

THE CAROLINIAN

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Ready To Listen

The CAROLINIAN believes that most Americans will heartily endorse the stand of President Eisenhower that this country should take at its face value every Communist offer until or unless the Communist offers are demonstrated by Communist action to be unworthy of consideration.

The Reds have, fooled us many times before, the last occasions having been very recent. There is no assurance that the current truce overtures and peace talk are sincere; they may well be more in a series of false moves for propaganda purposes and to serve the devious strategy of the cold war. Nonetheless the President is speaking for the country when he says that the United States is ready to meet

halfway any advances made for peace from the Red side of the Iron Curtain.

This does not mean that Mr. Eisenhower is not wary and cautious and justly suspicious of everything emanating from behind the Curtain; he has every reason to play all the cards from close to his chest, and that is what the American people wish him to do.

This country is tired of the Korean War. It has never been enthusiastic about it. We may think that under the circumstances prevailing at the time we had no choice but to go into it. Be that as it may we would certainly be happy to get out of it if we can do so honorably. If an understanding can be reached without com-

promising the United States and the United Nations, and it is not wish to pass up the opportunity. If the Russians and their satellites are ready to talk about peace in Europe as well as Asia; if they really want to go into the knotty problems of disarmament with a sincere approach, Eisenhower will be in harmony with the sentiments of the American people in lending an ear.

There is a new regime in Russia, and it is at least possible that a change in the leadership of the Red world can mean a change in policy. No one knows that such is the case, and we have nothing much to go on at present. But to lend an ear while maintaining a healthy skepticism seems to be in order.

Tidelands Oil and States Rights

The bill to turn the tidelands oil resources over to the few states now known to be affected has already passed the House of Representatives, and stands a very good chance of being passed in the Senate, though there will be stronger and more articulate opposition to the bill in the Senate than in the House. President Eisenhower has already indicated that he will sign the measure if it reaches him. So it looks very much as if resources which by right should belong to all the people will become the possession of only a few states. As a matter of fact it is firmly believed by conservationist that if the tidelands to these lands is turned over to the states, most of the benefits will ultimately accrue not directly to the citizens of these states, but to certain great, privately owned oil companies.

The conservationists have argued vehemently against the transfer of these lands to the states. They contend that the tidelands are part of the public domain; that the U. S. Supreme Court has decided that they are the property of the United States and not any state; that they should be a part of our defense oil reserves. We believe that Presi-

dent Eisenhower is an honest and patriotic man. We cannot believe that he really desires to surrender an important part of the federal natural resources, especially a part vital to the future defense of the nation as a whole, to the states, which have no problem of defense.

President Eisenhower and those who agree with him as to the disposition of the undersea coastal oil lands appear to take their stand on the basis of states rights. But obviously the interests and rights of no state can take precedence over the rights of all the people of the United States, particularly when the matter at issue involves defense — a duty which devolves solely on the federal government.

The Civil War was supposed to have settled the question whether this is a nation or simply a confederation or alliance of independent states. A philosophy of government which glorifies the individual states and their supposed interests against the welfare of the whole went little out of date. The only people of the nation is a logically and honestly defended, we think, is on the assumption that the states have prior rights over the national defense,

or will not be needed for such a purpose.

We seem to be going all the way back to McKinley's time at least, when the idea seemed to have been widely prevalent that the federal government exists only to who don't find this generig business — to confer advantages on those already possessing them, and with no obligation to reserve the resources of the national domain for the benefit of all. If the tidelands go to the states, it seems almost certain that there will be a demand for turning over forests lands, grazing lands, mineral lands and other resources to the states for the benefit only of those who live or do business within those states where such resources are found. The pressure is developing along those lines already, and there is in sight a threat to the entire fabric of our federal conservation program.

The federal government has always been generous in permitting the use of its resources for private gain; but there are those who don't find his generosity with things that belong to all the people good enough. They are hard at work now, and the Administration seems to be giving them aid and comfort. We had better look out.

Chance Properly Recognized

The North Carolina Teachers Association did itself honor in honoring W. C. Chance with a plaque publicly presented during its recent annual convention. It is clear that Mr. Cheek was not honored just for the number of years of service he gave to Negro public education in North Carolina, laudable as that service was. There was the additional reason that Mr. Chance, while he was still employed in the public school

system, well before his retirement, did a brave thing for his people. He went to court in protest against an insult to his dignity as a man and defense of his rights as a citizen. In doing so he rendered a service to his race all over the country, and to the cause of justice and of human dignity.

Mr. Chance did what he did quietly but he went about it with conviction and perseverance. He was probably advised by some of his friends to forget

the whole thing; if so he did not take that advice.

Not many Negro teachers in North Carolina, and fewer small town principals would have brought suit against railroad for illegal discrimination. Few have stood on their rights as interstate passengers and refused to move when ordered to do so. Mr. Chance stood on his rights and refused to move. And he did NOT lose his job as a consequence. Chance took chances, and won.



C. D. Halliburton's
SECOND THOUGHTS

Something close to the ultimate in the absurdity of compulsory segregation in what is sometimes referred to as "higher" education has turned up in the State of Delaware.

A committee appointed by the governor of Delaware is reported to have recommended the closing of Delaware State College for Negroes. In a day when nearly all state colleges for Negroes are enjoying a gratly increased enrollment, it is said that Delaware State's is down to 79. The committee appointed by the governor is reported to have declared that instruction at the college is below standard, and that the sub-standard conditions prevailing there "encourage" low standards in the state's high schools for Negroes.

Delaware is one of the smallest states in the United States. Its territory is so limited that its population is necessarily small. The 1950 U. S. Census enumerated 318,084 total population for the state. (Nearly one-third of this total, 110,326, lived in the single city of Wilmington, and there were only

eight other places with a population of more than 2,500. Newark with 6,721 being the second city of the state.) There were 34 cities in the United States in 1950 whose population exceeded that of the entire State of Delaware.

Naturally, the Negro population of Delaware is correspondingly small. It was 43,042 in 1950, about one-seventh of the Negro population of the District of Columbia.

Delaware's state university enrolled less than 2,000 students in 1951-1952, fewer than North Carolina A. and T. College in Greensboro. The per capita cost of educating a student at the University of Delaware is about \$200. It is said, "but at Delaware State the cost was \$2,500 per student and would be \$1,000 higher if all the costs were prorated on a student basis." So it is costing the people of Delaware more than four times as much per student to school a Negro youth at the Negro Delaware State College as it does to instruct a white undergraduate at the University, and that to give the Negro student an education inferior to what white students are

getting at the state university.

Segregation indeed comes high here. The people of Delaware will not stand for this situation much longer, unless they are more enthusiastically committed to segregation than it is reasonable to believe. Negro students already can be admitted to the graduate schools of the University of Delaware. Delaware is a border state, more northern than southern. Only a relative handful of Negroes from within the state would have to be accommodated at the University as undergraduates.

There would be an appreciable saving to the taxpayers annually if the tuition now allegedly so poorly performed by Delaware State were taken over by the State University. No college can be run economically with 75-600 students, and certainly no state college, which by its nature does not make sense any way you look at it. Undoubtedly it will not survive much longer.

Straight Ahead

THEY WILL COME THROUGH GIVE HIM TIME

NEW YORK (Special)—Like the Pied Piper who led the children of Hamelin into the side of a mountain, certain "leaders" have led Negroes into the camp of the Democratic Party. And Negroes have followed blindly in many instances, because, dangled before them were dazzling promises of a beautiful life on earth where everybody loves everybody and there is plenty of everything — without having to work for it. There was just enough bait to make somebody think this was on the level, too — a job here and there, easy-to-get relief, and government subsidy for everything.

The singers of these beautiful songs used the same theme: "separatism." Negroes went wild for Henry Wallace. He was a great guy, an exponent of true democracy. It didn't matter whether he knew anything about administering the government of the richest country in the world; they didn't care whether he was aware of the many intricate problems facing all of the people of the country. All they knew was that he said a lot of things that sounded good—many of which he probably didn't believe himself. Best proof that he wasn't acquainted with the total American scene is that he was selected in by the Communists, who used him and used him good—and he has even admitted publicly that he didn't know what he was doing, that he didn't understand the nature of the Communist movement.

Negroes fell hook, line and sinker for Harry Truman's "run-in-the-fight-to-the-death" theme song, and he talked up such a good story that nobody ever thought of asking him why he didn't take off his coat and make good his promise. And nobody thought of the fact that he could not, in fact, actually make good on his promise. But Harry knew, because as a Southerner, he couldn't help knowing,

and completely disregarded the fact that this country changes administrations every once in a while and one administration just can't do its job with guys from the last one hanging on to undermine everything they do.

Negroes can rest assured that appointments will be made—and good ones too, like his and he would make appointments without regard to race, so let's take his word for it.

Negroes are now squawking about jobs. They say he hasn't made any Negro appointments. They are so used to being pulled on the head by people merely to get their votes, that they can't understand a President who takes things in stride.

The people voted for Eisenhower last Fall because they had bitterness in their hearts for the irresponsible gang that had been mishandling affairs in Washington for years and not because of the "job issue." As a matter of fact, the Democrats had virtually everybody on the payroll. The people cast their ballots for the GOP in the hope that when the got in, he would just clean house, toss out everybody immediately who had anything to do with the previous administration, and act like a one-man wrecking crew. He hasn't done this. In the first place, because very much to his credit, he took over the job with the idea of doing it well, and not with the idea of showing up the last man who held it. Another reason he hasn't acted fast enough to suit some people is that the Democrats got in there and sewed up a lot of jobs, and it's going to take a little time to shake them loose. This of course was done with malicious intent on the part of the Dems. They were selfishly seeking security,

JAMES A. SHEPARD'S

THIS and THAT

There was more than met the eye the other Friday night during the second public session of the North Carolina Teachers Association's seventy-second annual meeting in Raleigh's C. I. Auditorium when Mr. A. H. Anderson, a past president of the Association, presented a plaque to Mr. W. C. Chance in recognition of the many years of valiant and courageous service Prof. Chance has given to the cause of Negro education in this state.

In the first place, many obstacles had to be overcome by the members of the official family of the Association, who had the forthright courage and inspiration to locate a man who had fought intimidation, inequality and Uncle Tomism in North Carolina for over thirty years.

Fighting for justice and equality in the public school system of this state in its widespread intolerance and wide open discrimination, Prof. Chance found himself in most instances fighting alone, fighting not only the outside of evil within the other race, but for his own race, he found his own racial being arrayed against him.

Even in this "enlightened" day, it is not considered fitting for a public school teacher to speak out against the existing status quo, no matter how intolerable it might be. But back in the "dark" days, when W. C. Chance began his struggle for better schools for members of his race, such action was considered a sacrilege and akin to heresy.

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Because of his undaunted courage and Christian conviction in fighting for the right as it was revealed to him, Mr. Chance has long been marked for extinction as a public school figure. Martin county, a hotbed of racial discrimination, was not ready for this black Moses, who was trying to lead his people to freedom and was teaching them that democracy was for them as well as for the whites. Even though his weapons were excerpts from the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, the reaction to his warfare was as violent as if he had been advocating the violent overthrow of this government.

We think it significant to the two foregoing things may be grossly unfair. But I fear that that is just what "Mr. John Q. Public" is going to do.

Just how difficult it is going to be to maintain our present national prosperity when, and if, the war against Communism is realized from two general statements in the daily newspapers. In the Greensboro (NC) Daily for April 3 an article stated: "The stock market declined today to another new low for the year after failing to hold an early price advantage."

Most of the credit for the break was laid at the door of the Communist proposal for an exchange of Korean War prisoners and subsequent Red peace moves in various parts of the world." And in the same paper for April 4 the following words are found: "At the mere suggestion that peace might break out, the stock market has been suffering nervous palpitations. The chain of economic consequences following an end of the Korean War and a sharp reduction in spending for arms cut in the present condition of full employment and high purchasing power with roller-coaster suddenness."

"There you have it. Apparently our present psychology and way of thinking is that the masses of the people may have their choices properly paid for with the blood of their sons and daughters, or peace with a depression and the 1929-33 bread line. Someone has well said that one way to stop nations from slaughtering their sons and daughters fighting wars would be to take all the profits out of wars. We have lived on a war-time prosperity so long that I fear many of us think we must have wars in order to have prosperity. But the fact is we have sufficient natural resources or can secure what we lack by peaceful trade with other nations; we have sufficient capital; we have sufficient manpower; and the know-how to maintain a peace-time prosperity. If the nations of the world would put forth the same efforts in times of peace producing constructive goods that they do in times of war producing goods to be used for destructive purposes, there would be no question of their ability to maintain permanent peace-time prosperity.

Anyway, as for me if I must vote or choose between prosperity paid for with the blood of our sons and daughters; paid for with motherless and fatherless children; paid for with widows and orphans, or peace with a depression, the dole and the bread line, I cast my vote for peace a thousand times!

point out here that the school at Patrick, founded by Mr. Chance, stands upon land paid for by him. Out of money he earned working in the North during the summer months after teaching in his school all winter. We think it also fitting that you know something of the unselfishness of this man because, in order to receive state aid to further benefit the children of his beloved race, he freely gave the land and buildings he had toiled so hard to acquire to the county. Giving himself of all title and claims. But, although this man of destiny willing gave up his material possession in order to better benefit the masses, W. C. Chance did not give up his belief in justice and equality, a fact soon recognized by all.

The reactionary whites who opposed his understanding of American democracy and therefore wanted to crucify him, found willing tools to work with among members of Mr. Chance's own race and they used these treacherous tools as hatters use dogs in ferreting game during a hunt. One difference being that notwithstanding all the snapping and barking of the "dogs" let loose upon his trail, Mr. Chance stood his ground and refused to budge even an inch.

Falling locally to dust him from his birth of righteousness, the Martin County Board of Education for help. This board sent its racial hatchet man, Dr. H. L. Tritt, to make an "investigation" and his report was as to be expected, against Mr. Chance. We say that the report Dr. Tritt made was one to be expected because, while making his "investigation" Dr. Tritt violated all the ethics of professional conduct when he invaded the premises of Mr. Chance's school and left without even telling Mr. Chance "good morning." It is indeed a sad commentary upon the "progress" of Negroes, when members of their race were still being used to destroy each other at the bidding of the white man.

Because of the facts revealed in this article, it is now undoubtedly clear what we meant when we said that many obstacles had to be overcome before a decision could be reached to publicly honor Mr. Chance. Uncle Tomism within the Association had to be outtalked and cut-out.

Even after the decision to publicly honor Mr. Chance had been made, the presentation came within an inch of being marred, not only because of fear of reprisals from school superintendents the Association decided at one time to have the plaque presented to Mr. Chance by a man who has no connection whatsoever with school life, newspaper publisher Louis Austin. However, somewhat sufficient moral courage and intellectual fortitude were still being displayed by the group to overcome the wishes of the weaklings who had rather make a farce of one of the noblest acts ever conceived by the teacher group than run the possible risks of having to suffer the possible consequences of standing on their feet and acting like men.

We are of the opinion that the victory won by the "free" men who realized the utter folly of having an outsider make presentation to a man for his services to the schools, when there were thousands of school people present from which one could be properly selected to do the honors the occasion demanded. We feel that this victory and the history behind it presages a new day in this state, a day of light and progress, a day when the Negroes and especially Negro teachers and school people are ready to stand up and be counted, counted on the side of righteousness, justice and equality for all.

Sentence Sermons

FOLLOWING CHRIST

1. Some seem not to know that to follow Christ, He must lead, and His way we must go.
2. His is a leadership second to none, for He knows every step of the way. He made every hill and valley and everything must His will obey.
3. His knowledge, no one can question, the Master of all things in the earth.
4. Who would not venture to follow Him who put everything in His balance, the Alpha and Omega, the successful trainer of every man for life's race.
5. He is the only one a sinner can follow to find he is out-of-step; the only one the Christian can, and must follow, to make sure the ten commandments are kept.
6. And if and when, an untraveled soul decides to follow Christ, the gift is then first realized for which He paid the utmost price.
7. In following Christ there will be some shadows and terrific storms met on the way; but He the Master of wind and tempest won't let them too long.

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PERMANENT PROSPERITY

The creation of an enduring or permanent prosperity has been the cherished goal of governments from time immemorial. But as of this date not such goal has ever been reached by a government. And of course, it should be pointed out that governments cannot create permanent prosperity unless they can first stabilize their national economy and keep their business activities in peace times on a smooth, orderly and profitable basis. The crucial problem in such matters always has been, and is, until yet that of maintaining a balance between supply and demand.

The final test of President Eisenhower's administrative genius will be settling the Korean War and maintaining our present prosperity. Certainly they are two very hard tests. Moreover, to evaluate his administration on