

EDITORIALS

EFFICIENCY

Twenty-five years ago a man went to work for the City of Raleigh. He was 51 years old when he started his employment with the city. A few days ago he was "retired," having reached the age of 76, under a pension system for superannuated employees of the city of Raleigh, worked out by our efficiency-minded city manager and council.

Well this old man, who evidently at the age of 76, and after 25 years of service, is not what he used to be, has been informed that his working days with the city are over. But do not think, gentle reader, that he was just turned loose to fend for himself the rest of his days as best he can. No. He was retired, on the magnificent pension of \$7.40 per month, almost ten cents a month for every year of his present age, or about 30 cents a month for every year he has worked for the City of Raleigh, or nearly \$4 a year for every year he has worked for the city of Raleigh. And he will get this as long as he lives, too.

When this old gentleman, ungrateful for his retirement on this princely allotment, appeared before the city council to make a plea for continuation of his employment on the ground that he was supporting an invalid sister and trying to finish paying for his home, he was told, according to the newspaper reports, that he could probably find work elsewhere. According to the newspapers this timely advice was given him by the city manager, whose salary is \$13,500 a year. The city manager had to tell the old man that there was nothing the city could do about his predicament, but also acknowledged that the city's retirement system as it now stands works a hardship on some people. This conclusion of Mr. Braden is hardly debatable, and we are sure that the municipal government will find some way to correct the situation.

"ONE WORLD"

The following is an editorial, written as a news item, by some unknown correspondent for Time magazine. It appeared in the February 7 number of Time. Our only comment is that it forcibly reminds us that the United States does not stand alone among the great nations of the world in racial policy, and that others of the western nations also give the Communists propaganda points that may be more effective than they ought to be. The item, printed in full below, is entitled, with biting sarcasm, "One World," and shows that not only race, but rank and class, play entirely too big a role on democratic countries. Uncle Joe Stalin must have been very happy if he ran across it:

"The London weekly Tribune reported that at Kantara, a wartime troop transit base on the Suez Canal, the station platform was lined with ten lavatories, marked respectively:

- Officers, European
- Officers, Asiatic
- Officers, Colored
- Warrant Officers and Sergeants, European
- Warrant Officers and Sergeants, Asiatic
- Warrant Officers and Sergeants, Colored
- Other Ranks, European
- Other Ranks, Asiatic
- Other Ranks, Colored
- A. T. S. [British WACs]"

LONG FORWARD STEP

The election of F. J. Carnage to the Raleigh School Board represents a long awaited and highly significant step forward for the community of Raleigh. Not at all unexpected in view of the sentiments in favor of such a move voiced by the City Superintendent of Schools, various members of the school board itself, and several city officials, it is nevertheless a cause for gratification on the part of Negro citizens, and pride on the part of the city at large. Raleigh thus becomes the second city in North Carolina and one of the very few in the South to have representation on the policy-making body for its public schools.

The CAROLINIAN, along with a large number of serious-minded citizens of both races, has maintained for a long time that the Negro citizenry should be directly and specifically represented in the planning and policy-making wherever there are to be separate public institution and services for the two races. This is a consideration over and above that of participation of qualified citizens in their government regardless of race, and the holding of office on the basis of merit, with color ruled out of consideration. Negroes of North Carolina were glad to learn that Kerr Scott, our present governor, shares the same opinion, and intends to appoint Negroes to state boards and commissions which deal with affairs especially affecting Negroes.

The choice of Mr. Carnage is generally satisfactory all around. He is well known and respected. His activity in civic affairs, his high standing in the legal profession, his training and experience, all qualify him for the important position. The strong bid he made for election to the City Council was an excellent endorsement by the citizens as a whole as well as by those of his own race, of his worthiness to take part in the counsels of the municipal government.

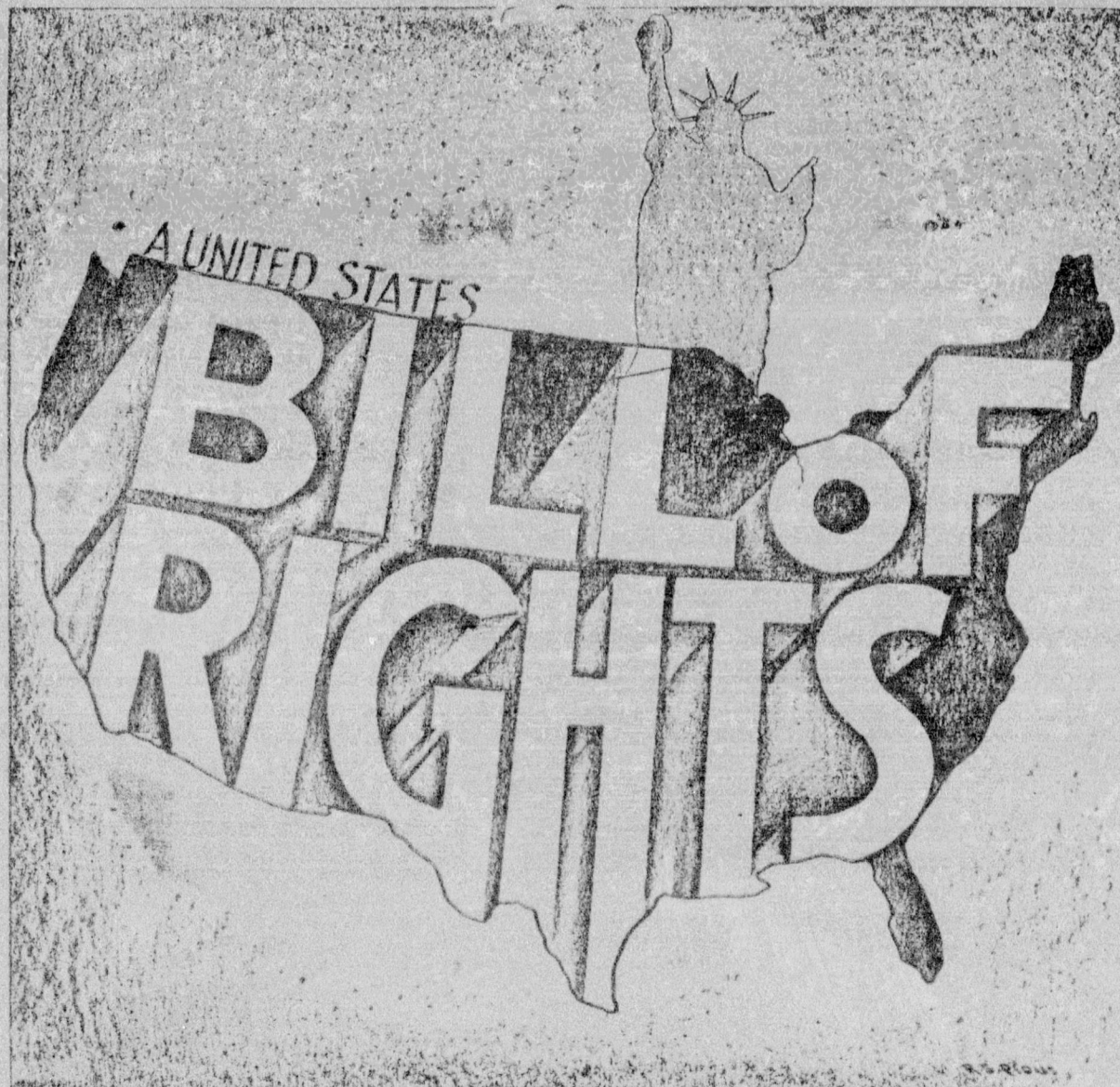
Raleigh has placed itself in the vanguard of a movement which will inevitably grow in the South, and Raleigh itself will continue to grow. May she keep her place up front in the parade of progress.

MUST MEET THE WEST

The American Medical Association has finally come forward with an alternative to the Murray-Dingell Bill. It is the Association's effort, or one part of it, to stop what they call the trend toward "socialized medicine."

The American Medical Association's plan deserves careful and serious consideration. No program concerning the nation's health which is endorsed by the largest professional organization of the nation's physicians can or should be ignored.

Whether the AMA's proposals are superior to those embodied in the Murray-Dingell Bill, which has the general endorsement of President Truman, is a technical question. The physicians as a professional group have their rights, and they know a lot about the professional side of medical care. But the real paramount issue is, what is the best way to guarantee to the American people adequate medical care, and how is this care to be financed so that everybody will get the amount and kind he needs, regardless of his individual ability to pay medical fees? No matter how the voluntary plan of the AMA for medical care sounds, it must answer that question to establish its merit in contrast to a government-supported and government-supervised pre-payment plan.



"MUST STAND FOR CIVIL RIGHTS"



Second Thoughts

BY C. D. HALLIBURTON

SECOND THOUGHTS

Senator Ellender of Louisiana made a pretty crazy spectacle of himself as he participated, along with Senator Humphrey of Minnesota and Professor Louis White of the University of Chicago, in a debate on the civil rights issue. The occasion was the University of Chicago Round Table broadcast of February 9.

Senator Ellender at first took the simply legalistic line followed by the Dixiecrats Thurmond and Wright during the presidential campaign—briefly the argument of states' rights as based on the Constitution, but he soon retreated from that to various other defenses, including the southern Negro's need for white leadership to place him for the better known doctrine of white supremacy, the necessity to "save" the Negro, the progress that the South, and especially Louisiana, has made in dealing with its peculiar problem, and finally abandoning logic altogether and all but raising the rebel yell in total defense of the southern way of life as interpreted by professional southerners.

The same old error made by Thurmond and Wright and thousands of others in basing the "right" of discrimination on the Constitution's reserving of rights to the states was repeated by Ellender. It is easy to challenge and even to demolish. For the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments are just as much a part of the Constitution as any other. The Fourteenth Amendment places upon the states the obligation of giving to all the equal protection of the law and forbids them to deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of the law. It also gives Congress "the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation," the provisions of the Amendment.

IN THIS OUR DAY

BY C. A. CHICK, SR.

A FAITH TO LIVE BY

No person travels life's road who does not encounter hardships that he must get over. Once an individual gets over one, he immediately realizes that it was not as high as it seemed when he was approaching it. Life is that way. There are three major ways to deal with difficult circumstances which we meet. One way is to let them get you down. This is no doubt the worst way to deal with them. Because of material losses or a loss of health and strength, there are people who are full of self-pity, full of complaints, and always wailing about their conditions. Very soon the world gets tired of their doleful lamentations by which they are actually making themselves worse than they might have been. Such people make themselves miserable.

On the other hand, a second way to deal with difficulties is to take what comes and endure it in silence. This is certainly much better than letting difficult circumstances get you down, but it is not good enough. In the third place, the fellow who does not complain, does not merely endure, but finds in the difficulty a challenge to new achievements and the new mastery for similar circumstances as the person who is building a faith to live by.

We have been told that in the time of national strife, the best defense is a strong offense. This

is your constitutional ground for anti-lynching legislation and for certain other of the civil rights legislation as proposed by President Truman. As long as Mallards can be put to death and deaths and attempted lynchings be followed by such forces as have occurred in Georgia, South Carolina, even North Carolina and other places, it is clear that Negroes are not being supplied with the protection of the law equal to that of other persons. As a matter of fact every law on the statute books of every state which discriminates to the disadvantage of Negro or other citizens, as well as every discriminatory practice in the administration of laws which in themselves may be either discriminatory or non-discriminatory, represents a violation of the spirit and often the letter of the Fourteenth Amendment. And Congress, under the Constitution, has the express power to legislate against such discrimination.

The same is true of the Fifteenth Amendment, which forbids the states to deny or abridge the right to vote on account of race. Again the Congress is given the right to enforce this article of the Constitution by appropriate legislation.

Ignoring all the other arguments advanced by Senator Ellender and others for the right of any state to maintain its Negroes in a status of sub-citizenship, his opponents in the debate could have concentrated on the Constitution and routed him on his first chosen line of defense. That is no doubt the reason why the senator abandoned his first line and took up various sniping positions from which he could discharge his guns loaded not with logic, but with moth-eaten tradition, unscientific theories of race, and emotional bias.

HERE AND THERE

(BY ANP)

Jeanetta Welch Brown, executive secretary of the NCRW (National Council Negro Women), has just completed final arrangements with the Veterans Administration for a cooperative program of service to patients in VA hospitals. This national effort is an outgrowth of an experiment between the Pittsburgh Council of NCRW (Daisy Lampkin, Ethel Ramas Harris, Toki Johnson, etc.) and the VA Aspinwall hospital officials of VA say the program will be one of the finest boosts for good racial relations in the history of the agency.

Another score for the Urban League. Five Howard "U" graduates in electrical engineering have been hired by General Electric, because UL has never given up the fight for placement of Negro technical experts. (By-the-way, have you joined the Urban League yet?)

Question for the week: Why did the NAACP abolish its veterans department?

Warning: Better take care of that job. You can bet all the diamonds in South Africa that you won't be able to get another very easily. And it is going to get worse, chum, before it gets better.

The Booker T. Washington Memorial Association has opened another drive to secure a Jim Crow hospital in Virginia, and the resolution has already been introduced in the House of Representatives (HR 290). Negroes are thoroughly incensed over this effort to perpetuate segregation by law in federal agencies.

If there is any doubt in anybody's mind over Congressman Dawson's ability to operate at top level in Congress, let it be gone. The astute Illinois legislator has won the universal praise of his colleagues and deserves by his impeccable manner in which he has chaired his powerful committee in the House (Federal expenditures) (Where are the records now, O ye of little faith!)

Let us quit carrying water on both of our shoulders about this integration business in the armed forces. All these people who are "concerned" about keeping Negro units intact, are completely out of step with progress. And as far as this column is concerned, they are a menace to the efforts of that hard of courageous leaders who are endeavoring to create one military establishment for all. Anything less than that is a compromise with second-class citizenship.

The right junior, the fire has cooled under the civil rights pot. Don't worry a much about it, though there is plenty of fuel coming up. And some of the doubting "leaders" of the civil rights crusade are going to catch unmitigated hell, believe us.

Nomination for the role of God's own blessed handiwork in womanhood, Mary Church Terrell, she of the great heart and limitless dignity.

Civilian per capita consumption of food in the United States this year is expected to continue at about the 1948 level, which was 12 per cent above the pre-war average. Retail food prices are likely to average somewhat lower in 1949 than in the past year, when they set a new high. However, no sharp decline is anticipated.



BETWEEN THE LINES BY DEAN B. HANCOCK FOR ANP

GOING THROUGH A SWEAT

There are few things, if any, more intellectually nauseating or morally debilitating than finding here and there a pretended Negro snob and snoot. Snobbishness is bad enough among the whites of recent learning and financial competence but it is worse among Negroes who less than a century ago were bought and sold from the block; and but for the grace of God they would still be crying for deliverance in the Egypt Land of slavery.

Just how one Negro can bring himself to attempting to high-tail another whose troubles are like his own is hard to understand. Yet ever and anon, we bump into a recently privileged Negro who tries unsuccessfully to be snobbish and snooty and snailish. Ordinarily it is not the Negro who has been accustomed to a decent competence in the matter of food and dress and education, but the fellow who lacked in his early days essential food and clothing.

In other words, if we look beneath the pretensions of the professed Negro snob we will find a lean thin clad fellow struggling on the ragged edge of bare existence. Leaving the pretended Negro snob aside, we find entirely too much bitterness and rivalries and jealousies and envyings and honorama among Negroes who are our supposed leaders and who are expected to know better. On every hand, we find ambitious Negroes quite willing to stab in the back other struggling Negroes like themselves, and this makes a tragedy more tragic.

There are some little Negroes who would be big and the only way to this desired bigness to disparage and malign some of their struggling Negro fellowmen. Negroes must have done with this pettiness and childishness which is largely a hold over from slavery. The time has come for the Negro to equip himself like a man and cease trying to ride to prominence and popularity over the postulate forms of some other struggling Negro. What makes it worse these jealousies and bickering are for the most part among what we are wont to call our "upper crust" Negroes. The foregoing does not alarm me because it is a form of going through a sweat.

When I was a lad on the plantations of South Carolina we would always "dig potatoes" after the first big killing frost. And what a time we would have roasting potatoes in the ashes. Stoves were few and far between in those days and so there was little baking. But once the potatoes were harvested, they were piled and "banked" and unless these banked potatoes went through a sweat they would all spoil of dry-rot; but once they took their sweat they would keep almost perfectly. The jealousies and snobbishness and snootiness and enviousness of today's Negroes are evidences that they are "going through a sweat" after which will come an era of beautiful intra-racial cooperation.

The white south today is going through its sweat: this is the explanation of the return of occasional lynchings with court approbation, of the resurgence of ku kluxism, of the Dixiecrats and of a threatened congressional filibuster over Truman's civil rights recommendations. Just as we need not take too seriously the foibles and failures of Negroes as they go through their sweat so we must not take too seriously the seething south. The south is only going through the sweat that was bound to come; and after the sweat, we are going to come upon one of the finest eras of interracial cooperation this nation has ever known.

The attempt to permanently subjugate the Negroes of the south is just another "lost cause". A certain element of the white south is frantic because it sees the change in the moral complexion of the 20th Century. The reactionary south is on the defensive or how else can we account for the organization of the southern foundation a corporation designed to cast the south in a new light before the eyes of the world.

When the south begins to care about what the world thinks of it, its position is becoming precarious indeed.

The proposed filibuster is one of the highest compliments ever paid to a congress of these U. S. When it takes a filibuster to save the face of Dixiecracy, we have another "lost cause" for certain sections of the south to be grouchy about. The south is going through a sweat!

SENTENCE SERMON

Real living is giving. God gave you everything—why the withholding?

When a man doesn't give, he takes from himself and usually the best things are left to rot on some shelf.

All things were intended for man's highest good—he should build with more lasting materials than stubble and wood.

Men who search for God find the secret of success and come to know this makes one richer than anything else one might possess.

Our entire world is slowly learning today that ill gotten riches and wars just do not pay.

Brotherly love many now see is the only way for men to be happy and free.

Because love melts away hate and obliterates strife—it wins a lasting peace without a gun or knife.

Books and training play well their part, but each individual must guard carefully his own heart.

Prejudice and hate however small, when put together, is more bitter than gall.

The world God intended for us to perfect will only be built when our evil motives are willing to reject.

We can't reserve to ourselves the right to do wrong and expect the world to peacefully go on.

Just so much of this world depends upon you, and to happiness alone, depends NOT on what you SAY, but on what you DO.

WE ARE RISING

(BY WILLIAM HENRY HUFF FOR ANP)

We are rising, true enough. But as we rise let's keep a level head. So not bumptious, be not rough. But be gentle, kind, and prove we are well bred. We are rising now each day. We're putting footprints on the modern sand. At last we've learned the way; Therefore, we shall go forward hand in hand.

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