

# THE CAROLINIAN

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## May Have Spreading Effect

The CAROLINIAN naturally believes in a free press and would defend to the last ditch the right of any newspaper to publish any and all legitimate news with the benefit of the doubt as to what is "legitimate." Nonetheless we feel that it is unfortunate that many daily newspapers are publishing, and often featuring, stories about strikes of white school children, and protests and uprisings of white adults, in cases in which the protests are over the entrance of Negro children into previously all white schools, following the court decision last spring.

disturbances in Baltimore after almost a month of uneventful integration, observed that "schools affected are in the poorer residential sections of the city, running heavily to day laborers, factory workers, and domestic servants." It was further noted that the Baltimore schools involved in these first disturbances in that city "had only tiny minorities of Negro pupils since integration went into effect with the start of the school year."

economic status of the school neighborhood. The big risk is that such disturbances which seem to have much in common with the rioting in Chicago over a long period of time because of the presence of a Negro family in a housing project will spread unless checked by positive action of the proper authorities. There was a strong element of hoodlumism in the Baltimore disturbances, as there was in the Chicago housing riots. One of the Baltimore "demonstrators" arrested on the scene lived 28 blocks away. Opponents of integration everywhere will try to make capital of each such incident, and will take the position that such incidents represent the "spontaneous" resistance of a unanimous or almost unanimous body of solid citizens, which, of course will not be the case, as witness the 28-block journey of our friend mentioned above to get into the fun.

## From Harnett County

The daily press gave a good deal of attention last month to a meeting of primary school teachers in Harnett County which was attended by both white and Negro teachers. The meeting was hailed as the "first unsegregated session in county history." Sixty-two of a possible 78 white teachers were present, and 43 out of 50 Negro teachers.

Of all the fatuous variations and permutations of segregation, none is more absurd than that which requires racially separate meetings of people like public school teachers, all intelligent people and all working under the same supervision in the same system, and doing the same kind of work. The CAROLINIAN has often in the past been both amused and amused by the spectacle of the city and county superintendents of schools of Raleigh and Wake County dashing madly from a meeting of the whites to a meeting of the colored teachers a few days before the opening of school. There could have been little difference between the messages delivered by the superintendents to one group and the other, and the business transacted in each group must have been about the

same. The great difference, of course, was that one group was made up of white teachers of white children and the other of colored teachers of colored children. The Supreme Court has paved the way for some changes, but it certainly should not have required a constitutional decision from Washington to end such a patent and bothersome absurdity as white and "colored" teachers' meetings. We congratulate those who arranged the Harnett meeting. They did not dem it necessary for the court decrees to come through before they could have a meeting of teachers—just teachers. On the other hand, many localities will continue, through plain inertia or habit, to have two sets of meetings until the whole school system is integrated.

# "A Firm Stand Will Convince The World Of Our Sincerity"



## — C. D. Halliburton's — SECOND THOUGHTS

Statistical experts will tell you that a four-out-of-seven World Series is too short to determine anything but which team will win a total of four games first. It has often happened that the team that was the pennant in the same team which lost four out of its first five games of the season, or did even worse. The Giants, winners of the "sudden death" series by four straight games this year only a short time ago dropped four straight during the regular season. Examination of the records might show that they lost four in a row on one or two other stretches. So a short series does not prove much about fundamental superiority.

The short series of four games is especially hard on the individual stars, of whom so much is expected. That is why it so often happens that the "most" of the series—less famous players on both teams are more relaxed, and therefore often come through when the stars fail. By the time some of the stars settle down, everything may be over. Look at Willie Mays. Hitless the first two days and more than once during that period a strikeout victim, he came into his own on the third day and got three hits. All his hitting was in the last two games. Thompson, on the other hand, was consistently good with the bat all through the series and seemed the Indians' pitcher feared him more than the stellar Mays, batting champion of the league. Of course Thompson is no third-rater at any time. A dangerous hitter, he is also a long ball artist of note in his own right. Willie's laurels for the first two games depended on his impossible catch of the long fly ball in the first game—the ball destined for a homer, except for a miracle. Willie "passed" the miracle, and it will be talked about—that phenomenal catch of his—for years and years. It was as much a game-winning stunt as was Dusty Rhodes' homer—for without Mays' stunt there would have been no tenth inning to win the game for New York in.

Or look at Monte Irvin. He had few chances to bat until the last game, because every time he was due to bat and there were men on base, he was yanked out for Dusty Rhodes to hit for him. But in the last game he performed nicely with the stick by virtue of his getting an extra base hit his first time up plus the fact, probably, that the Giants never needed a pinch hitter that last game. For the series as a whole, and especially in consideration of its brevity, the New York Giants' four Negro players were highly successful. Retton Gomez, the Porto Rican pitcher who won the third game, turned in a very high class performance. Hank Thompson, in addition to his timely hitting and getting on base with free tickets because of the respect he inspired among the Cleveland pitching staff, also fielded superbly. Mays and Irvin have already been mentioned. Larry Doby of the Indians was disappointing in the series, but only when it is not taken into consideration that it was a series that went only four games. He was just one of an entire team that never got started. The show was over when they knew anything. Avila, the Cleveland infielder who won the 1954 American League batting championship, collected two hits in 15 times at bat—a record no better than Doby's. The latter connected for the same number of hits, but this home run and run-batted-in champion of his league the current season neither got an extra base hit nor drove in a single run in the four games. The wanted Cleveland pitching staff, the chief factor in making them 9 to 5 pre-game favorites, wilted. Vic Wertz, who turned out to be the series' savior so far as fielding was concerned, had by far the best batting average of the Indians, and the Negro rookie, Al Smith, did about as well as any of the other Clevelanders in the batting department, with the exception of Wertz.

Are the Giants a better ball club than the Indians? No one knows. In four games they were. What we are all glad of is that their four Negro players were right at the team's top in world series performance, with the veteran Hank Thompson coming off with the best record in the batting department except his three white teammates, Mueller, Dark, and the unlucky Indian first baseman, Victor Wertz.



## IN THIS OUR DAY

By C. A. Chick Sr.

"PARENTAL ADJUSTMENTS" This is the season of the year when students are entering schools on all levels. Some are entering school for the first time; other are entering school for the first time. Those who are entering school for the first time will discover that there are many adjustments they will need to make. Thus, it has come that a large number of schools and especially colleges have what is generally known as "Orientation Week." The main purpose of such a program is to assist the freshmen in adjusting to their new environment, in colleges, being away from home, probably for the first time. During orientation week there is an abundance of advice given to the freshman—enough to dam up the Mississippi River. It is not the purpose of this article to speak slightly of the foregoing. It is my sincere opinion that the program of orientation week is a very worthy one.

However, it is the purpose of this article to "orientate" the parents who have children in school, especially those who have children in college for the first time. Parents will have to adjust themselves to their children being away from home, probably for the first time. So far as there is a missing link, or links, in the family circle, when the family gathers around the meal table, or for family prayer, or an outing to the movie or to church, or a general family conversation that link will be missed. It should be pointed out to parents that when a child goes away to college, that is the beginning of his being away from home and growing more and more independent of the family circle. After graduation, they are then away from home on their jobs, or they get married. In either case, it is "gone with the wind" so far as home is concerned. Thus, parents cannot look forward to the day when the children will graduate and be at home again.

In many cases when children go away to college, it places parents "back where they started"—childless. And, the bad part about it is that, the parents cannot start over again. Think, my first advice to parents with children away from home in school is do not grieve too much over being alone. In such cases husband and wife will have to learn to increase their joy in each other. Moreover, they will be able to adjust to the situation all the better, if they will increase their interest in church, community, and civic affairs.

My second advice to parents with children in college is do not spend too much time and money going back and forth to see them, nor in permitting them to come home on week-end visits. Do not get too upset over their letters relating how homesick they are. A part of their education is developing self-reliance and independence. Colleges have a sufficient number of holidays that make it unnecessary for students to go home other than on the regular holidays.

My third and last suggestion to parents adjusting to being alone again is do not pay too much attention to their children's demands, pleas, and begging for extra money—"spending change." Having provided for their basic needs, go slowly on their additional demands. Remember that it is not always the student who has the most spending change who achieves the most in school. Get used to children's trump cards when they are demanding things from their parents, namely, "all the other students have it or are doing it." It is rather unfortunate that so many dads and moms have found their ways into our colleges that in many cases the extra cost more than the basic needs to send a child to college. I sincerely hope that parents finding themselves alone again will not "cry" too much.

## On The Sidelines Or In The Game?

It is somewhat disappointing that North Carolina will take the official position before the Supreme Court in September that it wants no real part in the proceedings beyond urging as much delay as possible in the implementation of the Court's order. The attorney-general and the high policy makers even considered remaining aloof from the entire proceedings for fear the state might be regarded as being a

"party" to the suit should it take part in the oral arguments or respond to the Court's invitation to the affected states to file briefs. It was only a matter of legal technicality, for of course all and sundry know that the decision will apply to every state and not just to those technically parties to the original suits.

North Carolina thus becomes committed to the waiting game, though trying to be in the game and on the sidelines at the same time. Tennessee at the moment is in very much the same position. But both look better than Virginia, whose governor has declared that the state will resist in every "legal" way the application of the Court's order, thus aligning Virginia substantially out with its neighbors in the Upper South, but rather with the states in the farther reaches of the Confederacy.

## Surprising Arkansas

Arkansas still continues to do things which raise doubts as to whether it is properly classified as a southern state. It was the first state whose state university admitted and graduated a Negro from the medical school. As cited elsewhere in these columns, Fayetteville, Arkansas, was the first community definitely south of the border states to integrate Negroes with whites in a public school.

Latest news out of Arkansas is the Associated Press intelligence that "seven Negroes virtually are certain to be named members of the Democratic State Committee." The state convention adopted a resolution requiring the state members, one from each congressional district, and it is understood that these new members are to be Negro Democrats.

AP quotes the Democratic nominee for governor: "I hope the committee will name some outstanding Negro leaders as members." Arkansas, which made news along the racial front two decades or so ago only with lynchings, peonage and race riots, has certainly come a long way, and is now in position to serve as an example to some other states, not excluding North Carolina and Virginia.

NEW YORK (GLOBE) — Recent newspaper reports indicate that the Republican party has had the happy opportunity to extend a welcome home to a goodly number of prodigals who have been away a long time. They went elegant-happy a few years back, deserted the GOP and marched off to the camp of the Democrats and the Liberals. Some of them waved relief checks and sang lustily about "the little man" and "special interests." Still others were "intellectual" about it all. The time had come, they said, to turn Abraham Lincoln's picture to the wall. Nobody, not anybody but the Democrats would see the little man through.

Those who had expressed themselves vehemently in years past about never becoming Democrats because that party was born and bred in the Solid South, joined the ranks of the Liberals. They gave it all they had for the next few years and a whole new culture was built up in this country around pseudo-intellectuals who knew all the answers. They ridiculed and heckled, and proudly called themselves independent thinkers simply because they did not vote as their fathers and mothers had.

Came IKE, and despite the war and the Korean conflict, and the failure of the realization of their dream of civil rights, they fought against a

## — STRAIGHT AHEAD —

With  
Olive Adams

GOP victory, Eisenhower was a man of war, they said. He'd have to back in a fight in no time at all. Eisenhower was not from Texas and was schooled in the Army. By virtue of these two connections he was a bigot and Negroes would never get a break.

On election day, 1952, the die-hard Democrats and Liberals few more heroic ones said they'd sing a mournful song as the Eisenhower victory was assured. A war and see. And wait they did. And see they did. Some of them have openly declared that in twenty months the Eisenhower administration has done more for Negroes — for all of the American people — than twenty years

of Democratic administration. Some of them have expressed a desire to return to the ranks of the GOP.

However, it has been pointed out that some of the more outspoken ones may be ashamed to so completely reverse their course. To these, one GOP stalwart offered these words of encouragement:

"Welcome, home, prodigal. We will twiddle our thumbs and avert our eyes to a cloud while you quietly slip into the pew you never should have left — at least not for the reasons you did. But let that be a lesson unto you. Be sure you scout the other camp thoroughly before you leave again."

Indeed, some of the questionable things today he is foolish enough to attempt, he gets angry when his sincere and earnest advisors try to prevent.

His utter self is a true reflection of what is embraced in his inner parts, and when these are wantonly neglected, Satan has his inning with his fiery darts.

The whole world is out of control today because things

## SENTENCE SERMONS

- 1. Having a good time
- 2. That Episode in Eden as conclusive evidence of man's inability to make the proper use of his time; even though perfect in his lineage, dating down from his Creator Divine.
- 3. He certainly had everything with which to grow in intellect and power, but he did not know how best to occupy his time from hour to hour.
- 4. Thus he weakened himself morally, physically and spiritually, until to date highly trained

## Gordon Hancock's BETWEEN the LINES

For ANP PAID FOOTBALL PLAYERS

Football in all its glory has returned to the scene to take up where baseball is leaving off. Few people take time to think on the diversion of good that comes of this youth passing from baseball to football and from football to basketball. The therapeutic effects of our changing athletic moods would be difficult to evaluate and calculate. Perennially questions of the subsidized, and subsidizing of athletes recurs; and there are the pros and the cons.

For many years this writer has seriously debated the matter of paying young men to play football. When great schools, like the University of Chicago, discontinue subsidized football as an evil and are joined by other less prominent institutions, we have food for thought. Here and there about the nation we occasionally have some great school "swearing off" from subsidized athletics, the latest being Washington and Lee, a reputable white college in Virginia.

The claim is made that subsidized college sports detract from the effectiveness of the scholastic program of the college and depresses the educational process in general. We have cases like Harvard which, within recent years, attempted to de-emphasize subsidized athletics and soon reversed itself with more and more attention given to returning to a former glory of great athletic brilliance when Harvard was playing in Pasadena's Rose Bowl.

Try how they will, our educational institutions cannot get away from the glamor and glory of athletic achievement. The writer, after long and serious consideration of the matter, has reversed himself on a former stand against subsidized athletics and has been convinced that the good in subsidized athletics far outweighs the evil.

In the first place, the arguments against subsidized athletics somehow always hinge about the "tramp" athlete who moves from school to school for the handout, making little or no attempt to measure up to scholastic requirements. Because of his lack of interest in his study and his interest in athletics, he gets what he can and moves on and on and out.

about the subsidized athlete who makes good. There are just hundreds and hundreds of these once subsidized athletes who live lives of significant achievement. Just casually noticed a few days ago reference to the great Duke Slater who is now a judge. This achievement was made possible by athletic subsidization. There are just thousands and thousands of these young men capitalizing on their fine physiques to attain an education; and why shouldn't they? If man can exploit his musical abilities and his abilities and talents in other fields, why should not the young man of fine physique exploit his?

A few failures among athletic greats should not bring condemnation upon the thousands who succeed. It must be noted that all the failures who are classed in this category are not "tramps." Sitting up in the midnight hours poring over complicated problems does not always guarantee that the goal sought will be reached. Sight is too often lost of the subsidized athlete who distinguishes himself not only on the gridiron but in the classroom.

During my 30 years tenure of teaching at Virginia Union, it was my high privilege to teach some brilliant athletes who received favors because of their athletic prowess. If today the thousands who are receiving athletic subsidies were subtracted from the whole body of students, we would have a tragedy far greater than any that will emanate from their subsidization. What we need most insistently is not to cut out subsidized athletics but cut out the hypocrisy that goes along with it and make it an honorable thing, instead of a thing to be gain said. The youth with a fine physique has as much right to market that physique in behalf of an education as the artist has to market his skills and gifts.

Then, too, it must be observed that the millions and millions who witness these athletic contests must be meeting a genuine need by their patronage. Who can calculate and evaluate the good done by the relaxation and wholesome excitement that attend these athletic encounters. There is no substitute for the enthusiasms and experiences of athletic occasions, made possible by these subsidized athletes. More strength to them!