

EDITORIALS

ABOUT NEGRO POLICEMEN

It has been reported that in answer to the complaint that Raleigh has no uniformed Negro police officers the city authorities responsible are willing to make uniformed patrolmen of the only two colored men now on the force.

That is not what the Negro citizens have been working for. They are satisfied with the status of the present two officers, except that there is a strong feeling that they should be officially recognized as detectives and at least one of them designated detective sergeant. Both have rendered good and efficient service as squad car men.

What Raleigh's Negro citizens want is the appointment of new Negro uniformed officers. Other North Carolina cities of comparable size have more Negro policemen than Raleigh, most of them in uniform, and in some cities older men on the force have been promoted. Our officers, though possessors of excellent records, have had no advancement in rank, though they have served for a number of years.

There should be additional Negro officers. Opportunity for advancement in rank and in pay should be open to the colored officers, those employed now, and those to come.

BRIGHT SPOTS

In the midst of gloomy news on the inter-racial front we were glad to find two shining exceptions. One was that of the election of E. Franklin Frazier to the presidency of the American Sociological Society; the other was concerning the closing of the Negro branch of the library at Charlottesville, Virginia, and the opening of the main library to all citizens.

Sociologists demonstrated their relative emancipation from bigotry and prejudice a few years ago when none other than the Southern Sociological Society chose Dr. Charles S. Johnson, now president of Fisk University, as its president. As one of the leading sociologists of the South Dr. Johnson richly deserved the honor, and his southern colleagues were not afraid to bestow it on him. Now the American Sociological Society, the leading nationwide organization in the field, has made Dr. Frazier president. For many years a distinguished teacher and scholar, Dr. Frazier has taught in white institutions as well as at Howard University and several other Negro institutions. His publications in the field have been widely acclaimed for their excellence from the literary as well as the scientific point of view. It is an honor to his race as well as a deserved tribute to him personally that Dr. Frazier should be chosen to preside over the American Sociological Society.

Charlottesville follows at least two other Virginia cities in the sensible policy of eliminating the unnecessary expense and the inferior (for some) service involved in maintaining one library or white and another for "colored."

The resolution by which the library board promulgated the new policy declared that there was "no occasion at this time for segregation of the races in the use of the city library," and cited the experience of the other Virginia cities which had abandoned segregation in that service.

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.

F. R. JERVAY, Publisher

C. D. HALLIBURTON, Editorials

Subscription Rates

One Year, \$2.50; Six Months, \$1.75

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.

Charlottesville rates congratulations for doing a sensible thing, and for being courageous enough to put something else ahead of the usually crucial consideration of "one for white and one for colored."

SALES TAX ISSUE SHOULD BE AIRD

R. Mayne Albright, one of the five candidates so far to announce for the Democratic nomination for the governorship, has come out in favor of full repeal of the North Carolina general sales tax. This declaration places him very high on the CAROLINIAN's list of desirables. We should like to hear what Mr. Johnson and Mr. Scott, generally regarded by knowing political observers as the two leading contenders, think about the sales tax.

North Carolina's sales tax was enacted back in the dark days of depression as an emergency revenue measure, and with apologies to the people of the state. These apologies were accompanied by a promise that the tax would be abolished when the emergency had passed. Now North Carolina's officialdom boasts of its fine financial condition, but the tax remains.

It is a bad tax. It is a nuisance. But what is more important in making it a bad tax is that it has little relation to ability to pay. It weighs more heavily on the poor than it does on the rich and well-to-do. Only real necessity can justify the retention of such a tax, and that necessity has ceased to exist.

Mr. Albright says that the people want relief from the sales tax. If they don't they ought to. Those in favor of retaining it remind one of people who borrow money from friends during an emergency, with a promise to repay as soon as possible, but never feel prosperous enough to return what they have borrowed. And of course large property owners and individuals and corporations in the high income brackets know that the more revenue is raised by the inequitable sales tax the less danger there is that other tax rates will have to be raised in the future.

The sales tax ought to go. At the very least the people should know how each man seeking the governorship stands on the issue of abolishing or retaining it and those who favor the latter should be able to give some very good reasons for their opinion.

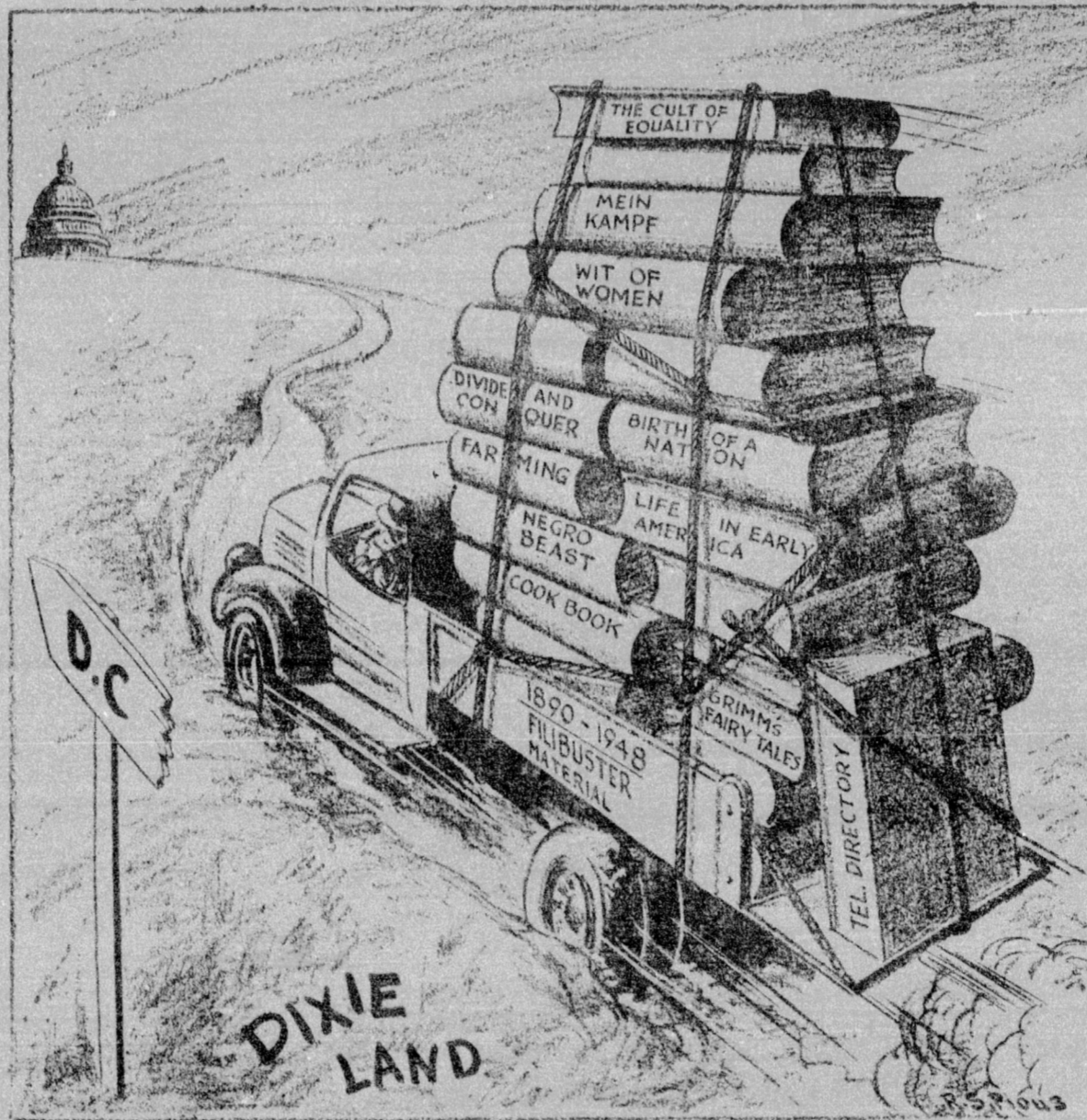
INASMUCH

In speaking of the European Recovery Program and aid to needy people in countries other than our own throughout the world a churchman recently sounded a note which should be a persistent one. He said: "Whatever other motives there are, ours is the Inasmuch motive of St. Matthew 25."

Of course the reference is to the parable of the Last Judgment:

"Then shall the King say unto them on his right hand, Come, ye blessed of my Father . . . for I was hungry and you gave me to eat . . . naked and ye clothed me . . . Then shall the righteous answer him, saying, Lord when saw we thee hungry, and fed thee? . . . or naked, and clothed thee? . . . And the King shall answer and say unto them, Verily I say unto you, Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of these my brethren, even these least, ye did it unto me."

Aid to the needy may be regarded as political strategy in the struggle for ascendancy; it may be thought of and talked of as a weapon against the spread of the Communist menace; it may be a medium of exchange by which we attempt to buy friends for and adherents to our ideology of government and economics. But the motive of real Christians should be and is at bottom the Inasmuch motive. What America may do from any other consideration may or may not achieve our goals; but we know we are eternally right when we render aid because aid is needed; because all men are brothers of Christ and brothers of each other.



"SOUTHERN MOBILIZATION"



Second Thoughts

By C. D. HALLIBURTON

The ways of courts and lawyers are a constant source of amazement to the layman. Not long ago a white man who allegedly pulled his mother's tongue out by the roots was sentenced in a North Carolina court to a term of three to six years in prison.

To the layman this man would appear to be a pretty bad egg, a particularly vicious and dangerous individual. Men who pull their mothers' tongues out are rare, even awesome. The average citizen is horrified at the thought of such an act. It is true that the judge who must have felt something of the same awe and trepidation before this unusual practitioner of mayhem, ordered a mental and physical examination for the culprit, who entered a plea of not guilty to the charge. But three to six years!

Meanwhile at the same session of the court a Negro (armed) hand up for attack with a knife on a policeman who had placed him under arrest on a minor charge, was sentenced to eight to ten years in the state's custody. Another citizen of color

draw at the same session five to seven years on a charge of assault with intent to kill. The news story gave no further details on the last named case.

It is quite possible that all three of these offenders are really dangerous to society, and it may be that the relative severity of the three sentences reflects the proportionate degree of the seriousness of their respective crimes and of the hazard each represents to society. There is not sufficient reason, probably, to say that the men of the three individuals had anything to do with the severity of their respective punishments, but one wonders. Personally I believe most people would feel safer around the man who so judiciously produced a knife while being escorted to jail by the chief of police than in the company of a man who had the will, strength and determination to haul his own mother's tongue completely out of her head. But after all he is to have a physical and mental examination. The mental one is certainly in order, we agree.

Another striking decision oc-

curred in a civil case. A janitor-fireman, incidentally a Negro, employed in a Greensboro public school, was killed by robbers while on the job. His heirs applied for indemnity under the state's Workmen's Compensation Act. The State Industrial Commission has disallowed the claim on the ground that the robbers did not enter the building to rob the building, but to rob the janitor. The opinion of the Commission stated further that the janitor watchman "exposed himself to an unusual amount of money in a part of the town known to be dangerous, because of these circumstances it was ruled that the man's death did not arise out of and in the course of his employment, though he was killed while conscientiously performing his job."

The ways of justice are mysterious, as we have said. We hope that this last mentioned case will be carried to the courts on appeal. It may be that a different interpretation, and one more in harmony with human values, if not with legalistic technicalities, would result.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON By Rev. M. W. Williams

Subject: The World Mission of the Church. — Acts 18:9, 10; Rom. 10:8-15. Eph. 3:8-12.

Key Verse: "How beautiful to us the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace — that publisheth salvation." — Isa. 52:7.

"Come over into Macedonia, and help us" has been the rallying cry of the Church since Paul answered that summons and opened a new chapter in the history of Christianity. A. D. 51. The European stations visited by Paul as a result of this divine call on his second missionary journey are: Philippi, Amphipolis, Apollonia, Thessalonica, Berea, Corinth, and Cenchreae. Here were eight cities whose inhabitants were sin-sick and needed a "Balm" which only Christ could administer through his servants. How well they administered his-

tory tells the story.

THE MISSION OF THE CHURCH

While the church ministers to local needs of the spiritual world, it is by no means limited. Salvation is universal and the invitation is to whosoever will, thereby making the Church world-wide in its scope, and the church which does not have a missionary program is far from a New Testament Church and is missing the joy which each individual Christian should have as a result of their participation in purposeful offerings — State and Foreign. Is your Church a New Testament Church?

GOD'S PLAN OF SALVATION

Our responsibility for seeing that salvation is carried to all men is brought out in the 14th and 15th verses of our lesson text: "How then shall they call on him in whom they have not believed? And how shall they believe in-

him they have not heard? And how shall they hear without a preacher? And how shall they preach, except they be sent? Preachers not only must be organized of God, but Christians are expected to support the preachers as they send them, out to carry Good News and Glad Tidings to a perishing world. Do we give our moral and financial support to God's plan of Salvation?"

GOD EVALUATION OF OUR MISSIONARY CONTRIBUTION

There are times when our gifts, labors, prayers and work seem so small that we hesitate to give them, but if we have the right spirit in taking the Word of God to those who have not heard, even though our gifts are small, God puts a value on what we do. "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings." Isa. 52:7.

Health For All

HEALTH FOR ALL THE TB PATIENT'S FAMILY

The family of a patient suffering from tuberculosis is an important factor in his treatment. The family can help him greatly or, with the best intentions, actually hinder his recovery. To be able to give him the kind of assistance and encouragement he needs, the family must understand the nature of the disease and the treatment. Family members should learn from the doctor and nurse all they can about the disease and the course of treatment prescribed. If the patient is sent to a sanatorium or hospital they must understand the necessity for it, so that they can help him adjust to the long period of inactivity and complete rest he must undergo.

The only known cure for tuberculosis is rest, usually in a sanatorium or tuberculosis hospital. However, the patient cannot rest

troubled with family problems. Members of the family must understand the real meaning and importance of rest. They should realize that worries must never be brought to his bedside because they may have an adverse physical effect on the patient. He will not be able to relax and will probably lose his appetite and so lose weight and not sleep properly.

Every minute that the patient rests over problems he cannot control, every instance when his program of complete rest is interrupted, every occasion when he fails to follow the routine laid out from his will, his recovery is delayed and perhaps his chances for a successful cure lessened.

Often when the patient begins to look better and gain weight after a few weeks in bed, his family thinks he must be well. Sometimes the patient is made to feel guilty about resting in bed. Family

members do not judge the patient's progress by his outward appearance. He determines the progress by certain tests he makes, and by studying X-ray pictures of the lungs. The family as well as the ill person, must cultivate a patient and calm outlook.

By a thorough understanding of the disease and its treatment, gained from the doctor and nurse, not from neighborhood gossip, the family can help the patient greatly in his adjustment to long periods of inactivity.

The Tuberculosis Association in your community will be glad to give you information about the disease and how you can help the patient.

In the next article, asthma will be discussed. This column is sponsored, in the interest of better health, by The Beeklebary County Tuberculosis and Health Association, 615 East



BETWEEN THE LINES

By DEAN B. HANCOCK FOR ANP

GEORGIA IS ON HER WAY

At the invitation of the social science club sponsored by Prof. Troas L. Lattimer, it was my happy fortune to visit Albany State college, at Albany, Ga., on the occasion of their Negro History week.

There are three things that stirred me deeply. The first was the team work that seemed to characterize the activities of the college. It is sometimes charged that where all-Negro facilities prevail there is always the subtle current of disorders and jealousies and disturbing machinations, that seriously hamper the larger program. I spent enough time on the campus to note that President Aston Brown knows that it is all about, and that he is in no sense a teacher driver. He seems to sense the fact that "driven" teacher cannot deliver in due course.

This fine young school founded by Dr. Holly is facing front in a big way. It will be heard from. A smooth-running college is a big asset not only to highway through mid-campus, we have here one of the finest and most beautiful college plants in the country and manned by one of the finest faculties administering to one of the best mannered student bodies it has been my fortune to meet.

While on the campus Gov. Thompson spoke, and I got a close-up of the man in Georgia who is facing the most dreadful odds. Gov. Thompson is an intelligent, kindly-faced Georgia gentleman, and as I looked at him I wondered what chance would he have against the table rousers spearheaded by young Talmadge and his fire-eating cohorts. But Gov. Thompson is pitching his campaign on high ground, and if sufficient support is not forthcoming among the decent elements of Georgia it will not be his fault. He is giving Georgia another great opportunity to redeem itself from Talmadgism.

There is something pathetic when a gentleman is thrown out against a man like Talmadge and his Negro-baiting crowd. Those who defy this political thuggism deserve the gratitude of decent men everywhere. They face martyrdom for a noble cause. In the course of his non-political speech Gov. Thompson pointed out the progress Georgia had made within the past 10 years: pointing out that Georgia was now boasting of nine-month schools throughout and that the equalization of salaries was going on space and that Georgia teachers were getting salaries on a 12 month basis.

I could hardly believe my ears, being from Virginia where salaries are on a 10-month basis. Georgia with a nine-month school year throughout and with salaries being equalized on a 12-month basis; I began to wonder just how bad is Georgia anyway? Georgia has had such unfavorable publicity and so long and in such profusion that it was rather difficult for me to appreciate what the governor was saying. But Georgia is fighting gamely to throw off her shackles and while she keeps up the fight there is no need to despair.

I have said on more than one occasion that Georgia's moral growth most probably is greater than that of any southern state. As B. Washington once said, we must not judge a race by the heights to which it has attained; but by the depths whence it has come. Georgia must be judged somewhat after this standard. We cannot appreciate the Georgia of Gov. Thompson unless we remember the Georgia of Hoke Smith, Tom Watson, Hardwick and the late Gene Talmadge. Georgia's moral growth can best be seen by contrast. I am just serving notice that Georgia is growing and that this growth need not further be disparaged.

While in Albany I was taken by President Brown to see the Swank Shop, a millinery establishment run by a young Negro woman graduate of Tuskegee. There is nothing about the fashionable shop to show that it is Negro except the proprietress and clerks. Negroes from all over this country would be helped to see this fine business establishment that numbers whites among its patrons. Mrs. Brown, wife of President Brown, is one of the Swank Shop's most enthusiastic patrons. The Albany Swank Shop transplanted to Peachtree Street in Atlanta would not look bad. Georgia is on the way.

Pres. Tubman Takes Vacation

Monrovia, Liberia (ANP) — After four years of hard work as head of the Liberian government, President W. V. S. Tubman embarked on a five-week vacation — but not before he had completed a reorganization of cabinet members whose selection had been confirmed by the senate.

Members of the new cabinet include C. Abiyomi Cassell, attorney general; Col. Isaac Whisman, secretary of war; Dr. J. W. Pearson, secretary of public instruction; H. E. Duncan, secretary of public works and utilities; and John W. Cooper, secretary of agriculture and commerce.

Assistant cabinet officials were Charles T. O. King, assistant secretary of state; James B. Dennis, assistant secretary of treasury; D. B. Cooper, solicitor general; E. C. E. Jones, assistant secretary of interior; McKinley A. Deshield, assistant postmaster general; George Dunbar, assistant public works secretary; Wilmot A. David, first secretary to Liberian legation, London and consul general to Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Roland Cooper, commercial attache to the Wash-

ington legation; Levi Martin and Harrison Grigsby, superintendents of Bass and Since counties respectively succeeding Edward L. Dun and R. W. Draper.

Other officials to be commissioned, but who were not present at the ceremony were Gabriel Dennis, secretary of state, now on a diplomatic mission; S. D. Coleman, interior secretary, attending funeral services of his brother; and Postmaster General Brownell, in Caylon on a government mission. Together with others, they will receive their commissions upon the president's return to Monrovia.

Col. Whisman, formerly assistant general, succeeded W. H. Tyler, who had tendered his resignation, upon the president's request. The posts of first secretary of agriculture and commerce, and assistant secretary of interior, were created recently by the legislature.

President Tubman is traveling down the West African coast on the Dutch ship "Amstelkerk". He will travel as far as the vessel goes and return with it, but will not disembark at any port. The trip was made upon advice of his physician.

THEY'LL NEVER DIE By Elton Fax

A LITTLE MORE THAN 200 YEARS AGO AMERICA'S FIRST ARTISTS APPEARED! AMONG THEM WAS JOSHUA JOHNSTON, A PORTRAIT PAINTER OF BALTIMORE, MD. IT IS BELIEVED THAT JOHNSTON WAS BORN IN THE WEST INDIES ABOUT 1770. IT IS KNOWN THAT HE WAS LISTED (FROM 1794 TO 1826) IN THE CITY'S OFFICIAL DIRECTORIES AS A "PORTRAIT PAINTER." JOSHUA JOHNSTON'S HIGHLY INTERESTING PORTRAITS OF PROMINENT MARYLANDERS ARE HOUSED IN BALTIMORE'S NOTED PEALE MUSEUM.

Joshua JOHNSTON

ENGINEER AMERICAN ARTIST