

The Carolina Times

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
CAROLINA TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY
117 E. Peabody Street Durham, N. C.
Phones N-7121 or J-7871

Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Durham, N. C. under the Act of March 3rd, 1879.

L. E. AUSTIN, Publisher
WILLIAM A. TUCK, Managing Editor

CHARLOTTE OFFICE
420 1/2 East Second Street

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
\$2.00 a Year \$1.25 for Six Months

WHITE AND NEGRO EDUCATION

The latest figures available on the amount of money which the state of North Carolina spends for white and Negro education, show that it spends \$39.31 per capita for white children and only \$21.71 per capita for Negro children. Taxes assessed Negroes for the support of all schools are the same as that assessed white people.

The latest figures available on the teachers salary question show the average white teacher in this state gets \$916 per year, while the average Negro teacher gets \$647, or a difference of \$269 per year. The taxes assessed Negroes for the support of all teachers are the same as that assessed white people.

The per capita value of buildings, grounds and equipment which the state spends for white children is \$161.61, while the per capita amount spent for Negro children is only \$52.37. The taxes assessed Negroes for the purchase of equipment, buildings and grounds are the same as those assessed white people.

In Virginia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Florida, Missouri and most of the other southern states, suits have already been filed to erase the differential existing between white and Negro education. North Carolina, with conservative Negro leaders like Dr. James E. Shepard, president of North Carolina College, has been spared the anxiety which goes with court action, because these leaders have stood in the way with promises of equalization.

Here of late there is much restlessness among Negro teachers in North Carolina about the salary differential, and we doubt that Dr. Shepard and his clan will be able to hold the line against court action much longer.

One group consists of those who want to take immediate court action, while another is advising that the next meeting of the legislature will erase entirely the existence of the salary differential, and save Negro teachers in North Carolina the trouble of resorting to the courts.

Frankly we do not believe that there is any honest effort being made in North Carolina to equalize white and Negro teachers salaries. We believe Dr. Shepard and his clan have been "sold down the river" and are now about to be shorn of their place in the front ranks of Negro teachers in the state. Once this is done a new order will arise and some definite action will be taken toward placing Negroes in North Carolina along side those in other southern states where they have gone into the courts to seek a solution to their problem.

THE ONLY NEGRO—DON'T

Don't send your child to a school where he will be the ONLY Negro. Don't be the ONLY Negro on a committee unless the Committee is composed of ONLY two persons.

Don't serve on a jury where you are the ONLY Negro if there is any way for you to avoid it. Especially avoid such a place if the defendant is a Negro.

Whenever you hear a Negro boasting that he was the ONLY Negro on the committee, in the class, appointed to the position, chosen by the committee, awarded the prize, don't get excited. He may be telling you that he was the ONLY Negro that would come down to the position of being a piece of wet putty. He may be telling you that he was so flattered by being the ONLY Negro that he didn't have the courage to become just one among many Negroes willing to suffer for freedom.

Last week Charlotte got a stomach full of one of these ONLY Negroes—Ned Davis—when they let him represent the race at a meeting of the Greenville chapter of the American Business Club in Greenville, South Carolina. Ned was the ONLY Negro there, and so he proceeded to tear his pants to the chagrin, embarrassment and disgust of the entire race.

The only time for you to be the ONLY Negro is when you are hearing the home stretch in a track meet.

God deliver us from being caught in the clutches of these ONLY Negroes.

BETWEEN THE LINES

RIGHTS AND DUTIES.
From time to time we hear much about rights and responsibilities, about rights and duties. We are told that with every right goes a responsibility and with every right, a duty. The clamor for rights is deafening; the clamor for responsibility is too often faint and uncertain. The rights of Negroes have been well thrust into the foreground of the Negro's thinking. But the duties of Negroes have no like prominence in the forum of intra-racial discussion. It is good therefore to observe this disparity in emphasis and suggest procedures more calculated to yield future returns.

Some weeks ago Dr. Mary MeLeod Bethune spoke in Richmond and told of the small Negro population in Daytona Beach and what a large percentage of that population is registered as voters. My mind swept back through the years to larger Negro urban populations where Negroes are almost indifferent to the ballot and the power thereof. I have in mind a Negro population in one of the urban centers of the south that number some 60,000 with but 2,000 Negro voters. The question that welled in my mind was, Do the 58,000 Negroes really deserve the ballot they stubbornly refuse to employ in their so-called fight for their rights?

Can a race be said to truly "fight for its rights" as it makes petitions and pleas while its ballot is being neglected? Can a people claim to be in dead earnest about "bettering" its condition when the most powerful instrument for bettering that condition is left unused? What can the nation think of a race that prefers petitioning to voting, mendicancy to manhood? Negro's consuming desire for his rights know no bounds; but his resort to the ballot is too often desultory and indifferent. The question arises does a race deserve a ballot it refuses to use? Does a people deserve an opportunity it persistently spurns or neglects?

There are serious questions and questions the world is asking and it is high time the Negro is raising the question to himself. He needs something constructive and in a democracy the ballot is tremendously constructive. Let us be plain a moment. The NAACP has justified a thousand times every appeal it makes for the race's support. The case for the NAACP cause has been made out years and years ago. Yet this great organization must periodically go begging. "Revival Methods" must be employed to recruit members and supporters. There ought to be enough professional Negroes alone in this country to finance the NAACP. It is but a little short of disgrace that the NAACP is not endowed by the men and women of the race who know its value to our present struggle.

This writer is not always in agreement with the organization's policies and he has been often found with criticism; but deep in his heart he knows that this great organization deserves the support of every Negro in the world. Do the Negroes of the United States deserve an organization like the NAACP? They have one to be sure; they often make appeals to it for protection of their rights; they so verily need the NAACP. But the question as to whether they deserve it raises further questions. That the NAACP would have to propagandize itself and pass the hat around annually borders closely to a racial disgrace.

Let us stop asking ourselves what are our rights and ask do we deserve them. Let us stop asking whether the NAACP is doing this or that task but ask whether the race has proven that it deserves such powerful instrument of Negro survival. We would gain wonderful if we would cease protesting long enough to get the Negro to see there are some things that he himself can do to help the cause along and foremost among those is to utilize the rights and privileges already achieved.

The average Negro feels that when he has made some kind of protest his task is finished. Somebody must make him see that that is but a small part of his fight for fuller freedom. In our failure to seize the great opportunity the ballot gives, we show that we do not deserve those rights and opportunities. We need not only make protests against the white man's injustice but against the Negro's indifference—too often manifest in his reliance upon the ballot and in his support of the NAACP.

The Urban League deserves also the fuller support of the race, for although its program is not as spectacular it has proved just as vital. Our deserts also are worth considering along with our rights.

THE NEGRO IN A NAZI-DOMINATED WORLD . . .

BY HERBERT AGAR
(Editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, member of the Executive Board of Fight For Freedom, Inc., Pulitzer Prize historian, etc.)

In discussion of the position of the American Negro in relation to the threat of a totalitarian world, we Americans have no grounds for pride in our general treatment of the Negro. Honest Americans must agree that this country has never given its Negro citizens anything like a full measure of the rights and privileges of a democracy. Under such circumstances it would not be surprising for some Negroes to feel that their race owes less obligation to defend our way of government than the majority group that has enjoyed its benefits.

But intelligent Negroes themselves know well how incomparably worse their lot would be under any government dominated by the Nazi doctrines of racial superiority. On that score I can do no better than quote here from one of the articles of Mr. David H. Bradford, a Negro and a weekly contributor to the Louisville Courier-Journal.

"One of the cardinal principles of the system created by Hitler," Mr. Bradford says, "is race prejudice, and no one needs to be clairvoyant to know upon whose back the lash of racial prejudice and discrimination would fall most heavily in America. All of the Negro's aspirations for a more complete life would be thwarted. His children would be taught only conformity in the schools; and a controlled press would put a razor in the hand and a bottle in the pocket of every Negro.

"All honest Americans admit, some openly and boldly, others in quiet recesses of their own minds, that the status of the Negro in America is the lowest of any racial group in our land. Abundant evidence is available to support this fact. Progress has been and is being made, but in some fields the distance between his status now and the status of the majority group is as it was three-quarters of a century ago.

"But, with all this load to carry, the democratic Christian U. S. A. is still the best government for Negro. The principles on which this country is founded do leave the door open for the Negro finally achieving democracy's full benefits. The Bill of Rights and the brotherhood of man are still talked about as desirable goals. The terms liberty, equality and opportunity are still respected in our midst and some day we can hope to attain them; We can still have hope and faith.

After Dark!! ... by Rice



Questions About Maneuvers Answered By Headquarters

First Army Public Relations Division, Camden, S. C. — The final and most intensive stage of the maneuvers in North and South Carolina will get under way Sunday, Nov. 18, when General Headquarters of the United States Army assumes direction of the movements of 300,000 officers and men of both opposing forces in the field—the First Army, under Lt. Gen. H. H. Drum, and the augmented IV Army Corps, under Maj. Gen. Oscar W. Griswold.

For the first time since World War I, all First Army units in the maneuvers will coordinate their personnel and materiel and act as a full fledged Field Army in large-scale operations against an "enemy" force. Hundreds of thousands of Selective Service men, National Guardsmen and Regular Army troops, from military posts all the way from Maine to South Carolina, will participate.

The past six weeks of maneuvers have been devoted to combat training exercises for divisions and corps within the First Army as a whole. Three Army Corps, comprising eight infantry divisions, together with thousands of special Corps and Army troops, poured into 16 counties of North and South Carolina six weeks ago, to climax the better part of a year of gradually intensified field training, given month by month in the military posts to which they were assigned.

In the early days of their arrival here, troops from the North sweltered in the heat of one of Dixie's hottest autumns. Today, with their fellow soldiers of the South, they are experiencing the first nip of winter warfare with the mercury hovering down around freezing. In the maneuver area, noted for its variation in terrain, weather, soil and other natural conditions, men of the First Army are being finally welded into the "all-purpose Army," the need for which Chief of Staff George C. Marshall reported to the Secretary of War in July of this year.

Maneuvering against the First Army in the final GHQ phase will be the entire IV Army Corps of the Third Army, which has already gone through one set of major maneuvers this year, in Louisiana and Tennessee. The IV Corps comprises of the 4th Division (triangular and completely motorized); the 31st and 43rd Divisions ("square," National Guard); and thousands of special Corps troops. Attached to this "enemy" force will be the 2nd and 3rd Armored Divisions and the Third Air Support Command.

The First Air Support Command, which will coordinate with General Drum's First Army force, was activated only last September. With its 7000 officers and

men, it will make possible the first large-scale coordinated operations between ground and air forces to be experienced by the First Army.

Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, Chief of Staff of General Headquarters of all American armed forces, will supervise all movements of men and materiel in the final maneuver phase, from Monroe, N. C., location of the Director's Headquarters. Assisting him will be the Deputy Director and Assistant Chief of Staff, GHQ, Brig. Gen. Marston W. Clark, and 24 General Headquarters officers, each of whom leaders in every phase of military activity participated in by the U. S. Army.

Four times the number of men will be engaged in this final maneuver, as compared with the total personnel of the First Army maneuvers at Ogdensburg, N. Y., in the Summer of 1940. Armored divisions and the Air Support Command are entirely new in the 1941 maneuvers. New also are large-scale parachute attacks, many types of mechanical equipment and the presence of a complete motorized infantry division, an important experiment in the movement of large bodies of combat troops.

Thirty-five thousand vehicles of all types will rumble over the 10,000 square mile maneuver area under the command of the First Army alone. Many thousands more will participate on the side of the opposing IV Army Corps, including hundreds of tanks belonging to the 1st and 2nd Armored Divisions.

Commanding officers of the three Army Corps of the First Army, under General Drum, will be the same men who have guided their troops through the first six weeks of the maneuvers. They are: Maj. Gen. Charles F. Thompson, I Corps; Maj. Gen. Lloyd R. Frendendall, II Corps; Maj. Gen. Karl Tressdell, VI Corps. Commanding the divisions of the First Army are: Maj. Gen. J. P. Marley, 8th Division; Maj. Gen. Rene D. Hoyle, 9th Division; Maj. Gen. H. D. Russell, 30th Division (National Guardsmen of N. C., S. C., Tenn., Ga.); Maj. Gen. Edward Martin, 28th Division (National Guardsmen of Pa.); Brig. Gen. James I. Muir, 44th Division (National Guardsmen of N. Y. and N. J.); Maj. Gen. Milton A. Reckord, 29th Division (National Guardsmen of Va., Pa., Md., and D. C.); Maj. Gen. Donald C. Cubbison, 1st Division; and the 26th (Yankee) Division, under Maj. Gen. Roger W. Eckfeldt.

E. B. Wilson, demonstration farmer of Jacks Creek in Yancey County, is a firm believer that beef cattle makes a profitable enterprise if proper feeding and management practices are used.

Thanksgiving 1941

BY RUTH TAYLOR

"Can we give thanks? Can we in all honesty celebrate Thanksgiving this year — when famine stalks a war torn Europe, when violence and threats of war are at our very door step, when even the elements themselves seem to conspire to the feeling of desolation?"

So speak the gloomy souls. They know as all of us know that Thanksgiving Day is the day set apart for the annual festival of thanksgiving for the year's blessings — but they do not see the blessings.

Last year at Thanksgiving time, they were sure we would be at war in a few weeks—they set the date — so many dates that never happened. They were sure England would fall, that they would never withstand raids and deprivations. They were sure the Russian-German coalition would be too strong for the world. The one thing they were confident of was disaster.

Let's see what has happened. The Low Countries have fallen. France lies helpless. The Scandinavian countries have been overrun. Greece was devastated but in a battle of Thermopylae that as far surpassed the ancient heroism

as this war has surpassed the wars of the ancients. But—the coalition is broken; the conquered countries are seething with revolt, even against the greatest odds; England still stands firm, united and courageous. With us—we have still not declared war, but within the country is arising, despite an avalanche of Nazi inspired propaganda, a sense of cooperation, a national unity which is our best safeguard of defense. Slowly but surely we are struggling to a sense of responsibility, of idealism, of high morale. Spiritually we are becoming armed for any crisis the coming year may bring forth.

Thanksgiving is the expression of gratitude for divine mercies. Not only can we give thanks this November—but we must. We, who still have peace, whose shores we have not penetrated, who still enjoy the blessings of freedom, have a solemn duty to rejoice and give thanks unto the Lord for his many favors bestowed upon us as individuals and as a nation. In the spirit of thanksgiving for the divine favor of the past year, and with a deep and abiding trust in His mercies in the future we must celebrate this day of Thanksgiving, 1941 as a united people in a United States.

THE RED CROSS APPEAL

On the night of October 16, the U. S. destroyer Kearney, proceeding in the North Atlantic off Iceland, was struck by a torpedo. Among the injured was Chief Boatswain's Mate Leonard Frontakowski. His life depended on the immediate arrival of blood plasma for an emergency transfusion. While another destroyer steamed to the side of the stricken Kearney, carrying a naval surgeon, a plane loaded with blood plasma donated by Red Cross volunteers took off from an undesignated Iceland air base.

The dramatic story of how the plane dropped the precious plasma to the Kearney and how it saved the life of Leonard Frontakowski has been told in the news columns of the nation's press. It is well, however, to stress that the Red Cross was on the job with traditional promptness. The needs of our sailors in their dangerous North Atlantic assignment were anticipated.

The Red Cross today is appealing to the nation for membership support. This support is needed so vitally that Red Cross leaders are asking for a membership comparable to that of the first World War when more than 18,000,000 adult Americans expressed their belief in the Red Cross by becoming members.

The Kearney catastrophe illustrated but one of the dramatic ways in which the Red Cross is organizing its forces for the defense of our country. Quietly and with little fanfare, the Red Cross is at work on the home front as well as the military front. Volunteers have undertaken scores of important responsibilities, of which the blood plasma program is but a single phase.

The Red Cross has started the job of helping the Army and Navy strengthen our defenses. Today your support is asked. So vital is this challenge, we cannot afford to neglect it.

Detroit, Nov. 20.—Field operating programs for an army of more than 20,000 Chevrolet service men in 8,400 dealerships from coast to coast, previewing plans and policies for 1942, will be the subject matter for a series of eight regional conferences to be held in the next month under the direction of Ed Hedner, national director of service for Chevrolet.

Recently appointed military service managers now working directly with army personnel throughout the country. First of the series of meetings was held in Flint Monday, with the final session scheduled in Oakland, Cal., Dec. 8. Thus, with the opening of the new year, Chevrolet service men the country over will have latest factory information on new, approved service procedures. Heavy emphasis is to be placed on maintenance, as motorists face a future in which availability and dependability may be classed as supreme motor car virtues.

PROFITABLE