

EDITORIALS

MISPLACED EMPHASIS

The remarkable thing about the Alpha Chi Delta sorority is obviously not that the national body is flabbergasted by the problem of a Negro girl being a pledge to the organization; it is rather that a chapter of the sorority actually did pledge a colored girl. For a white social Greek letter organization to accept a Negro as a candidate for membership is extremely rare, and always has been. As a matter of fact in any scholarships and professional fraternities and sororities do not consider accepting Negroes, and the majority of social fraternities bar Jews as well. Both Negroes and Jews have set up their own organizations as an answer to this all-but-universal discrimination against them.

So all the furor stirred up in the press and directed against Alpha Chi Delta is a little misplaced. It should be remembered that Alpha Chi Delta broke into the news only because one of her chapters did something which literally thousands of other fraternity and sorority chapters have never dared to try.

Instead of castigating the national body, whose policy is exactly the same as that of practically every one of its kind in the United States, we should be praising and congratulating the group of girls in the one chapter of the sorority, the one at the University of Vermont, which had the courage to break the strong precedent by admitting a Negro student to candidacy for membership. Even more praiseworthy is the willingness of the chapter members to stick by their decision under the censure of the national officers and the threat of suspension.

BUS INCIDENT

It is a source of satisfaction that the young woman arrested for violation of the segregation law applying to passengers on the city buses was acquitted in municipal court. It was bad enough that she suffered the humiliation of being asked to move from her seat when, according to the testimony, there was no warrant under the law for the driver to demand that she

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Raleigh has happily had relatively few incidents involving offensive enforcement or mis-enforcement of the law, which at best offers wide possibilities for injustice and discrimination. It is very important that the municipal court did not encourage by its handling of this case the repetition of the kind of experience the student of Shaw University had.

FIGHT NOT YET WON

The struggle of the southern Negro for the ballot is not yet won. Barriers are being removed. Thousands of Negroes are registered and qualified to take part in the Democratic primaries of Georgia; thousands have already voted there in Florida. New decisions almost weekly are dynamiting the legality of the white primary, regardless of the form in which it is set up in the various states.

The fight is not over, however, and will not be until in every southern state, and in every community within the state, the qualified Negro voter may register and vote without question and as a matter of course. This goal has not yet been achieved even in North Carolina. In Alabama, South Carolina, Arkansas, and doubtless other states, party officials are still casting about for ways by which qualified persons may be "decently" barred from registra-

tion as Democrats. Alabama is already committed to a tightening up on qualifications. The South Carolina Democratic executive committee last week adopted a rule calling for rigid enforcement of literacy requirements should the Federal courts rule that the primaries in that state must be opened to Negro voters. (Kindly note that the "rigid enforcement" is contemplated and deemed essential only in the event that Negroes must be considered.) Here, it will certainly be at least equally the registrar, usually acting on orders handed down by higher party officials, the power to determine who does and who does not "meet the qualifications," still represents an effective bar to Negro suffrage in parts of this state. If effective will certainly be at least equally so in so South Carolina and Alabama.

One legal recourse remains, however, even to meet this problem. The Federal Civil Rights Code makes it illegal for a registrar to discriminate against Negroes in administering the qualifying procedure. The courts must therefore be flooded with cases all over the South, if necessary, against offending registrars, until the practice is broken up. Two registrars in an eastern North Carolina county were recently convicted and punished or refusing to accept qualified would-be registrants. This should be just the beginning.

We heartily endorse the careful safeguarding of the right to vote, and find no fault with literacy requirements or any other reasonable qualifications. But whatever requirements or qualifications are enforced must be enforced without regard to color.

THE DRAFT LAW

Unless the House of Representatives experiences a change of attitude it would appear that the drafting of fathers and of any young men under twenty years of age may be suspended indefinitely if not permanently. The bill passed by the House which would have extended the original draft act for approximately a year banned the drafting of fathers and of teenagers. When the Senate failed up to the last minute to act on the House version of the bill, and then as an emergency measure voted to extend the act as it stood until

age may be suspended indefinitely if not permanently. The bill passed by the House which would have extended the original draft act for approximately a year banned the drafting of fathers and of teenagers. When the Senate failed up to the last minute to act on the House version of the bill, and then as an emergency measure voted to extend the act as it stood until July 1, the House refused to be sidetracked from its own original purpose, and insisted on amending the rush measure to include the ban on the induction of the two classes of registrants. Rather than have selective service end by default on May 16 the Senate had to accept the bill as amended by the House, and the President had to sign it.

The stop-gap measure is effective only until July 1. Meanwhile a new bill will be worked out to go into effect after that date. There will be great pressure from Army officials, the War and Navy departments, and the President, who is backing the program of the military, to return the young men under 20 to draft eligibility. Those responsible for our military structure insist that the young men in that age group must be drawn on if our armed forces are to be maintained at the necessary strength without keeping men already in service longer than had been planned.

But it seems that a lot of members of the House have got to be convinced that (1) the Armed Forces in peacetime need to be as large as the generals and admirals say; (2) if so, this strength can be maintained only by drafting boys and fathers.

A lot of plain citizens feel the same way as the majority of the House of Representatives. The people do not want to see any man kept overseas in the Army a day longer than is necessary, and they agree that it is only fair that those who have served should be relieved by others who have not. But the people need to be convinced that an army of more than a million men is still needed a year after the fighting war is over. So far the generals and admirals have not succeeded in removing the doubts of the people. They may be entirely right, but they have not sold the idea to Mr. and Mrs. America, who do not believe that taking boys out of school and fathers away from their families is called for by any necessity that exists at this time.



EDITORIAL "Don't let it die"



Second Thoughts

By C. L. HALLIBURTON

We forget about the Indians. Since we are like most other human beings nearly all the thought we give to troubles is concentrated on our own. It is natural, but not particularly intelligent. We need to be reminded in some way that Negroes are not the only minority in the world, or in the United States, for that matter. How much thought did Negroes give to the plight of the Americans of Japanese ancestry in this country during the war? These people were shamefully treated as a group and in many individual instances.

In the news last week we were reminded that Indians as well as Negroes are subjected to "special handling" in parts of North Carolina when they seek to qualify for the suffrage. Registrars in Swain and Jackson counties are charged with refusing to register qualified Indians, one a graduate of the University of North Carolina. In some cases apparently the would-be registrants have been denied point-

Blank the privilege, in other cases they have been given extraordinary tests which other registrants are not required to pass. One to qualify a member of the Swain County election board, while asserting that the registrars have not been instructed against enrolling Indians, admits that no North Carolina Indians have been on the county books since 1931. At least one registrar in Jackson County was quoted as saying "that he had instructions from the county election board 'not to register Indians regardless of their qualifications.'"

The Non-Partisan Fair Election Association, which interested itself in the complaints of Negroes against certain registrars in Washington County, and assisted in bringing about recent Federal Court convictions for these violations of the Civil Rights Code, took immediate cognizance of the cases involving the Indians, and undoubtedly there will have been some developments by the time this is read.

We are short-sighted when we neglect to mention ourselves and take an active interest in the problems of other minority and disadvantaged people. The outside observer is often puzzled by the indifference of American Negroes to the concerns of the Armenian, the West Indian, and the non-white peoples of races other than the Negro, not to mention those of the less fortunate whites. The ignorance of even well-trained American Negroes as to these other folk and their problems, which so often parallels their own, is to some extent a reflection on our schools and colleges. Our vision is often too short, and our scope too narrow; consequently our sympathy is reserved exclusively for ourselves. When this is so, we ourselves are vulnerable to the same criticism we are so quick to level at others.

The case of the Swain and Jackson County Indians is now enough to get us started thinking. We can go on from there.

Test We Forget.

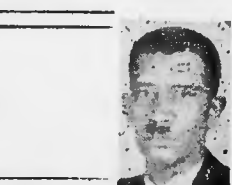
By W. I. GREENE

We continue our quoting from Mr. A. Philip Randolph. "Today Negroes are not advancing fast enough, the ballgame to the contrary notwithstanding. If we don't want to be caught short with an American overture, like the Italian and German anti-fascists, we've got to evaluate our past techniques and future ones and add some more battalions. "And that's where all other believers in fair play, including our Jewish neighbors, come into the picture. Up to now, we haven't fought and organized sufficient support from people who fundamentally share our aims. I've told you about the Jewish trade unionists in New York. Well, we can duplicate this type of friendly relationship in many more communities throughout the nation. We can call in Japanese-Americans

and the Mexican-Americans, and all the people who are tagged with heavy stereotypes and plagued with discrimination. And we can recruit support among white Gentiles, too. Many of them feel as keenly about Jim Crow as we do.

But let me remind you of one little point. Our appeal to Jews and the others on Rankin's blacklist will come with ill grace if we keep on nourishing our own pet prejudices. If we keep on believing the fairy tales that "Jews own everything," if in other words, we keep on aging Mr. Hitler.

We have a case against Jim Crow. The strongest kind of case, based on scientific findings. But we weaken our moral position in the eyes of the world if we show this basically we're no different



from our oppressors. It is encouraging to note that the public opinion poll of Fortune magazine some months ago revealed that there is less anti-Semitism among Negroes than among other groups in the population. But that's not good enough. We should get rid of it all. Let's not risk defeat by playing party-cake with the anti-Semites and native fascists. Too much is at stake. The whole structure of racism and imperialism hangs in the balance. "Let's cleanse our own hearts before we declare a holy war on the Biblos. Let's get rid of the meanness in our own eye before we condemn the professional bigots. Let's end all signs of this damnable anti-Semitism among ourselves. Then we can get on with the real job. Then will the lines be clearly drawn."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By Rev. M. W. Williams

Subject: Finding A New Sense Of Values Luke 12: 18-24; 19: 1-10; 1 Timothy 6: 7-17. Printed text: Luke 12: 18-24; 19: 1-10; 1 Timothy 6: 7-17.

Key Verse: "For the Kingdom of God is not meat and drink, but righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost." Romans 14: 17.

Today's lesson brings us face to face with three characters showing their sense of values of material possessions over against the spiritual life. Human life uncontrolled by something higher than the carnal mind, will always keep its sense of values on a lower level. Therefore, to evaluate properly regeneration of the new birth must take place in the individual. "Except a man be born again, he cannot see the Kingdom of God" (John 3: 3). After this first step is taken man has a new sense of values. Whatever else we may accomplish in secular matters, there can be no true growth of character.

RETIREMENT - PENSION - SOCIAL SECURITY

The public school teachers of recent years have what is called a retirement age with pay (which is too small) but it better than nothing; the employees of State and Federal governments have a pension when they retire after so many years to toll the industrial workers are careful to keep their social security cards; the preachers, together with practically all working men and women look forward to the years when slowing down time comes. This is as it should be, but will these material things serve as the acme of life? The tragedy of the thrifty farmer's life as given in this lesson was his decision to retire on values of a low plane—dress, food, drink and a good time. Are you in his category?

FIRST THINGS FIRST

In the story of the rich young ruler who interviewed Christ and was told he lacked one thing—sell all distribute to the poor and follow the Lord and "he became exceedingly sorrowful; for he was rich" gives a clear picture of a man putting riches ahead of eter-

nal life riches, if accepted as a trust, to the advancement of God's Kingdom make men true stewards of God and His Kingdom first and other things next. "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God" (Luke 12: 31). Happiness, peace and satisfaction, the higher desires of the soul come to men who put Christ first in their lives. Have you made your choice?

THE RICH ZACCHAEUS

The story of Zacchaeus and the city of Jericho with its palms as recorded in Luke 19: 1-10, could be multiplied a thousand times in our American cities. The image of God in men craves for the higher values of life, and the Gospel of Christ opened the door for them and as they have accepted, are rich toward God.

THE HANDICAPPED ZACCHAEUS

This man was handicapped in that he was not popular, being a tax-collector; short of stature and he was thought of as outside of the pals of salvation, but "he sought to see Jesus." Too many people are fooling themselves.

BETWEEN THE LINES

By DEAN R. HANCOCK FOR ANP

THE JEWISH RELIEF CAMPAIGN

During my study at Oxford in 1937, I chanced to meet one Dr. Goldmann who had formerly been a judge in the courts of Hamburg, Germany. Hitler had deposed and dispossessed him. We met again in Berlin the next year. He brought to meet me a sister and the two took me out for an evening in Berlin. I noted as we walked along the streets there were streets they dared not walk along but had to cross. They could not walk along the Unter Den Linden nor the Wilhelmstrasse.

We came upon parks seats painted yellow and Jews were only allowed to sit upon the yellow seats. The Jewish business names in the shipping district had to be written in adhesive tape instead of gold lettering. When we parted that memorable night, Dr. Goldmann's sister, an aged woman with tears in her eyes, made me promise her that I would help to rescue her brother from "Hitler's Hell." Upon my return to this country I sought among my wealthy Jewish friends some for Dr. Goldmann but each had the same story to tell—each was overwhelmed with affidavits which guaranteed the maintenance of refugees.

My father distressed me sorely and I thereupon set about making an affidavit myself which was accepted in Hamburg. I had to make bond to take care of Dr. Goldmann in case he came to want in this country. After working on the problem for three months, he was allowed to come to England to wait his turn for passage. After about four months, war broke out between England and Germany and Dr. Goldmann was interned as prisoner of war and sent to Australia. All of my negotiations had to be repeated and after the lapse of several months and plans had matured to get him out of Australia, the United States government decreed that all such papers should be cleared in this country and not in the foreign country.

Then I had to take up negotiations with the department of state in Washington. After a lengthy correspondence and things were shaping to get Dr. Goldmann out of Australia, he was taken back to England and all my intervention had availed naught. He is still in England but he writes the most grateful letters for having been spared the suffering of his people in Germany and perhaps some horrible fate.

My great admiration and veneration for the Jews had its greatest implementation in my efforts to rescue a Jewish friend. The launching of the campaign for Jewish relief has thrown before the world and the Negro race one of the greatest challenges of the generation. Buffeted and bruised and slaughtered during the reignance of Hittler, six million Jews have perished in Europe and the end is not yet; Negroes have always bemoaned their wretched fate brought upon them by a venomous race prejudice. Negroes have suffered many things, but they have never had to endure a slaughter so astounding. It is humanly impossible to imagine the slaughter of six million human creatures out of sheer hatred and vengeance.

All this slaughter has been visited upon the Jews because they will not renounce the religion of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. The Jew still has religious convictions, and every human institution of laudable purposes has been mirrored in the law of Moses. The Jews have greater claims upon the mercy and philanthropy of mankind than any living group of humans. Did the Jew not give the world its God, its Bible and its Jesus Christ? What greater blessing could any people give to mankind than the Jew has already given?

I stood near the Wailing Wall in Jerusalem in 1937 and heard the Jews wail and was told that for nearly 2000 years the Jews have been waiting there. After 2000 years of the worst suffering ever to be inflicted upon a people, the Jew still believes in the God of Abraham. I could not restrain a fearful sigh as I watched more than 3,000 waiting men and women and children wailing and praying for God to return the glory to the Jews that Jerusalem knew in the days of Solomon.

The suffering of the Jews should seriously concern the Negro everywhere. What has happened to the Jews in Germany could blessing could any people give to mankind than the Jew has already given?

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The suffering of the Jews should seriously concern the Negro everywhere. What has happened to the Jews in Germany could happen to Negroes here. In fact it has happened here but not on such colossal scale. Every Negro church and school and fraternity should make a contribution to the Jewish Relief campaign. The most touching scene I have ever witnessed was at a funeral where a weeping little brother was trying to console his little heartbroken sister, at their mother's funeral. Suffering Negroes can and must help suffering Jews. Give to the Jewish Relief Campaign!

Imported Hay Tells Milk-Deficient Tale

Hidden under half a million tons of imported hay is the answer to why North Carolina is a milk-deficient state, an answer much easier to find than the long list needed.

The state annually imports nearly 500,000 tons of hay from other states. In addition, hundreds of gallons of milk also are imported to this primarily agricultural state with a high percentage of marginal land.

John A. Arey, leading dairy expert of the State College Extension Service, on the eve of June Dairy Month which will be promoted again this year by the North Carolina Dairy Products Association, said that the state will be deficient in milk production only so long as "it is necessary to import feed." He declared that the large acreages of margin-

al land in this state; economists say that there is "some" unused, non-productive land on every farm in the state; might well be utilized for pasture and the production of hay crops. Once there is sufficient home production of feed and pasture, milk imports will vanish, Arey believes.

Meanwhile, in this year of critically short feeds and milk, Arey reminds that it is "doubly important" that ample supplies of hay and silage be produced this summer for feeding next winter to all dairy animals now in production. "Because of the shortage of protein meals," the dairyman decried, "a few acres planted to clover this spring is real insurance against such a shortage next winter. The beans can be ground and used as such in the grain mixture or exchanged for meal."

Too busy to go to church, do not have time, nothing to wear, etc. We usually find time to do what we really want to do. You can serve Jesus if you want to. It is not a question of how rich we are nor how poor, but how valuable is your soul and is the enlightenment of Christ in the heart?

THEY'LL NEVER DIE

By Elton Fax

JUSTIN HOLLAND
MUSICIAN & AUTHOR

Continental Features

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