



The Carolina Times

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DISCRIMINATION IN THE ARMY

On the front page of this week's issue of the CAROLINA TIMES, is an article exposing certain conditions existing in the United States Army as pertaining to Negroes. The story is from the pen of Levi Pierce, veteran of ten year's service in the army, and will doubtless arouse some of our readers who are under the impression that no such conditions could exist in any department of the federal government.

Frankly the CAROLINA TIMES is somewhat surprised that such a condition could exist in the army of a nation that is so quick to point a finger of condemnation at the treatment of the Jewish people in Germany, when a condition just about as bad exists under our democratic form of government.

The illustrious history of the ninth and tenth century dates back to the days of the Spanish-American war. Practically every Negro of intelligence is acquainted with the famous charge of the Negro soldiers up San Juan Hill, and even though there are now none of those men left in the present group who bear that name, it is somewhat discouraging to patriotic men and women of the race and prospective Negro soldiers that a company of men bearing the name could be treated to such indignities.

As we understand it Mr. Pierce has just been honorably discharged from the army after 10 years of service. He ought to be in position to give a truthful picture of just what is going on so far as Negro soldiers are concerned. Certainly a man who has served in the army as long as he has, and is honorably discharged is not to be regarded with lightness.

We think every agency for right and justice in the United States should bring pressure to bear for an investigation of the conditions as described by Mr. Pierce, and if they actually obtain those responsible should be made to give an account of themselves.

All indications now point to America becoming involved in the present war before it is over, and there is no better time to have an understanding of what the masses of young Negro men are to expect if they should be called into service than now. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Urban League, churches, fraternal societies and every other agency for good should join hands to right this injustice NOW.

PROTECT OUR CHILDREN

The local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has done nothing to justify its existence since it was started several months ago, the several Negro parent-teachers associations, that for the most part are hapless organizations and the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs have a splendid opportunity to save the life of some child if they will see to it that something is done to remedy the condition which now exists at the corner of Fayetteville and Umstead streets during before and after school hours.

In other sections of the city where school children have to cross a corner even half as dangerous, an officer has been placed by the city to assist patrol boys on duty, but for some reason city officials have not found it necessary to guard the lives of Negro children and they are left to duck and dodge automobile and get across these streets as best they can. Half the time they do not even have the protection of patrol boys much less a paid officer of the law.

Now we know exactly what is going to happen after some child's life is crushed out of it. It takes no broad imagination to picture the howls that will go up from pulpits and certain other corners of our city. But none of them will restore life or limb, and we believe this is one instance where an ounce of prevention is worth a ton of howling.

So negligent has been the city that the streets have not even been marked off with school zone signs to warn motorists that they are approaching an intersection where school children may be crossing the streets. No one seems to give a damn now, but everybody will want to join the parade and trade after the tragedy has happened. We prefer to raise our head now and keep our heads shut afterwards.

The particular intersection is one of the most dangerous in the city and we are urging all citizens with an ounce of love for children to do what they can to have the children who are forced to use the Fayetteville and Umstead streets intersection protected.

A LAWYER MUST KNOW THE LAW

The principal function of a lawyer in a society such as we have today is to protect the personal and property rights of individuals. This he does by knowing the law, by understanding more or less fully, depending upon the kind of lawyer he is, the meaning of the law, how it operates upon and affects the lives and property of his clients, those who come to him for aid and advice. The lawyer is paid to render such service. If such service is rendered improperly or defectively, the property or life or freedom which the client sought to have preserved or protected might be lost entirely or rendered well nigh worthless. To illustrate, let us relate an anecdote, the setting of which is the England of some two centuries ago.

A boy in his teens had journeyed to Manchester to be apprenticed to a printer. With him he had taken his life's savings of some L. 40. He arrived in Manchester on the evening before he was to see his employer and took lodging at an inn. No one was present when he paid for his room and asked the innkeeper to lock up his savings, which the boy counted out, for safer keeping. The innkeeper agreed. Next day the boy returned, having been engaged as planned, removed to his permanent abode, and asked the innkeeper to return his savings. The innkeeper had been asked for no receipt and had given none. He denied having received the money and ordered the boy out. Whereupon the boy departed and visited a lawyer, fortunately a good lawyer. Having told his story, the boy was advised after the lawyer had investigated both innkeeper and boy and had found the story to be true. The same amount, L. 40, was borrowed. The boy returned to the inn, told the innkeeper he had been mistaken, and in the presence of witnesses, asked the innkeeper to keep the sum for him, locked up. Then, as advised, the boy returned when there were no witnesses and asked for the L. 40. Having received it in the presence of witnesses, the innkeeper felt bound to return the sum and did. Next day the boy returned and in the presence of others demanded the return of L. 40. The innkeeper could not refuse and handed over the sum.

Our system of law is complete. There is no wrong but for which a means of redress has been provided. Scholars in the law are fond of saying, "Where there is no remedy, there is no right." That (Continued on page seven)

Kelly Miller Writes

WILL THE STRAY BLACK SHEEP RETURN TO THE FOLD OF THE GOP?

Some weeks ago I issued a release upon the appointment of Dr. Ralph Bunche, Professor of Political Science of Howard University, as an expert for the National Republican Committee to ascertain the cause of the Negro's dissatisfaction with the Grand Old Party and his espousal of the side of its democratic adversary, Doctor Bunché was also required to show the GOP how it might regain its former black deserters. His report has now been in the hands of the National Republican Program Committee for two months. But the survey is still locked in the secret vault of the Committee and has not been given to the public.

The Negro Press, however, by methods well known to inquisitive journalism, has secured or divined the contents of Dr. Bunche's Report. It can hardly be supposed that this leakage is a duplicate of the experience of the late T. Thomas Fortune, whom President Theodore Roosevelt sent around the world to secure the inside information on the reactions of the Race problem in different parts of the globe. Mr. Fortune was so eager to acquaint the public with his views that the Negro of America was advised of his observations before the official copy had been given to the President who appointed him. For this breach of official propriety Mr. Fortune was justly rebuked and his report suppressed. It cannot be presumed that Dr. Bunche, a Harvard Doctor of Philosophy, could be guilty of such a breach of propriety.

It may be that several stray fishes from the school swim right over the dam. However, this may be, the report when issued cannot vary widely from the prepublised account in the Negro Press. At the time of Dr. Bunche's appointment I stated that it did not require the erudition of an expert in Political Science to inform the GOP why it had lost the allegiance of its former black allies. Perry Howard, Bob Church, or Finley Wilson could just as well furnish the information requested.

When Bishop Clair was pastor of the Asbury Church in Washington, an over zealous

evangelist from Pittsburg rushed into the ministers meeting and informed the gathering that God had sent him here to warn the people of impending destruction of this wicked City. The Rev. Clair with his accustomed bluntness said to the body that he lived as close to God as anybody, and if the Almighty had any message for the people of Washington, he would have sent it through him and have saved the Pittsburgers railroad fare.

The analogy to the case in pertinent. Dr. Bunche approaches the subject from a detached point of view; for his pre disposition is liberal beyond the normal appreciation of the Orthodox Republican mind. After a careful study and analysis of the facts this expert "has given the party what he believes to be the cause of the disaffection of the Race vote in the past two Presidential elections, and what remedies the party must apply if it wishes to regain the lost loyalty of the race voters as a whole."

After traversing the well known facts and argument causing the astrangement of the Negro vote from the Republican fold, Dr. Bunche concludes that reconciliation can be effected only by "enfranchisement in the South, protection of civil liberties, an anti lynching legislation, and appointment of members of the Race to policy forming and other responsible positions." If the Grand Old Party of yesterday is willing to inaugurate such a program in earnest and can bring forth fruits meet for repentance the Negro will of course return to its former allegiance unless in the meantime the Democratic adversary is willing to call the hand of its Republican rival, and go him one better.

If the experience of Doctor Emmett J. Scott and the expertness of Dr. Ralph Bunche can persuade the Grand Old Party to retrace its steps and ship the administrations of Hoover, Coolidge, Harding, Taft and Hayes and return to the days of Grant and Charles Sumner, we will all take off our hats to these miracle workers and ascribe to them the first and second place at the welcome table of the 16-11-GOP.

KELLY MILLER

Mitchell Opposes Anti-Lynch Bill Action Now

WASHINGTON, (ANP)—When Congressman Arthur Mitchell declared Tuesday that he was not in favor of bringing the anti lynching bill before the present session of congress and would vote against such a procedure, much speculation and the fate of the anti lynching bill was begun.

Mr. Mitchell, the sole Negro in congress, declared he would vote against consideration of the bill provided no other anti neutrality legislation was brought up.

Leaders of both parties have agreed that no extraneous matters will be permitted to rise in the house at least until the neutrality bill is disposed of, but they would be unable to prevent a vote on consideration of the anti lynching bill because of its privileged status.

As the bill now stands, it has priority claims over all other legislation and any action at present might tend to jeopardize that position.

Representative Schaefer of Wisconsin has been threatening to call the bill this week. "On the understanding, that failure to consider the measure now would not impair its changes in January," Mitchell said, "I would vote against bringing it up at this time."

There has been a great deal of talk on the possibility of bringing the anti lynch bill before this session inasmuch as the bill will be the first to be considered when congress convenes in its regular session in January. However, any consid-

AGRICULTURE DEPT. SPONSORS PROGRAM

WASHINGTON, (ANP)—A unique radio program, sponsored by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and featured as one of the home demonstration series of the National Farm and Home Hour, was broadcast here last Monday. Wallace L. Kadderly, chief of radio service of the Department's office of information, was the announcer.

Characters in the radio sketch were T. M. Campbell, colored field agent, Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture; D. F. Miller, demonstrator in rural housing, Alabama Extension Service, Tuskegee Institute; F. G. Manly, farm demonstration agent, Elmore County, Ala.; Miss L. V. Bledsoe, home demonstration agent, Elmore County and Mr. and Mrs. Willis Turman, owners of the Thurman low cost home in Elmore County, Ala.

FEW RETURNING TO FARM

WASHINGTON, (ANP)—A "back to the farm" migratory movement, part of a study made by the Research Division of the WPA, shows that few Negroes are taking part compared with the number of Negroes who migrated from the farms to the cities during the 1920-30 era.

eration of the bill at this session will not be in the line with the strategy of the administration which hopes to confine all debates to neutrality.

British Colonies And Chamberlain

By William L. Patterson
IT WOULD have been interesting to view the look of amazement registered on the faces of the people of India and of Britain's African colonies after they heard Mr. Chamberlain's reply to Hitler.

The "lofty" platitudes which flowed so smoothly from the tongue of Britain's leading Tory certainly fooled no one in India or Africa or the Arabian countries. If it is the German terror in Czechoslovakia and Poland that England will now fight, democracy should at least be extended to those Indians and Africans who will be asked by Britain to die before the guns of Hitler.

Great Britain does not have to fight anyone in order that peace and freedom and democracy shall come to the Indian people, India, down trodden, disease ridden, poverty stricken India, is and has been for more than a century a colony of the British big business moguls.

The British African colonies could have "liberty and equality" tomorrow. All the ruling class of Britain has to do if it is truly interested in such things is to extend these blessings to the colonial lands. Britain is responsible for the illiteracy and the misery which is now the chief characteristic feature of African life.

Wallace R. Deul, writing on the Eastern front for the Chicago Daily News, says of the Poles: "The poverty among large sections of Polish peasantry and in the big cities is appalling." Had he been writing from an Indian or African village he would have written the same words:

Deul continues: "And love of a political system is notoriously feeble among those whom the system allows to starve." Those words also describe and only too well the feeling of those colonial people who are crushed by British Torydom.

DEMOCRACY should begin at home. Britains difficulties offer a favorable opportunity for those whom it oppresses to move in their own interests, which are the interests of democracy. Demands should be formulated by Indians and Africans in keeping with the lofty phrases uttered by Chamberlain. These demands should be brought to No. 10 Downing Street. The colonial people can now appeal to the British people who express a sincere desire to aid the Polish people.

Chamberlain's speech in Parliament was meant to influence these United States in his favor. America wants peace. If Chamberlain stands for democracy let him prove his case. The Indians and Africans are waiting. Let Britain save its own Poles. With the aid of the Soviets the Poles will now take care of themselves.

Magazine Shows Lack Of Educational Facilities For Nation's Poor

EXPERTS BELIEVE "EXPANDING PROGRAM OF FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION" IS REMEDY

NEW YORK CITY, (ANP)—In a special number devoted entirely to the challenge to the world's crisis to the school system of the United States, SURVEY GRAPHIC, a magazine of social interpretation out Sept. 29, asserts that democracy may be lost in the classrooms of the nation if our educational system does not produce in greater quantity and better quality the mass enlightenment upon which self government depends.

The number, published in place of the regular October issue of the periodical, represents the collaboration of a group of outstanding educators, economists, social scientists and journalists, under the direction of Beulah Amidon, associate editor of SURVEY GRAPHIC.

In an analysis of educational

Democracy Not Being Practiced Here In America

BY AUXILIATOR

Now that the Treaty of Versailles has broken down completely with woeeful consequences, thought turns to its rise and fall, the great hopes that there were for it, its marvelous idealism, and the failure of that idealism to "take."

It seems that waging war has been the principal industry of the past generations, insofar as that statement has validity as a truthful statement, the waging of war, and the consequent peace or armistices have been matters that touch and concern us all. As a matter of actuality we are affected in each and in all of our activities by war as well as by the peace that follows. For each individual exists in no vacuum but rather in an environment, the nature of which is determined in large part by the state of international affairs.

In democratic theory each individual living within a democracy should have a part in controlling his destinies by contributing to the determination of what the state of international relations should be. In our governmental system, each individual goes make his contribution to such determination by means of the use of the ballot and through the representative system established by our Constitutional Fathers—and since carried on more or less faithfully. This is theory and principle. But it is subject always to the imperfections existing in the representative system even where it operates in accord with basic principle, as it has never, and it is subject further to the abuses and practices present under that system, the effect of which has been to remove the system still farther from operation according to original principle. These abuses and practices may go so far as emasculate and wholly nullify the system as planned and may make the system in operation a thing not at all what it was intended to be as matter of principle.

Such was the case when, in the last year of the administration of Woodrow Wilson, the Treaty of Versailles, containing a plan for international government, came to be considered by the Senate of the United States. The Senate was not a truly representative body. It was not, as in principle it should be, composed of Senators elected from the forty eight states by strictly democratic processes. There was little chance therefore that it would reflect faithfully the wishes and views of the nation at large. And in fact it failed utterly to respond to the will of the people. Despite the great efforts put forth by President Wilson, despite his literally giving his life to put

over this nation's adherence to and participation in a system of international government, which was designed and intended to achieve law and order in international relations, the Senate held back and finally rejected the only plan for international government which had been proposed. This action on the part of the Senate is complained of because it is apparent that law between nations is as thoroughly nonexistent now as has been the case ever before in the history of mankind. The people of this nation would not be heard to complain of the unwise action of the Senate in rejecting the pleas of President Wilson, were it not that the Senate was composed of men elected by undemocratic methods, namely, by political machines built up on the "spoils" or patronage system, one effect of which is to exclude any possibility of a true expression of the opinion of the electorate on vital issues and another effect of which is corrupt and reduce the efficiency of our civil service, and by the systematic denial of the franchise to certain large classes, especially the Negro, which go to make up the electorate.

It is not enough to say that the League of Nations as proposed evinced the involvement of this nation to too great a degree in European affairs, for it did not. The League of Nations was no more than a system by which the nations would have agreed to submit themselves to government and law in international affairs. No nation was asked to submit to being governed by law except such law as it should have concurred in establishing. The law was not to be fixed and unyielding but would have been responsive to the will of all conforming member nations. The effect of a strong system of international government and law would have been to end the era of so-called self help in international affairs which is really the practice, in modern civilization, of the nations' periodically giving themselves over to self destruction. For the object of any system of law is to establish order by requiring that disputes between parties be submitted to a tribunal of justice and that the parties abide by the determination there reached and forego resort to self help as a means of settling their disputes. A system of international law cannot but raise the level of civilization and may even compel better and more thorough internal justice to be meted out by members nations. Of this we shall treat later.

TO RICH OR POOR, happy sad, strong or weak, perfect or imperfect, "Go To Church."

Poet's Corner

HEROES BY ALJOY KAZAF FOR ANP

You can save your soldier's heroes
Who go forth to do and dare,
Bombing civilian cities
From thousands of feet in the air,
Warring on women and children,
Slaying both aged and young,
Sinking passenger ships at sea.
For them let your songs be sung.
But give me the braver heroes,
These peace time civilians who
Have courage to follow the Golden Rule,
And are ever just and true;
Who will not seek to profit
By their neighbors' loss or pain,
Who will not betray a sacred trust
In a lust for power or gain,
Who live and strive each day to do
Some noble and generous deed,
Who see the best in their fellow man,
Regardless of race or creed.
This calls for greater courage
Than it takes for over there—
So here's to civilian heroes
In peace time, everywhere!

AUTUMN NIGHT BY NAOMI C. LONG FOR ANP

The leaves are turning brown again
And frost is in the air;
I'm walking through the town again
In sorrow and despair.
I see a speeding train tonight,
I hear the lark's last call;
I think there may be rain to-night,
For now I face the fall.
There is no crescent moon for me
As I go through this town;
Joy faded all too soon for me
The leaves are turning brown.

NMA Survey On TB

DISEASE SHOWN TO BE MOST ACTIVE BETWEEN AGES 17 TO 30

NORFOLK, Va. (ANP)—The report of the Tuberculosis Commission, National Association, recently released, shows that TB is much harder to cure between the ages 17 to 31 and that at this period it runs a more active course. The disease is especially violent among females, aged 15 to 21 years.

As age increases, the disease especially among children and others with whom they are in contact.

The report dismisses as "inadequate and ineffective" such methods as bed rest alone, medicine and vein injections and it recommended such modern methods as Pneumothorax or collapse of the lungs, by injecting air into the pleural cavity and other surgical methods of obtaining complete rest for the affected lung.

In its summary, the commission strongly urges the support of local, state and federal governments in establishment of preventorium, sanatoria and ambulatory centers for treatment of colored TB sufferers.

TEEN SHALT THOU WALK IN thy way safely, and they foot shall not stumble.

The strengths and the weaknesses of the democratic way of life lie within our own borders. Mightier than armies with banners, the quiet, undramatic forces of education are the safeguards of freedom, tolerance, human growth.

The CONCLUSION reached by a number of contributors to the special number of SURVEY GRAPHIC is that: "It is everybody's business and the republic's concern that the future population of our cities is being drawn from the educationally underprivileged sections of the country." For self-protection if for no humanitarian reason, an expanding program of federal aid to education is predicted as inevitable.