

Comments

EDITORIALS

Opinions

The Carolina Times

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THE PLATFORM OF

THE CAROLINA TIMES

INCLUDES:

- Equal salaries for Negro Teachers.
- Negro policemen where Negroes are involved.
- Equal educational opportunities.
- Negro jurymen.
- 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.
- Negro representation in city, county, state and national governments.
- Better housing for Negroes.

NEGRO POLICEMEN

To combat the high crime rate and delinquency among the Negroes in Charlotte, far-seeing and courageous officials of that city took the bull by the horns, and appointed two Negro policemen for 12 months as an experiment to patrol the section of the city where crime is most prevalent and hoodlums make life miserable for decent citizens.

Needless to say there were many ancient-minded and thoughtless white people who felt to clothe a Negro with the authority of enforcing the law would destroy "white supremacy"—whatever that is—and bring about a calamity to the south. Progress is always painful to humans who are stagnant minded and dumb.

Instead of being a failure, as many had hoped, it proved a decided success by helping to decrease the crime rate, and the city officials have decided to double the number of Negro policemen, which act now meets the approval of a majority of Charlotte white citizens.

Here in Durham Negro hoodlums continue to raise hell up and down Fayetteville and Pettigrew Streets and other Negro sections, to make life almost unbearable for decent Negro citizens, while city officials continue to cling to the theory that Negro policemen for Durham would violate the holy of holies of south traditions.

A few hours after this is read white patrolmen will be sent to Fayetteville and Pettigrew Streets, until the question of providing Negro policemen for the sections mentioned is quieted. Then they will be removed and hell in Hayti will rage on to the terror of decent Negroes and the disregard of city officials.

It appears that the placing of colored military police in the Hayti section would suggest the placing of colored civilian police in the same locality. So far not a single soldier has gotten beyond control, not one has been reported as acting disrespectful to others. Whether it is due to the presence of the colored military policemen or not the fact remains, that the conduct of soldiers is far above that of civilians.

The Carolina Times has always endeavored, without fear or favor, to tell the "truth unbridled" about interracial affairs. In this effort we have more often been misunderstood, castigated and penalized, for which

we beg no sympathy, help or rescue. Hence we are again requesting that Durham city officials have the courage to try at least for a year the appointment of Negro policemen for the Hayti section. This move is right, it is expedient, it is just.

WELCOME CAMP BUTNER

The Carolina Times, on behalf of the Negro citizens of Durham, is happy to welcome into our midst the officers and men of Camp Butner. We want each soldier stationed in the camp to consider every Negro citizen in Durham a neighbor that is desirous of doing all he can to make his stay at the camp a happy one.

As times goes on Durham Negroes of thought and intelligence shall endeavor to learn all they can about how to be better neighbors to all the men at Camp Butner. If in this effort they do not always show readiness, it will more than likely be due to our lack of information and not to our unwillingness to be good neighbors.

Above all the winning of the war is our most important job now, and any kindness or help we can give toward making our soldiers happy and content, is considered by us an effort toward the end which every lover of freedom is striving—the overthrow of Hitlerism.

Again we welcome the officers and men of Camp Butner, and say to them that Durham is proud to have them as neighbors. We shall back you to the limit in the cause for which all of us are fighting.

MILLS OF THE GODS

BY HENRY CLAY DAVIS

BURIED TALENT

Knowing as we Negroes do that we suffer first, most, and last from the effects of any unfavorable condition existing in this country, we should consider it far past the time for us to begin using our heads for some clear thinking sometimes instead of our voices for so much lamentation and so many unprofitable expressions of resentment.

In many instances we have with in easy grasp the very things or their equivalent which we are are much too, frequently begging somebody to give up through charity and if we will only just try to do a little less worrying over the disabilities which worry alone can never adjust.

We often contemptuously complain that Negroes cannot or will not get together but sooner or later all us will be compelled to realize that, in the unfortunate event or serious trouble between the races here, there will be no where for us to get but together regardless of how much we dislike each other, and it might be made easier for us if we would do a little practicing now if only for the sake of practice.

Almost every community where we live in larger numbers affords possibilities and opportunities which we could use to a decided advantage but for our stupidity in refusing to recognize true values for what they are worth to us, and but for the purely asinine desire of a few successful Negroes to be anything else in the world but Negroes.

Many unemployed Negroes here in Durham are idle because of machinery installations and such and they possess a wealth of information and experience concern-

ing the handling of virgin tobacco and the manufacture of cigarettes etc., which thinking, unselfish Durham Negroes could convert into a source of production, employment, income if only they possessed the necessary foresight and daring.

The question of the money not being available should never even be raised. If we can raise money enough through popular subscription and a donation to build and pay for a fifty thousand dollar church in which we can and should do nothing but worship, we can also raise through the same medium enough money to establish a small tobacco concern which would be able to put an end to some of our unemployment and put some wholesome food into many of our empty bellies. And there are other honest ways to make the money available.

It is a challenge to our resourcefulness and business ability. It is the proverbial one talent which circumstances have buried for us and which we persistently ignore because of our lack of faith. And it is also a God-set opportunity for us to achieve something worthwhile for ourselves now and for our disadvantaged and hardpressed posterity later.

Too many Negro farmers raise tobacco, too many Negro business sell it too many Negroes are adept salesmen, and too many Negro possess organizational ability for such a venture to become a failure and our chief hindrance would be the much too widespread lack of interest and cooperation in anything Negro. It remains, however, both an opportunity and a challenge.

BETWEEN THE LINES

By Dean Gordon B. Hancock

INDIANS FORCE ISSUE

Some weeks ago I felt called upon to write a series of articles entitled "Forcing The Issue." There came from New York a letter from an unknown writer, but who was seeking light after a very serious manner. He raised the question of how the Indians were organizing resistance to England in this crisis and wanted to know just why the Negro should not do the same thing. Here, he thought, was the golden oppor-

tunity to bring this nation to itself by going on a sitdown strike until all our wrongs had been righted and all our grievances redressed.

Because the writer seemed more desirous of solving an intellectual problem than merely heckling "Between The Lines," I took time out and wrote him a long letter trying to clarify the principles involved in forcing the issue. The fact that attention is

being focused on Gandhi and his recent utterances that threaten England's stranglehold on India, we feel it germane to our high mission to divert the minds of our readers to the Indian situation and juxtapose the Negro's.

There are certain fundamental differences between the Indian and Negro situations which must be considered when we urge that Negroes follow the lead that the Indians are taking. In the first place, Negroes in this country are a minority group, whereas the Indians are a majority group. Force is possible where there is a minority, force has dangerous possibilities which few minority groups in history have utilized.

If 400,000,000 Indians were to rise up against England to the death, England would tire of killing millions and millions of new resisting folk. The heart would grow sick and death and blood and sorrow. And in the end by sheer numbers the Indians stand the better chance of surviving. If the few thousand Englishmen in India were poor and restricted, they would not have a ghost of a show in a general uprising. The point here is, the technique and tactics of minority groups is far different from those employed by majority groups. Physical force has vast possibilities in a majority group, but scarcely any in a minority group.

The second reason why Negroes well might hesitate before adopting the problem of the Indians resides in the fact, that the Indians are racially homogeneous whereas the Negroes are heterogeneous as a racial unit. The great diversity of color in the Negro race makes it almost impossible to unite the race on any robust program of racial redemption. The various colors within the Negro race makes not much difference in what Negroes think of one another. In a color struck world it would be one of the greatest of miracles were it otherwise.

If the 13,000,000 Negroes of the United States were of one blood and color it would be much easier for us to advance our cause against the dreadful odds that confront us. We have in this regard a problem that does not afflict the Indians. Much of the intra-racial jealousy that serves too often as a millstone about the neck of the race has its inception in the color diversity of the Negro race. However deplorable, as a fact, this may be, we must face it, when we urge that Negroes follow the Indians who threaten England in one of her critical hours.

There is a third reason. The Indians are indigenous to India in a

LOADED LOGIC



CAROLINA TIMES READERS SPEAK

BY CLIFFORD JENKINS

QUESTION: "Should Negroes discontinue for the duration their fight to obtain equal rights in the United States?"

Miss Anna R. Morrow, beautician, 410 E. Pettigrew Street: — "Yes, if they don't fight now, what are we going to reply upon after the war. If we don't strive for our rights now, we have no future."

Mrs. Margaret Jeffers, beautician, 510 Dowd Street: "We should fight for our rights, but it seems that we are pushed back and I hope God will arrange things so that we can have our freedom, every man should have equal rights and should not be pushed around."

Mrs. Jessie Moore, supervisor H. H. S. Cafeteria, 510 Price St.: "Through the years we have gained little by little, and through this present war we have gained more (ex. Navy), and I think that if we wait until after the war, no way be Negro is not indigenous to America. Anthropology cannot think India without the Indians but it can think America without the Negroes. The Negro race is a transplanted race while the Indians are indigenous. The world therefore would bestow upon the Indians a sympathy it would never accord the Negroes, if they went on a sit down strike or instituted a non-resistance program as a means of attaining their end."

Because of its millions and its unity of blood and color and its indigenous claims upon its people, the risk that Indians run in delivering their land to a foreign conqueror is much less than that the Negroes would run in a similar situation. The Indians can overwhelm the invading Germans but Negroes cannot overwhelm the Germans across the sea nor their sympathizers here at home.

The final reason we cannot follow the lead of the Indians is we have no Black Gandhi to lead us! Our Negro leaders, are too long on big talk and too short on sacrifice. Where can we find a Negro leader who will miss even one square meal for his race? Where can we find even one who prefers the loincloth to bread-cloth. Ye stall-fed "leaders" answer me!!

doubt we will worth more than we are now.

Nokomis Carter, occ. pantryman 814 Colfax Street: "I think the Negro should continue to fight for his equal rights. Even during the war and afterwards. By hard fighting and protesting, great achievements can be obtained."

Mrs. L. C. Coleman, beautician, 410 E. Pettigrew Street: "Yes, we should fight until the end, because our race is behind, and as a whole our race need more facilities than the opposite, ex. equality in education facilities particularly and not social equality."

Mrs. M. M. Fisher, housewife, 1219 Fayetteville Street: "No The country needs their loyalty and support in its all out effort for victory, and at the same time the Negro rights need to be respected. When we read of the many insults which come to our boys in the uniform, we should be moved to fight with increased energy for the things that rightfully should be ours."

Mrs. S. A. Johnson, beautician 2616-2 Fayetteville Street: "We should fight still harder, because I find that the white people are being less courteous to Negroes in some ways, such as laundrymen and insurance men not knowing how to remove their hats when entering your home or place of business."

Joseph Bell, disabled veteran, 610 Dunbar Street: "I do think that in a time like this Negroes have too much pressure on one side, when things come different we have nothing to protect ourselves. "Ye that humbly himself shall be exalted and ye that exalteth himself shall be abased." There are three characters "humbleness, obedience, and meekness" which will get us where we want to be."

Mrs. Luig Cassidy, beautician, 1802 Fayetteville Street: "Yes, we should fight for our equal rights because this is our country, and I think they should fight, now is the time, better than ever, now or never."

ASKS EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR RACE

Chicago, (ANP) — Another name was added to the rapidly growing list of white publications clamoring for justice for the Negro when the weekly national advertising newspaper, "Advertising Age," in its July 27 issue printed an editorial entitled: "The Future of the Negro."

Said the editorial: "Current discussion of the market represented by Negroes in the United States parallels increasing attention to the problem of our relations with the brown, black and yellow races which have been regarded by most Caucasians, at least in this country, as inferior. The objectives of this war, to spread the four freedoms to the and prosperous America. Yet it mand, our best thinkers agree, a change in our attitude not only toward the Chinese, the Filipinos and the East Indians, but also toward the dark-skinned citizens of our own America."

"The Negro has made remarkable progress in this country during the past generation. Better facilities for education and greater opportunities for economic advancement have given the colored population both the aspiration and the means to satisfy in part at least, the benefits of our free and prosperous America. Yet it remain true that the condition of the Negro, from the standpoint of literacy, health, crime and income, is still not what it should be, if he is to realize the hopes and ambitions of the leaders of his race, and incidentally become the important market for advertised goods which these millions of potentially important consumers might well be."

"No one could read Westbrook Pegler's recent burning editorial on the subject of the Negro boy who risks his life for his country in the armed forces of the United States, but returns to find the doors of opportunity closed to him without being forced to admit that we have neglected one of our greatest human and economic resources. This is true not merely of the south, but of the whole country. Race prejudice is not the exclusive possession of any one section or group."

"It is exceedingly difficult to wipe out old barriers, but if victory in this war establishes democratic ideals and institutions all over the world, as the result of the sacrifices of American boys, white and black, then it would be ironic indeed if we failed to realize them fully in our own country. This does not mean social equality in the carpetbagger sense, but rather the chance for every American regardless of color, to share in the unlimited opportunities for personal and economic advancement which the richest country in the world should offer to all of its citizen."

"The south has been accused of holding back the development of troch Negro in t h r u e t . . . of the Negro. Yet slum conditions prevail in the great cities of the industrial north occupied by Negro families, just as they do in the south. Southern leaders have encouraged their Negro neighbors to advance along educational and industrial lines because of enlightened self-interest which realizes that educated, prosperous Negroes make better neighbors, better tenants and better customers. The same reasoning should apply to every section."

"We have the problem. Its successful solution will interest every American, but particularly those who realize that the Negro improved ability to produce, to earn and to consume will make sounder markets and a stronger nation."

Mrs. Estella Freeland, beautician, 616 George Street: "I think we should fight for our equal rights since we have made such great accomplishments in the past and I think that we can accomplish more by fighting."