

EDITORIALS

THE FUTURE IN NORTH CAROLINA

The meeting of high educational officials of the State with Negro leaders in Raleigh held recently in Raleigh is of great interest to the Negroes of North Carolina. It is to be hoped that some official report of the conference will be made public, since there has been no clear and complete statement in the newspapers as to the proceedings and conclusions. The public at large, and especially the Negro public, is extremely interested.

It would seem that one of the topics discussed was that of the facilities for higher education for Negroes in North Carolina in the near future. Apparently this matter is one on which the State will have to formulate a definite and positive policy in the near future.

According to newspaper reports Dr. Erwin, State superintendent of public instruction, has recommended a "middle-of-the-road" policy in approaching the problem of graduate and professional education for Negroes. It seems also that the conference considered the feasibility of providing the highest educational facilities in connection with existing institutions reserved for Negroes in this state.

The Negro conferees were reported as expressing their belief that the problem could not be met by any such expedient. It is hard to see how they could have expressed any contrary view.

North Carolina has not as yet provided a four-year medical school for white students, though one has been authorized. At least there are no graduates yet of such a school. There is no dental school of any kind. No southern state is rich enough to operate a dual system of professional and graduate education all the way to the top, and anything less than that would be unjust. It is also less than equitable to require that Negroes go out of the state for such educational opportunities as exist for other citizens within the state. There are certain advantages in remaining at home which cannot be compensated for even by the paying of tuition and traveling expenses for study elsewhere. The considerations of fairness as embodied in the Gaines decision and in common sense call for provision of opportunity for education and training within the state for all citizens of the state on the basis of equality.

The regional plan, endorsed now by our General Assembly, is good as far as it goes, and insofar as it makes opportunity available on an equal basis to all concerned. Otherwise it is only an extension and crystallization of the pattern of inequality.

We believe it ought to be fairly obvious that the only plan by which North Carolina and the other southern states can provide even "substantially" equal opportunity for its Negro citizens to receive every kind and degree of education available to its other citizens would involve admittance of those qualified to existing institutions offering what the existing institutions for Negroes exclusively do not at present provide. We believe, at least, that that is the only equitable, economical and really honest way. We believe, further, that the great majority of serious and unbiased students of the problem, white as well as Negro, share this view. It is not a "radical" view, held only by "hotheads" and idealists. Leading Negro citizens of the state, some of them noted for their practicality, if not their conservatism, have publicly expressed such an opinion. Naturally fewer white persons have gone on record with the same views.

It is the obligation of Negro leaders in North Carolina to maintain their position and to make it clear to interested and influential white people. It should also be the function of the white leaders to face the situation realistically and squarely. We believe that such a view and such a plan of action can be incorporated into the "North Carolina Way" in much the same manner as equalization of public school teachers' salaries was. Certainly North Carolina should be able to do as

much as Arkansas has done, and a great deal more.

THE OTHER SIDE

Senator Clyde R. Hoey during the late unlamented Senate filibuster undertook to show the people of the United States how wonderfully North Carolina was looking after its Negro citizens by citing the fact that more Negroes were teaching in public schools in this state than in all the northern and western states put together. The senator has been widely and approvingly quoted, inside and outside North Carolina, on this astounding information, just as if the complete explanation for it were not to be found in the southern law which requires separate education of the races and the custom which dictates that Negro teachers shall teach Negro pupils in separate public schools.

A lot of people who paid attention to Senator Hoey's profound pronouncement may be unaware of other important facts which should accompany those set forth by him. For instance, that there are more Negroes employed by the State of New York, or the city of Chicago, in positions above the menial type of job, than are employed in such public service positions in all the South. Thinking specifically of North Carolina, which is an advanced state as compared to other southern states there is hardly a state, county or municipal job held by or open to a Negro, above that of messenger or custodial work, which does not depend on the existence of segregated public services to Negroes and the number of positions falling under that head is relatively very small. The Negro's qualifications for positions in government service in the South on state, county and municipal levels are considered only in relation to that restricted area in which Negroes are to serve Negroes. It is entirely a non-competitive situation. They cannot enter into competition for most openings, and certain positions, a small number, are reserved to them.

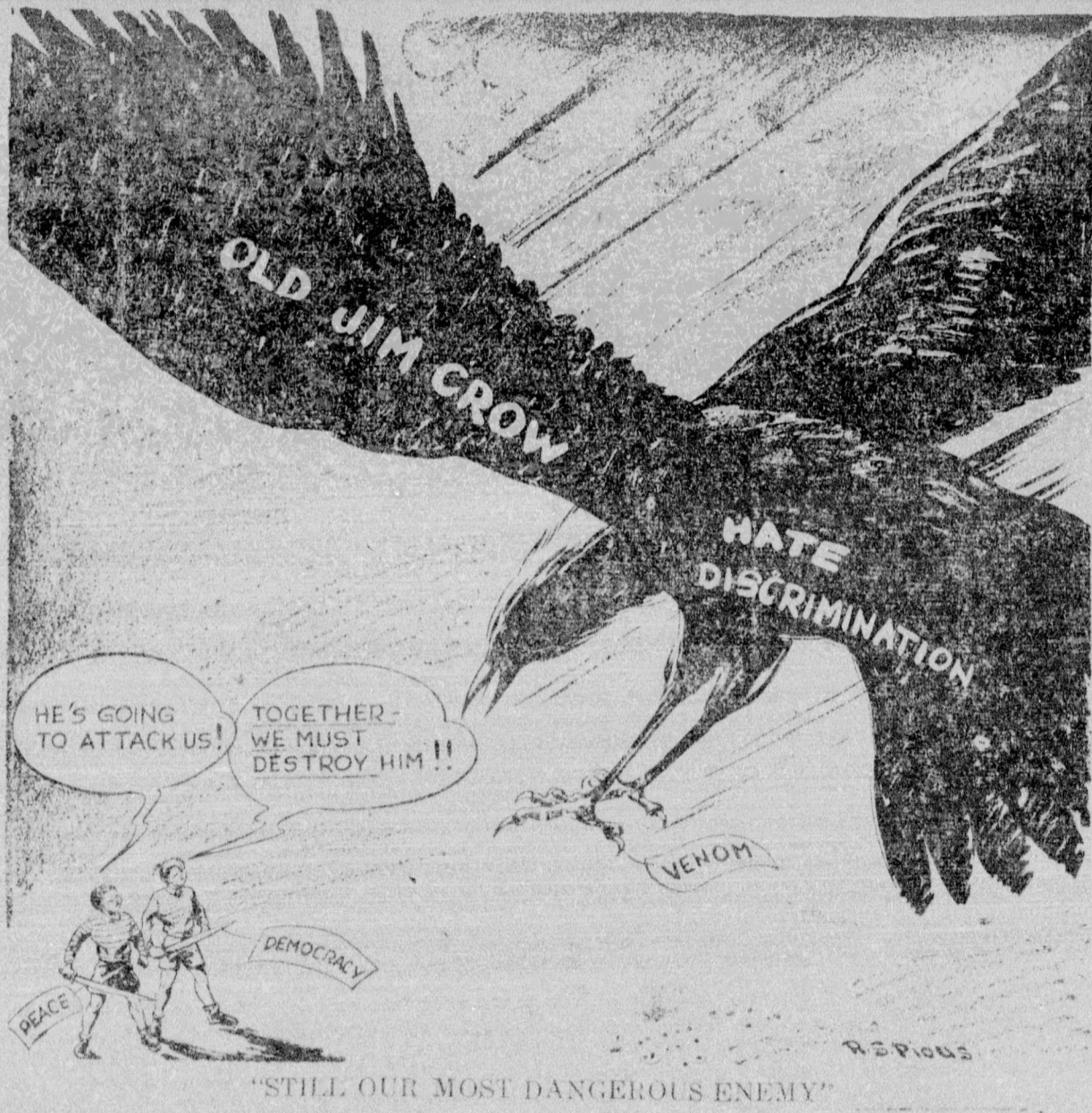
The Negro in North Carolina is cognizant of all these facts but there are other persons, inside and outside the state, who may be swayed by the oracular announcements of that master of the art of special pleading, Senator Hoey. These may be ignorant of the facts, or they may know them without giving consideration to anything except such superficialities set forth by the man whose name is so appropriate.

PICKETING

Whatever the various reaction produced by picketing of the General Assembly by the students from the law school of North Carolina College, these facts remain unassailed: (1) The orderly and for "separate but unequal" facilities by to the unrated status of the law school. (2) That the legislature some time ago appropriated money for buildings which have permitted rating does not affect in the least the status of graduates coming out of the school before it has been awarded a rating. (3) The law school at the University of North Carolina is rated. (4) Despite the high cost of construction, buildings have gone up and are now going up at other state institutions.

Comments on the demonstration have pointed out that it was "silly" because the legislature has done its duty and is not responsible for the lack of plant which seems to be the only obstacle to the proper rating of the law school. In evaluating that criticism it should be remembered that the Capitol houses not only the legislature but various executive and administrative offices also.

The officials and people of North Carolina cannot escape their responsibility for "separate but unequal" facilities by calling the picketing silly. It is easy to criticize unfamiliar methods which make people uncomfortable, but, granting the relative futility of the picketing (and it is yet to be proved that it was futile), where does the blame for the episode lie? Obviously in the determination of the State of North Carolina to put separate-ness first and to let the equality be a secondary consideration, if any.



Second Thoughts

BY C. D. HALLIBURTON

The publicity so widely given the recent appointment of Frank P. Graham to the Senate seat made vacant by the death of J. Melville Broughton was eminently proper and the general approval of the appointment was extremely gratifying to most Tar Heels, including Negro North Carolinians.

Another North Carolinian has been raised to a position of honor and responsibility in the Federal government, and he is a man who deserves some attention, also. This man is James F. Webb, North Carolina born and educated. Mr. Webb has served in the important administrative position of director of the Bureau in the Federal government. Recently he has been named undersecretary of State by President Truman.

Mr. Webb is a young man who has made a reputation in government service because of his good training, liberal and progressive views, and devotion to a broad interpretation of the meaning of the term "democracy" that has been the fashion of the South to give it. He is an example of the still small and new, but growing body of young men destined to bring about a new day in the South because of their emancipation from hide-bound tradition. Many of these men have been educated at the University of North Carolina, headed until so recently by Dr. Frank Graham, but many others are coming out of the colleges and universities all over the South, from Virginia to Texas. There are some in every state.

One paragraph of Mr. Sinton's article is especially revealing of the extent to which Mr. Webb differs from the old-line Southern politician and office-holder. It is quoted: "Webb says he not only supports Truman's civil-rights program but helped provide the information on which it was partly based. Quoting Governor Gardner's formula that those who are obliged to obey the law must have a share in making the law," he says he believes southern Negroes

have the right to participate fully in politics. Asked if he felt that the Truman program was acceptable because it provides for equality of opportunity without necessarily leading to social equality, Webb said he had no basic objection to social equality between people of the two races who were interested in such association. His views on this matter — and they are genuine — are far in advance of the lingering racial conservatism of former Secretary of State Byrnes, whose plans for democratic elections in the Balkans were compromised by the Communist rejoinder: "Why not in South Carolina?"

Dr. Graham is 62 years old, and Webb is only 32. He and a growing number of men of his type will figure in the affairs of the South and the nation for the next 20 or 30 years. They are only a small minority, but they will be more numerous, and more influential, in succeeding years. These will be more like Graham and fewer like Byrnes. The Byrneses will predominate for many more years, perhaps, but the Grahams and the Webbs are gaining.

In 1942 North Carolina ranked first in the production of tobacco, sweet potatoes, and ice-cream for seed. She leads the world in the manufacture of tobacco and chairs, and has more cotton mills than any other state.

A Vance County farmer, S. B. Greenway, last year produced an outstanding yield of corn on his entire crop. His 113 acres yielded 9891 bushels, an average of 89.1 bushels per acre. His production cost per bushel was estimated at 56 cents.

The rate of egg production during February was 13.1 eggs per layer, compared with 12.4 in February and the average of 10.8 eggs. The rate was a new high in all areas except the West North Central and Western States.

North Carolina growers intend to plant 11,500 acres of watermelons this year. This is about 12 per cent more than last year.

SENTENCE SERMONS

By Rev. Frank Clarence Lowry FOR ANP

OUR DUTY TO THE BOY SCOUTS

The things that a lot of grown men now carelessly do is become Christianized and Boy Scouting have been denied their just due. It is not that these two institutions have failed in their test but because too many so-called citizens have failed to do their best. They gave neither their time nor their money in any effort to inspire youth and now are surprised that like weeds they have grown tough and uncouth. These boys took what those refused to give so far from being enough, that many decided on a wrong career and began to abuse and cheat.

Today, the light is desperate, but not beyond our control, if you and I can do our part. Boy Scout movement, begin to unfold. The life of a boy is a very short one, and he is very young and he is very vulnerable. If you want him to grow up well and strong, a dollar now and a dollar then, is too little to place on a boy's life — more time is needed in his behalf to save him from a gangster's knife.

You and I have the power to change thistles into flowers and to lift men spiritually dead; then why wait until boys are hardened criminals before you help them to be properly led? Our obligation then to youth is a daily charge to keep and to scatter the best along their way that the best they may joyfully reap.

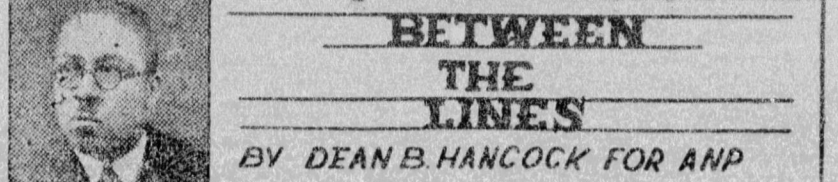
This is the torch that lightens our skies in these dark and troublesome hours; it brightens our hopes in these bustling buds that tomorrow will come forth the flowers. Your task and mine then is a glorious one, having to do with the molding of men; there is nothing greater in all the earth if God on us can depend.

Thus being honored to build a better world of every race, color and creed, let every man and woman in support of the Boy Scouts, strive to satisfy their every need.

If you wish to receive retirement or death payments from the Social Security Administration, you should phone, visit or write promptly to your nearest field office. Don't delay, the result may be the loss of benefits.

Farmers' production costs are likely to continue high this year, but prices for their products probably will show a decline. Tar Heel farmers need to plan their operations carefully in order to maintain a high per cent net income and standard of living.

If you are a carpenter, a bricklayer, or if you are doing any kind of work covered by the Social Security Act, obtain a Social Security account number card and see to it that your employer records your number on his payroll records.



BETWEEN THE LINES BY DEAN B. HANCOCK FOR ANP

WHAT TO DO NEXT

It has been said of Napoleon that his genius consisted largely in knowing what to do next. It mattered not how straitened his circumstances were, how bitterly the enemies were pressing upon his valiant cohorts, he was never at a loss as to what was the next move. His resourcefulness was unlimited according to his biographers.

There is a valuable lesson suggested to the Negro in his struggle for his rights. It cannot be doubted that for the immediate present our hopes for civil rights legislation have temporarily been blighted. The coalition between deceitful northerners and determined southerners has succeeded beyond the fondest hopes of the Democrats. The cause of international righteousness has been thrown for a staggering loss, but it is just as well for us to understand that the temporary setback does not mean ultimate defeat for the cause of civil rights as they pertain to American Negroes.

Civil rights legislation will prevail in this country sooner or later. This nation must save the Negro or itself be lost and this is the moral sword of Damocles that is forever suspended above the neck of this country. This nation could not exist half slave and half free in the luxury of Lincoln and it cannot today. The immediate problem before the Negro today is what shall we do next? What is our next move, for the next move is ours.

In spite of our rash generalizations from time to time and in spite of our impatience with the slowness of racial advances, the truth remains the cause cannot advance faster than an enlightened public opinion, however much we may clamor that who make bold to say so. We may fiery interracial good-will all we want, and we may disparage interracial efforts and gestures however feeble, the stubborn fact remains that after such congressional setback as we have recently witnessed, our only hope is in a growing enlightenment that stems both from the Negroes' own efforts and from that of the whites who wish them well.

One of the happiest signs of current events is the growing inclusion of Negroes to acknowledge what many have erstwhile

spurned and that is the genuine good-will of many of the whites of the south. There was a time — and it seems past thanks be — that even to intimate the potency of interracial good-will would call down upon one's head the wrath of the rashly intellectual who claimed that "some other way" had been found where by the Negro minority could over-power the white majority and force it to evacuate its last stand against the onrushing tide of time and events. The futility of such premise can best be comprehended when we contemplate the debacle that is Congress in its remissness in dealing with the civil rights issues.

The growth of public sentiment in behalf of civil rights may be all too slow, and the advocacy of future dependence upon this growth may seem at times illogical and fatuous but in the clutch we must fall back upon this self-same growth of humane sentiment whereby the Negro can within his limits fight for his own redemption. Nor is it cowardice to hide our time so long as we keep our eyes on the prize of full-fledged citizenship.

One of the most salutary aspects of the recent congressional debacle has been the coalition between Democrats and Republicans. The interracial Negro Democrats cannot gausy as who went all out for Truman. They certainly cannot hurt into our teeth "We told you so," for Republicans no less than Democrats are participes criminis and there is no reason to believe things would have been different under a Republican administration.

What then shall we do next? The answer is too simple for repetition. Each Negro must by his staunch Christian character and industry and common sense win more white converts to our cause in the south and north. It is being done and it can further be done. It must be done. Character is the only thing that can unlock the doors of full-fledged citizenship in this country. Let us continue to instill unrighteousness, honesty, becoming behavior. The Christian Spirit, patriotism and race loyalty and faith in ourselves, our fellowmen and in our teachers, God! These are next to us if we keep up the fight!



Editor's Note: Submit your problems for publication to 'ABBE' WALLACE, in care of this newspaper. Give your full name, address and birthdate. For a "private reply" send Abbe a stamped envelope and twenty-five cents for one of his new and inspiring "LESSONS FOR HAPPIER LIVING." Your letter will be treated confidentially. Send 25 cents in coin, stamps or money order. Address your letter to: 'ABBE' WALLACE Service, in care of...

L.T. — I have been a widow for ten years. During this time I have made my home with my first son and his family. My baby is getting married next month and thought I would like to make my home with them. Should I leave here and go with him?

S.L.M. — I really need your advice. I would like to know if my last husband got his divorce from me. He says he didn't. His sister says he did. He says he never did divorce his first wife and I only found that out last week.

Ans: Give your son ample time to "honeymoon" and become adjusted to married life before you pay them a visit. You might visit with them sometime during the summer but do not move in bag and baggage. If you find you like it there, extend your visit a little while but don't impose on them. Your oldest son and his wife want you to always feel that their home is your home.

Ans: If that's the case, your marriage with him wasn't legal. Under these circumstances, it would benefit you to take the matter up with an attorney. He can set your mind at ease and inform you of your true status. Do it immediately as you can't claim your present husband as your legal mate until this whole thing is cleared up.

X.B.T. — I am an assistant to a minister. I am having domestic troubles. My wife takes the advice and guidance of others in preference to mine. If I don't do as she wants, she calls up the minister. She seems to have more confidence in him than in me or is it just plain ignorance?

Lonely — I have taught for eight years in the south. The only man I have ever cared for left here and went to Chicago last year. He has encouraged me to come there but I'm undecided. When school is out should I go home to Detroit or go to Chicago? Would you advise me to send for the Guide?

Ans: You're behaving like kids. You certainly can't win her confidence by finding fault with everything she does. The way to bring about a change is by being considerate, kind and thoughtful and showing your appreciation for the things she does that meet with your approval. If you will conduct yourself in a way pleasing to your wife — she won't have any reason to make by doing so — it will lay a better foundation for your marriage. You can't re-make her, but you can alter the present situation by changing your own ways a bit.

Ans: Go home via Chicago. It will give you an opportunity to determine your true feelings for this fellow. As it is now you don't know how you stand and neither does he. A few days in the "Windy City" will do a lot for you. You will find my 1948 Guide extremely helpful. The price is \$1. Be sure to send your birthdate when ordering.

G.D. — I am 18 and my boy friend is 17. He doesn't seem to care if I am older. I am the one doing all the worrying. He says if I don't love him like he wants me don't quit fussing about him going with other girls that he is going away and find someone who will love him dearly. What must I do?

Ans: Let him take off — that's his privilege. Use your head, though and refuse to let him "bulldoze" you into an immoral life just to satisfy his whim. You aren't in love — you just love the idea of falling in love. He admires you but you can't call it love. Both of you should be enjoying the companionship of other friends and give up the idea of getting seriously involved.

Advertisement for 'THEY'LL NEVER DIE' by Elton Fax. It features a portrait of William S. Scarborough and a small illustration of a book titled 'FIRST LESSONS IN GREEK'. The text describes Scarborough as a rebel, a fine scholar, and a graduate from Oberlin, who has earned his doctor's degree and has knowledge of languages both classical and modern. It also mentions his staggering knowledge of Greek and his wide acclaim for accuracy and simplicity.

Advertisement for 'THE CAROLINIAN'. It states that the paper is published by The Carolinian Publishing Co. at 118 East Barnett St. in Raleigh, N.C. The price is \$3.50 for one year and \$2.00 for six months. It also mentions that the paper is published under the Act of March 3, 1879, and lists P. R. Jervay as publisher and C. D. Halliburton as editor.