and invited me to come up for

shocked into a sense of deep

humiliation when I found that

Kirkville N. Y., was a little

cural settlement with a post

 $30 \times 50$  with a membership of

less then a hundred of the

humblest kind of country folk.

Such was the "First Baptist

Church" who furnished the

room in which I lived while a

student at Benedict. The revela-

tion did something to me. It laid

upon me the solemn feeling of

limit the cause of education

among my own people. If the

lowly whites of Kirkville could

do so much with their such lit-

tle, then I was honor bound to

fore mentioned possibly was ed

ucated under similar circum stances and he too was a pro-

duct of the benefactions of the

humble. The time arrived when he too could in a big way out

of his affluence contribute to

the advancement of the cause

which proved to him such bless.

dollars, when he could have giv-

en five thousand without finan-

cial hurt. Does this professional

represent the spirit of the ed-

ucated Negro? Is he a symbol of

the gratitude that the educated

Negro manifests towards his

benefactors? How will his ex-

autole influence the philanthro-

pby of the Negro capitalist of tomorrow? Does that profession.

al Negro know that he is a great

tragedy, in that he is bringing

down upon the head of his fel-

lows of educational advantages.

the wrath of the oncoming gen.

But to make a shameful ex-

erations"

ing. He responded with five

The professional herein be

do nothing less than my best.

obligation to support to the

office and the church was about

I gladly accepted and I was

a speaking engagement.

# EDITORIALS

# THEY NEED TO BE TOLD

The first speaker to extend greetings at the inauguration of Alonzo G. Moron as president of Hampton Institute was a representative of the governor of the State of Virginia, selected from the State Department of Education to be the personal and official ambassador of Governor Tuck.

During the course of his speech he had several occasions to use the word "Negro," which to the embarrassment and chagrin of the large and distinguished audience he pronounced "Nigra."

It may be that the Negro is a little hypersensitive about the pronunciation of the word which designates his race; if so the sensitiveness is understandable. As the speaker went on, possibly under the strain of nervousness caused by the subdued but unmistakable murmur through the audience which accompanied his unorthodox pronunciation of the word, it sounded more and more each time like the diminutive which the Negro so strongly resents.

It may be true that Americans ordinarily do not stress the "long" sound of the final letter in words like 'piano,' but it is equally true that they do not say 'studia' or 'studio' or 'gumba' for 'gumbo.' leven in the South. And there is no excuse for shortening the long 'e' in 'Negro' to the equivalet of a short 'i.' The Negro knows all these facts, so when the word emerges from the mouth of a speaker a 'Nigra' the uncomfortable thought that occurs to the hearers is that the speaker is compromising between a forthright 'Negro' and the word the Ne gro regards as a mark of disrespect and condescension.

Every white speaker before a Negro audience should be warned and briefed beforehand on this matter. If he means well he will be willing to make a real effort to comply with what is expected of him in the pronunciation of the word. Because of habit he may make a slip, but a hint from the audience will bring it back to his mind. If he persists in the mongrelized pronunciation, it is pretty good evidence that he is not prepared to speak before Negro audiences. Somebody needs to tell them. If they have the right attitude and are approached tactfully they will accept the caution gratefully. If the reaction is otherwise they should be discouraged from appearing before Negro audienes.

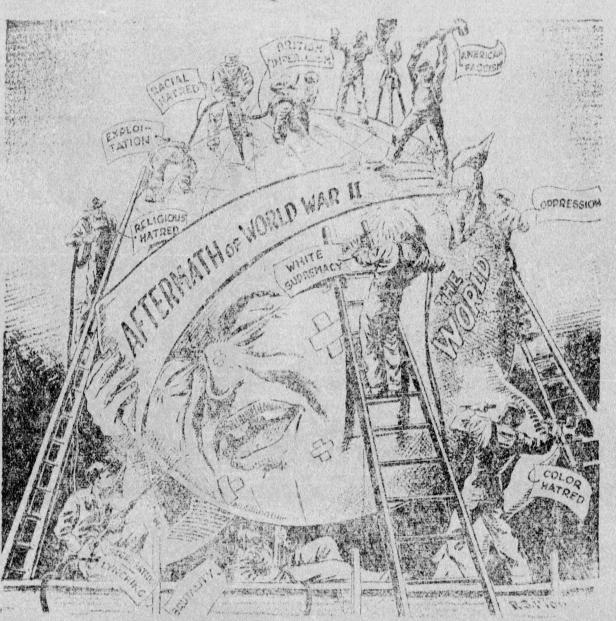
lations. More and more the orthodox point of view of those who lay claim to enlightenment is that justice and equity in the treatmen of the Negro and in the races can and must be arrived at, but within the pattern of segregation. Those who subscribe to this theory hold that gegregation may operate without discrimination to the disadvantage of the Negro.

A good example of this attitude which is becoming the orthodox southern stand is found in the case of this Mississippi school. One of the members of its board who was unalterably opposed to accepting the millionaire oilman's offer aiso declared that it was "unthinkable" that Negro students would ever be admitted to the school.

The South is justly proud of the outcome of the issue in this case, and there is no denying that the rejection by the impoverished college of the magnifient sum of money is a reflection of the progress that has been made, even in the Deep South, toward truth and respect for truth. Not only the action of the authorities of Jefferson Military College, but probably more so, the reaction of the southern public to the integrity of the college in this severe testing, is something pretty fine. We believe that fifty years ago there would have been many institutions in the South which could have convinced themselves with little trouble that it was not only their right to accept the money under the terms proposed by the donor, but their duty to teach the doctrines he advoates, even if they got not pay for it.

### ANOTHER MONKEY WRENCH?

It has happened again. Some so far unidentified person or persons have of fered objections before the City Council to the proposal to enlarge Raleigh's two municipal housing projects, Chavis Heights and Halifax Court. The city government had previously approved the additions, which would increase the capacity of the two projects by 150 units, and the local housing authority was ready to apply to the proper Federal housing agency or funds, when an attorney turns up before the council asking for a postponement of action, in the interest of a client or clients he declined to identify.



"There Can Be No Peace With These Forces At Work



On October 28 the New York TIMES editorially marked the second anniv isary of the publication of the report in Presis Truman's Committee an Civil Rights referring to it 5. a landmark w the never ending struggles to score for all the cople of the United States the blessings of freedom, liberty and equality now enjoyed by the

Quating from the text of the report the TIMES educated to minds on that the committee concluded:

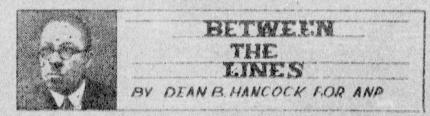
"We need to guarantee the same rights to every person regardless of who he is, where he lives, or what his racial, radional or religious origins are."

Reviewing the record of the resent Congress as to civil rights legislation the TIMES that the national les islature has done little in the past two veirs toward enacting the recommendations of the Committee as passed on to the Congress by President Truman But it adds that the fight has not been lost True, there have been some setbacks," the editorial observes," but adds, "on the other hand there have also been advances on a wide front. and there is every reason to believe that slow but fundamen. tal progress is bieng made in this field throughout the coustry as a whole The mere tack that extension of civil rights is a live issue in some parts of the country is itself an indication of advance. The mere fact

wide areas of discrimination and injustices are now concerned about them is a mark of pro-VITESS

> The great value of this commentary by an intelligent and relatively disinterested observer is that we are likely to be tuo close to the battle to ob serve carefully how it is going We need the reasurance here given that "fundamental pro gress" is being made. We need to be reminded that the strug s "a never-ending one" the gams being made mile by mile or somethines foot by foot, on abroad and extensive front. Sometimes there is a "breakthrough" at a particularly tougu spot on the front after an ap

parently hopeless assault which tion arrogantly seem to say has lested a long time. "even if youth goes wrong, our The TIMES sums up the sit siness must not f



#### AN AWFUL INDICIMENT

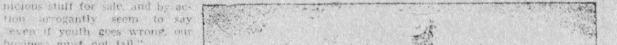
There was hurdle into my teelh a few days ago and ind ctment against the educated Ne groes, which it true should make us hang our heads in ab ject dismay. It amounts to an indictment against the entire Ne gro race. The story goes that in a certain southern city whites and Negroes were campaigning for the United Negro College fund, as worthy an undertaking as can be found in the country. A wealthy Negro was approached for a gift and he responded. with a check for five dollars. He was not only a college graduate but a professional of pronounced success earning annually thirty or forty thousand, with three high priced cars at his command. His home was a mansion.

Here was a man who above all others should have a sense of gratitude toward the private college that administered unto. him in his lowly estate, in the days small things, when his way was dark. He was teneficiary of white northern philanthropy led up hill and at times into the which was flowing in a fulsome stream at that date; but today this fulsome flow amounts to little more than a trickle. There are those of us who always imagine that the northern Christian organizations which found ed and supported gloriously the eatly educational institutions among Negroes of the South vere wealthy people with unlimited means at their command. Nothing could be farther from the truth. These philanthropic organiza-

tions of religious persuasion were often supported by the numblest and simplest commun-The greatest endowment ever icants. When I was a student at granted to all in the land of the Benedict College, one of the living is the privilege of thank-Baptist Home Mission society ng God for His Divine guidance schools, of which there was a chain. I remember distinctly This would would be a cruel how I would lie in bed cold and dequised place if men at mornings and read the inscripsome time did not bow their tion over the door "This room is furnished by the First Baptist The Thanksgiving season Church of Kirkville, N. Y. My gives men an opportunity to vouthful imagination fairly ran look backward, forward and riot, as if played upon those upward, and to recognize God then magte words. I could envision a great congregation in a If man fails to recognize Him. great northern city with a great it is to his own undoing, for and learned minister of national God even grants to him ample renown. When in later years 1 time for careful reviewing. was a student at Colgate Uni-Many men now don't seem to versity, the "First Church of are bow others live or think. Kirksville, New York" heard but steals from God His nutriabout one of its beneficiaries tious provender to manufacture who was studying at Colgate,

ample more shameful in that some campaign an undertaker who had never been to college and who knew none of the pleasures and privileges of college communion, handed over a check for a hundred dollars When we have an uneducated Negro viring a hundred dollars for education and a wealthy ed; ucated Negro giving uve dorlars, we have some food for thought that should give us moral indigestion. Is the educated Negro an ingrate? Certainly not all of them, but how general is the spirit herein portrayed" The foregoin gsets forth an awful indictment against the Negro who can help his people and will not!

Nearly every drug store and LIKE TAKING CANDY FROM A BABY! By MACKENZIE place of fusiness has this per-



# EVIDENCE OF PROGRESS

The little school in Mississippi which rejected the \$50,000,000 offer to sell itself into academic slavery and arbitrary control was under a terrific temptation. and its stand for decency and honor is all the more praiseworthy because of that. It deserves even more credit in that the doctrines of racism to which the the college are not emphatically rejected among many of the people from whom it draws it students and what support it has.

It should be noted, however, as an evidence of the progress that has been made in a generation in the South that racism of the more rabid type has to a great extent disappeared from the content of formal education in schools of higher learning. It is probable that corresponding progress in this line has been made in the elementary and high schools.

The idea of the necessity and propriety of rigid racial segregation is still strong and still official. The eminent News and Observer concedes that the South still has strong views on racial re-

#### THE CAROLINIAN

# Published by The Carolinian Publishing Co. 118 Rast Bargett St., Raleigh, N. C. the Post Office at Raleigh, N. C., under the Act. of March 3, 1879.

P. R. JERVAY, Publisher C. D. HALLIBURTON, Editorials Subscription Hates One Year, \$3.50; Six Months \$2.00

Address all communications and make all checks payable to The Carolinian rather than to Individuals. The Carolinian expressly repuaiates responsibility for return of unsolicited pictures. manuscript, etc., unless stamps are sent.

There has been enough opposition to new housing projects in Raleigh already this year. This opposition has made itself feit despite the crying need for low-cost rental housing, especially for Negro families. But at least those opponents of other housing developments have made themselves known from the beginning, and in general promptly made an honor able presentation of their side of the case.

What the objections may be to the extension of the already existing municipally controlled housing projects at the sites they now occupy has not been made known at this writing, and it is hard to imagine what objections could be raised. In view of all the facts, or lack of them, it is also difficult to understand why the city council onsented to any delay in going on about the business of providing this much needed housing for which Federal aid is available.

#### UNFORTUNATE

It is very unfortunate that there had to be a public demonstration and a socalled strike at Washington High School over something no more basic than whethere should be a dance after the Homecoming football game. Without assessing the blame the case, and in the absence of a full knowledge of the circumstanes, the CAROLINIAN is still sure that the matter invoved could and should have been settled on a basis satisfactory to all parties concerned short of a parade up Fayetteville Street by part of the student body, and uncomplimentary pictures and front-page stories in the daily press. We hope that there will be no real or imagined occasion for such a public airing of such grievances on the part of the students, or as in this case, some of them, in the future.

# In This Our Day

#### BY C. A. CHICK, SE. DEVELOPING "BACKWARD LANDS"

The United States govern ment, under the wise leadership of President Truman, is advocattog a plan whereby the backward peoples" of the world may be alded to industrial, commercial, and intellectual development Such a plan, if carried out it is argued, will enable the called backward peoples to our more poorts and by the same

oken, to sell more goods to the rest of the world Therefore, the world in general would receive as much benefit from the plan as the backward areas. In other words, the plan is simply an economic investment. Under Secretary of State Webb, in a recent statement to the House Foreign Affairs Committee urging the adopt on of President Truman's "point four" aid program for backward areas said. The program is not charity but an enlightened businesslike attempt to solve the most crucial problems with which our world is confronted " In addition, he ointed out that the program is in the interest of world security The above quotation, in this writer's way of thinking, is the secret of the entire project. In the precent world crisis, the opposing factions of the so-called 'advanced peoples" - the

ural resources of the underde- DOD.

ation and gives grounds to not maisno. "There have ... been many

special instances of the forward march of civil rights, of the reireat of racial and religious discromation during the past two years in a little booklet issued to mark the second birthday of the report to the President, the National Council on Civil Rights gives an encourageg and unpressive list of concrete achieve. ments by administrative order by state legislature and city comparit, by court decision and induvidual action - all directed toward closing the gap "between oue day to-day practices and our national ideal of equal oppor tunity for Americans of every many people who had never race, creed and ancestry"" before noticed the existence of

# reloved countries. For example,

the Belgium Kongo (Africa) probably possesses more aron ium, a very precious natural resource in the present world world combined.

> One does not need to be a specialist in history to know that the European nations, a tranch of the master races have not given back to the under

the values of the natural reources taken timo those regions as well as the native labor required to remove the taw materals. Had the backward races of the world been given a sources deal all along by the democracies, they (democracies) would he much more able, with the help of the backward peoples, to resist those governments which are unfriendly to democraties And so it seems that mit of this world's confusion, the so called backward races may get the best break they have had in a long time. The entire situation makes one feel like singing again the old hymn, realizing. after all, how true the world's of that bymn are: "God moves in a mysterious way His wonders. to perform, He plants His foot steps on the sea and rides upon the storm."

Ralph S. Trigg president of "master races" are about evenly Commodity Credit Corporation, redivided. Their ideologies are at ported recently that \$2,459,000 was extreme odds with each other, invested in the CCC price support and, have been so for a long, program as of July 31 this year loog time. In the dark-rising Loans outstanding totaled \$1,400. clouds of world conflict among 900 while inventories acquared unthe so-called master races each der luan nurchase appermant and conflict than all the rost of the direct purcase operations represide will need the labor and nat- sented an investment of \$1,050,000.

Business today has the front of the stage and general thought is "a living" -- not enough is being said about the Golden Rule" and too little about THANKSGIVING.

LOWRY FOR ANP

fid keeping.

neads to say Grace

intoxicating drink

as an unfailing shepherd.

What a wonderful nation ours would be if for all the things God provides free for man' living, everyone in turn would offer thanksgiving.

Mankind then would not be wasting time in amassing fortunes and giving vent to lole thinking, but would cherish opportunities to express to God deepest gratitude and thinksciving.

The gratitude of God-loving citizens builds a strong and vigorous nation, but deception and hypocrisy will undermine any foundation.

If America is to honestly enjoy the matchless heights to which she desires to hold-claim. then her men and women in high and low stations must not be ashamed to exhalt Gods name.

The courage to believe in the "GOD WE TRUST" and the morel stamma to fight against hotsed and hist, will lift Amerinca's citizens to a high plane of living, and every passing day will be THANKSGIVING.

## developed areas values equal to PROGEESS

During the past two years the nation's aniversities and colleges took the following volumtury action toward liberalization of the nation's educational patterns Newark, Del., January, 1949. University of Delaware admits qualified Negro students applying for courses not affored by

Delaware State College for Ne-Wellesley, Mass. May, 1948. President Horton of Wellesley College announces that inquiries about race and religiou will be dropped from applications for admission.

Fayetteville, Ark., August. 1948 University of Arkansas admits first Negro student to its medical school; one month later first Negro student is admitted to law school.

Waltham, Mass., October, 1948 Brandels University opens with a policy of complete racial and religious equality among students and faculty.

College Park, Md. Novem ber 1948; University of Maryland opens its graduate school to qualified Negro students Poughkeepsle, N. Y., Febra HTV. 1949 President Blanding of Vassar College reaffinds nondiscrimination policy with regard to admissons



Middlehury, Conn., May, 1449. Westover Girls' School and mainces it will accent qualified Negro students on the same basis as white.

University of Kentucky comolies with Federal Court mandate to permit Negro students to attend Graduate School on the same basis as white students

Lexington Ky. June, 1949 and a second a second for a second H & B to

UNUSUAL SCHOLAR

TEACHER & EDITOR

Addition ing Fuentremen

BORN IN PORTSMOUTH VA 1845 THE YOUNGEST OF 12 CHILDREN, JOHN W. CROMWELL LATER BECAME CROMWELL LATER BECAME LIBRARY". HIS EARLY EDUCATION WAS RECEIVED IN PHILA. PA. AND THERE HE BEGAN A STINGUISHED TEACHING CAREER - LATER HE STUDIED 30, FOUNDED A GREAT NEWSPAPER CALLED THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE" IT WAS AS AN EDITOR GENIUS WAS MOST WIDELY FELT !! JOHN W. COMMANE