

EDITORIALS

N. C. AND NAACP

Although the local daily press found grounds for editorial criticism of some of the things said at the district meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held recently in Raleigh, it was evident that they were hard put to do so. The Raleigh Times took a mild poke at Walter White for his criticism of the southern senators' filibuster, and used the adjective "explosive" in describing his speech.

Mr. White did score the southern senators, who doubtless would agree that they deserve the "credit" for organizing the filibuster, and who were openly united behind that drive to head off consideration of the civil rights measures; but he also pointed out the defection of the northern and western Republicans who ditched their own party platform and gave aid and comfort to the Dixie statesmen in a very effective manner.

The New and Observer chose to criticize the remarks of Mr. Alexander, state NAACP head, for statements implying that North Carolina is not as "progressive" in race relations as it often gets credit for being, and attributing that situation to the diplomacy of the white and the apathy or pacifism of the Negro leaders. The writer of the editorial seemed to us to be unduly exercised over Mr. Alexander's statement, which set forth a philosophy fairly widely held in the history of the word — a philosophy which looks upon gradualism and piece-meal concessions as sometimes less praiseworthy than the gradualists and the piecemeal dispensers would represent it. There are many who do not subscribe to this view, but it is one that has its points, and there is hardly a Negro in the United States, and this includes North Carolina, who has not at some time felt pretty much the same sentiments expressed by Mr. Alexander, we would venture to say. We would go further and say that there are probably few "red-blooded" white men in the country, and especially in the South, who, if they were by some miracle made into Negroes, would not share to some extent the feelings expressed by Mr. Alexander within a few days after the change.

But the really significant thing about the NAACP meeting in Raleigh was the contrast between the official and public reaction to that organization and its program today and what it would have been fifteen or twenty years ago. This new attitude is probably best summed up in a statement in the Raleigh Times editorial previously referred to:

"The race question in North Carolina although not violent is sharp enough to demand that some responsible group, like the NAACP perhaps, will speak for the Nation."

Whereas twenty years ago the NAACP would likely have been condemned out of hand or at best studiously ignored by the white press on the occasion of such a meeting, here we have an editorial conceding that the Negro needs an organization in North Carolina to represent those special interests which are inevitable under our bi-racial system as it is, and that the NAACP might be the organization logically to meet that need.

And the city government extended an official welcome to the conference.

There has been a lot of progress in North Carolina, as Mr. White and Mr. Alexander, as well as the editors of the local dailies, either did or will acknowledge, along with millions of others. But it is contrary to human nature to expect that those who have made gains toward a clear and clearly desirable goal are going to be satisfied not to go farther. It is well not to forget how far we have come, and it is not proper that we should forget; but reflection on the progress already made can never replace the desire to reach the goal, nor should it.

North Carolina's conscience is developing, however. That this is true is shown not only by what it has done, but as well by what both its Negro and its white citizens

are sensitive about when there is thought and talk of what still remains to be done before it becomes the kind of place that both its Negro and white citizens would wish it to deserve to be regarded.

THE CITY ELECTION

With the city primary election for the nomination of candidates for municipal office only days away it may be well to remind citizens who have never voted in a city election that they are probably not registered on the city poll books. Some confusion is revealed at each election on the part of a number of new and infrequent voters, many of whom do not realize that a different registration is necessary to qualify for voting in city elections. It makes no difference whether the person is registered on the other books or not. The other books enroll voters for the primaries and finals in township, county, state and national elections, but have no bearing on city elections.

The registrars are the same for all elections. The voter or prospective voter who is not absolutely certain that he has been registered on the CITY book of his precinct should by all means check with the precinct registrar to find out.

One Negro has announced his candidacy for the city council, C. A. Haywood, a well-known business man long active in community affairs. Mr. Haywood is well qualified as a candidate having a broad practical knowledge of the city, its needs, and the operations of the municipal government. He would be in position, if nominated and elected, to represent the special needs of the Negro citizens as well as to serve the city as a whole.

Most of the present council is expected to run for re-election. The members who seek another two-year term will be running on the record of the city government for the two years. There will be other and new candidates. The voters will have to decide whether they want new people on the council or whether the record of the present council is good enough to warrant retaining in office its members who are candidates.

A city judge is to be elected, and Judge Smith is a candidate for re-election. He also must be rated on his record, which in the opinion of the CAROLINIAN is a good one. However, he has opposition, and a choice must also be made here.

The CAROLINIAN is not choosing candidates for its readers. It urges strongly, however, that the people go to the polls in the primary and again in the final election, and vote their own choices, not leaving it to others to decide who shall run the city government for the next two years.

ADMISSION OF FAILURE

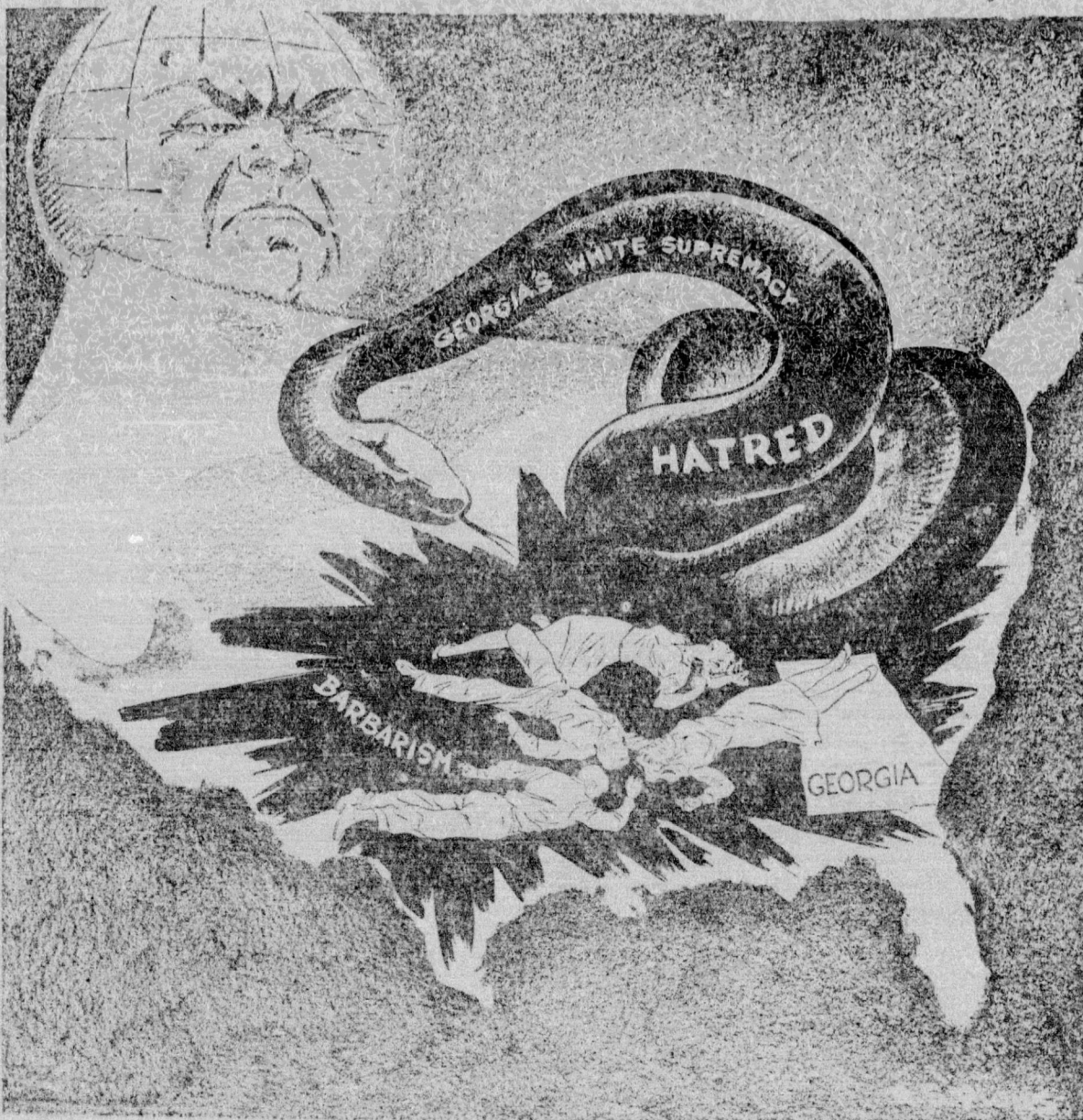
However advisable or even necessary the Atlantic Pact may be in consideration of the state of world affairs, the announcement of its signing is inevitably accompanied by sobering thoughts. To those who had such high hopes of the United Nations, the Atlantic Pact appears as an admission of disillusionment. For whatever else is true regarding this new alliance, it means that the western nations do not regard the UN any longer as effective machinery for protecting them against aggression or for guaranteeing the peace of the world.

Whether we place all the blame for this on Russia or accept part of it ourselves, the sad fact remains that the United Nations has been written off at least for the time being, as ineffective for serving its main purpose, and it looks as if we are right back where we started from at the end of World War II.

THE CAROLINIAN

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America's Burden; Murder — Lynching — Floggings



Second Thoughts

BY C. D. HALLIBURTON

Now that the battle is over and the Southern in the U. S. Senate with powerful aid from some of their northern colleagues, have won the fight to preserve the filibuster as a weapon against civil rights legislation, it is time to evaluate the chances of any real legislation at this session of Congress. Since the so-called compromise really means the filibuster barrier to block of both sides, then rather the anti-civil rights forces clearly hold the upper hand. This would seem to mean that if the Administration intends to revive the program during this session any hope for favorable action will depend on some compromise acceptable to the southern forces. Before the filibuster established the strength of the opposition there was talk of compromise, some southern senators indicating their willingness to accept or at least not to oppose too vigorously a watered-down civil rights program of legislation, and some even offering suggestions as to a basis of compromise. In this connection it is interesting to note that Senator Clyde R. Hoey of North Carolina has come forward with some suggestions on the subject since the filibuster victory. The senior Tarheel senator proposes that the poll tax be abolished by constitutional amendment, a proposal heard also before the filibuster. Such a constitutional amendment might possibly pass both houses of Congress by the necessary two-thirds majority, though we believe it would be extremely doubtful. The states rights people would still have the argument that the entire matter is to be decided by the referendum states, and so oppose any "federally" initiated program to abolish the poll tax. Ratification by 36 states would be

even more problematical for the legislature of the states' rights, and a even more so would be very unlikely to be other members of Congress. Hoey's proposal is not a very promising one, but it is a step in the right direction. The idea that each individual state must be left to decide what it will do about the matter is not a very promising one. As to anti-lynching legislation, Hoey said he would give to a bill which would give the Federal Government jurisdiction over lynching. It would create a transportation law, as in the case of the Federal anti-lynching law of 1937, which may be amended with little difficulty. It would be a Federal law, and anti-lynching law would be next to nothing. But the most interesting thing about Senator Hoey's suggestion is that he would not absolutely bar for employment legislation. He proposes federal-aid and public-works FEPC within enforcement powers, whose effectiveness would depend on giving out information about unfair discrimination by employment. It is in the force of public opinion to produce whatever good results might be expected. Senator Hoey's proposal as to FEPC may seem to offer a possible alternative to an agency with teeth, but this column believes that such an agency would be better than no FEPC at all, and that stronger legislation on the subject is too much to expect at this time. As a matter of fact, this column has never been enthusiastic over an FEPC on a Federal basis, which would have strong enforcement powers, because we do not believe a peacetime enforcement would succeed on a national scale.

IN THIS OUR DAY

BY C. A. CHICK, SR.

NO TWO SOUTHS

Criticizing the appointment of Dr. Graham to succeed the late Senator Broughton, Frank A. Watson writing in the Greensboro Daily for April 4, said in part: "Coming back to civil rights, if Graham would render the greatest service to the white South and the Negro South, for that matter, he should take time out to study the material thought and meet in Senator Russell's statement on the Senate floor. The writer is convinced, if the present time with that part of the above quotation which speaks of a white South and a Negro South." Certainly Negroes and whites make up the major part of the population of the South. But in a true sense of the word, there is no such a thing as a Negro South and a white South. And to attempt to have "two Souths" is a violation of the principles of Christianity and Democracy — both in the spirit and in letter. One of the major problems of the South today is that those who are in control insist on having two Souths — Negro and white. As a result of which, in spite of its abundance of natural resources (including human resources) and very favorable climatic conditions, one would have to do a pretty good piece of research to find anything worth

while in which the South measures up to the national average. Figures pertaining to the things in which the South falls to come up to the national average are too well known for me to use space to quote them here. The South cannot any longer account for its poverty by the material losses it suffered during the Civil War. Germany was defeated in 1918, and much of her industrial production was greatly reduced, to say the least. But within a period of about twenty-five years she recovered and almost defeated the world. The South has had almost eighty-five years since the Civil War. One must conclude that that one of the main reasons for the South's poverty is its stubborn insistence on remaining two Souths. Many of the white people of the South apparently are so afraid of any form of social change, and most especially in this, that if the change involves a change in the status quo of Negroes, something it is difficult for many of them to stand still, and still, in many cases, could go back to catch the wind of Raymond E. Fosdick, writing in the New York Times Magazine for April 3, he (Fosdick) said: "We must not be afraid of change. The strength of democracy is its ability to grow, to use the new and reinterpret the old."

SENTENCE SERMONS

By Rev. Frank Clarence Lowry FOR ANP

The World has just a few men and women, it is today who are willing to follow in the Savior's hard way.

Some will follow Him down any well paved street, but leave Him alone at rough crossings, they meet.

Christ's faith and theirs to (and not cross, they must order their own way of living and be their own boss.

If lives become hard and they can't make ends meet, then quickly they forget God and begin to cheat.

They make a quick change to Ananias and Sapphira to enjoy a little cash at the expense of being a liar.

Even though the word is high then, even upon their lips, they would rather act proud and haughty with their hands upon their hips.

It is this attitude of man since Adam and Eve that has led the leaders of sin and caused millions to suffer and grove.

In this State of growing destraction man finds the wrong pretty tough, but is too proud to seek God's counsel and continues to run his bluff.

As a deceiver and make-believe, he has become a Pharisee, but in high ideals, even in this enlightened age, it seems not to progress and faster.

No man can make the will follow his own way, it is the will of God, will mean doing a breathing spell from the torment of his own hand.

It is hardly worth the time it takes for a man to beat around God's door before he gets a shined good he's got to hit the rod.

So, if he could only learn to live around here like a kind and obedient child, the going would not be so tough, nor the end so tough and wild.

Armed investment in land and buildings as of January 1, 1948, was estimated at about 63 billion dollars.

How prices will be supported at 90 per cent of parity through March, 1950, when the usual marketing season for 1949 spring pigs ends.

Farmers' prices have been drifting downward an average of about 2 per cent a month since mid-summer.

There is nothing wrong with marriage that love cannot cure — them that say so stand still, Archbishop John H. Mitty of San Francisco.

If you are 65 years of age and have worked on jobs covered by Social Security Act, you should contact the nearest field office. Your local office is located in the Capital Club Building.

BETWEEN THE LINES BY DEAN B. HANCOCK FOR ANP

THE HIGH COST OF PRINCIPLE

Another Legion session is upon us and the band of Christendom is turned over again towards Calvary's bloodstained heights, where the Prince of Glory died. It is useless for us to indulge in theological speculation when the lessons of the cross are crying for emphasis and chiefest of these lessons is that sacrifice is still the price of salvation and suffering still becomes the passport to great living.

Just as surely now as when Jesus was hanged upon the cross, we may say in truth that there is on remission of sins, and the man who would stand by a principle must be prepared to pay the price. The unsuccessful attempts of unbelief churchmen to devise a crossless religion has colored the history of the last two thousand years, but to date the "same old way" for which men have yearned and which sceptical thinkers have sought to "invent" has been a sad disillusionment that is becoming more disillusioning as the centuries pass away. The stark fact remains Jesus of Nazareth was lynched at Jerusalem because he dared to stand by a principle. Had he elected to go-pass suffering and evade the head-on conflict with the higher ups of his day, he most certainly would have been spared the horrors of Calvary. His major premise was that if men would reign, somebody must agonize — somebody must pay the price. The vacillator and the neutral observer and the intellectual renegeader may find an easy way, but it is not the way of human salvation.

The foregoing is inspired by the congressional tribulations of President Truman. Republicans and democrats are ransacking on the man in a name of revenge for the courageous stand he took during the last campaign and for the amazing victory that he won. The Dixiecrats of the south are being abetted by the dissembled Republicans of the north and the net result is a Congress that has yet to justify the confidence of the nation. It's the attempt to crucify Truman and wear all other

ers "forever hereafter" how dangerous it will be to break with pseudo-Democrats and pseudo-Christians in their racial stands. Congress is attempting to give Truman a public spanking as a warning to all others of broad sentiments in racial matters. The way some southern newspapers are gloating over the embarrassment that that Democrat-Republican coalition is causing the administration borders on the tragic. The real defeat is not the defeat of Truman but the defeat of the forces of righteousness, and all the things that are being done in this spirit of revenge must some day be undone perhaps in the blood of the nations. When Willie envisioned his "One World" he had something in very truth. Every defeat for Truman because of his righteous stand, is a defeat for righteousness, albeit the defeat is only temporary. Truman is simply paying the price of a principle and may God give him strength and courage to pay in full measure. "Truth crushed to earth will rise again. And the cause of civil rights is a cause with everlasting life." Just this week the nation was stunned to learn that the great Frank P. Graham, famed president of the University of North Carolina, had been appointed by Carolina's governor as senator to succeed the late Sen. Broughton. It takes no prophet or seer to understand that pressure must have been applied to this eminent educator and humanitarian. Wherever liberal thought and thinking are known, there is known the name of Dr. Frank P. Graham; but the chances are that he was too big for his surroundings and little men devised his undoing and embarrassment.

But fortunately for Dr. Graham he is big enough to take the worst that little men can give and survive gloriously. It is one of the most ominous signs yet to appear in great North Carolina. When North Carolina seeks to muzzle one of the most liberal and effective voices of the century something terrible must be afoot. Dr. Frank Graham is being called upon to pay the price of principle and Heaven be praised that he is able to pay it. Christ is still being crucified before our eyes.

The Road To Health

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE BY T. M. SMITH, M. D.

Every doctor knows people who never think of medical checkups until they are ill. Then it may be difficult for them to regain their health. Fortunately, there are others who take the sensible precaution of getting regular physical examinations.

Take my patient, Albert Day. One quiet evening several months ago I was sitting at my desk checking some mail when the doorbell rang and I admitted Bert. "Elmy thing, doctor," said Bert. I looked at the calendar to date a letter. I was writing and I saw I was about due for a checkup. Thought I'd come in now, while it was on my mind. Anyhow, I've been losing my breath lately more than usual when I climb stairs or run for a bus, and I thought I'd ask you about that."

I never knew Bert to be concerned about himself, and suspected that there was more to his complaint. As we prepared for the examination, he added that he had pains in his chest and indigestion "on and off" for the past two weeks.

These are symptoms which may accompany heart disease. I gave Bert a complete physical examination, including a chest X-Ray. In the course of the examination I took his blood pressure. I discovered that my patient had "high blood pressure," known in medical language as "hypertension."

High blood pressure is frequently made worse by overwork, tension, and worry, or it can be a warning that the patient is suffering from some other ailment, such as kidney disease. The doctor will seek to determine the cause of high blood pressure in his patient, and will treat the patient accordingly.

My patient recently had been working and playing too hard. I found out I told him he would have to take it a little easier — practice more moderation in eating, drinking and smoking — and get more rest. I knew I could count on Bert to follow my advice and appear regularly at my office for a check on his condition. At first Bert was worried about my diagnosis and thought it meant he had a bad heart. I explained that high blood pressure, especially if neglected, could eventually weaken the heart, but his heart was O. K. and thanks to Bert's regular physical examinations we had found his high blood pressure in time to take precautions against the development of a serious heart ailment.

Everyone has "blood pressure," the pressure of the blood produced by the heart, pumping the blood throughout the body. Blood pressure varies normally up and down, rising when a person is active and going down when he is resting. When blood pressure stays high all the time, a person is said to have high blood pressure. His heart is forced to work harder, and the strain may in time affect his heart and result in "hypertensive heart disease," or a blood vessel may burst, usually one of the weak ones in the brain, causing a "stroke."

THEY'LL NEVER DIE By Elton Fax. LONG BEFORE EDGAR BERGEN BECAME CHARLEY MCCARTHY'S STOOGE JOHN W. COOPER & HIS WOODEN PARTNER SAM, WERE DELIGHTING AUDIENCES IN THE U.S. AND CANADA. IN 1931 THE "MEMPHIS SCHMITZ" CALLED THIS ARTIST "THE BEST VALUE TO LEARN THE ART OF 'THROWING HIS VOICE'." HIS BIG CHANCE CAME IN RICHARDS AND PRINGLE'S "GEORGIA WIND-STRULE" AND IN 1936 HE WENT INTO VALET'S CLUB AND THE TOWN HALL (1925) AND "DOING 16 WEEKS AT NEW YORK'S SHANK AIT KAT CLUB. HE IS A MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN GUILD OF VARIETY ARTISTS, THE NEGRO ACTORS GUILD AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF VENTRILOQUISTS. HE IS TODAY STILL AN ACTIVE AND HIGHLY REGARDED AMERICAN ARTIST!" John W. COOPER PIONEER AMERICAN VENTRILOQUIST Continental Features