

EDITORIALS

PEACE IN OUR TIME

The United States has emerged triumphant from a war fought simultaneously across two oceans. The victim of a sneak attack which crippled its navy to an extent which at the time we could not admit, this country entered the war unprepared against two enemies which had for years around war preparations. Yet we won years built their whole economy and political war on both fronts,—along with two powerful allies on the one, and almost singlehandedly on the other.

This is truly a time for rejoicing, and for gratitude to God. In spite of our well demonstrated military and industrial might, the war might have been lost. Its cost in terms of material wealth and human life and well-being was tremendous, and we shall not be through paying for a long time. But we could have been the vanquished rather than the victors. If any one of several things had happened it could well have happened that way. For the result of the European part of the global war we owe at least as much to our allies, Britain and Russia, as either one of them owes us. Beyond that we owe to Providence the errors and failures of our enemy, — in deciding not to invade Britain after the fall of France; in attacking Russia; in being too late in the development of terrible new weapons.

The United States must now turn her resources and energies to the huge and difficult problems of readjustment to peace. We cannot go back to what we were before the war. Already in international affairs we have assumed an entirely new attitude. The nation must likewise bring a new and more enlightened attitude to bear on many domestic problems, some carried over from pre-war days, others created by the war itself.

WHOLESALE DEATH MADE EASIER

America welcomes the terrific new atomic bomb for its effect in hastening the end of the war, but there is no concealing the qualms of uneasiness aroused by the thoughts of what may conceivably happen when the secret of this terrible force is revealed, as it must inevitably be sooner or later, to those who some day in the not too distant future may be our enemies. President Truman voiced ap-

America welcomes the terrific new atomic bomb for its effect in hastening the end of the war, but there is no concealing the qualms of uneasiness aroused by the thoughts of what may conceivably happen when the secret of this terrible force is revealed, as it must inevitably be sooner or later, to those who some day in the not too distant future may be our enemies. President Truman voiced ap-

If man can be frightened into giving up war, it looks as though the new instrument of destruction may be the answer. But can men and nations be scared into behaving themselves? Only when they know for certain that their misdeeds will leave them worse off than if they had not been committed. If there is any chance at all of coming out winner, men will take chances.

The atomic bomb is not necessarily the last word in destruction. A more terrible weapon may be evolved. The atomic bomb or some weapon more devastating may be used in a future sneak attack against an unsuspecting country which feels as secure as we did the day before Pearl Harbor.

There are those in our country who feel that the use of the atomic bomb against Japan is unjustifiable, and that the plea of shortening the war is a feeble rationalization attempting to explain away the death of many thousands of innocent civilians. The slaughter was more terrible and on a vaster scale than was ever envisioned as a result of the use of poison gas, which has generally been

THE CAROLINIAN
Published by The Carolinian Publishing Co.
Entered as second-class matter, April 6, 1940, at the Post Office at Raleigh, N. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879.
P. R. JERVAJ, Publisher
C. D. HALLIBURTON, Editorials
CARL EASTERLING, Circulation Manager
Subscription rates
One Year, \$2.00; Six Months, \$1.25
Address all communications and make all checks payable to The Carolinian rather than to individuals. The Carolinian expressly repudiates responsibility for return of unsolicited pictures, manuscript, etc., unless stamps are sent.
118 East Hargett St., Raleigh, N. C.
Telephone: 9474

avoided by all belligerents in the present war. Our only moral defense is that civilians were warned to abandon the selected localities. Is that defense enough?

CAN SEGREGATION BE JUST?

Not so long ago the Negro press carried the story of a white woman who was convicted of violating the jim crow law applying to seating on a bus in a southern locality. Such cases are so extremely rare that the newspapers captioned the story in such a way as to indicate it was of the "man bites dog" variety.

One of the really galling features about the segregation laws, even to those who because of lifelong familiarity with jim crow practice accept it with reasonable calm, is the one-sided nature of their enforcement. The separate-but-equal part of the statutes and ordinances is usually a joking concession to appearances. The real effect of the jim crow law on railroads is to keep Negroes out of coaches set aside for whites; the latter have the run of the train, and if for convenience, or whim, or pure devilishness a white person chooses to make himself at home in the Negro coach, he can usually do so with impunity.

On the inter-city buses the situation is worse, since no part of the conveyance is definitely and rigidly set aside for Negroes. All seats are potentially seats for whites, and the Negro passenger can figuratively be pushed back until he emerges from the rear-end — that is, he may be completely deprived of the privilege of space on any particular vehicle.

Jim Crow is hateful for two separate but related reasons. First, there is the highly concrete, practical and tangible one that the Negro, and never the white person, gets the inferior accommodations, usually with no difference in the cost. Secondly, there is the psychological factor, which grows out of the fact that jim crow is designed always to protect the sensibilities and preferences of the whites. If anyone is to be humiliated or inconvenienced, it must always be the colored party.

Can segregation exist without discrimination? Technically it is possible. Actually it is seldom found. Both practical and psychological limitations which are virtually insurmountable stand in the way.

LIFE'S LITTLE JOKES

One of the things which make it possible for a man to live with himself in

Can segregation exist without discrimination? Technically it is possible. Actually it is seldom found. Both practical and psychological limitations which are virtually insurmountable stand in the way.

LIFE'S LITTLE JOKES

One of the things which make it possible for a man to live with himself in this difficult and bewildering world is his gift for inconsistency. We all have it in varying degrees, and we are all accustomed to seeing it in operation. It is like lying. After living in this world a few years and becoming acquainted to some extent with ourselves and our fellows, we learn to take a certain amount and certain types of mendacity more or less philosophically, charging it to the frailty of human nature.

But now and then a particular piece of inconsistency appears to be so flagrant that it gags a little as we try to swallow it, just as a whopper of a lie told with a straight face sometimes floors us.

Such was the case when people of color in this country read recently of the proclamation issued by the Big Three, and signed by our own President, abolishing all racial discrimination — in Germany.

We leave it to the psychologists to determine whether the American Negro's sense of humor is inborn, or whether it has been acquired as necessary for his survival under the conditions to which he has been forced through centuries to adapt himself. Whichever way he got it, he certainly found it useful when he heard that news.

Negro soldiers in the occupation zone will be called on to help enforce the no-racial-discrimination order. Here's hoping their sense of humor doesn't fail them. They'll need every bit of it.

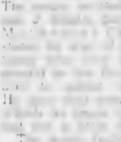
If you want coal for heat next Winter, you might as well buy your coal now if you can get it.

Men who are overworked and underpaid find the present an opportune time for quitting work.



Don't SHIVER next Winter!
THE GOVERNMENT ASKS ITS CITIZENS TO RECONDITION THEIR FURNACES AND INSTALL FUEL-SAVING CONTROLS NOW TO KEEP WARM NEXT WINTER ON THEIR SMALLER SHARE OF SCARCE HEATING FUELS.

ORDER YOUR FUEL NOW!



By C. L. HALLIBURTON

Second Thoughts

By C. L. HALLIBURTON

The author's second point is a sharp criticism of Protestantism's emphasis on the relative non-essentials of conduct to the neglect of the fundamentals of Christian living. The presupposition of many Christians with the small vessel of drinking and smoking, while they swallow the camels of selfishness and greed and exploitation and cruelty is exposed very clearly. One thinks of the long series of letters debating the sinfulness of fishing on Sunday which appeared recently in the News and Observer.

Condemning the alcoholic as a sinner and making irrational attacks on the liquor evil, but with never an attempt to understand the nature of alcoholism, is cited as another example of the narrowness of Protestant morality.

The author's second point is a sharp criticism of Protestantism's emphasis on the relative non-essentials of conduct to the neglect of the fundamentals of Christian living. The presupposition of many Christians with the small vessel of drinking and smoking, while they swallow the camels of selfishness and greed and exploitation and cruelty is exposed very clearly. One thinks of the long series of letters debating the sinfulness of fishing on Sunday which appeared recently in the News and Observer.

Condemning the alcoholic as a sinner and making irrational attacks on the liquor evil, but with never an attempt to understand the nature of alcoholism, is cited as another example of the narrowness of Protestant morality.

The author points out that though the Methodist Board of Temperance characterizes the use of tobacco as an un-Christian vice, the largest university of Methodism — founded on the fortune of James B. Duke, the late tobacco magnate — He adds, "And for years the Baptists have suckled the oily pups of the Rockefeller fortunes, notwithstanding Soceny's unsavory past."

The third point deals with the Catholic Church's propensity for identifying herself with any kind of political regime which promises protection for her own vested interests, financially or politically. There is so much right with the church, in spite of these rotten fruits, that its future must be assured, says the Rev. Mr. Smith. He is impatient with the doctrine that "the time is not ripe" to get rid of the inconsistencies which the church continues to put up with. He believes that the smooth functioning of the church as an organization is not nearly so important as the living up to Christian ideals by Christian people. He thinks that unless the church is going to get back to Christian fundamentals, its influence in the world will decline to somewhere near the zero point in the world of the future.

Lest We Forget...
By W. L. GREENE

The second global war is fast approaching its OFFICIAL ENDING. The preliminary conditions of armistice have been stated by the remaining belligerents and Russia has committed herself to late host to the task of aiding materially in the liquidation of the Japanese menace. Wisely the allies have demanded that the Japanese SURRENDER UNCONDITIONALLY. This demand connotes two very important fundamental things.

First, the Japanese will be required to submit their government to the orders of the allied high command. The emperor will be retained, but subjected to the rules of the united nations occupying forces until a peaceful government can be assured in the land of the Mikado. This move is ultra-wise, because it takes advantage of the traditional loyalty of

the Japanese people to their ruler, prostrated in the emperor himself.

Second, the Japanese emperor will be required to relinquish his biblically assumed right of absolute rule based upon his traditional status as the God of his people. The new philosophy which will underlie all rulings he will be allowed to make, takes into consideration the welfare of all the people in his empire and also the interests of the outside world in a peaceful Orient. The supreme allied command will be forcing the Japanese to set the example which WE MUST EVENTUALLY FOLLOW if peace is to be secure.

Unconsciously, almost, we are imposing upon the Axis nations our philosophy of government which recognizes the right of EVERY HUMAN BEING to exercise full citizenship rights in his

own native country. Out of the Christian religion we have developed a theory of government which, corrected by the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to our national constitution; gives the world a pattern of human relations which could guarantee the basis of lasting peace. Unfortunately, however, thirty of our forty-eight states have passed laws dealing with human relations which nullify the provisions of our constitution guaranteeing the basis for peace through righteousness in national unity.

German Nordic supremacy, Japanese supreme rights to rule, and American white supremacy are all of the same pattern and inevitably get the same result. We must also submit to some fundamental changes in our PRACTICES to secure peace.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By Rev. M. W. Williams

Subject: Jacob Realizes the Presence of God Gen 28:10-22
Key Verse: The Lord is nigh unto all them that call upon him, to all that call him in truth: Ps. 145:8.
Nash Beersheba about 1750 B. C. we have a pathetic story of an old man partly blind allowing his appetite (every morsel) to serve as an instrument to resist the spirit. Esau had been warned that the elder should "over the younger" Gen. 25:23. And so he was seen the deceptive and selfish factors of human nature on the part of Rebecca and Jacob we must also see the over-riding hand of providence in the delay of Esau with the deer flesh.

Esau while the two struggled in her womb, but unlike Mary, Lu. 2:19, pondered these things in her heart. She undertook to carry out her will by fraud. She succeeded, but paid a dear price. Rebecca never saw Jacob any more. Jacob hesitated, but his mother insisted on working her plans. God's way is the best way.

Both: he took of the stones of the place and put it under his head, and lay down in that place to sleep.
VISION
"And he dreamed; and, behold, a ladder set up on earth, and the top thereof reached to heaven; and, behold, the angels of God ascending and descending on it." (Gen. 28:12.)
While we believe that many dreams are the result of over-caring — idleness, etc., we also believe that God has given vision and will give vision on occasions — suits Him. This vision to Jacob is personal and effective. Jacob had by his acts separated his soul from God. He was a fugitive from justice — cast down. The ladder reaching from earth to heaven signified a way of communion by a divine voice (John 1:13). God is saying to you and me today: How-

THE NEGRO IN LATIN AMERICA

HAROLD PREECE

PUERTO RICO — AMERICA'S FIRST ALLY

The Negro-white Puerto Ricans who live in Mayaguez have so much home town pride that they call their city "the Queen of the West." And that title isn't just a Chamber of Commerce blurb for school teachers out from Vermont to look over the West Indies.

Mayaguez is not only "the Queen of the West" in the affectionate language of her people. The little city on the west Caribbean coast is also one of the cradles of liberty of the whole Western hemisphere, a place where many an exiled fighter for freedom has found warmth and hospitality and moral support in that struggle of the world's peoples.

Until recently, Mayaguez was one of the headquarters of the Dominican Revolutionary Party, that group of predominantly Negro patriots struggling heroically to deliver their homeland of the Dominican Republic from the bloody tyrant, Dictator Rafael Leonidas Trujillo who received favors from Hitler long after Pearl Harbor.

TOLD BRITISH TO 'SCRAM'
Now a Puerto Rican patriot, Juan Antonio Corretjer, informs us through an article published in a New York paper on the eve of American Independence Day, July 4, that Mayaguez did the struggling American colonies a mighty good turn back in 1777. They told the haughty British navy to "scram" when one of its officers tried to capture some rebel Yankee sailors beached at Mayaguez.

"I am not sure," Mr. Corretjer writes, "that even professional historians in the United States know that we Puerto Ricans were among the first to become international allies of the American colonists in the Revolutionary War."

Then Mr. Corretjer tells us how men who dreamed of freedom in Puerto Rico helped men who fought for freedom in the 13 American Colonies:

"It was a clear mid-morning on August 1, 1777. The Mayaguez seashore was crowded with an angry, excited folk. The people were armed and ready to fight. Two small vessels of the U. S. Navy, the Endowick and the Henry, had taken refuge in the harbor while fleeing from the British man-of-war Glasgow. The British followed them into the undefended harbor and demanded their surrender. The Puerto Rican encouraged the Americans to resist; they beached the craft on their shores; they declared the ships beyond British jurisdiction.

"The captain of the Glasgow sent one of his officers ashore to protest the protection given to rebel subjects of His Britanic Majesty. The people answered that only Captain-General Dufresne of the Island could make a decision, and that a courier would be dispatched to the island's capital. Captain-General Dufresne subsequently approved the townspeople's conduct, maintained the American's right to enjoy our hospitality, and asked the British to leave the harbor, immediately. The British prudently sailed away; the Americans were saved.

HOW U.S. RETURNED FAVOR

Then Mr. Corretjer gives us the tragic sequel to that drama of Mayaguez. He tells how we Americans showed our appreciation 121 years later by sending a battleship to crush the government of the new republic established on the island and headed by the self-sacrificing Negro statesman, Emilio Betances:

"But on another morning, May 11, 1898, another vessel of the U. S. Navy came before a Puerto Rican city. This time it was our capital, San Juan. A United States naval squadron under the command of Vice-Admiral Sampson, without previous warning, opened fire on our capital. It was the beginning of United States military intervention in Puerto Rico.

"To this day that violation of our nation's sovereignty persists. Like those Yankee patriots of August, 1777, we now need the courageous cooperation of another people, the American people. We gave that help, spontaneously; today a like duty is yours.

"American imperialism must be compelled to acknowledge the Puerto Rican sovereignty it has stolen. The people of the United States must force upon Washington the understanding that the freedom won in 1776 must not be used to deprive another people of their freedom."

Mr. Corretjer confirms what I tried to emphasize, last week, in a column entitled "Puerto Rico Faces Revolution." He confirms my argument that the Puerto Ricans, like the Americans, want simply the right of every people to live under a government of

"To this day that violation of our nation's sovereignty persists. Like those Yankee patriots of August, 1777, we now need the courageous cooperation of another people, the American people. We gave that help, spontaneously; today a like duty is yours.

"American imperialism must be compelled to acknowledge the Puerto Rican sovereignty it has stolen. The people of the United States must force upon Washington the understanding that the freedom won in 1776 must not be used to deprive another people of their freedom."

Mr. Corretjer confirms what I tried to emphasize, last week, in a column entitled "Puerto Rico Faces Revolution." He confirms my argument that the Puerto Ricans, like the Americans, want simply the right of every people to live under a government of their own choosing and their own making. He also agrees with me that all of us should have felt our consciences burning when we celebrated our own independence day on July 4 and at the same time continued to deny Puerto Rico her independence.

He asks that we repay that debt of 1777 by writing to our congressmen asking that the Marcantonio bill for immediate independence of Puerto Rico be passed, and that we organize meetings for the freedom of that subject colored nation out in the Caribbean.

And these are pretty good ways of wiping out that debt.

er cast down and far you have traveled in sin. I stand at the top of the ladder (Christ) and through Him you can be saved. The prospect of life was opened to Jacob when he awoke. He saw God in that place and found himself lying at the gate of heaven.

JACOB'S VOW
"Then this stone, which I shall set up for a pillar, shall be God's house; and of all that thou shalt give me I will surely give a tenth unto thee." (Gen. 28:22). It is generally conceded that this is the beginning of Jacob's spiritual life of grace (divine). We call it conversion. Whenever there is a sincere acknowledgment of God, there is also an obligation under which we put ourselves. The Christian Church would flourish if all Christians would live up to their obligation to God.

The Road To Damascus

By Ruth Taylor

Centuries ago a proud, ambitious man walked along the Damascus Road, down that great caravan trail which cut through the Middle East and followed the command of that other traveler along the road who like a brown ribbon, winding over the hills and down into valleys, through deserts land into fertile oasis, on its way to that walled city of antiquity, in whose bazaars could be found men from all the far places and of all races.

That journey on the Damascus Road marked a crucial date in history for all of us, for it was on that robber-menaced road that the light came to Saul and changed the whole armor of God, that ye may be able to withstand in the life for the welfare of the world. On that road there came upon him the light that stripped him of self-pride and hatred, to clothe him in the robes of humility and love.

We, as a nation, are today plodding along the Road to Damascus. As we follow in Saul's footsteps, let us also follow in Paul's. Let us pray, too, to see the light at all times and to follow where it leads — the light of the spirit of brotherhood, the light of the spirit of sacrifice, the light of the spirit of devotion to what we know to be the right.

We, as individuals, must today more than ever, put away the traditions of self-will and personal ambition. The supreme heroism will be called from us before these coming months are past. We cannot meet the challenge of the times if we are interested in vested interests alone, if we are weighed down

der the burden of old prejudices, hatreds and desires. We, too, must see the light on the road to Damascus and follow the command of that other traveler along the road who like a brown ribbon, winding over the hills and down into valleys, through deserts land into fertile oasis, on its way to that walled city of antiquity, in whose bazaars could be found men from all the far places and of all races.

Put on the whole armor of God, that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil. For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places. Wherefore, take unto you the whole armor of God, that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day, and having done all to stand."

Each LVT (landing vehicle, LVT-4) has 2,000 parts.