

# Editorials

# The Carolina Times

# Comments

## The Carolina Times

117 E. Peabody St. Durham, North Carolina  
Published at Durham, North Carolina  
Every Saturday by

THE CAROLINA TIMES PUBLISHING CO., Inc.

PHONES: N-7121 J-7871

L. E. AUSTIN, EDITOR

Engene Tatum Advertising Manager

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES

\$2.00 Per Year in Advance; \$1.25 Per Six Months in Advance; 65c Per Three Months in Advance; Canada, \$3.50; Other Countries, \$3.00

Entered as second-class matter at the Durham Postoffice, under act of March 3rd, 1879.

### Advertising Department

Those desiring information concerning national advertising rates, address all communications to CAROLINA TIMES, Durham, N. C.

National Advertising Representative

CALVIN'S NEWSPAPER SERVICE

143 W. 125th St. N. Y. C., Monument 2-8764

SATURDAY JUNE 18, 1938

### EQUAL TEACHERS SALARIES

At Titusville, Florida the Negro principal of the junior high school has entered suit to compel the Board of Public Instructions to establish equal salary schedules for white and Negro teachers.

Negro Teachers Association sidestepped the issue of equal salaries for teachers of both races, by uttering a lot of threats about what the organization intends to do if the salaries are not equalized, and took no definite steps to bring illegal action to remedy the condition. This is done annually.

We have stated in these columns before that Negro teachers in North Carolina, for the most part, are a bunch of spineless humans that are too sorry to strike a blow for their own freedom. We had hoped that this state would follow the lead of Maryland and Virginia in bringing legal action against the unfairness of the low salary of Negro teachers before Negroes in such states as Mississippi, Florida and Georgia.

Unless we are mistaken North Carolina Negro teachers will never do anything about the differential which exists between white and Negro teachers salaries until they have changed the type of leadership that has throttled every progressive movement of the teachers association in that direction for the past ten or fifteen years.

As far as we have been able to learn the organization has only once in the past twenty years elected a president who was not the head of the state schools, or named by a head of a state school. The younger teachers of the state who have come into the organization have had no chance of rising to places of control, and were left unto any of them who attempt to break the strangle hold which these state school heads have on the association. Whether this has worked to an advantage or a disadvantage to the organization we are willing for those who are closer to the association to have the final say. From where we stand we think it has worked to a disadvantage.

As courageous as the various presidents of the North Carolina Negro teachers Association may claim to be, we are of the opinion that not a one of them has been courageous enough to come out in the open and take a definite and positive stand for the equalizing of white and Negro teachers salaries in North Carolina. Not a one of them has been willing to suffer the consequences which they think will befall the one who leads such a fight, especially if it has to be carried to the courts.

Inadequate salaries mean inadequate teaching and inefficiency in the class room. Hence the teachers are not the only sufferers, but the school pupils as well.

Negro leaders in North Carolina will soon be the only leaders who will stand for this condition without at least making an effort to remedy it for those who are supposed to be following them. Negroes in states as far south as Florida are awakening to the necessity of taking a definite stand against the evil, and it appears that the race in North Carolina should also awaken. We are willing to make a test case of the "separate but equal" law of North Carolina. If that fails we are willing to try the constitution.

### A. & T. COLLEGE

This newspaper is glad to note a change in the attitude of the alumni association of A. and T. College towards their alma mater since the meeting of that organization held on the campus of the school during the commencement season which has just closed. The attitude towards the school and its president apparently is more in keeping with what it should be, and we trust it will continue to grow until all earmarks of the turbulent times of the past will be entirely erased.

A school such as A. and T. College was organized to be, is sorely needed, but it can not serve to the best interest of all concerned if there is to be continuous strife and internal bickering between faculty members, the president, the students and the alumni association.

It is the opinion of this newspaper that A. and T. College, if it adheres to the field for which it was organized, is more greatly needed than the several other colleges operated for Negroes by the state of North Carolina.

The tendency on the part of such schools as Hampton, Tuskegee and other industrial schools to stray from the purpose for which they were organized is a serious indictment on the amount of brains which they have whose duty it is to map out the educational program for Negroes.

Thousands of Negro boys and girls are struggling in liberal arts colleges who do not have the capacity to get what those colleges have to offer in the way of education when they could do well in mastering a trade of some kind. Hence many of them leave the college with degrees and training that handicap them the longest day they live.

The world needs good farmers, mechanics, bricklayers, carpenters, barbers, painters, paperhangers, tailors, cooks, seamstresses, plumbers, electricians, and other industrial workers.

The clamor to get liberal arts colleges is a foolish one, and should be discouraged unless the one who is doing the clamoring is well qualified to absorb the type of training to be offered. We think those who have to do with mapping out educational programs should set about to arrange some method of vocational guidance for Negro boys and girls in North Carolina.

We hope the spirit which apparently has been taken on new life among A. and T. College folks is the sign of a new day for the school, and that it will soon take its rightful place among the great industrial schools in the nation.

## Kelly Miller Says - -

### IS JUDGE LYNCH DEAD OR SLEEPING?

Lynching and kidnapping are twin iniquities which seem to thrive only on American soil. Both of these horrible practices seem to flare up flourish and fade away without cause or notice.

The nation was shocked at the kidnapping of the infant son of Charles Lindberg its most honored and beloved citizen. Drastic Federal Law was immediately enacted intended to prevent all such horrible repetition in the future; and yet in spite of Federal Law, we stand out appalled and horrified at the recurrence of kidnapping.

At the time America's lynching record amounted to three hundred a year, lately it has died down to less than one thirtieth of that number. Furious agitation has raged about lynching and kidnapping, and sundry attempts have been made to put an end to both of them by national legislation. The Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill was pushed through the House of Representatives in 1921 mainly by the

activity of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Lynching continued to thrive with fluctuating frequency until there was renewed attempt by the same organization to pass the Wagner-Van Nuys Anti-Lynching Bill during the present session of Congress.

While this Bill was under consideration several lynchings occurred in the South. Speaker Bankhead wrote the Governor of Alabama advising that if these outrages did not cease—Congress would surely pass the pending Federal Anti-Lynching Bill. This admonition clearly indicates that the South through its influential and responsible leaders can control the outbreak of lynching if it has the disposition to do so.

The Wagner-Van Nuys Anti-Lynching Bill after having passed the House of Representatives was brought to the floor of the Senate and practically every Senator out side of the eleven far Southern States had committed himself to its support, a small group of Southern Senators bound themselves together to defeat its passage through the Senate at all hazards. Filibustering tactics the last resort of a desperate cause was relied upon to compass its defeat.

It was noticeable during the discussion that the South did not employ its usual tactics of condoning lynching or denouncing the Negro race for its brutal instinct, which had hitherto been urged in condemnation if not in justification of lynching. On the other hand it was contended that the evil was passing away of its

own accord without the interference of national legislation. The number had decreased from a peak of three hundred a year down to an annual average of less than ten.

It is a pleasing fact that during the first six months since the Senate made the Wagner Van Nuys Bill the order of the day and seriously threatened its passage there has not been a single recorded case of lynching. Whether this cessation of this gruesome national pastime was due to the threat of national legislation, or that the crime was dying of a natural death is but a matter of speculation. But one thing we do know that the number of these horrid happenings has been reduced all but to the vanishing point. The decline was steady and unmistakable before as after the recent legislative threat.

If the nation can forge the commitment of this horrible crime for six months why not for a year; and if for a year, why not permanently?

The South, it is claimed has been put on its good behavior and constrained to desist from this violent outbreak if radical

resistance be made permanent. If the more enlightened element of the South can hold the impulse of the baser element under restraint pending a national legislative act, why not indefinitely?

The query still recurs is Judge Lynch dead or is he sleeping? Have we seen the end of lynching or merely its temporary cessation? All right minded Americans without regard to race, section or political affiliation must join the hope that Judge Lynch will never again hold his evil court on American soil.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People naturally enough claims credit for this lull in lynching. For more than a quarter of a century this militant organization in and out of season has striven to make this nation conscious of the national crime which belies its lofty pretensions and strains its reputation in the eyes of the world. It has impressed this evil not only upon the consciousness but upon the conscience of the nation, and aroused a keen sensibility to the enormity of this sin. The nation owes Walter White the valiant hero of the Anti Lynching crusade a vote of thanks for what he has accomplished, to uphold the good name and honor of the American people in their own eyes of the world. Walter White deserves to go down in history as one of the moral heroes of America.

KELLY MILLER

greatest hope lies. It is through this agency that Negroes may band together for mass action which will bring them freedom from the shackles of economic slavery.

And yet again: "We must stop limiting other races and purge our leadership. We must stop trying to be what we are not. We must develop a race consciousness."

We hail Young Adam Powell for several reasons, among them, his bold attack on the economic problem confronting the Negro masses, in spite of the fact that he is a preacher; his unequivocal stand and open advocacy of unity within the group, in spite of petty differences which have long been used to block mass action; and his outspoken criticism of the present Negro leadership, which is altogether too timid and too conservative to do the masses any real good.

Adam Powell's plan of action has made real gains in Harlem, his home city. Negroes are at work there where they never worked before. They are drawing good pay in jobs formerly held exclusively by whites. And yet there has been no blood shed, and no unnecessary wild talk. On the contrary, there has been a determined, intelligent planning and action, with marvelous discipline among the rank and file.

We need more leaders like Young Adam Powell, who are in positions of power and are willing to forge the froth of good living for real service to the group.

## Calvin's Digest

BY Floyd J. Calvin

### "PURGE LEADERSHIP"

We find much to our liking in the commencement addresses delivered in the South by Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., of New York. Speaking at Shaw University and at Georgia State College, the youthful Harlem militant churchman got off some brilliant epigrams, and incidentally some sound racial philosophy.

"The hour for Negroes to move ahead has long since struck," he said. "We've got too many 'Uncle Toms' among our leaders. We've got to streamline our race and come to realize that mass action is the most powerful force on earth."

Again, this revolutionary proposal was made: "But it is in the

present recession have again tested the insurance companies, and while there have been a few failures, mergers, and reorganizations, and some changes in rates and dividend scales, the institution of life insurance has again demonstrated its great strength and financial responsibility.

Our recent depression and present recession have again tested the insurance companies, and while there have been a few failures, mergers, and reorganizations, and some changes in rates and dividend scales, the institution of life insurance has again demonstrated its great strength and financial responsibility.

(Next week: Some Economic Values And Services Of The Key Business)

AND PROGRESS  
The years which have elapsed since the Armstrong investigation have (excluding about four years), despite an influenza epidemic (1918) of the first magnitude, a World War, and a major depression, formed a period of almost uninterrupted prosperity and progress.

The influenza epidemic which commenced in the fall of 1918 was a much more serious matter to the life insurance companies

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## 'The Key Business Of The Modern World'

### SOME STAGES IN THE EVOLUTION OF LIFE INSURANCE

ARMSTRONG INVESTIGATION 1905

During the summer of 1905, starting with a personal quarrel for control of one of the largest companies, revelations were made of bad management which led to the Armstrong Investigation from September 6 to December 30, 1905. The disclosures resulted in a demand by the public that remedial legislation should be enacted. The result was laws have been passed regulating salaries, expenses, and premiums. Standard policies have been provided. The amount of insurance that can be written under certain circumstances has been prescribed. Surplus is limited in amount in many states. Methods of allotting dividends have been defined. Systems of control by policyholders have been enacted into law. In short, in the opinion of many, "the climax (salutary) state regulation has been reached."

### A PERIOD OF DEVELOPMENT

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## Government Housing In South Carolina

### THE BI-RACIAL PROJECT AT COLUMBIA

(By William P. Jones)

One is bound to notice that in South Carolina, where practically half of the population is colored, everything is arranged as nearly as possible so that white people will get the money, the income and the profits to be derived even from that colored population. The governor, the legislators and all other state and local officers are white people. There are Negro teachers in Negro schools, but above them, in the state officers, are white superiors and supervisors. Some of these supervising whites are conscientious, but all of them are handicapped. They cannot get anywhere near to a square deal for the Negro, but a few of them try to get all they can get.

Before you come to Columbia, you may have been told: There is a government housing project which has Negroes and whites on the same square. So much is true: a square that has 74 Negro families and 48 white families on it. The Negroes are on the side of the square facing the Booker T. Washington High School; the whites on the opposite side, up the hill from the Negroes. The 48 white families have a large playground; the 74 Negro fami-

lies have a much smaller one. The whites have steam heat and electric refrigerators; the blacks have stoves and ice refrigerators. The superintendent of the entire project is the white young man whose office is in one corner of the white section; under him is a Negro superintendent for the Negro section. The colored assistant is older and far more experienced, and takes care of the mechanics and repairs of the entire project.

So this was not an attack upon the color line but arrangement to let Black pay rent so that whites could benefit by the payments. If the Negro housing were entirely separated from the whites, there would be a Negro supervisor and clerks to look after it. The colored man who is assistant and general handman under this white superintendent, is a very intelligent and efficient person and could well look after such a project without the supervision of the white young man.

The whites pay for their heated apartments, with electric refrigeration, around \$8 per room; the blacks pay for their unheated apartments, with ice refrigerators around \$4 per room—per month. That difference does not save anything, as you can figure out; but it robs the blacks of the convenience of modern

### NEW BISHOPS

We wish to congratulate the CME Church on elevating to the Episcopacy two outstanding leaders of the church, Dr. William

### TEXTBOOK TREATMENT OF NEGRO TO BE AIRED

COLUMBUS, O., June 15.—The manner in which the achievements of colored Americans have been omitted or distorted in the textbooks used in the public schools will be the subject of one of the principal addresses at the 29th annual conference of the NAACP here Thursday night, June 30.

Dr. Charles Edward Russell, famous writer, lecturer and member of the board of directors of the NAACP, will deliver the address. For many years Dr. Russell has been fighting to correct the "misstatements and omissions in school textbooks concerning the Negro and the Civil War and Reconstruction periods. He is at present a member of a committee of the board of directors of the NAACP which is conducting a survey of textbooks used in the public schools.

Dr. Russell reports that some textbooks do not mention the Negro at all and that any pupil studying American history would think that Negroes had done nothing in this country. He states that a young white man who was a college graduate told him that he found the Negro mentioned only three times in textbooks: as a slave, as a corrupt politician in the Reconstruction era, and Booker T. Washington. In many books, there is no mention even of Booker T. Washington.

Among the other speakers scheduled for the conference are Lester Granger, Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Senator Robert F. Wagner, Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, Dr. T. V. Smith, Walter White, Dr. C. H. Wesley, Roscoe Dunjee and Charles H. Houston. The sessions will be held in Shiloh Baptist church.

From the time of the settling of the colonies the Negro has worked the development of this nation too long and tirelessly toward to allow anyone to caricature him in this fashion. . . .

Gradually one nationality after the other has freed itself from this cultural bondage. A few years ago a number of pictures lampooning the Irish appeared in the papers. The Irish resented the picturing of their womenfolk as drunks and scrubwomen. The Negro should likewise protest against being pictured as a lazy, comical loiterer.

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NOTE:—YOUR question will be answered FREE in this column ONLY when you include a clipping of this column and sign your full name, birthdate, and correct address to your letter. For a "Private Reply" . . . send only 25c and a self-addressed, stamped envelope for my new ASTROLOGY READING and receive by return mail FREE ADVICE on 3 Questions.

Send all letters to: ABBE WALLACE, care of THE CAROLINA TIMES, 117 E. Peabody Street, Durham, N. Carolina.

BHT—I am on the farm this year for the first time and working very hard. Tell me if I will be able to free myself of debt this winter as I expect?

Ans: I feel sure you will. This is going to be about the hardest year's work that you ever did but you can expect returns from same. The coming winter will find you employed. . . you should be able to get ahead.

EC—Everyone tells me to leave my husband as he runs around but we have two children and he is their father and they love him and I don't know what to do. Help me please?

Ans: What on earth could a young woman with two small children do if she did leave a man that provided for her. Stick by him and see if you can't make him so interested in the home, his children and yourself that he will stop this foolishness. He means well but is a bit weak where he sees a "skirt".

FMP—Will I ever prosper at what I am trying to do and if so how soon?

Ans: A lot of pleasure will be derived from your singing and you should make every effort to take vocal lessons. . . you are very young and you can't expect too much in the immediate future.

LES—I am so sick and tired at this brother in law of mine. All the expense he has been to me and as much as I have tried to help him he doesn't appreciate what I have done. Sometime I feel like giving up everything.

Ans: Do give up doing anything else for him. . . it is a waste of time and money to help anyone who doesn't appreciate your efforts. His case is no doubt one that has received too much outside help and he doesn't know how to get along without it and it makes him angry to have to have to admit it. Let him shift his own troubles and he will learn how it is done.

PGR—I want peace and happiness in the home. Tell me if I

will ever get the place that I want and will conditions change for me?

Ans: If it is possible to convince your son to help you get the home. . . then it wouldn't be any trouble at all to purchase same. He should become interested in one type of work for as long as he continues as he is now, he will stay dissatisfied. A change is indicated in the near future.

EMB—I am a young woman very attractive but can't hold a job or get a friend to give me money to amount to nothing. Tell me why?

Ans: Do you try very hard to hold a job. . . you must work just as hard trying to please a party you are employed by as you would want someone to please you. Put your whole heart in the work and you will be able to hold down a job. If you are looking for some friend to pass money out on a "silver platter" you are all "wet". . . why not look for a husband.

GOOD BYE TO KNOCKERS  
(By J. H. R. Graves)  
If you do not like our city Or the speed at which it grows; If you do not like its scenery, Its climate or its shows; If you do not like its people Or the things that fascinate, There are cars and trains now running To the forty-seventh state  
If you cannot help our business By pushing some each day; If you cannot use God's blessings To gladden somebody's way, If you cannot join in boasting, Then you have some knocking traits They are selling tickets daily For some forty-seventh state  
If you don't like schools or churches In which great sermons are preached; If you do not like the mahars And claim they dispart, You had better leave here running For the forty-seventh state.