisers are the guests of the magazine but that there are some paying guests it does not welcome, such as those who influence others to their own detriment.

Mental Cases Increase.
 The first six years of repeal showed a 55.5 per cent increase in new cases due to alcoholic intemperance at Illinois mental hospitals, as compared with the 1929-1938 period.

The survey covered the 1933 to 1939 years, 1933 being the earliest year tabulated by the Department of Public Welfare.

The total for the six years, 1923 to 1928, was 5,113, as against 7,961 for the first six years of repeal. The tabulation showed a steady increase (only 1935 showing a temporary drop) beginning in 1933 of "first admissions due to intemperance."

In the last year tabulated, 1938, it was shown that 29 per cent of all first admissions to Illinois mental hospitals were patients described as "intemperate," the largest percentage officially reported in the 16-year period.

(Sponsored by W. C. T. U.)

JOHN L. LEWIS WINS THE UNION SHOP

Despite Cong. Mitchell to the contrary, John L. Lewis and the United Mine Workers union have finally won the union shop in the captive coal mines. Negro miners, had they followed the prejudicially inciting advice of "wrong-way" Cong. Mitchell, would now be begging for admission to the union to hold their jobs or would be packing up their belongings to move out of the industry entirely.

A large number of so-called Negro leaders around Detroit made identically the same mistake as Mitchell, in an attempt to drive a wedge between white and Negro workers at the Ford Motor Co., during the strike last spring. Ford showed how blind and foolish are such efforts when he signed a closed shop, check-off agreement with CIO. After the signing of this agreement, Negro workers would have been most embarrassed had they followed the union busting advice of most of their leaders in the area.

One wonders if our leaders even read the headlines of the daily press. If they do, it certainly is taking them a long time to grasp even a rudimentary understanding of the deep social, political and economic forces which shape the lives of Negro workers.

THE WORLD IN BRIEF

Navy second to none in world, Knox says in annual report.
 SPAB rules that all new power lines must bow to emergency.
 United States signs lease-and agreement with Bolivia.
 Admiral Byrd makes plea for fairness in employment.