

"Whoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him twain," Jesus said, which means that if you do more than is required of you, do twice as much. This is a startling piece of

business advice. Where will a man get, you ask, if he delivers twice as much as he is paid to deliver? The answer is that unless he is a fool, he will probably get to and stay at the top.

Editorial Viewpoint

State Takes A Giant Step

North Carolina has taken a giant step in recognizing ableness in individuals, irrespective of race, by the many Negroes who have been placed on Boards and Councils in the May election.

While there is still much to be done in furthering the great reservoir of talent and advanced training possessed by Black educators, technicians and professionals as well as many other categories, Tuesday's elections mirrored a new awakening. There are those who disbelieve that more than one Negro can or should be on a council. This disbelief was shattered through the election of two Blacks to the Greensboro governing body. Here in Raleigh, we missed a great chance of having two councilmen by a mere 301 votes.

Political "Doubletalk"

During the days of segregation, from one to five black colleges were established in Southern states for each respective state. These existed in addition to the so-called white institutions of higher learning.

Although the facts show that over 50 percent all black college graduates have finished from black colleges, or predominantly black, these non-white institutions have traditionally received only two-thirds or less of the state appropriations as their white counterparts. The predominantly black institutions made miracles happen on the "widow's mite" appropriations.

This condition raises the question: How could one expect the non-white institution to provide a high-quality education when the appropriations were so little? Well, the powers-that-be no doubt said, "We won't give these institutions enough funds so that they are bound to fail." In spite of this attitude, these colleges haven't failed. They have accomplished a miracle on so little money.

In the state of Florida, for example, two state legislators have introduced a bill to merge Florida A and M University (FAMU) with Florida State University (FSU), predominantly white. These politicians have attempted to strike a killing blow at FAMU under the guise of economic austerity. It is argued that a merger is necessary because of a general cutback in state funds.

The truth of the matter is that such moves are prompted by factors other than economic budget or necessity. For instance, if the state is so low on funds, then why is the state of Florida starting two new universities -- one at Miami, and one at Jacksonville? Why did the legislature cut \$5.1 million from FAMU and the other established state universities; and at the same time approved an increase of \$5.6 million to the two new universities? It seems that the politics are getting their economics mixed up.

Besides the need for saving money, the two legislators argued that why keep FAMU, since the only reason for maintaining the predominantly 87-year-old FAMU is to make it a "repository for black culture"? Are not the other state institutions repositories for white culture?

Matter of fact, FAMU's desire to survive has nothing to do with either integration or separation. And the elimination of the predominantly black university would further deprive blacks of pride inherent in developing their own institutions, which in turn, would service their people's particular needs. Apparently, this service is not being provided by the other

While Edward Carson, a few months ago, was practically a political unknown, in both civic and political circles, his great thrust as president of the Raleigh Citizens Association placed him quickly in the public limelight. Believing there was need for another Negro on the council, Mr. Carson offered his services and barely missed being elected, although many gave him little or no chance to even make a credible showing.

This is indeed healthy here in Raleigh as you don't apparently have to be white or new in the game to become a factor in its political life. This should be illuminating to many other faithful aspirants, who are equipped and desirous of serving Raleigh in the immediate future.

state predominantly white institutions of higher learning. Blacks continue to gravitate to FAMU. Presently, FAMU has four times as many black students as there are enrolled in more than seven predominantly white state universities and six private colleges.

How can Florida State legislators justify appropriating only three percent of state allocations to FAMU which serves more than six percent of the state's student enrollment? Why is it that teachers at FAMU earn lower salaries than those at the predominantly white institutions -- on the average of \$1,600 per teacher?

This state of affairs is not only true in Florida, but a similar condition exists in Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and so on. The predominantly black colleges in all of the southern states do not pay salaries equal to those paid at predominantly white institutions.

The salary differential, for example, is a carry over from the post-Civil War days when it was said that blacks live cheaper than whites. But no bigger lie has ever been told. Show me a black man who can buy a pair of shoes cheaper than a white man.

The South, in particular, has not given the black man an equal share of the economy. The black man cannot live cheaper than whites, but he is forced by circumstances to do so. But the level of existence is a ghetto.

For those white politicians who get the idea that they can save their state money by eliminating the predominantly black colleges, let them try saving money elsewhere. It is common knowledge that for any ethnic group to be self-realizing, it must have its own institutions to transmit its values. No predominantly white institution can do this, and they know it!

The Florida senators further propose that the enrollment of Florida A&M University be limited to 5,000 students. This attitude is absolutely ridiculous. We can't keep down state expenses by putting a lock and key on the growth of institutions or a state. In addition to this, some Florida politicians have suggested that tourism in Florida be limited. There cannot be any method in such madness.

We have used Florida as an example, but we must keep our eyes and ears open for similar madness in the other states where there are predominantly black colleges and universities. If we do a little research we will be amazed at what we find.

Politicians are yelling about saving the money of the taxpayers, and often they are the ones who waste a large amount of it.

Only In America

BY HARRY GOLDEN

NEW YORK - THE JEWISH CITY

Why would a large majority of sophisticated Americans call New York a Jewish City yet still call Boston, for example, The Hub instead of an Irish City?

Proportionately, there are probably as many Irishmen in Boston as there are Jews in New York. Neither constitute a majority of the population but both have invested the city with certain characteristics.

In fact, in Boston, the Irish have had far more political success than the Jews in New York. The Irish have elected mayors, governors and a United States President, none of which have the Jews accomplished in New York. Going further, the Irish have done better politically in New York than the Jews although they are fewer in number.

Still, we say New York is a Jewish City and it isn't because you don't have to be Jewish to like Levy's rye bread. The Irish came by steamer to Boston because it was \$9 cheaper than steamer to New York. Between 1880 and 1924, over two million Jews came to New York because that was the nearest immigration center from Bremen.

Some of the Jews moved on to Philadelphia or to Chicago, even to Atlanta, but 90 per cent remained in New York because they had no money to venture further west. They funneled into one area of the city, the Lower East Side, filling the six-story tenements with children, parents, uncles, aunts, and boarders.

The Jews, alone of the immigrant groups, did to New York what the Irish never did to Boston: the Jews transformed the city.

The invention of ready-made clothes was a Jewish innovation. About the time of the mass Jewish immigration, manufacturers realized that clothing was a seasonal product and maintaining a factory year-round ate up profits.

So the manufacturers moved the factories into the homes, a system infamously described as the "Sweatshop system," the most ingenious process ever devised for overexertion.

The willing workers were these immigrant Jews, who,

unfamiliar with the language, the mores, and destitute, had little other choice.

By 1890, the garment industry which had once been populated by the English, the Germans, and some Irish, was now almost wholly populated by Jewish workers turning out shirts, suits, pants and coats in their tenements and small lofts.

Again, these immigrant Jews from Russia and Poland were Orthodox Jews, observing all the religious prescriptions no matter how arduous and all the dietary laws no matter how inconvenient. Because they would eat only kosher meat, New York remained an important slaughtering center long after other American cities were content to buy beef from Chicago.

The Jew by diverse and imaginative ways set up a city within a city, not a ghetto really, but a set of attitudes and a set of practices which eventually influenced the whole. For instance, more than half of the public school teachers in New York are Jews and something like 80 per cent of the social workers.

Another reason why New York is the Jewish city is because of the reverse immigration. The ambitious young men of the Midwest and the South and the Northwest always came to New York City to make their mark in the arts or in law or in business. New York was the place where many Americans for the first time met Jews in any sizable numbers.

The Jewish peddler who ventured as far as Cincinnati in 1833 has described in a diary, preserved in the American Jewish Archives in that city, how he bent his head for the inspection of a Methodist minister's wife. She wanted to feel his horns. Not finding any, she told him in disappointment he was no different from others.

No doubt middle America was better informed about biological properties at the turn of the century but they still did not know about bagels and lox and potato pancakes and that the wife of an Orthodox Jew shaves her head on her marriage day lest her beauty ever distract her husband from his religious study.

Your Generous Help Was Greatly Appreciated.

PRESIDENT NIXON IN HIS ATTACK ON WELFARE STATED, "I ADVOCATE A SYSTEM WHICH WILL ENCOURAGE PEOPLE TO TAKE WORK, AND THAT MEANS WHATEVER WORK IS AVAILABLE"



ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

When the U. S. Constitution was drawn up, protecting the right of free speech was a comparatively simple proposition. The sophisticated mass communications media of today were not present. Free speech consisted of the stump and town meetings, and behind these, of course, stood the free press. Most people in the United States take freedom of speech and freedom of the press as an established unchanging fact of life. But, the truth is, these basic freedoms are always in jeopardy and "eternal vigilance" is required if we are to keep them.

Currently, the question of freedom of speech is very much in the limelight with respect to the exercise of this fundamental right on TV and radio.

Mr. Buckley, as a columnist, critic, author and editor of National Review, has a television program, entitled "Firing Line". Because he has expressed a desire to withdraw from the union, the union is threatening to remove his program from the air. This is the issue that Mr. Buckley is taking to court. As he expresses it, "The requirement that an individual pay dues to a private organization in order to work is a modern writ of indenture; the requirement that he do the same in order to express an opinion over the public airways involves an act of coercion by a private organization operating under government sanction."

Mr. Buckley's action has received wide support in the press. The Tyler, Texas, Telegraph comments, "If ever there were a free speech case which deserved the support of those concerned with preserving civil liberties, Buckley's case is it." Columnist James J. Kilpatrick devoted a column to Mr. Buckley's action and

concluded with the comment, "I, too, am an unwilling, press-ganged member of AFTRA. In order to maintain my own TV commitments, I too am compelled to pay dues and to submit to the union's discipline; and I resent it to the very marrow of my bones. If Brother Bill will move over, and if procedural rules permit, perhaps the court will let a co-plaintiff come in."

The union on the other hand, takes the position that it never has promulgated or enforced any rule in anyway interfering with any member's freedom of speech. Many years ago, movie producer Cecil B. deMille, who became a popular radio personality, carried on a long legal battle and lost when he refused to contribute to a union's political action fund. He left radio when the legal fight failed. Mr. Buckley has again taken up the cudgel in behalf of what he obviously believes is a fight to preserve the principle of free speech as it is no doubt complicated beyond the comprehension of the average layman. Whether the commonly accepted understanding of free speech can be applied to the mass communications media is something that only the courts can decide.

Perhaps the greatest service that Mr. Buckley will render to the nation will be to call to the attention of the public the fact that freedom of speech should never be taken for granted and that in reality it is not an unqualified right in some areas of communication. If his protest is upheld by the courts, it would be an unprecedented milestone decision with a far-reaching impact on both the communications industry and labor union organizing practices.

RAYSO F HOPE

TAKE IT TO THE PEOPLE

Some months ago, a major Pacific Coast utility company announced that it had taken an option on a site for a nuclear power plant in Santa Cruz County, California. Although actual construction of a power plant at the site remains but a possibility pending further studies, the company was immediately subjected to extremist opposition of all kinds--similar to the opposition that has obstructed expansion of power generating facilities in other areas.

Knowing that the vast majority of people are receptive to a fair presentation of facts and it took its case to the residents of the area in a straight forward presentation on television. Through the local press, prior to the TV program, it solicited questions from the public concerning the possible new power plant. It then called in the top experts of the company, who were best qualified to deal with questions of environmental quality and nuclear generation. One authority explained just how a nuclear plant works, and why the atom will play an increasing role in meeting the energy needs of the nation. Another pointed out that it is the obligation of the utility company to build power plants that people want and need. These power plants will be needed by thousands of new families, new homes, new subdivisions, new schools, new industries to provide jobs for more people. The

alternative is power rationing, which would be unacceptable to most people.

Many other questions were dealt with by the company's experts including how this particular plant will be safeguarded against earthquakes, and how studies have been conducted with reference to the impact of the nuclear plant on fish life. According to reports, the California company has won its case in the forum of public opinion. It may well have set a pattern for telling the story of nuclear power that will prove useful where similar problems of extremist opposition to nuclear energy arise.

*Pacific Gas and Electric Company CONFISCATING YOUR INCOME

When the three-day workweek arrives, there is a good chance that at the rate taxes are rising those three days will be spent working for government. The demands for education, social services and capital outlays have brought many states to a financial crisis, and most of them are turning for help to the federal government--which is itself setting new spending records. The vicious circle ends at the door of the taxpayer who has been reading those wonderful stories about how, as machines become more efficient, everyone will enjoy greater leisure. None of the stories explained how to enjoy leisure after taxation has reached a level that allows a person to exist, but not to live. NEEDLESSLY WASTING RESOURCES

Hardly a day passes but that political crusades are mounted to lock up vast new areas of commercial forest lands in the U. S. in untouchable parks and preserves. The folly of this course has been revealed repeatedly, but nowhere more forcibly than in the words of Dr. Frank H. Kauffert, a member of the Department of Forestry and Wildlife at the University of Minnesota. Dr. Kauffert points out, "...it is disturbing and even maddening when...well-meaning groups and individuals rant and rave against the harvest and utilization of...renewable resources, particularly of forests.... Many of their recommendations and pressure activities are in direct conflict with good overall conservation of all resources.... They fail to recognize that trees and forests reproduce, grow, mature, and are harvested, if not by man then by natural forces: fire, wind, insects, and diseases. If we do not use these ever-growing materials for man's necessary and insatiable needs, they are wasted in nature's processes for renewal. In their place we must use ever increasing quantities of those exhaustible resources of minerals and fossil fuels."

Progressive companies in the timber industry have learned to farm the forests to achieve maximum production of wood products and, at the same time, to preserve forests for recreation and wildlife purposes. They have sought to educate the public to that modern concept of conservation, multiple-use--a concept that recognizes the requirements of a growing population and the fact that more and more people must be sustained off the output of a fixed land area. Failure to harvest forests intelligently is one of the worst forms of waste.

A DARK POINT OF VIEW

BY "BILL" MOSES

"THE BELL-MAN"

The black 'bell-man', like the black postman, has fulfilled his niche in American life. . . . I am writing about the hotel bell-boy of many years ago--specifically the black bell-boy. I was one once.

It happened many years ago, around 1925 in Miami, Florida at the Royal Palms Hotel. I was trying to make a season at Southern winter resort, in order to make enough money to get back into the swing of architecture, which intrigued me as a student at the time.

It was a dull Sunday afternoon at the famous resort hotel. The younger hotel guests were busy with the yachts, swimming pools, and other physical activities. The older guests were sitting around the hotel lobby listening to a string quartette playing classical music. The men and women, invariably old, seated in the soft lounge chairs, were listening with various degrees of attention. The men were, for the most part, nodding sleepily. The women seemed to be listening; but I'm not sure because they were so busy inspecting each other.

The musical concert would last about an hour in the late Sunday afternoon. The bell-man who happened to occupy the 'front' spot when the concert began was generally stuck with it for the whole time. In those days the 'front' bell-man stood on a spot until the desk clerk's bell rang summoning him to some specific errand. No bell-man wanted this spot on a dull Sunday afternoon, for fear of being stuck with it for the whole hour or more. However, you didn't lose your spot for carrying out some simple courtesy within the lobby, unless the 'front' bell called you.

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This Sunday I was standing on the spot, while the other bell-man relaxed on the bench hoping the bell wouldn't ring. A portly old man sat, half dozing, with his smiling wife beside him, just a few feet from where I stood. The soft strains of the music were too much; the old man's hand relaxed and his cigar dropped to the floor. I immediately picked it up and handed it back to him. He and his wife both smiled in acknowledging the courtesy and he handed me a bill. It was a \$5 note. This happened not just once but 4 times during the concert, and each time the reward was the same.

I looked towards the bell-boy's bench, enjoying the envy in their eyes, while the audience of music lovers ignored the music in their amusement at the scene unfolding before them. Just before the concert ended the 'front' bell rang and I was dispatched to carry a pitcher of ice water to a remote area of the hotel. So, the afternoon was over, and I was 20 dollars richer. It never happened again.

A pointless story--you say. And I agree, except for one small point: In those days black people had a monopoly on personal service jobs, which gave to many of us black folk the means to secure education and training for the law, medicine, and other professions. Now--adays Puerto Ricans, Mexicans, and pol' white boys have mostly replaced us in these jobs; and a sporty black man and his smiling wife just might be the occupants of the soft, inviting lounge chairs in the hotel lobby. In my book this is good -- but I just don't exactly know why.

What Others

Editors Say....

SUPREME COURT OVER-RULES NIXON

Like the unanimous decision of the famous 1954 school ruling, the Supreme Court once again has decreed that State imposed segregation in public schools must go. Technically, the unanimous decision on April 20 of the Warren Burger court served notice not only to segregationists but to the President that judicially we are not to retreat one inch from the historic school decision of 1954 even though seven of the original justices of that court are no longer on the bench.

The real significance is that this decision explodes the President's notion that "the

neighborhood school will be deemed the most appropriate base for desegregation plans and 'transportation' of pupils beyond normal geographic school zones for the purpose of achieving racial balance will not be required."

"All things being equal with no history of discrimination it might well be desirable to assign pupils to schools nearest their homes . . . but all things are not equal in a system that has been deliberately constructed and maintained through a forced racial segregation."

Moreover, the court's specific suggestions were directed to school boards but it stands ready in the event that these boards do not act to order Federal Courts (which already have broad powers) to use its full force in effecting racial desegregation.

Of course the voices of opposition are wailing loud and long but like all other civil rights legislation, this opposition too, shall pass and busting will become a way of academic life, where and when necessary to effect true desegregation.