

EDITORIALS

A FUNDAMENTAL TRUTH

It is a strange spectacle to see the Navy going forward faster in the program of integrating Negro personnel than the Army, yet that is what is happening. The Navy of course has fewer Negroes, but its past record is so much poorer than that of the Army that its present practice is all the more in contrast with the Army's slower progress toward equal treatment of its men regardless of race.

The Washington Post, one of the nation's leading dailies, recently took cognizance of this situation in commenting on the recently announced new policy of the Army as to race, saying that it is "good as far as it goes, but it does not go very far."

According to official announcements, Negro companies will be maintained, though the policy is to integrate Negroes above the company unit level. The Post says this means that Negroes may be assigned to "overhead installations" in the Army, but not to white units. It adds that this is not giving the Negro individual soldier the opportunity to advance strictly on his ability, because unless a Negro unit can be found to utilize the particular colored soldier's abilities and training, he is still all dressed up and nowhere to go, as it were.

The Post also takes exception to the limitation of Negro personnel to ten per cent of Army strength.

"Military men often insist that the utilization of Negro troops must be regarded as a military rather than a social problem," observes the Post. "This is precisely why the Army's policy does not serve its own purpose," it continues. "Undoubtedly the record of segregated Negro units in World War II was bad. Among the many reasons for this is one fundamental fact: all Negro units were made up largely of men of low IQ's who did not have the stimulus of genuine competition for assignment and promotion. In other words segregated units in themselves frustrate the most efficient use of manpower."

The Post editorial concludes with the inevitable conclusion, granted an objective and logical approach to the problem: "The Army will continue to manufacture a problem for itself so long as it employ criteria of race rather than ability all along the line."

Certainly that is true of the Army. It is true also of any other organization which uses persons of both races in its program or operations.

WELCOME OR NOT?

One news report in a daily paper said that Negro attendance at the Southern States Fair in Charlotte was admittedly "discouraged." The president of the fair, Dr. J. S. Dorton, in answering a letter of inquiry written by Kelly M. Alexander, president of the North Carolina NAACP, said that Negroes were admitted. He apparently did not say they were welcomed, and he did say in his reply to Mr. Alexander, according to quotations from his letter in the press, that it was a "white" fair, with some implication that it was a special privilege which Negroes ought duly to appreciate to be allowed to attend.

The nub of the situation might have been indicated by another statement in Dr. Dorton's letter: "Our greatest problem exists in the fact that we do not have dual toilet facilities to serve both white and Negro patrons. Obviously we cannot share the facilities without friction and dissatisfaction."

The CAROLINIAN would like to know what is so obvious about that proposition. And this is a good time to consider the basis for the sacredness of "re-tiring rooms," anyway. It is a matter that has always puzzled us, not only in connection with this fair, but as to filling stations and other places. What is "obvious" to Dr. Dorton is very obscure to us, but then we were never too bright.

According to the Negro press report, the superintendent of schools had been informed by the fair's public relations man that the fair was not prepared to take care of Negroes when he wanted to know if Negro children would be permitted to attend the fair on the free day for Charlotte school children.

It seems that Dr. Dorton's eloquent letter leaves many points uncovered, and on the whole it might have been better if it had been made clear at the beginning that Negroes were not wanted.

LINGERING CONTEMPT

"Lingering contempt" for the Negro race is the apt way in which the Rt. Rev. William Scarlett, longtime liberal bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, described one of the ailments of the American body politic.

The patient often dies after a "lingering" illness, but it is also true that the lingering may be a sign of vitality, and that the patient is capable of recovery under proper treatment.

Bishop Scarlett's prescription was given during the sessions of the General Convention of his church in San Francisco recently. The nation must rid itself of this lingering contempt. It must cease to use the palliatives of "vague generalities" and "pious aspirations for brotherhood," and get down to the fundamentals of the Christian faith, putting them into practice, he said.

Though not surprising, it is regrettable that the Convention could not act favorably on the resolution of Clifford P. Morehouse, an outstanding white layman, which would have banned in the Episcopal Church the refusal of any parish or mission to accept any person into membership or withhold the sacraments of the Church because of race.

The proposal was "tabled," allegedly on the ground that the church has never acknowledged segregation — a ground which smacks little of the guilelessness of Nathaniel.

The Church acknowledges, perhaps regretfully, that the contempt still lingers.

KENTUCKY AHEAD AGAIN

The old editorial writer is again made proud of his native state of Kentucky, widely regarded as less progressive (and in some respects justly so) than his adopted state of North Carolina. But this summer more than a dozen Negroes were enrolled at the University of Kentucky in graduate and professional schools, and Kentucky seems to be going naturally and nonchalantly about its business of providing graduate education for its Negro students at its university. The change was made with less fanfare in Kentucky than it was in Oklahoma, and that means it was made in a more matter-of-fact manner, and therefore more gracefully.

Now we have the news that in Louisville, Kentucky, one of the largest and most important cities in the South, a Negro has been promoted to the grade of lieutenant on the police force. This is another feather in the cap of Kentucky, as it is said that Louisville's was the first such appointment to be made in a southern city.

In Raleigh, meanwhile, the capital of superior Tarheelia, we are still waiting for the number of Negro officers on the force to be raised from the two at which it has stood for a number of years. The city manager has recommended the addition of two more colored officers, and the budget presented by him included provision for the increase. We understand that colored candidates have passed the civil service examinations. The appointments should be made soon. Meanwhile, hats off again to our "backward" neighbor, Kentucky.



"AN F. E. P. C. IS NEEDED NOW"



Second Thoughts

BY C. D. HALLIBURTON

For the third straight year, which includes all the years they have been in the big league, Negroes played this year in the World Series. This is true in spite of the fact that in no one of the years have Negroes been on the roster of more than three of the 16 teams which make up the big leagues.

Not only have they been on one of the two teams meeting in the finals, but they have been key men. Last year Doby was one of the most valuable players on the pennant-winning Cleveland Indians. This year not one, but three Negro stars went down to defeat in the Series, along with their mates on the National League pennant-winning Brooklyn Dodgers. They looked no worse in defeat than the rest of the club, to say the least. As a matter of fact Campanella was outstanding in defense, and looked as well at the bat as the best of the Dodgers. Robinson did all right, and poor Newcombe pitched well enough in the first game to win, as Dick Herbert of the Raleigh News and Observer said, 90 per cent of the time. He didn't have it his second start. He may have been too tired, but it is not our business to dig up alibis. The record of all three of the Negro Dodgers for the season can stand for itself. Robinson won the league batting championship, Newcombe made it possible for Brooklyn to win the flag, and has a very good chance of being the "Rookie of the Year." Coming up in May,

he was good enough to be chosen as a National League pitcher for the All-Star game in July. His strikeout record placed him second in the league, and he undoubtedly would have earned the first place in that department had he played from the first of the season. Campanella is conceded by most experts to be the top catcher of the league.

All of which adds up to this: If there has recently been any doubt about the ability of Negro players to meet the highest standards of performance in our national pastime, it has certainly been dissipated by the objective evidence.

There will be more Negro players on more teams. Baseball will this year and more justify the claim to being our NATIONAL pastime.

Which is a heartening and highly pleasant thing to an old fan like me, who has always fondly followed the game. It justifies our faith, and it is a fine thing to find the number of Negroes interested in the game increased by millions. It is also fine to watch this demonstration of the essential sportsmanship of the American people, who once given leadership in a situation in which fair-play is at stake, nearly always follow and support that leadership—maybe a bit shamefacedly at first, in view of what has been the case before, but in a short time as wholeheartedly and matter-of-factly as though it had never been any other way.

SENTENCE SERMONS

BY REV. FRANK CLARENCE LOWRY FOR ANP

PERSEVERANCE provides the experience that helps one to overcome any kind of interference.

PERSEVERANCE holds in hardships and danger and in trials of every sort it proves itself to be no stranger.

This kind of "non-stop" spirit is a boon to society, for it teaches that noble achievements are possible thru patience and sobriety.

When one perseveres in the face of discouragement and doubt, he will finally come to see a real way out.

Perseverance holds fast within, with its dynamic powers, one is sure to win.

Impediments may block one's course, and for a while may seem headed for the worst, but perseverance will find a way out to prevent any serious reverse.

Perseverance is what gasoline is to an automobile; it will furnish the necessary aid if the supply does not fade.

Perseverance is that unknown quantity of power and push, when the odds begin to stir and mightily crowd and push.

Anyone who can't lean forward with an aim to persevere, will still find heaven a far off place after dwelling here many a year.

The give-up spirit fails far from being a match for man's persevering adversary; for he knows he's an easy prey with his wage scheme of cash-and-carry.

The close companionship of God is only promised to those who persevere with a righteous heart and wise is that man or woman who gets off to an early start.

And, the richest treasures one can yield are to be found in God's white harvest field, and if you will go there and work today — on tomorrow will come your eternal pay.

Unflinching patience does not work alone; it reaches upwards to God who holds the reins from His throne.

If men could only wait on their God to explore, His wisdom would miraculously open many a closed door.

From time immemorial men have run ahead of God, and instead of peace and joy, reaped the pangs of the chastening rod.

But, for those who have learned to wait, and with patience meditate, the clouds have always been broken thru to usher in a brighter view.

God has His own time to bring things about; it is ours to patiently wait until He works His blessings out.

The Road To Health

DIABETES
By B. E. Hovell, M. D. of Dallas, Texas, for ANP

One of my patients, a diabetic in his late sixties, came to my office recently accompanied by his 15-year-old granddaughter. He introduced me to her, and said she had offered to come along and keep him company there and back.

Julie waited in the reception room while her grandfather had his checkup. Inside, Mr. Daniels told me he lived with Julie and her parents, and things had been happy and peaceful until recently. Julie had learned to bake pies and cakes at cooking class in high school and was doing all the baking for the family. But almost every night, at dinner, Julie would be very hurt, sometimes breaking into tears, when her grandfather found down her pie and asked, "The old gentleman's protests about his diabetes made little impression because Julie thought 'a little dessert would do no harm.'"

I told Mr. Daniels he was right to refuse the desserts and I congratulated him for keeping to his diet, making his insulin socially, and getting medicines out. Mr. Daniels was my first patient that evening and I walked out with him to the reception room where Julie sat reading a magazine.

When I asked Julie what had her so interested, she showed me an article on cooking in the magazine. I told her I had heard of her cooking classes in high school, and that seemed to amaze her. Her grandfather, she said, "Doctor, grandfather refuses to eat my pies and cakes, and says you told him he shouldn't," she said, "Couldn't he have some, now and then, since he's taking insulin, anyhow?"

"I replied, 'but your grandfather must keep to his diet, as well as his insulin. If he is to keep his illness under control, insulin is an aid in treating diabetes, not a cure for the disease, nor does it always fill all the needs of a diabetic person. In most cases, as with your grandfather, a diabetic has to skip starches and sugars as well as take insulin.'"

I told Julie that the body ordinarily converts sugar into the warmth and energy which it needs but in diabetes sugar is not used properly and is thrown off in the blood stream or in the patient's urine. This happens because the pancreas glands of a diabetic fail to perform its substance called insulin which function of manufacturing a substance called insulin which prepares the sugar for its proper use by the body. To help offset this, the diabetic is given insulin taken from the pancreas of animals. But usually a special diet, with insulin injections, is necessary to control the diabetic condition.

Julie listened thoughtfully. When I paused, she hastily asked me that she loved her grandfather very much and never meant to endanger his health. I told her I understood how proud she must be of her cooking, which Mr. Daniels said he had parents praised. It seemed to console her to learn that my father had told me of her parents' appreciation.

Julie said also with my explanation of her grandfather's diet, I heard her tell him to stay off, that she was now learning the proper way to cook vegetables, which was certain he could eat.

The 10-year average production of cotton for North Carolina is

BETWEEN THE LINES

BY DEAN B. HANCOCK FOR ANP

IT TAKES PRAYER PLUS.

Another world's series is ending, and the most of those that went before it, ending in favor of the American league entrise. As an incurable National League rooter, I am absorbing my annual humiliation and obituary. The bitter dose is served every autumn and I am forced to drink to the very dregs. The devotees of the National League may as well face the fact, the American league plays better baseball and he is exceedingly rash who seeks to minimize this fact.

The Yankees won because they are the best team in the world, and it was almost a minor misfortune that they were matched with the hapless Brooklyn Dodgers. Of course Brooklyn won something far more important than a world's series and that is the approbation of men. Find. When they entered a team boasting of three Negro baseball celebrities, they struck a mighty blow for democracy in a world that is riddled with race prejudice and bigotry. The world's series was above all else a dramatization of the fact that the things of the spirit are the eternal victories of life.

It is difficult to conceive of a better way to dramatize the new spirit that is abroad in the world than by the spirit exhibited in the integration of Negroes into the great American pastime, so wonderfully exemplified in the world's series. Just ended by the matchless Stan Joe Louis busting the back of some white man, proving his pugilistic prowess for the entertainment of mob-minded thousands. While Joe Louis is on exhibition once in a great while the Negro baseball players are on exhibition daily and before millions including millions of children who will not forget, even though their elders would have them forget.

The impression of a Jackie Robinson carrying a stolen second, or the matchless Stan Joe Louis busting the back of some white man, proving his pugilistic prowess for the entertainment of mob-minded thousands, while Joe Louis is on exhibition once in a great while the Negro baseball players are on exhibition daily and before millions including millions of children who will not forget, even though their elders would have them forget.

But most important for this release is the fact that with a Negroes in its line up, and with

IN THIS OUR DAY

Scanning through the New York Times Magazine for October 2, 1949, my heart leaped for joy as my eyes fell upon an article the subject of which was: "The Spiritual Basis of Democratic Strength." My heart leaped for joy because I immediately thought that by reading the article I would secure some spiritual food for my personal benefit. Moreover, I reasoned that by reading the article I would gather some spiritual thoughts for future sermons.

But when I noticed that the article was written by Sir Stafford Cripps, Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, my enthusiasm concerning it melted as quickly as a ball of snow would have melted rapidly on the equator in August. By the way of introducing Mr. Cripps to his readers, the editor of the magazine had a footnote to the article which said: "Sir Stafford Cripps, Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, has long studied and written on Christianity and its application to modern problems."

When I saw the name of the author of the article and what country he spoke for my mind immediately called up the many statements that I have read in history as well as in the authorized periodicals, how the European countries, including Great Britain, have economically raped a large part of the world, and especially Africa.

The entire article was simply another case of high-sounding, beautiful, but meaningless words and phrases. Any nation which has economically robbed the world as Great Britain has, I doubt that it, as a nation, can truthfully speak of spiritual values.

Someone cried out once, O Liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name. As I read the article I felt like saying, "O spiritual values, moral axioms, what crimes, what economic robbery are committed in thy name?"

Two brief quotations from the article will demonstrate to my readers just how well skilled Mr. Cripps is in conjuring up beautiful phrases trying to cover up the sins of his country. "I am sure that all of us in Britain and the United States would reflect the idea that the people of our two great countries are out to get as much as they can for themselves, regardless of the lot of their own less fortunate citizens or of the rest of humanity."

"And, believe it or not, further on in the article, he had the nerve to say, 'For the time being however I am, I think, justified in assuming that we still share standards that are broadly based upon the Christian ethic, and that it is our object to adhere to those standards, not only in words but also by our deeds, public as well as private. The honest regard of that ethic is a belief that the good life is not to be found in cultivating our own interest exclusively, but in our doing unto others as we would they should do unto us.'"

This writer wonders what has Mr. Cripps ever said regarding point five in the resolution of the Second Pan-African Congress. "The development of Africa for the benefit of Africans, and not merely for the profit of the Europeans" has Mr. Cripps ever suggested to his country that it return value received for the raw materials it gets from its colonies?

Two brief quotations from DeBois in his book "The World and Africa" will suffice to give a negative answer to each of the above questions. DeBois quotes from Henry M. Stanley, "Dark, est Africa" to show England's harsh methods in getting ivory from Africa. "Every tusky piece and woman in the possession of an Arab trader has been steeped and dived in blood. Every pound weight has cost the life of a man woman or child."

Regarding the cocoa rotten from British West Africa, DuBois says: "For cocoa and chocolate today consumers pay an annual \$500,000,000. Out of each dollar of this less than three cents goes to the farmers."

Now Mr. Cripps, what have you to say about the two above quotations from the life of your article on "Spiritual and Moral Values?"

Milk cows on North Carolina farms produced an estimated 150 million pounds of milk during August.

Monthly hog support prices Department of Agriculture for the period announced by the U. S. Department from October, 1949, to March, 1950, range from a high of \$16.40 for October to a low of \$14.20 for December.

BERT WILLIAMS
AMERICA'S GREATEST COMEDIAN

THIS HANDSOME CULTURED BROWN MAN HAD BUT TO POKE A WHITE GLOVED FINGER THRU THE CURTAINS TO SEND AUDIENCES INTO GALES OF FRENZIED MIRTH.

HE WAS BORN 1875 IN THE WEST INDIES AND CAME TO CALIFORNIA WHEN STILL A BOY. HE AND GEORGE WALKER MET TEAMED AND TOGETHER TOOK AMERICA AND THE BRITISH ISLES BY STORM. / TWO BERT WAS A BLACK-FACE COMEDIAN HIS WORK WAS ALWAYS JOKE, CLEVER AND ABOVE ALL, CLEAN. / HIS RECORDINGS (IF YOU CAN FIND THEM) ARE COLLECTOR'S GEMS TODAY!

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