

THE CAROLINIAN

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PAUL R. JERVAY, Publisher



Wanted Something Better Than Flit

The grand old Tarheel State has yet another claim to fame and distinction.

Reading the famous department of the New Yorker magazine, "The Talk of the Town" (October 24 number), we came across the account of a visit by the peripatetic conductor of that department to the National Hardware Show in Grand Central Palace, New York, the scene during the course of a year to all kinds of commercial exhibits and fairs, primarily for the benefit of dealers' representatives and buyers.

Chronicling his experiences at the hardware show, the New Yorker writer observes:

"A man came by and stuck a copy of Hardware Age under our arm, and we made our way to the New York Wire Com-

pany's booth, which was full of screens. Our contention is, a tall, pleasant gentleman in a blue suit said, 'that you can store forty-eight of our screens, which roll up, in the space where you store four ordinary screens. They keep out everything but gnats, which are the most versatile of insects, and the North Carolina mosquito. The North Carolina mosquito, which is the brainiest mosquito, can't get through the screen, but it has solved the screen problem by laying eggs on the inside, so when they hatch—after five hours—the youngsters are in a fine position to raise havoc. It used to baffle us till a professor at Duke discovered it. For North Carolinians we advise Flit.'"

Anyone who has been in the low country of North Carolina mosquito, end of a summer will

agree that the gnat is "the most versatile of insects," and also the most intimate and infuriating. A good many varieties have the one and only laudable trait that they seem to suspend activities among humans at night. Not so the "brainy" North Carolina mosquito, or any other species, to our knowledge. That is when the little so-and-sos really go to work. We hope some hardware inventor will take up there the Duke professor left off, and find some way to make that she-devil lay her eggs somewhere other than inside the screen. Or better, may some great scientist find some way to sterilize the eggs. Even better, could some benefactor of mankind rise up with a way to exterminate the and while at it, the low-country gnat?

Talmadge And Brynes Not Supported

The Conference of Southern Governors failed to adopt any resolution on the subject of school segregation, or to make any formal representation to the U. S. Supreme Court, which has the matter of the constitutionality of segregated public schools before it. The leadership and the philosophy of Governor Herman Talmadge

and Governor James F. Brynes were thus played down in the conference. It should be remembered that the Georgia governor was chairman of the conference. He was succeeded by the governor of Oklahoma.

The news services reported further that the southern governors who supported the national candi-

date last year, and gave aid and comfort to the revolt within the Democratic party at last summer's convention, were rather in abeyance, and that some of them are on the mourner's bench with a view to readmission to full fellowship.

Things are not working out exactly as some of these brethren expected.

P. R. R. Hires A Brakeman

A news item of more significance than many announced recently that Pennsylvania Railroad has employed a Negro brakeman. This is a very important milestone in the movement toward more and better occupational opportunities for Negroes, and fair employment practices.

For many years Negro employment by railroads in the North has been restricted to low-paying categories. Promotion to better jobs has been similarly limited, and more often than not, the vast majority of Negro railway employees have been in the unskilled and low paid jobs reserved for Negroes more or less exclusively. Originally this was true much more so in the North than

in the South, for southern railroads for years manned their locomotives with Negro firemen and brakemen, and there remain still an appreciable number of Negroes in such positions, despite a long standing campaign by the railway unions to get rid of them. The unions, or the railway systems, or both in collaboration, did not have to get rid of Negroes in such jobs in the North, for they had been consistently kept out of them over the years.

Railway employees in the upper brackets have long been the aristocracy of labor. They are right at the top in pay, in security, in benefits and in favorable hours of work. They have for many years enjoyed special protection of

the federal government because of its interstate commerce powers. But over a large part of the country Negro workers have been rigidly excluded from these benefits, and increasingly restricted from them in other parts of the country, by employment practices dictated at least in part by the railway brotherhoods.

So the employment by one of the country's great northern railroads of a Negro brakeman is a real milestone in the march toward economic occupational progress. It may be more significant than a federal fair employment practices law. At least it has been accomplished, and there is no indication that federal FEPC is any nearer enactment than it ever was.

What Happens To Prices?

The average consumer will welcome the investigation promised by Secretary of Agriculture Benson into the matter of the spread between prices received by the cattle grower for his animals and the price of beef in the retail store. We have read of calves being sold for less than two dollars a head. The price of beef, and especially of veal, is down in the meat markets, but no such reductions have been passed on to the consumer as would be indicated by what the grower gets for his product.

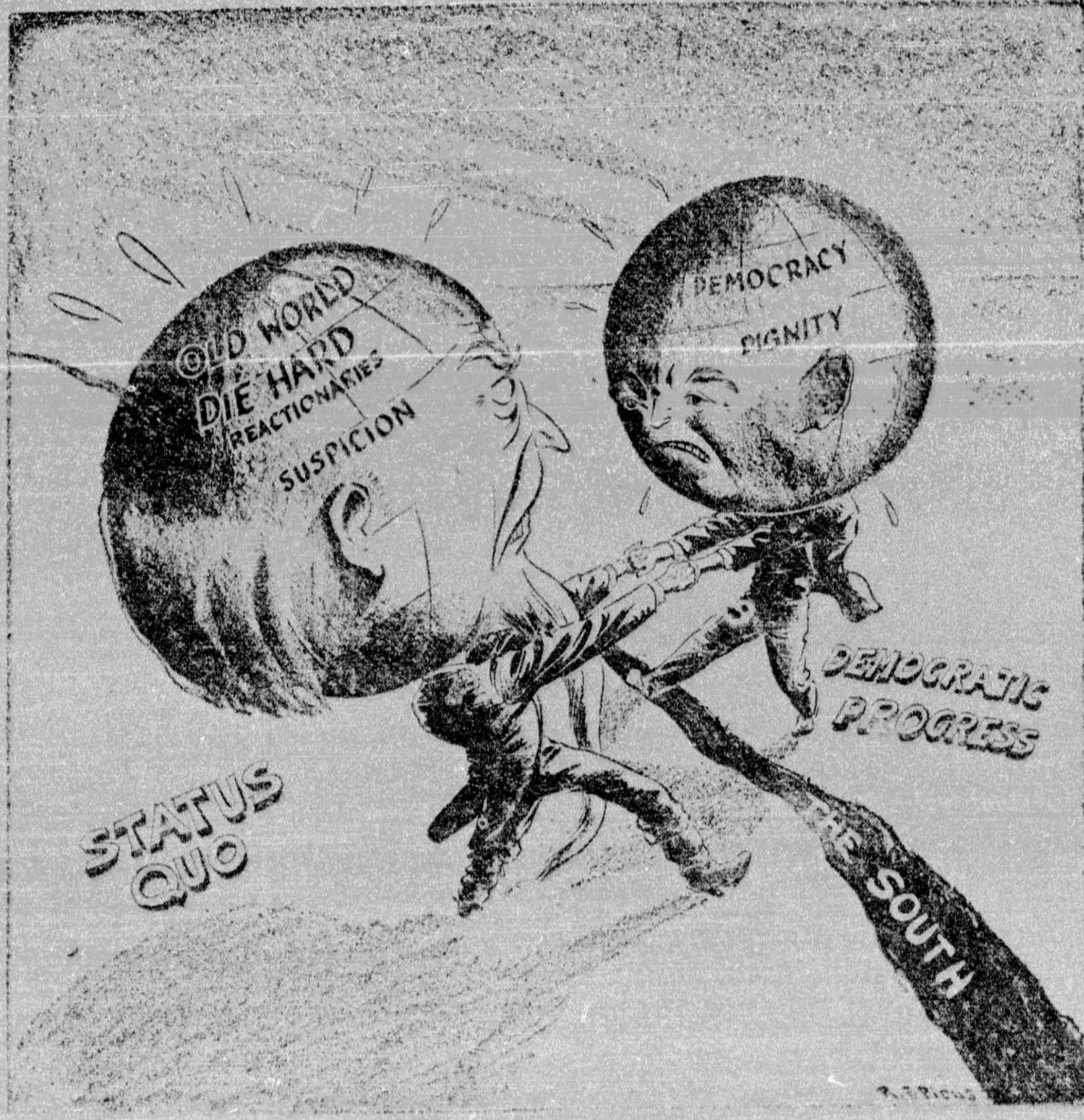
commodities. The price of the food basket is at a high point in the history of the country, while the farmers complain loudly, and no doubt justly, about the low prices they are receiving for what they raise.

We don't know the underlying causes, but we do know that the consumer is getting a good going over these days every time he visits the food store. The average consumer is pretty reasonable. At heart he does not want to profit by the hard luck of the farmer; but he is peeved, to put it mildly, when he is paying sky high prices

while the farmer claims he is being ruined by the low prices the farmer is receiving for the same commodities.

Congress was called on last year to investigate the general spread between prices paid farmers and prices the final consumer has to pay, and Congress cavalierly refused to investigate. Now at least some senators, including the chairman of the Senate agriculture committee, are all for an investigation, and it will probably be started soon after Congress reconvenes in January. Certainly an investigation is in order.

"Will The Supreme Court Decision Be To Breach This Gap"



— C. D. Halliburton's —

SECOND THOUGHTS



According to Drew Pearson, Governor James F. Brynes of South Carolina was booted as he crossed the field during the Ball in the annual football game between the University of South Carolina and Clemson College in Columbia recently. The game between the state's two top institutions of learning for whites only of course is a traditional annual feature of the state fair in South Carolina, and is attended by throngs from all over the state.

The columnist did not indicate the extent or volume of the boos, but that the booring Jimmy Brynes in South Carolina should be of sufficient volume to be audible on any public occasion is big news. It is an index of the waning of his popularity, and until recently Mr. Brynes has been tremendously popular with the white people of the state he governs.

What has happened that the great statesman and champion of segregation seems to have lost some popularity in his home state, where his loud things his way to an amazing degree?

Well, in the first place, he booted the Democratic party and openly supported and worked for the Republican candidate

in the last presidential election. He succeeded in leading a large number of people in the state to vote for Eisenhower. For various reasons, some of which will be obvious to his readers, Truman had come to be heartily disliked and mistrusted by a great many South Carolinians, but there is little doubt that the Democratic candidate would have carried the state by a wide margin if Brynes had remained in the Democratic fold. As it was, Stevenson did carry the state, but only by a narrow margin. Governor Brynes himself has said that it was the Negro vote which carried the state in South Carolina, which kept South Carolina in the Democratic column. (Paradox of paradoxes, that Negroes should be the deciding factor in a Democratic victory in South Carolina, where until a few years ago a Negro could not belong to the party unless he was one who had voted for Wade Hampton for governor back in the 70's.)

Anyhow, the state remained in the Democratic fold in that election. Brynes failed to deliver. There were enough traditionalists, true Democrats, and Negroes, to hand the defender of Democracy in Europe his first

reverse in his home state. The average white South Carolinian probably felt some qualms over voting for a Republican, and Regular organization Democratic leaders of the state have done nothing to the effect of reconciling on the displeasure of those disliking and part of those who deserted the faith of their fathers.

Then, South Carolina is overwhelmingly an agricultural state, and one in which there has been in recent years great development of the beef cattle industry. The sharp in farm prices, and especially the collapse of beef prices, have not promoted good feeling toward the present national administration which Mr. Brynes strides in South Carolina in re- so to economy. Industrialization has made great strides in South Carolina in recent years, but prosperity for the state as a whole is still closely tied to the price level of farm products. Secretary Benson is probably not remembered favorably in the prayers of most South Carolinians these days.

Governor Brynes is inevitably associated in the minds of the people of the state with the present national administration. Hence the boos.

STRAIGHT AHEAD

With Olive Adams

NEW YORK (GLOBAL) — One of the biggest objections the white man has always raised in any discussion on discrimination in employment, training, and schooling, has been that "you can't force people to love each other." These things take time," they say. This, of course, is a delaying action, and to the naked eye of the casual observer, it may seem a harmless enough viewpoint.

But this is so much hogwash, and those who preach it, know it is, because actually the only way to end discrimination is to end it — not talk about ending it — and it can be done by anyone in authority who sincerely wants to do the job.

We have had this demonstrated to us very graphically in the past few months. For some years now, the Democrats have used civil rights as a political football and everybody knows it. They have talked, preached, discussed, accused, promised — and done nothing at all. When legislation failed to make the grade, it was all blamed on the "opposition" of Republicans and southern Democrats. We know this is hogwash, too. As a matter of fact, all that ever was needed was for Franklin D. Roosevelt, or Harry S. Truman, those two "sincere, honest, champions of the underdog" to issue an order.

A young newspaper man who took his army training down in Georgia, went back to his old

stomping ground to have a look around just a few weeks ago. He hardly knew the place. He found Negroes and whites using the same restaurants on the best, sharing benches, enjoying movies and restaurants together. He asked the officer in charge where all the signs were that used to be posted to keep the races from mixing. The officer answered simply, "We had orders to take them down." It was as simple as that. President Eisenhower issued an order.

Ever since most of us can remember, we have seethed over the discrimination that has existed in the nation's capital which, of all places, should be a model for democratic living. The city was overrun with hoodlums, they said, and they wouldn't stand for the mixing of the races. But in less than

a year, the scene in Washington, D. C. had changed. Negroes were eating in restaurants and tending them, and nobody has heard of any acts of violence that took place because of it.

Of course, it would have been better if Mr. Eisenhower had called in a battery of photographers, signed a proclamation, held a parade, and with great fanfare called attention to himself for giving Negroes what they should have had all along, and had taken away from them and kept away from them by the Democrats for so these many years. But he couldn't do what he promised to do. He exercised every bit of authority he had in eradicating these evils. Maybe somewhere down the line, the Negro will come to appreciate this kind of performance.

SENTENCE SERMONS

BY REV. FRANK CLARENCE LOWRY FOR ANP SEVEN UP

1. Many old panes and beams are being used to stimulate trade, so that special wars for safe can enter the popularity parade.

2. The inscription above is commonly seen on a certain

soft drink appearing on bill-board and screen.

3. But the same bears a greater significance than is above set forth. It embraces aims and possibilities of far greater gift.

4. In the life of a child the first seven years are most important; the second seven add

IN THIS OUR DAY

by C. A. Chick Sr.



POOR YET MAKING MANY RICH

In the magazine "Look" for Nov. 2, 1953, there is a particularly under the title "The Poor Teacher" written by Gerald Astor, a Look Staff writer. The article, as you can judge, cut no ice with the average teacher, but it is a very interesting study of the teacher's life. The author, who is a teacher himself, points out that most of what are known as industrial workers earn a fairly steady income in shorter weeks from a teacher. And, of course, those who have taken some training for such as industrial, commercial or professional activities, leave the teacher's job behind in matters pertaining to salary. With reference to hours of work per day or week, including such as the class room teaching, preparation for the evening, grading papers, attending Parent Teacher Association, and a host of other extra-curricular activities, the teacher puts in more hours per year than any other type of worker. Of course to earn this small salary, the teacher must undergo a long and expensive period of training. Certainly he must take "teacher courses" after he begins his career as a teacher. In all, the writer paints a rather dark picture so far as the teacher's financial income is concerned.

Despite the foregoing, how-

ever, for one, do not pity the "poor teacher." I do not believe that the rank and file of teachers pity themselves. Nor do they have any desire to be pitied by other groups. A manufacturer, for example, rejoices as he watches his firm turn out finished products from rough and crude materials; he takes pride in the quality of his work as well as in a feeling that he is making something which which civilization may not exist and that therefore society needs. In like manner, the teacher too rejoices in his finished product, the student of all finished products, namely, uneducated and untrained. The teacher rejoices that he, too, is a manufacturer of a product that civilization needs and something without which it could not exist. The teacher rejoices that he is to civilization what salt is to meat, the preserver of it. And, even though the teacher's salary may be small and his hours of work may be long, he can rejoice and say with the Apostle Paul: "Poor, yet making many rich. As having nothing and yet possessing all things."

No, the teacher is not a person to be pitied. He is a member of a profession that no doubt is the best group of workers to be found anywhere. Rarely do we hear of a "teacher strike" or even a protesting strike on the part of teachers. These, close to our teachers, are the salt of civilization.

GORDON HANCOCK'S BETWEEN THE LINES

ONE HINDRANCE TO INTEGRATION

The problem of the deaf-mute is one of communication. The faculties of sound and vision impaired the deaf-mute can neither receive communication from his environment, nor can he effectively communicate with them. Most social problems — A indeed not all of them — stem from a lack of effective communication.

The chief hindrance between wild animals and tame ones hinges about the self same matter of communication. Tame animals and their tamers have certain means of communication unknown to wild animals and "wild" men who would destroy them. The major trouble of the present world, where color consciousness afflicts the hapless sons of men is one of communication.

The current system of segregation is most effective way, destroys or neutralizes the current means of communication between the segregated and those who segregate them. The dreadful affliction of race prejudice is in the last analysis a problem of communication, for inter-racial and inter-group understanding, definitely follows improved means of communication. The point herein stressed is closely related to this matter of communication.

Today the one word above all others which is being passed along is "integration." The forthcoming decision of the Supreme court is being impatiently awaited by both whites and Negroes, the whites with fear and the Negro with hope. But it is safe to say that whites are planning, in ways not announced, for the projected decisions.

Just as Herman Talmadge and Jimmy Brynes have thought of "bawls" ways toward an anti-segregationist decision, there are other plans in the offing. Whites do not lay all their cards on the table, face up. Negroes are more inclined to set the word on notice what they are about.

Strong football teams use power plays while weaker teams employ strategy. Strategy should therefore be a factor in the struggle of minority groups, with its element of surprise.

There is always the danger that Negroes will talk too much for the good of their cause. It is largely a matter of letting enthusiasm run away with sober judgment and mature planning. If there are any Negroes with constructive plans for integration, this column has not heard of them. We are just going along hopefully and trustfully, hoping for a favorable decision. Just what we are going to do by the decision is favorable we have no way of forecasting, although we know that

certain antecedent preparations are indicated.

The burden of getting the Negro masses ready for integration is on the Negro intelligentsia. Aside from hoping that we get a favorable decision in the court, we wonder what are our schools doing to prepare students for integration. What are our pupils offering in the premises?

It seems almost child-like to presume that the change from segregation to integration can be effected without a minimum of preparation both on the part of whites and Negroes.

One of the great hindrances to full integration is the failure of privileged Negroes to assume responsibility for the undoing of the race, although this latter group is a serious hindrance to the processes of integration. "O wretched man that I am who shall deliver me from the body of this death" may well become the watchword for things are so ordered in our current society that the lowly Negro is obliged to be more fortunate brother, and they must stay down or rise together.

Whether the Supreme court decision is for or against segregation, there will be no lessening of this indissoluble relation between the upper and lower strata of Negroes.

From time to time this office receives communications from deeply concerned souls, relating to the Negro's crime and mindlessness in our large urban centers. All manner of crime is being reported with a corresponding increase of prejudice and segregation in northern and eastern urban centers, where hitherto Negroes have enjoyed a fractional privilege unknown in the south.

The point is, the upper-class Negro is entirely too far from his underprivileged brother. We are too prone to betake ourselves to our fine homes and expensive cars and publicized degrees and leave the lowly Negro to do the best he can.

The burden of formulating a program to facilitate integration is on the Negro with high degrees and prestige and privilege.

The lack of effective communication between the upper and lower strata of Negroes not only explains much of the delinquency and malaise of the lowly Negroes, but it is a hindrance to the much desired integration. Believe it or not, the privileged Negro is his brother's keeper.

The few through much suffering has learned this all-important lesson. How much more suffering must we endure before we too shall learn it?

an hour."

2. "Those vital 'Seven Last Words of Christ' will forever stir the earth, and enrich the souls of all mankind, through His immaculate and matchless birth."

3. "Seven times He spoke, seven words of love, and all night long His silence cried for mercy on the souls of men — Jesus and Love was crucified."

4. "Thus every man, through His precious blood of heaven, can not only be thoroughly convicted, and his sins forgiven, but willing to forgive his brother 'Seventy times Seven.'"