

EDITORIALS

GAPS IN THE HEALTH PLAN

If the State of North Carolina really wishes to launch a comprehensive program for the medical care of "all the people," there are two aspects of the present program which call for additional and realistic attention.

FORWARD LOOKING REPORT

The State Board of Education last week adopted a forward-looking report of the special committee on Negro Education. If the recommendations of the report are to be put into effect far-reaching improvements will be made in Negro education in North Carolina.

Changes proposed deal primarily with Consolidation and transportation. According to the report there are far too many small schools, both elementary and secondary. These small units are handicapped by being understaffed and under-equipped.

The state owes its Negro citizens equal opportunity for medical training. It is the legal responsibility of the state, according to the Gaines decision. It is the moral and social responsibility of the state, according to all who are willing to face the problem honestly and soberly.

The other problem has to do with Negro physicians and hospital practice. Mr. Charles A. Cannon, chairman of the sub-committee to report on "Needs of our Urban and Industrial Population," in a recent statement advocated Negro hospitals staffed by Negroes and open to Negro physicians.

What does this mean? It means that in the proposed new health program for "all the people of North Carolina" no steps are contemplated to open the general public hospitals to the practice of Negro physicians, whether qualified or not.

That his place in this world of music is not restricted to jazz, swing and jive, however important those forms may be for the entertainment of millions.

On Saturday, January 20, the Boston Symphony opened its broadcast concert with a composition, "In Memoriam," by William Grant Still, mentioned recently in these columns as one of America's leading contemporary composers of serious music.

The next morning the organist, George Crook, on his regular Sunday organ recital over the National Broadcasting Company network, played a composition by Samuel Coleridge-Taylor, the English Negro musician who flourished some years ago.

So in two days four great Negro musicians figured in broadcasts of the best on the air—two composers and two performers.

THE CAROLINIAN 118 East Hargett St., Raleigh, N. C. Telephone 9474. Published by The Carolinian Publishing Co. Entered as second-class matter, April 8, 1940, at the Post Office at Raleigh, N. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

One Year, \$2.00; Six Months, \$1.25. Address all communications and make all checks payable to The Carolinian rather than to individuals. The Carolinian expressly repudiates responsibility for return of unsolicited pictures, manuscripts, etc., unless stamps are sent.

Second Thoughts

By C. D. HALLIBURTON

Dean R. O'Hara Lanier of Hampton is an educator who demonstrates that his feet remain on the ground. Speaking at the mid-year commencement exercises at Hampton he exhorted the graduates to keep in touch with the common man.

Those who imagine that such an admonition is superfluous are all wrong. The student who has spent years in an academic atmosphere, and his teachers even more so, are prone to forget that the college-bred element of the population is such a small proportion of the whole.

Pending in the national congress is an item of legislation which should be of great concern to all Americans who want democracy to grow rather than decline.

Subject: Jesus Concern for all. For man's mental condition and the rising of the daughter of Jarus doing a fine job in relieving the distress in body mind and soul, but the

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By Rev. M. W. Williams

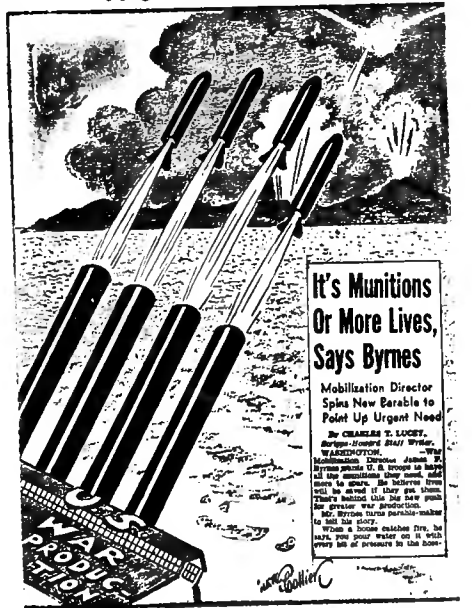
Subject: Jesus Concern for all. For man's mental condition and the rising of the daughter of Jarus doing a fine job in relieving the distress in body mind and soul, but the

PLAIN TALK BY DAN GARDNER

This letter is a column in itself and, for it, I have to thank Jay J. Peters of 5542 Perry Avenue, Chicago. Reader Peters had been reading this column, which is syndicated throughout most of the Negro Press.

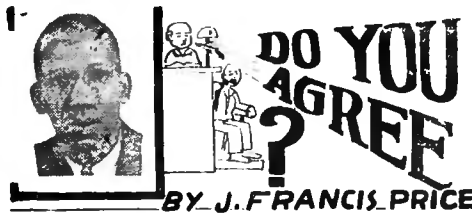
The large and enthusiastic body of workers in the local campaign assures the energetic prosecution of the drive. A hearty and generous response will make it a success.

IT'S MUNITIONS



It's Munitions Or More Lives, Says Byrnes

Mobilization Director Spies New Barrels to Point Up Urgent Need



DO YOU AGREE?

BY J. FRANCIS PRICE

The need for national unity and the desire for general cooperation in production for the war bring ever again into sharp focus the racial policies in the United States and the deleterious effect which these policies and practices have on the war effort as well as on the general social, economic, political and religious life of this nation and the world.

Recent comment on the subject includes a philosophical and analytical discussion on Conflicting Racial Policies written by Will W. Alexander, vice-president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, in the January issue of Harper's Magazine, and a realistic examination of the causes which impel the Negro to go North and the consequent which this exodus may have on the economic and political life of the South as well as on that of the whole nation made by David L. Cohn, a native of Mississippi and a Yale University graduate, in the November number of The Atlantic Magazine.

Mr. Alexander places the racial policies into two categories—education and segregation—which are national and international rather than purely sectional in scope and influence.

The educating of Negroes has taken such a full hold that continuous increasing sums of money, while not equal to that for whites, are being spent for Negro education and that as a result the Negro literacy rate has dropped to ten per cent, and Negro scholars are

Mr. Alexander's expressions on the subject, include a criticism of the culture in which the desire to perpetuate segregation grows and the segregation itself which by its very existence is inimical to the progress of the nation and which is so inconsistent in its patterns as to be completely bewildering to Negroes.

David L. Cohn's analysis of the Negro problem in the South seems conservative and realistic when compared with that of Mr. Alexander. But that is to be expected since his interests appear more economic than social, more political than philosophical.

Mr. Cohn warns Americans, North and South, of the economic effects of the migration of hundreds of thousands of Negroes to the North. He raises questions concerning the economic value of one million Negroes to the South, whether the South can afford to lose them, and what better deal the South can give the Negro to retain that great economic potential.

On the assets side Mr. Cohn takes cognizance of the political power which is assigned the South by the very presence of ten million Negroes added to thirty million whites. Since Negroes are counted as citizens for proportional representation in Congress and is nevertheless to a considerable extent not allowed to vote the white Southerner has a vote "the equal in strength of two or three voters elsewhere in the country."

Economically the Negro's contribution to the South is inestimable, says Mr. Cohn. And white people have been made more aware of this fact than ever during the two world wars. The cheap Negro labor has made it possible for some whites to maintain at least one servant and thereby retain a semblance of their traditional aristocratic way of life.

As for the Negro's present contribution to large farm owners in the way of tenant farming, buying from farm commissaries, living in the landowners home, and paying them extortionate profits there can be no doubt.

All of these things cause one to pose the question as to how can a white Southerner sometimes be so unfair to one who has done and is doing so much for him. And yet the same Southerner laments disease, cries over death, gives to some poor, objects to unfair treatment against himself, and prays before his God.

While it may be harsh to say that because of his paradoxical attitudes toward the variety of sins the average Southerner is a hypocrite, it is safe to say that the white Southerner is too well homing by his superannuated suppurating selfrighteousness to analyze the cause for his irrational, mental, emotional and overt behavior to do anything about it.

But Negroes sin too. Absenteeism, lack of punctuality, loudness, lack of cleanliness and other objectionable features restrain their progress even in the South. Mr. Cohn is correct in saying that the Negro "is not a black saint in overalls, anymore than the white man is a devil in a Sears, Roebuck suit."

Although Mr. Cohn has nothing to say about segregation his article is commended to Negroes that they may know how important they really are and to others who in their complacency have not taken time to realize the value of the Negro to them.

This column heartily endorses Mr. Alexander's attitude toward segregation. Segregation by force is sinful and undemocratic and by its very existence implies inequality. The Negro should not listen Mr. (Continued on page six)