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EDITORIALS

WALLACE NOT THROUGH

Whatever the merits on either side of the controversy which resulted in the departure of Henry A. Wallace from the cabinet his forced resignation is regrettable. Millions of Negro ciitzens are at one with the liberal wing of the Demoeratic Party in regarding Mr. Wallace as their champion and as one of the best men in the cabinet. He won the hearts of the Negroes by his uncompromising stand, in spite of the political hazards involved, for complete justice and first class citizenship for all Americans without any artificial distinctions. To many he represents more than any other man in the public eye today the ideal American statesman-scholarly, sincere, liberal in his sympathies, progressive, and uncompromisingly honest and true to his ed labor in the minds of the American convictions.

Whether or not Mr. Truman had arrived at the point where he had to let differ with anyone else whose ideas Mr. Wallace go in the interest of harmony in the government and consistency in foreign policy, certainly it was partly the President's own vacillation and bungling which brought the mess about. Wallace had the President's O. K. on his speech. If it should not have been approved, and that it is quite possible, then the blame for its having been approved must be shouldered by the President. Wallace did all that could have been expected when he submitted the speech for Mr. Truman to pass on it. There may be some debate as to the soundness of the stated views of Mr. Wallace on foreign policy, but there is no question that Truman has again proven himself a past master of putting his foot into it. He is a master of the hasty word and act. the product of snap judgment. He is always having to take back something he has said. This time he had to sacrifice one of the best men in his cabinet and a truly powerful figure of the party in order own creation.

over the departure of Wallace, almost the last of the Roosevelt appointees, from the cabinet. His influence will not be greatly lessened. On the contrary, Mr. Wallace is now free to speak and act as his own mind dictates, and his leadership may well be more effective from outside the cabinet than from within. It is quite likely that Truman will have lost more politically than Wallace by what has happened. Wallace remains the leader of his segment of the party, and that segment will likely place its loyalty to Wallace ahead of its loyalty to Truman.

NEW PATTERNS IN TRAVEL

rights for Negroes on public carriers has been won, A U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals has held illegal the discrimination against interstate railway passengers whose tickets entitle them to specific seats on trains moving across state American Legion in North Carolina are lines. The incident out of which the case grew involved certain employes of the Afro-American who bought tickets including seat reservations for transportation from Philadelphia to a southern city. and who were arrested and removed Negroes there thave heretofore been confrom the train in Virginia when they refused to take seats other than for which Legion, a charter for a colored post being they had paid - specifically seats in a jim-crow car. The railway argued that it was not liable, since the arrest was made by law enorcement officers of Virginia in pursuane of state laws; but the Court the Florida department of the Legion ruled that the railroad was at fault in that its agent summoned the officers.

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Following so closely on the U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation of interstate passengers on buses, this decision streigthens the position of the Negro as to his rights on common carriers by extending the interpretation to other forms of transportaion. Add to this the voluntary acceptance, already in effect, of the non-segregation principle by the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railway and tacitly by some other roads in their operations at least for some distance below Richmond, and it becomes plain that a new pattern of interstate travel rights for Negroes is being established, and this in spite of the resistance being offered by some companies to the clear mandates of the Federal courts.

JOHN L. LEWIS

John L. Lewis is one of the most unpredictable, contankerous and perverse meu in American public life, and despite his undoubted power has done more to injure than to aid the cause of organizpublic. Taking himself with colossal seriousness, he seems to feel called upon to make sense. He rejoices in taking the opposite side, and in posing as a great, grim demigod.

Lewis' latest performance, by which he knew he would make the front page, was to come out against OPA and price controls. In condemning price control, and by indirection approving inflation, he arrays himself against practically every ether labor leader, and against the interests of the consumers, of which working people comprise the majority.

It has been said that the entirely humorless Lewis aspires to the presidency. It is unbelievable that he could take himself so seriously. But if he can, it is certainly a foregone conclsion that a majcrity of the American people never could.

A BEGINNING

When James Walker met his death near Elko, South Carolina, a few weeks ago under circumstances which might be to try to straighten out a situation of his interpreted as a lynching, the Negro press naturally gave the news a prominent Little alarm need be wasted, however place. A few days ago a Barnwell County grand jury returned a murder indictment against the white man who fired the shots, or most of them; but many Negro newspapers give that news a distinctly subordinate place.

Now an indictment is not a conviction. 3 and the killer may never be punished; but it would seem that even the indictment by a South Carolina grand jury in that case is big news. At least the community has taken the first step toward bringing the slayer to justice. What has been done so far is therefore commendable and ought to be recognized as such. We add the hope that what has begun with the indictment may be carried Another battle in the fight for equal through to the logical conclusion-a fitting punishment for the offender.

SAME OBJECTIVE—DIFFERENT STAGES

While the Negro members of the trying to bring about integration of Legion forces and eliminate the jim-crow Legion set-up in this state, their colleagues in Florida are taking a prior step. As in several other Southern states pletely excluded from membership in the unobtainable. Recently (possibly to meet the competition of the American Veterans Committee, which has rejected discrimination because of race or religion) has issued charters to chapters of a previously entirely independent organization of Negro veterans, bringing them into the Legion fold.

North Carolina's Negro Legionnaires have long had the status just acquired by the Floridians, but they are not satisfied. They rightly aim at the elimination of the distinction of status within the organization as between veterans who differ only in color. The North Carolinians and the Floridians have the same objective; they differ only in the stage reached by each.





Jecond Hadesans

By C. D. HALLIBURTOR

v weeks ago the News and began to note long ago that the Observer in its "25 Years Age" column which contains items as en from the tiles of its issue of the corresponding date exactly a quarter of a century before, carried

North Carolina from 37.9 per cent in 1830 to 30.2 per cent in 1920 raises question of whether race Ever since the first decade after the Civil War statisticians has been intrigued by the high death rate of the Negro. The quotation from the News and Observer of twenty-five years ago present more or less popular at that the half century before It is not held today by any serious almost so in a matter of a honshow (1) how figures can be misinterpreted, and 421 how the mor dity rate can chance.

As to the first point. Statisticians

preportion of Negroes to the lotal S. population was declining. Each census since 1790 has shown that the ratio of Negroes to the total population was lower than that of the previous ten years this fact could not be explained entirely, or even largely, by the

excussive death rate of the Negro

right up to 1920, was that each year the white population was being increased greatly by anbirth rate well in excess of that lation On the other hand, from the time of the suppression of the slave trade on, there was only a dred or so years. It just goes to brownen 1880 and 1920 as many

white population at present, it is often and stressed that the Negro's mertality for the country as a whole today is where the white 35 years ago. Our death rate, maile higher than that of the white population, is also decileing faster, and the differential is

Dr. S. J. Holmes, the eminent biologist who has devoted years of study to the question and is the were highly prolifie, having a Negro's Struggle for Survival," of at least the native urban poputity of the Negro is not one whit lation. He points out that the No small influx of Negroes into the multiplied under a complex of and the extension of medical serbath curative and preven tive, which is sure to come, there is every reason to expect that not only will the Negro not die out Secondly, though it is true that but that he will at least hold his the Negro death rate is from one own in the American population



BETWEEN THE LIMES BY DEAN B. HANCOCK FOR AND

FROM ISOLATION TO DOMINATION

The foreign policy of the United States as mirrored in the political maneuvering of Secy, of State James Byrnes is loaded with dynamite. If Russia feels towards this country as this country evidently feels towards Russia, then Russia's policy is equally filled with dynamite.

World War II was brought about largely because of America's isolation. It would be tragic if World War III were brought about by our domination. Loyal Americans wanted to see their country leave the old isolation and become cooperationist in world affairs, but her most devout patriots did not want to see her swing from isolation to domination. There is a place in the international scheme of things for cooperation but little or none for domination

The fighting that Britain has had to do these several centuries because of her domination should be a lesson to the United States. The inglorious failure of Germany and Italy should also present its lesson. Peace cannot be made in a world where domination becomes the national ideal. The only future alliances that promise peace are those based upon a cooperation motivated in the brotherhood of man. If we save not come to the last alternative then we may well prepare for war, atomic bomb and all.

But this war-weary world is not in the mood for another war. The men who do the fighting are fed up on war. Those of us who are genuinely interested in man at his best realize that his best cannot be attained through wars and rumors of wars

Circumstances have foisted upon this world an economic domination that cannot be denied. This advantage has come about largely because our land has been too far removed from the fighting scenes of Europe to be devastated by the ravages of war. In World War I and in World Was II our glorious land was left untouched by the scourging hand of battle. When we compare the soldiers of America who made the supreme sacrifice or who were named and wounded, our lot has been happy in comparison with the other fighting nations,

These military breaks have done wonders to leave us in the iominant economic position among the nations of the world. To humanitarians this should suffice. But if we are out for impenaistic ends then the political and diplomatic and military domination which our foreign policy marrers is in order. But this hardly comports with our profession of non-imperialistic designs.

Be it clearly understood here that this writer holds no brief for Russia or for Russia's communism. I do not share the belie' that if this country turns communist a golden era will be ushered in by the cars. If this writer had to choose between communism nd democracy as we have them today, he would without hesitation choose democracy.

And why, in the face of democracy's many shortcomings! My answer is, if we compare the best elements of communism with the worst elements of democracy, communism would have it in a large way. Or if we compare the best elements of democracy with the worst elements in communism democracy would have it in an equally big way. But as a matter of fact if we choose democracy we must choose it, bad features and all; and so must we choose communism. Communism as a mixture of good and bad, offers few or no advantages over democracy. The real test of these two economic systems is not in the systems as such, but in the people who must administer them. And here is the critical question.

It matters little whether men are communists or democrats unless they have undergone that change of heart where their innate selfishness has been metamorphosed into an altruism akin to brotherhood. In other words what is needed is not merely a change of economic and social systems but a change of heart. Most certainly then would I refuse to exchange our democracy for Rus-

With this preliminary statement on record, I proceed to ask tough poincy is in ofuer. In other questioning as the illustrious Samuel C. Mitchell of the University of Richmond has done, the wisdom of our turning international bully. The nation sporting a "get tough" diplomacy while brandishing the atomic bomb, is losing the opportunity to give the world the only leadership that will save it from World War III

THEY'LL NEVER DIE En Elton Fax

Lest We Forget.



last week because Mr. Ausimplemented so much in this dis-This discussion continues from last week anent the editorial in the

Carolina Times dealing with the dismissal of teachers in the colored schools of North Carolina whose community work was such as to improve the status of the colored people in economic political, and social affairs of the community. The bald fact is that the pattern of organization of the professional Associations enrolling the teachers of North Carolina, colored er what have you? is of the company union type. This company union type of organization is the only type that has become available to the teachers of the South. It is a fact that the general pattern of such organizations gives the control to the bosses who have the power to hire and fire teachers. It is also a fact that the South has patterns of political domination of the bosses to the extent that the ethics of the profession count very little in a controversy between a teachr and the bess when the prerogative of the local politicians is in olved. Very seldom do the bosses themselves dictate the unethical dismissal of a principal or teacher who is doing a commendable community job. It nearly always appears that the superintendent is the person to blame, because under our lows, he is secretary to the political board and must execute the decisions of the board But here the superintendent is only the sounding board of the political reprisals visited upon public servants who serve the "neaple" rather than their exploiters.

The greatest factor in the teacher shortage in "some of the schools" of North Carolina today is not that the salaries are too low (though they are much too low) but that the position of the teacher is too INSECURE. The competition for status in the community is as challenging to the teacher as it is to the lawyer, minister, business-

or training in psychology and so tin's Second editorial last week is cial sciences required of teachers makes them more socially sensitive than the average person allied with

other professions. The thwarting of teachers in their righteous desire to be an integral part of the life and leadership of the cemmunity is the thing that causes so many to seek greater security in other occupations even after preparing themselves to be teachers through their college and university courses. The fault lies in the LAW governing the tenure of

teachers in the State. Both the North Carolina Education Association and the North Carolina Teachers Association are loafing on the job of getting a satisfactory tenure law enacted in the State. This is not because the leaders of the Associations are unaware of the necessity for such legislation but because of fear. The FEAR OF POLITICAL REPRIS-AL on the part of superintendents, principals and leading teachers leads them to compromise this issue whenever it is raised. The remeticas, publicity, and personal preferment for this service on the part of the leaders. They, at the same time, keep a reserve of ambitious would-be administrators ready to sabotage any superiu-

tendent or principal who dares

to ask persistently that something he done to give the North Caroling teacher a decent tenure on the job.

Look for no appreciable in

provement in the situation a

ions as the administrators agree with the politicians that IT 18 NECESSARY SOMETIMES TO BE ABLE TO DISMISS A TEACHER OR PRINCIPAL when it would be very embarrassing to prove in the courts that the charges alleged against the Person are true. It may be necessary to have such freedom to lynch spiritually and economically any person who is a teacher but such a policy will drive more and more really honest and conscientious persons to a choice of other professions and occupations until a LAW IS PASSED WHICH WILL GIVE THE TEACHER THE COMMON RIGHTS OF COMMUNITY CIT-IZENSHIP along with the job of earning a living by teaching in THAT PARTICULAR COMMUN-ITY. Those people who have the intelligence to be good teachers also have the intelligence to want homes and families and a modipoliticians pay very well with cum of human happiness. Home ownership requires being stationed in an occupation in the community where one's home is built JOB SECURITY IS THE ANS-WER AND A TENURE LAW IS THE ABSOLUTE NECESSITY for North Carolina

Sunday School Lesson

By Rev. M. W. WILLIAMS

Subject: Paul's background and early life. -Acts 21:39; 22:3a, 27. 28, Acts 22:3b; 26:4, 5; Philippians

Key Verse: "Hear, O Israel, Jehovan our God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy might." Deut. 6:4-5.

This lesson opens the door for a study of one of the most interesting and influential characters of some Jews from Asia accused him of teaching things contrary to the Jewish law. He was seized and might have been killed, but fo the rescue by the Roman soldiers. was upon this occasion which

THIS SUCCESSFUL MAN THE SON OF A WEALTHY PLANTER, WAS BORN 1832 IN ALABAMA - DESPITE HIS SLAVE STATUS HE WAS AT 14 HE WENT TO ONIO FOR AN EDUCATION AND IS YEARS LATER WITH MONEY EARNED IN A CALIFORNIA RESTAURANT VENTURE, ENTERED THE LUMBER BUSINESS IN MICHIGAN FOR 20 YEARS MR ATWOOD SOLD LUMBER IN MICHIGAN IN NO LESS THAN & LARGE CITIES, INCLUDING BOSTON, CLEVLAND.

gives us our lesson. Paul defending his christian life his home, his teacher and his city.

PAUL'S BIRTHPLACE

To write a man's biography we usually give his parent's name and their occupation. In this case we can only give what Paul says of himself. He was a Jew; he was born at Tarsus, in Cilicia; and he inharited the Roman citizenship. The fact, that he was born a Jew indicates he was reared in a religious home. He speaks of himself as circumcized the eighth day, of the stock of Israel, of the tribe of Benjamin, a Hebrew of the Hebrews; as touching the law, a Pharisee (Ph. 3:5). Tarsus beautifully situated at the foot of the Cilician hills and at the mouth of the Catarrhactes; it was a place of cosmopolitan trade; a university city. 'No mean mean city (Acts

PAUL'S EDUCATION

Again we quote Paul's own words: "But brought up in this city, at the feet of Gamaliel. inchurch history. We shall study how God used Saul of Tarsus to accomplish, perhaps, more for His Kingdom than any one man. In today's study: Paul's background and early life, it seems that the home, school, church and

the city would come in for consid-

erable discussion. Paul had come

to Jerusalem to attend the Passover and while in the temple area structed according to the whict manner of the law of our fathers. being zealous for God, even as ye all are this day" (Acts 22:3b). Dr Gamaliel, the son of Simon, was one of the seven teachers who received the title Rabbon --- a higher form of Rabbi. He was a noted Greek scholar and encouraged his students to study Greek along with the Hebrew law, and it is thought the broad and spiritual interpretation of the Mosaic law by his teacher had a lasting impression upon Paul. As we read Paul's defensive arguments; Epistles and his persuave and logical coallasions, according to F. W Farrer, one concludes that Paul's early training in the Old Testament Scriptures were deep and abiding. He was also taught a trade - tent making, all of which served as a background to make him (Paul) a profound thinker whom after his miraculous regen eration God used wonderfully Can we not make our homes, schools, churches, and communities places of liberal thought and high aspiration where the young people's background will stand them in good stead for the master's use for service? Why not make all of our communities an asset to the