

EISLER AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

Gerhart Eisler, once described as the number one Communist in the United States, and named by the FBI as leading undercover man for the Reds, stowed away on a ship bound for Poland, later revealing his identity to the officers of the ship and paying his passage.

Eisler was free in this country on bond amounting to nearly \$24,000 on two counts. As a matter of fact he was under conviction. Yet when the United States moved to have him taken off the ship when it reached an English port, Eisler put up a howl, alleging persecution and violation of the civil liberties code of the United States and England.

No one can be so insistent and vociferous about the fundamental American (and English) civil rights of freedom of speech, of assembly, habeas corpus, fair trial and so on as the true Communist. He subscribes to a governmental system which regards such liberties as foolishness and governmental weakness, and hopes to see the time when they will be abolished in America and England. He admires the Soviet government, which wastes little time and no sympathy at all in dealing with dissidents within its gates, whether native or from the outside.

Eisler described his status in England and on board ship as that of a political refugee, and loudly demanded protection in England as such. As a matter of plain fact Mr. Eisler is a fugitive from justice, and a bail jumper at that. He had no more consideration coming to him than would be due any other international fugitive and bail jumper.

No one has less respect for the traditional Anglo-Saxon civil liberties and safeguards than a Communist, yet no one is quicker and more insistent in trying to take advantage of them when he gets into difficulties.

WRONG SIDE OF TOWN

Under the title, "City's Own Slum," the News and Observer of May 13 carried a pertinent editorial on the neglect of Moore Square, better known to many as "Baptist Grove", by the city. It is one of the city's parks, yet it is treated by the city authorities as if it were simply a vacant lot.

The civic groups which have been looking at Raleigh's privately owned slums also took a look at Moore Square, and their reaction was quoted by the newspaper:

"In Moore Square, across from the city market the group saw unkept grounds, gullies where walks had washed out, and discarded bottles. There was no benches."

The CAROLINIAN has several times commented on the neglect of Baptist Grove. It has stated on more than one occasion that that potentially beautiful and useful spot is probably the only park in the world containing no seats. Its utilization is confined almost completely to that of an old clothes mart on some Saturdays and the sale of Christmas greens for a few days in December. When the city authorities and the business interests of Raleigh turned their attention to the Square recently, it was to consider changing it, in part or in its entirety, into a parking lot.

The News and Observer editorially observes:

"Moore Square is more than ever obviously the city's own slum in contrast with Nash Square on the opposite side of downtown Raleigh. It is quite true that some years ago Nash Square was refurbished with WPA funds while Moore Square was not. It is also obviously true that much less effort now is made to keep Moore Square looking as decent as possible than is spent upon Nash Square."

The CAROLINIAN has advanced the idea that the city governments tends to forget about that section of Raleigh that lies east of Fayetteville Street and south of Hillsboro Street-New Bern Avenue. No members of the city council live in that area, and it is unlikely that they often even see that part of the city. Yet there are many interesting things to be observed there, and after all the southeast section of the city is an integral part of Raleigh. The News and Observer editorially closes:

"The best place to begin on the job of

clearing the slum attitude out of the Raleigh mind would be in the City Hall with some real insistence about the care of this notoriously neglected park. It should be part of the beauty of Raleigh, not a slum example of municipal sloppiness, neglect and dilapidation."

The CAROLINIAN heartily concurs with this view. As a matter of fact the News and Observer only states, though probably in better terms, opinions often previously expressed on this page, not only as to Moore Square, but concerning other conditions in the southern and eastern ends of the city.

DIFFICULT CHOICE

It is with some regret that we note Dr. Ralph Bunche's decision not to accept President Truman's offer to appoint him assistant secretary of state. Not only would the appointment, the first of its kind and in some respects the highest ever offered a Negro, have been a signal honor reflecting credit on the race; it is also true that Dr. Bunche would have been a distinct asset to the State Department, and the nation in this position as supervisor of Near Eastern and African affairs. His knowledge of the field is vast, and his diplomatic skill has been brilliantly demonstrated.

Probably the loss of his expert services should be the chief cause for regret, for he was honored by the very offer of the post which he saw fit to decline.

It is easy, however, to understand his choosing to remain with the United Nations at a tax-exempt salary of \$14,000, rather than accept a job with a \$10,000 taxable salary. The case is another illustration of the problem faced by the Government in trying to get top men on the relatively low salaries set by law for important positions. Only the rich or well-to-do can afford to serve the Government in certain capacities. Dr. Bunche has been in the Government service and in college teaching almost continually since he completed his education, and that means that he is not rich. There never was a rich government servant or a rich professor who got that way by devoting himself to his job.

In the final analysis it may well be that Dr. Bunche's greatest contribution to the welfare of the world, including his own country, can be made with the United Nations, where he prefers to stay. And one must remember that Dr. Bunche declined the State Department appointment not only because of financial considerations, but also because he likes his UN work and undoubtedly believes his work there is of great importance.

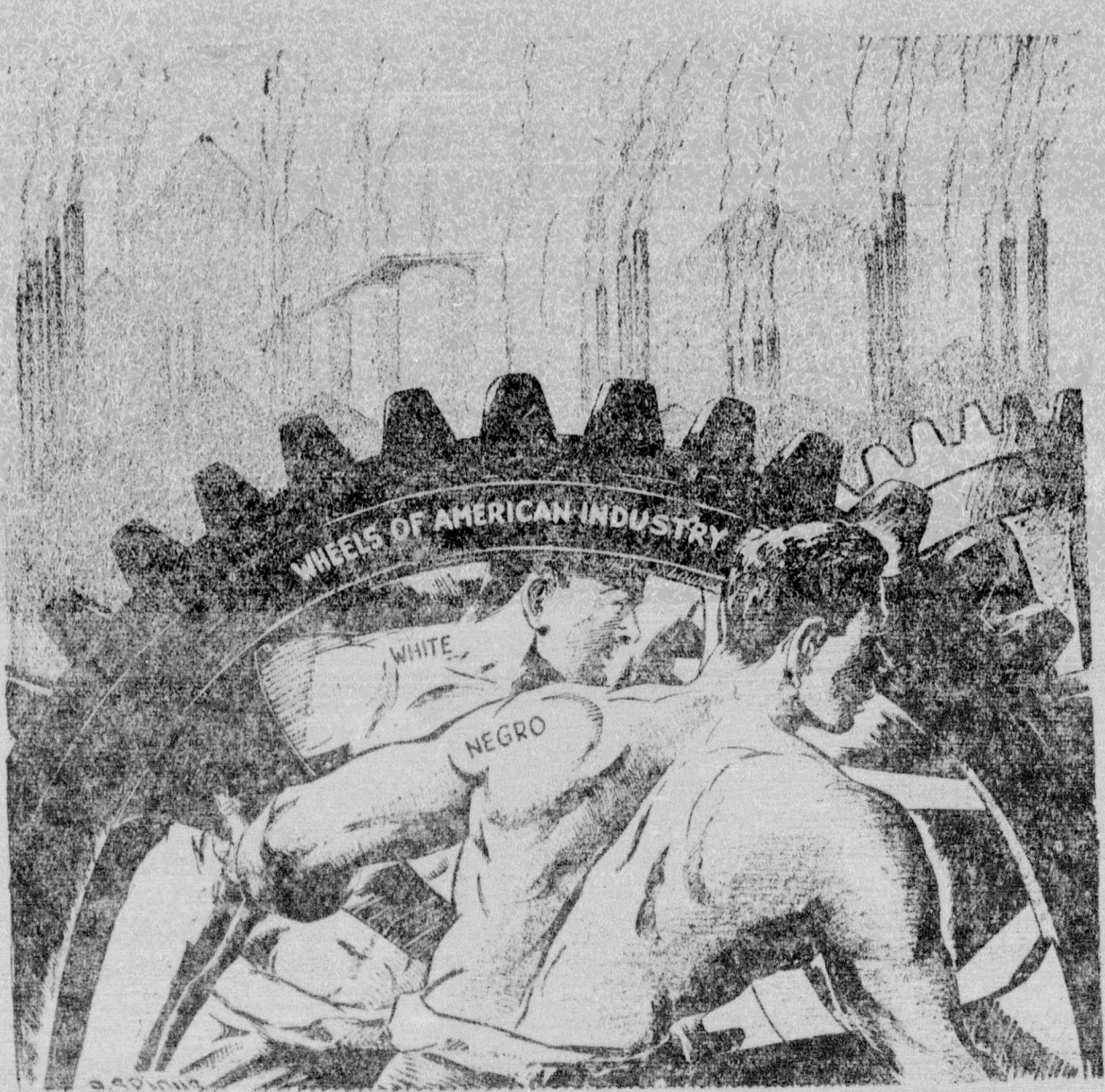
THE WALLS REBUILT AGAIN

Most of the Christian world, familiar with the Scriptures, undoubtedly rejoiced with the Jews of the world over the admission of the "new" nation of Israel into the United Nations organization by recent vote of the UN Assembly. Those who know from the Bible and from secular history the story of the Israelites in ancient and modern times, and those also who know only of the recent terrible persecution of the Jews under Hitler, when one out of every three Jews in the world met their death, feel a sense of deep satisfaction that a part of Palestine, ancient home of the House of Israel, is again a Jewish owned and Jewish governed nation.

Millions of Jews inhabiting other parts of the world will never live in Israel, but to them the new and fully recognized nation stands as a symbol of unity and of a status since the time of Joshua dear to the descendants of Abraham — a status they have not enjoyed in twenty centuries.

One may do well and one may be happy as a sojourner, but it is a source of real pride and deep comfort to know that one has, after all, a home of one's own somewhere in the background. There is no ultimate substitute in the Jewish mind for Zion, and the sentiment expressed by the ancient writer in Psalm 137 has been echoed by the Jews down through the ages of their exile, ancient and modern: "How shall we sing the Lord's song in a strange land?"

"If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning . . ."



FINDING OUT WE CAN WORK TOGETHER



Second Thoughts

BY C. D. HALLIBURTON

Another state has gone ahead of North Carolina in the matter of graduate and professional educational facilities for its Negro citizens. As a native of Kentucky I am proud that that state has followed Arkansas and Oklahoma in offering to some extent at least the same facilities for so many years. It is a pity that the Negro citizens enjoying an equality with others the educational facilities maintained by the state is so far behind.

But I am disappointed that North Carolina by adopting this in which it is one of the more years of my adult life, when she should lag behind North Carolina in many respects more progressive and "liberal" than Kentucky and Oklahoma, and certainly more so than Arkansas. The Tarheel State was the first of the southern states to begin racial equality in teaching, and it is to North Carolina credit that this year places without any court action within the state.

This equalization of teaching facilities has often been cited by Negroes and whites alike as an evidence of the liberal and progressive direction of the State of North Carolina. Some see in this a tendency to rest in past achievement. Be that as it may, there are several facts which ought to explain what happened in North Carolina on the teacher pay issue. One of these is that North Carolina was at the time the only southern state in which the only one in the world where under which all private school teachers were on the salary payroll of the state. This meant that action on the part of the central administration could solve the problem of equalization.

IN THIS OUR DAY

TIME FOR A VACATION

Schools are closing or have closed, and the summer season is fast approaching. By a large number of people, summer is thought of as vacation time. With the exception of the Christmas holiday period, probably more of the masses of the people look forward to a little vacation during the summer season than any other season of the year.

The other fact is that North Carolina was undoubtedly influenced by the spirit and their results brought in other states. None of this is intended to detract from the credit due North Carolina for proceeding to equalize salaries before any North Carolina official had set in a Federal court to test the constitutionality of the racial pay differential but in the light of what North Carolina did in that instance, it is on the surface rather disappointing that she is so far behind certain other states in accepting the responsibility of graduate and professional education for Negroes in existing state institutions so far closed to Negroes, at least when such facilities cannot be adequately supplied otherwise.

The lower house of the Missouri legislature has passed a bill opening all state institutions of higher learning to all citizens; it remains to be seen what the upper house will do with the bill. But Delaware, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and now Kentucky, have all taken at least some steps to break down the rigorous Jim Crow in graduate education. North Carolina has done nothing yet.

I for one do not expect this situation to persist in North Carolina. I do not believe as do some that our Negro and white leadership within the state is more interested in the outward appearance of racial equality than in the conditions with the de facto of the Federal constitution and hard sense. I still believe that North Carolina will move without a Federal bill, because it knows that such a bill will be forthcoming, and that the result of such a bill is practically a foregone conclusion.

Unable to go away for a vacation, the writer is thinking about these people who, if they get a few days away from their jobs, will be forced by financial necessity to spend the time in their back yards.

To all these people who are unable to take a trip during their vacation, there still remain many things you may do to have fun and to make your vacation worth while. Why not a picnic in the back yard? A few families and their children could have happy hours right in one of their back yards. Or why not take the family or have several families join in for an early morning hike and have breakfast in the woods. What about that good book you have planned so long to read?

SENTENCE SERMONS

BY REV. FRANK CLARENCE

Some people never get started about doing anything worthwhile. They sit on the porch or on the lawn and just stare at the clouds as they pass.

A man became very poor when he was twenty years old. He had a wife and three children, and he was not able to do anything to help them.

Men are to be pitied who take to crime because they are poor. They are not God's children, and they are not God's work, and they are not God's blessing on His world.

Christ could stand the depths of any man's soul, and well did He know that the desire for riches on the part of the world would keep God's men in a constant whirl.

He knew that in a material age like this, that even the highly educated and the highly successful men would rather work at Christianity than the work of the world.

That of their pride and training they would rather early resort than to learn to do any practice that fitted of the Holy Ghost.

Smart folks have always lived even in these days, who felt that they were perfectly able to explain God's word.

They would hear up earthly lawyers and tell others by following, but even when some of them were asked to give they could not get started.

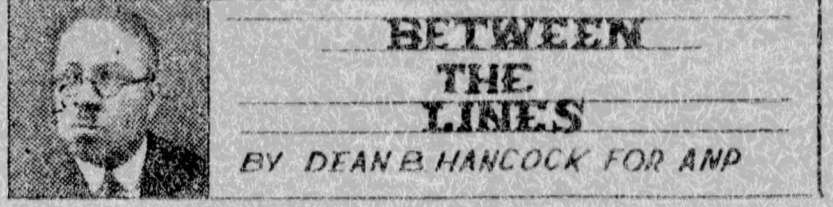
Old friends, though he was smart with the money, he was wise, woman and son, but when he saw the handwriting on the wall, he knew that he was dead.

Men and women of all time have made this same mistake by allowing Satan with a song and a dance to sway them all as if in a trance.

There are none who can be too poor, surely none who can be too sure, if Satan can outwit the rich, no certainly will try to buy off the poor.

So when he approaches you with his imitation of majestic splendor, sparkling jewels, soothing voice, but beware, and hold, tell him there is nothing he could offer, that you would rather have Jesus than silver or gold.

The government budget suffers from inflation, too. Whenever anyone speaks of building a brave new world, look out! It costs money to remodel!



STRAIGHT TALKING HENRY FORD II

BETWEEN THE LINES

BY DEAN B. HANCOCK FOR AMP

The World is not ready for a stirring re-examination of common sense. The business and sciences and professions have this old world ready for the taking, but it is not ready for the taking of a re-examination of common sense. There is no field of human interest more urgent than the field of education where the crisis seems to be reaching its peak. Letting children die as they pass under the high-sounding title of "progressive education" is an astounding failure. To assume that a child must be freed from restraints and coercion, except insofar as his selfish impulses may dictate, is to fly into the face of the realities of life.

Why should a child be indulged in his own selfish impulses and inclinations when at every street corner we find the traffic lights, red amber and green, with each glowing and indicating inhibitions which he is being taught to spare? One of the finest illustrations of education in the field of education can be found in the studies and terms of private colleges to state the case for such colleges. With financial starvation threatening most of these private colleges, excuses and defenses for them have within recent years broken out like a case of German measles.

Great dissertations have been written by some of our most scholarly men who are really and truly serious in their attempts to justify the private college. All must every year. Count of Harvard in his annual report to the trustees of that venerable institution takes particular pains in special ways to set forth the "merit" of the private college. There is a very rash of these apologies. The poor Negro college officials are ever on the verge of profanity when they begin to defend the functions of the private college for most of the private colleges of Negroes are threatened with examination, in spite of the brave and worthy effort now being made in the National Negro College Fund. The greatest exception to this is the AMA Negro college system, which has

been built upon Negro integrity rather than upon the state and a party.

It has remained for Henry Ford II to make the finest defense of the private college. He has been so fortunate to read, and what makes it all the more striking is his confession at the beginning that he speaks neither as an educator nor scholar. He speaks just the plain common sense that the minds of our theory-created generations are craving. In summarizing his address before the Yale Alumni fund association this noble son of a noble sire spoke as follows:

(1) I believe that the growth and survival of our way of life depends in part upon expanding and improving our system of higher education. What we have now is good but not good enough. (2) I believe very strongly that the existence of a large number of vigorous, dynamic, privately-endowed colleges and universities is the best possible insurance that our higher educational system will be first-rate. (3) I believe that you and I have a responsibility to support the system of independent colleges and universities and that we should do so not simply out of sentiment, but for the good of our country and for our children. (4) I believe we must not only give money but give time and attention and become involved personally in the important problems of institutions like Yale. What was not made so clear in the summary was Ford's conviction to the belief that there must be a healthy competition between privately-supported institutions and state institutions which would serve as a check one on the other, much after the manner that the members of Congress do or that the two-party political system does in this country. This, we have stated by a hard-headed businessman, what our academics and scholars have been trying to do for years. Ford's approach is a common sense one and it is just as common sense to not back away from it. It is not a signal for most of us to back away from common sense and to ourselves of the unfounded belief that theories can save us. (5) For a renaissance of common sense is a Henry Ford II.

Dr. Clement Finals Speaker

Tallahassee, Fla. — One hundred as regards community relations and, and ninety three members of the class of 1949 of Florida A. and M. College were repeatedly urged to address a series of talks. The necessity of deciding now on an active contribution to life. The value of holding to the Christian way of life. The spirit of having a peaceful and a warlike world. The status of the Negro in American life.

He said, "I hold up to you a little challenge. Tomorrow is yours. If you will possess it. Be ready. Facing reality, speak to meet the challenge. And who to the graduates on certain occasions look into the eyes of time and others they had tried, and still tell which grain will grow and bear, and on their several duties which will not."

Dr. Clement, speaking from the if you will possess it. Be ready. Facing reality, speak to meet the challenge. And who to the graduates on certain occasions look into the eyes of time and others they had tried, and still tell which grain will grow and bear, and on their several duties which will not."

THE CAROLINIAN Published by The Carolinian Publishing Co. 114 East Hargett St., Raleigh, N. C. The Post Office at Raleigh, N. C. under the Act of March 3, 1879. P. R. JERVAY, Publisher C. D. HALLIBURTON, Editorials Subscription Rates One Year, \$3.50; Six Months \$2.00 Address all communications and make all checks payable to The Carolinian rather than to individuals. The Carolinian expressly repudiates responsibility for return of unsolicited pictures, manuscript, etc., unless stamps are sent.

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THEY'LL NEVER DIE By Elton Fax. BORN 63 YEARS AGO IN JAMAICA B.W.T. REV. BROWN WENT TO PANAMA AT 24 - AFTER GRADUATING FROM CALABAR COLLEGE. IN PANAMA HE SERVED FOR 12 YEARS AS A BAPTIST MISSIONARY - WORKING MEANWHILE AS A REGULAR AND A STAFF CORRESPONDENT ON THE "PANAMA STAR AND HERALD" - A DAILY SPANISH AND ENGLISH NEWS PAPER. JUST AFTER WORLD WAR I, REV. BROWN WENT TO COSTA RICA WHERE FOR 2 YEARS HE SERVED AS FIELD LECTURER FOR MARCUS GARVEY'S UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION - A NEW YORK CITY RESIDENT, REV. BROWN IS CHANCELLOR AND CHIEF PRIEST OF THE COPTIC ORTHODOX CHURCH OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE - HE IS EDITOR OF THE "AFRICAN" AND PUBLISHER OF "FREEDOM'S BANNER."