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The Platform of . .
THE CAROLINA TIMES
inc'udes:

Equal salaries for Negro Teachers.
Negro policemen.
Negro jurymen.
Equal educational opportunities.
Higher wages for domestic servants.
Full participation of Negroes in all branches of the National defense.
Abolishment of the double-standard wage scale in industry.
Greater participation of Negroes in political affairs.
Better housing for Negroes.
Negro representation in city, county, state and national governments.

EDITORIAL

LIVINGSTONE COLLEGE

Livingstone College, located at Salisbury, North Carolina, is now in the midst of its annual drive to raise funds for its maintenance, and to complete a boys dormitory which will add considerably to its present facilities.

Livingstone College is the last educational outpost in North Carolina where the voice of the Negro teacher is free, untrammelled and not hog-tied by prescribed limitations of the oppressor group. It represents the last stand of the Negro in this state to educate himself free from all the strings that go with accepting his education from the overlords of the white world. The college is a ship of haven on a stormy sea that has engulfed all other educational barks that set sail soon after the emancipation proclamation.

At the head of Livingstone College today is W. J. Trent, who like his predecessors, has refused steadfastly to bow to "Baal". No Negro in North Carolina today is more self-sacrificing, more determined that THEY shall not pass than this truly great leader of his people.

Like all really great men W. J. Trent is so busy trying to do his job for posterity's sake he has done little for his own sake. His voice is seldom heard among the so-called powerful and mighty of inter-racial gatherings in North Carolina state employes and hand-picked Negroes who are periodically called to talk much and do nothing about the evils that beset Negroes in North Carolina. He does not speak their language and is persona non gratis.

The drive now going on to raise funds for Livingstone College, supported by the A. M. E. Zion church, ought to strike a responsive chord in the hearts of all Negroes, whether they are members of the A. M. E. Zion church or not. Every self-respecting Negro ought to feel it a great opportunity to help in this great cause.

From Livingstone College has come most of the leadership of the political effort of the Negro in North Carolina. It was Livingstone's own Professor W. H. Hannum, backed by its President, who threw into the federal courts one or more registrars who refused to register qualified Negoes in this state. The thing could not have happened in another school or college in North Carolina without causing a change in its president, or a change in Prof. Hannum's place on the faculty.

Negroes in North Carolina, more than in any other state in the South, participate in elections, but few if any have ever stopped to realize the source from which their blessings flow.

The Carolina Times hopes that Negroes all over the Nation will rally as never before to the cause of the college and show its intrepid leader that there is still appreciation for one whose head is boody but unbowed.

Nazis Getting Cotton From U. S.

One of the noteworthy developments in international trade since the European war began has been Russia's sharp increase in cotton imports from the United States.

It has been suggested in trade circles that this cotton, or its equivalent in Russian cotton may be finding its way into Germany. This view is supported by Hugh Dalton, British Minister of Economic Warfare who discloses that the "leak" of war supplies—including American cotton—through Soviet Russia to Germany has become a source of worry to Great Britain.

The British officials says the Atlantic blockade of Germany is extremely effective," but he intimates that American shipments of cotton and rubber scrap to Vladivostok are quite large and that these goods are finding their way into Germany by way of the Russian railway across Siberia.

There has been a measure of gratification in the South over the renewed cotton business with Russia, for since exports have fallen so low, any new outlet, however small, is appreciated. And Russia cannot be blamed for "cashing in" on resale of imported goods to Germany.

* * *

Verines

Teacher: "What is hail?"
Johnny: "Please, sir, it's hard boiled rain."

* * *

Job Hunter

Applicant: "Well, here I am to see about that job you advertised."

BETWEEN THE LINES

ALTHOUGH WILLKIE was inclined to "sulk in his tents" after the election, he is on the verge of staging a brilliant come back. The post election Willkie seems much more imposing than the pre election Willkie. Very often fine baseball players go up to the big leagues; and are returned to the minors for further seasoning. This often happens to men also. Further seasoning is what most of our ambitious youths need and most have ere they are ready to shoulder the graver responsibilities of life in these critical times. Willkie's disposition to pull with Roosevelt is winning friends for him by the millions. This is no time to sulk and nurse grievances, as serious as these may be. This the first to win the war of Britain; and its is going to take the best that Americans and Britons can do to accomplsh this highly important tasks. Willkie is showing the hard losing Republicans what a man is like in an emergency and he is also teaching the world a lesson in bigness, a lesson the world and the humans thereof are slow to learn.

Roosevelt broke a precedent that was as old as the nation it self and won a third term President of the United States. He made history for himself and for the people. If he had not been great, he never would have gone up against what at times appeared and insuperable tradition; and if the people had not been great they never would have sanctioned him in is most laudable attempt to help save democracy for the world. This is a great country, for it takes a great country to break a great precedent in order to meet a great emergency! When a great country backs up a great president to save a great situation we are going to get great results! Democracy is fighting for its life and if we lose here we are lost completely. These were some old line Republicans who played politics during the campaign and some are paying the same old game now; but Wendell Willkie is showing the way not only for the Republicans but for the entire country. More strength to Willkie to post election Willkie.

What In intended to say in this article is simply this: If Willkie is big enough to lose a presidential election and then come back and help the victor put over his program, he is big enough to be president. This writer even dares to hope taht Mr. Willkie will do nothing these four years to handicap him in his endeavor to stage a political come back. If Roosevelt can break the third term tradition then it is possible for Mr. Willkie break one day by doing something that no other defeated presidential candidate has ever one, that is secure a renomination and election.

For the last 12 years I have been voting a democratic ticket was incidental and the candidate was fundamental. I have voted more for Roosevelt than for the democratic party. Willkie is proving that he is the next best man in the country and as such deserves to take up where Roosevelt leaves off. In spite of the Republican party, Willkie looks good in his present role, that of helper to his country and President. If Willkie will sit tight and play his hand carefully, he is headed for the White House four years hence and millions of President Roosevelt's ardent supporters will put him there.

* * *

Fraudulent Claims For Unemployment Benefits Are Fined

RALEIGH — Twenty claimants for benefits under the Unemployment Compensation Law have come to grief in city courts of the State recently for fraud in securing benefits to which they were not entitled by fines, road and jail sentences and suspended sentences, Chairman Charles J. Powell, of the Commission, reports.

"Claimants sometimes secure finds illegally, but not many of them can get by with it finally," Chairman Powell said "Frauds are usually discovered sooner or later, and those who wilfully violate the law are made to pay heavily," he said.

Nine claimants registering at the Winston Salem employment office for benefits to which they were not entitled were found guilty, fined $20 and costs and ordered to refund amounts wrongfully received. Those not complying were sentenced to jail for periods of 30 days each by Judge Bailey Llipfort. The defendants were Wester Easter, Ludie Hill, Agnes Davis, William R. Chaviss, Walter W. Cox, Nathaniel Douglas Carriner B. Evans, Ida S. Campbell, and Phillip A. Barr.

In Wilmington Recorder's Court, Judge Lennon recently fined Mack D. Scott $5 and costs for registering for full time benefits at the employment office and drawing benefits while refusing to accept full time work which was available for him. Judge Lennon warned him and others that if they obtain benefits by fraudulent means, he would deal with them severly.

Four claimants were convicted in High Point City Court for failure to report proper earnings. Alvin Spence, Wake Hinkle and Judson rF. Knox, were sentenced to jail for 30 days each, suspended on condition that they pay the costs, repay the amount of over payment be of good behavior for a period of two years. James Allen was taxed one half the costs and put on probation for two years.

Four claimants found guilty of failing to report proper earnings in the City Police Court of Asheville recently were Berlin W. Lance, sentenced to 60 days on the roads; Edward G. Warren, order to repay the money illegally drawn and given a 60 day suspended sentence; Walter Christopher, sentence to 30 days on the roads; and Woody Young, given a 30 day jail sentence.

In Alamance General County Court fines, of $25 and costs were imposed on Stancel Graves and Jerrene M. Dickens for failing to report earning correctly.

What Other Papers Say . . .

LET'S HAVE A BETTER REASON.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. —
The City Council may have reasons for not going ahead with the appointment of Negro policemen.

It may be that its members have no faith in the enterprise as a crime deterrent among the Negro population.

It may be that they are afraid department morale may be upset by such an experiment.

It may be that they themselves are racially sensitive and opposed to the introduction of Negroes into the public service in any and every form.

The Council should tell its public why it seems to be so dead set against this movement.

The excuse so far given that there are no funds available for this purpose holds no water.

The Council could easily find the small amount of money necessary for the employment of a couple of Negro policemen if it was interested.

Seldom does it encounter difficulty in laying its hands on public funds when some expenditure is considered advisable.

It even took a trip to New York, all of its members save two the Mayor included, ostensibly for the purpose of attending a convention of some sort, and spent approximately as much of the funds of the tax payers on this jaunt as it would require to hire a couple of Negro policemen for a year.

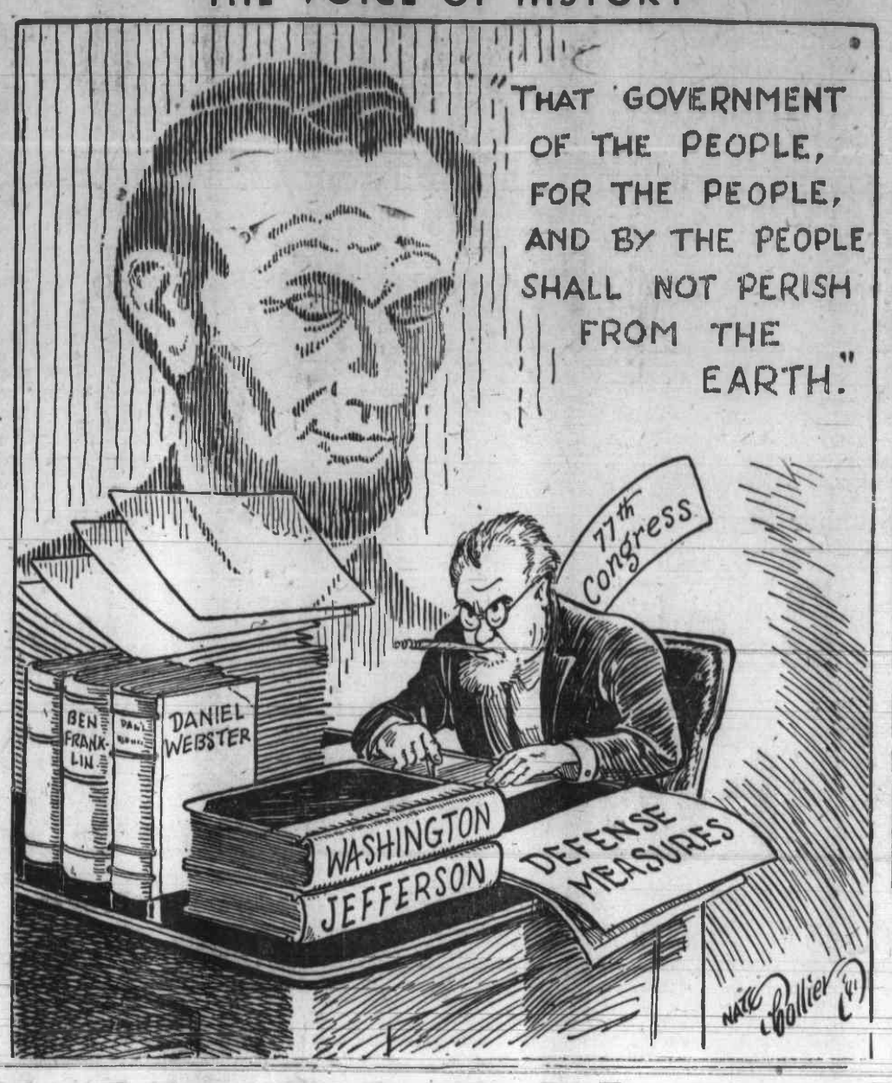
—"The Charlotte Observer"

SLEEPY HEAD

Philadelphia. — Bernard J. Degman, 25, spent three months in gaining weight so he could join the army, but today when his big chance finally arrived he failed to hear the alarm clock. Police sped to Degman's home when he didn't apepar for induction at 7 a. m. They found him asleep. "It won't happen again," promised Degman. "At least not for a year."

Business unlike weeds, doesn't develop accidentally; behind every success is energy and brains and a never-die spirit.

THE VOICE OF HISTORY



Colonel Robinson Hits Opposition To First Negro Air Squadron

B Col. John C. Robinson
For Associated Negro Press

CHICAGO — After many of newspapers and individual leaders fought for several years to have Negro units in the armed forces the war department has at last granted establishment of an all Negro air squadron—only to find that a small group of Negroes is, for selfish motives and personal gain, trying to gain public support in an attempt to block this forward step.

I sincerely believe that creation of this ssuadron is real advancement, means recognition of my race in military aviation, and is an important step toward the real recognition we will have to merit before we will be accepted in the backbone of the aviation industry—airplane manufacturing and schedule transportation.

It is also my contention that this squadron will fare far better than it would were it to be trained at Randolph or Kelly field in Texas where the typical southern attitudes and prejudices would be dominant.

These views are based on my actual experience in civil and military avaition, flying and aviation mechanics and automobile mechanics. My experience as a war pilot were under extremely ad conditions because of limited aerial equipment. They came after I went 6,000 miles to a foreign land to defend with my life the last black empire, Ethiopia, and prove to the world that the Negro could be as efficient in aviation s could any other group.

I served as instructor for the Curtiss Wright Aeronautical university for a number of years, organized and established the first and only airport ever to be operated in Chicago by Negroes, was directly responsible for the establishment and recognition of the first Negro group in a govern ment approved school in America, personally trained or was directly responsible for the training of al most every Negro pilot or aviator in Chicago prior to 1936, the same flyers who are helping carry on aviation activities in the Chicago area today, and established the first Negro owned (non profit) air college in Chicago which operated at the John C. Robinson National Air College and School of Automobile Engineering.

These and many other personal sacrifices I made for the teronautical advancement of our group to try to help gain the proper recognition for our people in the aeronautical world. And during these years, Negroes other than the young men and women who were actually interested in flying paid very little attention to aviation and it was hard to get any of our people interested.

But now that the government has made it possible for Negroes to make money in aviation s giving Negroes free flying instructions, and has announced the establishment of all Negro air squadron, we find a small group who for the personal gain and selfish motives are trying to mislead or misadvise our public on the real facts as it confronts our young men and women who are interested in avaiation as a life's work.

Negroes as a group will make a major aeronautical blunder if they don't measure the real facts in this situation as it effects our young men before organizing against the establishment of an all Negro ai runit. There are many natioii aehfisua n Y:kg le technical angles and there is the angle of fuure employment in aeronautical work after a young man gets out of the service.

Military avaition is one of the highest branches of the armed forces of America. Civil avaition is one of the highest branches of of the mechanical industry, and one of the most important to civilization. If our young men who would like to make a real contribution to this industry are handicapped by confusion and misleading advice from people of our group who are seeking selfish gains, then we will be doomed as a whole in aeronautical work like we are in so many other avenues of endeavor.

LOTTERIES WERE POPULAR IN GEORGE WASHINGTON'S DAY

A recent editorial in the Los Angeles News, referring to a proposed Massachusetts lottery to raise money for old age pensions brings out some interesing points in regard to the history of lotteries in America.

"It is really not very surprising," states the newspaper article, "that this lottery proposal keeps bobbing up, though the whole living generation of Americans have been rearer in the belief that a lottery is okeh if it's bingo or a turkey raffle in the church parlor but immoral when given government sanction and run on a large scale. Americans did not feel so in their early days. Some of the colonies themselves were settled partly by money raised in English lotteries. Yale, Harvard and other colleges raised money for buildings by lotteries in their early days, and many a road or bridge was built by lottery-raised funds. George Washington himself helped to organize the Mountain road lottery in 1768."

The editorial also mentions that proposals have been made that a huge national lottery be established for the purpose of raising part of the national defense funds.

Behind The Scenes in American Business . . .

BY JOHN CRADDOCK

BUSINESS—It seems as through that prosperity phase, "cash jingling in their jeans," is more than a mere figure of speech. For Nellie Tayloe Ross, director of the U. S. mint, reports that n 1940 the mints—located in Philadelpia, Denver and San Francisco—had to work 24 hours a day most of the year to keep up with the demand for new coins. In fact they set a new all time record, both in numers and value of "hard money." The new record is 1,478,382 coins—compared with the previous high mark of 738,742, a record set way back in 1919. Incidentally, the breakdown on the coin count shows that only half dollars, quarters, dimes, nickels and pennies were minted—no "wagon wheels" at all. May be they've quit making the good old iron men; anway, they didn't orind out any in 1940.

WHY—Of course, what causes this is the increase in the above mentioned cash jingling in jeans, and the crescendo of clanging cash tills, stemming from the defense drive and its upsurging of industraial activity all over the country, with consequent upturns in retail trade. Officially and particularly, though, Mrs. Ross attributes the demand to "increased volume of retail business, the new defense taxes, increase in state sale taxes, and the increasing use of slot machine devices." That rising stream of jitneys pouring into juke boxes seems to be backwashing clear to the U. S. mint.

PROOUCTION LINES — Despite emphasis placed on speeding up the nation's production lines, few realize that producetion lines are in many instances conveyor belts. Yet the conveyor bolt now ranks with the railroad and the motor truck as a means of transporting raw materials, and is essential to top-speed production of all the good needed to get and keep national defense output in high gear. Actually, belts ranging from several miles to a few feet in length are so widely used for heavy transportion that Goodrich has applied to belting the same principle of rubber and cord construction with which it doubled and tripled tire milage some 25 years ago. The result is a cord conveyor belt with greater load carrying ability and impact resistance, less internal wear and abrasion, no stretch nd high non deterioration. Application of this new belt to key industries not making full use of it now is expected to do much toward speeding manufacture of essential weapons. Mass production hinges on bringing materials to processing and assembly points on rigid schedule, and engineers say conveyor belts do that job best.

ECONOMY, KEYNOTE! — When two midwest governors recently urged strictest economy on their legislatures in the interests of national defense, they sounded "what should be the keynote for all legislatures meeting in 1941,' Mrs. Meville Mucklestone, president of the National Consumers Tax Commission, believes. Both of these state executive—Governors Julius P. Heil of Wisconsin and S. C. Ford of Minnesota—strongly advocated that no new levies be passed this year. Mrs. Mucklestone appaulded their stand, and emphasized the need for wider adoption of such programs by pointing out that state taxes increased 1200 per cent from 1913 to 1938, and that the trend "should be reversed now in view of federal defense levies."

LEVELING OFF — For months almost all reports concerning gains in retail sales have had to acknowledge that these gains were pretty much centered in industrial areas where the bulk of defense drive spending was going. Now there are indications that this situation is beginning to level out as the stepped up flow of money spreads. According to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, sales of general merchandise in small towns and rural areas—where steel, autos and arms manufacture is no factor—reached an all time high in December last. The volume was about one tenth larger than for December of the previous year, and about a third larger—33 per cent—than for December of good old 1929. Taking 1940 as a whole, volume of sales of general merchandise in these areas was about five per cent ahead of 1939, and seven per cent greater than in 1929.

Joe Kennedy is ready for the United States to do anything to help Britain provided it doesn't make Hitler mad.

* * *

It is a great pity that the best and wisest legislators in any State are unable to get elected to the Legislature.

* * *

The Japanese idea of a "sympathetic understanding" of the Far Eastern problems is acquiescing in Japanese aggression.

* * *

There was a time when reporters depended upon their legs to get the news. Now, too many of them use their imaginations.

After all the experts have explained to us just exactly how Hitler may attack Great Britain, he'll up and disappoint us by something new and different. If there is anything that has been missed.

RFC made $1099,298,848 commitments for defense.

Thai raises flag in Cambodia; French are making peace overtures.

Revolta routs Cooper, 7 and 6 in San Francisco golf final.

Prisoners in Reich put at 3,000,500,000.

Bundles for Britain collected $1,000,000 in four months.

Senator Glass says he believes we should declare war now.

Army signs $36,497,520 airplane engine contract with Buick.

Willkie sees Republican party's ruin if it takes isolation stand.

Roosevelt uses old family Bible in taking oath.

Dr. McIntire says President's health is "best in many years."

Tax blanks sent to 15,000,000 persons and 3,500,000 companies.

Knudsen asks industry to tell how it can help defense.

"All-out" cooperation in defense is pledged by C. I. O. leaders.

Aeronautic group warns the country on shortage of airports.