

# EDITORIALS

## THE BETTER MAN

Former Governor Broughton clearly has a better claim to the support of Negro Democrats in the primary election than does his opponent, Senator Umstead. Mr. Broughton's record as governor showed him to be a middle-of-the-roader on public questions with which the Negro is peculiarly concerned, as well as a generally sound and progressive man on general issues. His campaign statements as to civil rights and other measures which are regarded hereabouts as "controversial" because they would represent real equality of citizenship for the Negro, leave much to be desired, and there is reason to believe that in the Senate he would not distinguish himself as an advocate of first-class citizenship for the Negro. But he may be counted on to be temperate and to maintain his equanimity and his dignity. He will never be identified with the nullification bloc of the Deep South. He will not play to the national grandstand, as has the senior senator, by making corny and fabulous statements about the nature of race relations and the felicitous position of the Negro in North Carolina and the South. And his statements on civil rights in this campaign rate him definitely ahead of his present opponent for the nomination.

## THE STATE CONVENTION

By comparison with some of the antics indulged in by the Democratic conventions of some other states, ranging from bad humor to downright absurdity and fire-eating bombast over Truman and civil rights, North Carolina's convention was a model of common sense and dignity. Granville County's proposal to instruct the North Carolina delegation to the national convention against supporting Truman received no support whatever, and to its credit the Tarheel convention made no direct attack even on the civil rights proposals.

Negro Democrats may not find too much ground for pride in the transactions of their state convention, but it is also true that they were not shamed by it.

## DELAYING ACTION

The Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina may well have had legal technicality on its side in deciding that it was not obligated to rule on the application of Negroes for admission to certain schools of the University. The Board cited certain statutes of the State of North Carolina concerning the establishment and maintenance of graduate departments and schools at North Carolina College and A. and T. College, and provisions for out-of-state education, to explain its alleged lack of power to act.

But the Board of Trustees of the University cannot set aside the Gaines Decision, nor can the General Assembly. All the Board has done so far is to provide for further delay in the settlement of the questions at issue. The Board has laid the ground for a case to be taken from North Carolina to the U. S. Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court has ruled that equal educational opportunities must be offered by a state to all citizens within its borders. It has not yet been clearly determined that the Supreme Court meant what said. It may decide soon that when

it said equal it meant equal. Should the high court do that, then North Carolina and the other jim-crow states will be face to face with the hard, cold fact that equality and separation on the graduate and professional level are entirely incompatible.

## VOTE IN THE PRIMARIES

Negro Democrats in North Carolina (and the great majority of North Carolina's colored voters are quite properly registered as Democrats) face a peculiar situation as the primary approaches. The single issue before the Democratic candidates which has the most direct appeal for Negro voters would naturally be their stand on the proposal for national legislation to improve the status of the Negro's citizenship — President Truman's civil rights program.

On this issue, brought to the fore by the head of the national Democratic Party, no candidate for the nomination to any important office in North Carolina has to our knowledge sided with President Truman. Those who have referred to it during the campaign have stated their opposition to the entire program.

Since nomination in the Democratic primary is in this state the equivalent of election, the Negro Democrat has the classic choice between tweedledum and tweedledee in so far as the civil rights question is concerned. The Republicans offer nothing in this state. Even if that party had any strength in North Carolina, for years it has been trying to prove its southern "respectability" by pretending to ignore the presence of Negroes in the state. The Wallace party offers at best only the opportunity for a futile protest vote, and even so, it may have no candidates for state officers in November.

So Negro Democratic voters, since they have no basis for enthusiasm over any of the Democratic candidates for governor or senator or any of the lesser offices, should concentrate on choosing between or among candidates on the basis of their previous records on national, state and local issues which are of interest to all citizens, whether they belong to the majority race or our minority group. Since none have a positive program in favor of national civil rights, the choice must be made among the candidates on the basis of the relative liberalism of the several candidates as a whole. Some have proved themselves in the past more reactionary on the question of equal rights for Negro citizens than have others, just as some are generally more reactionary and less progressive and forward-looking than others.

It is the fate of the Negro often to have to choose, not between good and bad, but between bad and not quite as bad.

Probably the most important thing to remember as the primary approaches, next to this matter of choosing candidates on their over-all record and stand, is that the Negro will receive consideration in proportion to the size of his vote. It is wrong to think that it does not matter, even in this election, whether Negroes vote or not. Politicians and office seekers are all pretty much alike in that their views are subject to modification on the basis of election returns. The Negro is ignored by candidates and officeholders only when and where he does not have or use the ballot. So, even if we find in difficult to make a choice, let's make one. Let's go to the polls in this primary. Let us serve notice on all candidates, present and future, that the Negro Democratic vote is a factor to be reckoned with, not only nationally, but right here in North Carolina. In some parts of the state, as recent events have shown, this cannot be done, but where we can vote we must, and it must not be lost sight of that the ballot in the hands of those who can use it is one weapon that can be used to extend the suffrage to those now being illegally deprived of it. Governors appoint state election boards, and state election boards select local election boards, which in turn select local election officials.



"THE CEMENTERS"



# Second Thoughts

By C. D. HALLIBURTON

Most Negroes will feel that Senator Morse did the nation a service in leading the opposition which resulted in the temporary blocking of the bill which would have sanctioned the regional school program for the southern states. There were loud complaints from the South against the Senate's action, and round condemnation for Senator Morse and others who voted to send the bill back to the committee. They were castigated as obstructionists and so on by many who have never raised a voice against the perennial filibusters by southern senators which have prevented votes on bills that would have passed had they come to a vote.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By Rev. M. W. Williams

Subject, Daniel 1:1-20. Verse 1: "Daniel purposed in his heart that he would not defile himself with the portion of the king's meat, nor with the wine which he drank." Daniel 1:18.

During the three-year training period, the king decreed that those youths should eat meat and drink wine from his table. Daniel considered this food and drink essentially unclean, and resolved not to defile himself. This was accompanied by his proposal to

al education; such a consideration, saw these brethren, is incidental, if it is a consideration at all. But everyone knows that the U. S. Supreme Court in the Gaines decision has had more to do with promoting the regional plan than all the governors and education officials and philosophers and planners put together.

## Next-Door

By TED SHEARER

search. So Daniel, Hananish, Mishael and Azariah were some of the royal youth of Judah chosen. Daniel, our outstanding character in today's lesson, is to be noted for his moral courage and his up to the Christian youth as an example to be admired and emulated.

## THE TEMPERANCE ASPECT OF THE LESSON

In discussing the temperance application of Daniel's stand in the Babylonian Empire, relative to the meat and wine he decreed ceremonially unclean, which he and K. Williams gives four reasons why young men and women believed would come him. How should refrain from the use of alcoholic liquor which we are passing on to our reader.



"Boy, don't you wish you could pitch like your MOM?"

**BETWEEN THE LINES**  
BY DEAN B. HANCOCK FOR ANP

## A REVOLT IN REVERSE

That the south's political revolt is now in reserve can no longer be doubted or denied. At first the revolt seemed a serious matter with governors from the southern region going into a huddle about President Truman and his civil rights recommendations. But it seems that every meeting sees fewer and fewer southern leaders willing to take the long plunge that the revolt logically demands. Bolting the Democratic party is not the slight thing it is "cracked up to be" and this some of the more bellicose southerners have found to their chagrin and dismay and confusion.

The south is growing morally in ways few take time to ponder and the latest failure of the south to be stampeded on the state rights issue, which is being used as a cloak for Negro-phobia, is convincing proof thereof. Gone are those happy days when southern politicians could cry "nigger" and the south would go into a frenzy of excitement and stampede to the support of the wily politician who espoused the anti-Negro causes. The proposed revolt of the rabid southerners just failed to materialize and each succeeding meeting makes them more and more ridiculous.

It is said that when a man keeps butting his head against a stone wall, if the wall does not give away, his head will. It is seriously to be pondered whether the anti-Truman Democrats of the south will keep on butting their perfectly good Democratic heads against Truman's perfectly strong stone wall of courageous statesmanship until their heads give away. What is more, Truman is not only defying these would be revolters but he is growing more defiant daily. Truman's moral grounds are so strong that it does not seem an easy matter to dislodge him from his pinnacle of prominence his courageous statesmanship has hoisted upon him. It is equally noteworthy that Truman is so dead sure of his moral advantage that he is beginning to "talk back" to the recalcitrant Democratic revolters.

After all, the immortal Roosevelt knew what he was doing when he chose Truman as his running mate in the last presidential election. The man is growing in stature and this very growth makes of the current would-be revolt in the south a political freak, a moral flop and a flat tire. What was threatening to become a political "Barnum and Bailey" is turning fast into a side-show of unpretentious proportions.

When the new south speaks in the coming elections, we are going to have some worthwhile revelations. Although many of the old liners do not know it, the current south is not that of Ben Tillman and Hoke Smith and Heflin and Vardaman nor even of the late Bilbo. The slowly infiltrating education is doing its work and it is just a matter of time when the south's current whispers will become stentorian voices for justice and righteousness.

Although the Negroes who met at Durham in 1942 sensed the rise of the new south, they could not make it as plain as it is daily becoming. The element with whom these Negroes sought to cooperate is definitely there and their numbers are growing. That the south will go solidly against Truman in reprisal for his civil rights program is by no means a foregone conclusion. Of the 13 states of the region only four can be definitely counted as anti-Truman. If some truce could be called between the third party and the other major parties, Truman would do a "citation stunt" which would astound the skeptical.

The story goes that during the War of Secession when Grant and the Union armies were closing for the kill, a wife of one of the wealthy planters of the south would send her Negro slave to the postoffice several miles away to bring the mail and to pick up news of what was transpiring on the battling fronts. Things were going badly for the Confederates, but the Negro did not want to dampen the ardour of his mistress; and he always brought news like this: "Mistus, the Yankees are retreating forward and the southern armies are advancing backward."

This illustrates the joust between Truman and the revolting south. Truman is retreating forward and the revolting south is advancing backward with the revolt in reverse.

## Johnston Farm Show Exhibits 3,300 Pounds Of Hams At Smithfield

SMITHFIELD — Hams which weighed a total of 3,300 pounds, valued at more than \$2,000 were on display in the show window of the Smithfield National Farm Loan Association here recently.

Home demonstration women set up the following exhibits on display made from corn and articles made from shucks:

- Blue ribbon group — Wilson's Mills Club, muffins from corn meal; Good Samaritan Club, do-nuts from corn meal; East End Club, Indian corn meal pudding; Piney Grove Club, yeast from corn meal; Green Club, chair bottom from shucks; Short Journey Club, door mat from shucks; St. Ann's Club, basket from shucks; and Calvary Club, mop from shucks.

Red ribbon group — Red Hill Club, mush from corn meal; Bentonville Club, cake from corn meal; and Lee's Chapel Club, lye hominy from corn.

White ribbon group — Rads Food Club, mouse shoes from shucks; and Kenly Club, tabl' mats from shucks.

Following is the results of the judging of the hams:

- Blue ribbon — H. J. Williams, Fletcher Sanders, Thurmon Mitchell and Nola Archibald of Gall at Elgin Smith and Grady B. O'Neal of Cattail; Willie Gray Barnes and E. L. Barnes of Moore's School House; Preston Boone and Willie Taylor of Good Samaritan community; James H. Sanders, Donnie Sims, Levi Sanders, Herbert Atkinson, W. L. McClamb, Nick Sanders, John McLean and Charles Pettway of Short Journey community.

N. H. Bryant, Lester Richardson, George Revells, J. P. Stoves, Maxwell Dublin, A. J. Stoeckel and Lee Williams of Montgomery; P. O. Cole and Offie Williams of Bentonville; William Boyd, Shep Sanders and Lee Mitchell of Road's Pond; John Tharrington of Road's Crossroads; George A. Sims, I. J. Houct, Ben Cooley, Offie Barnes, and Sallie Mills of White Oaks, and Willie Williams and T. P. Proctor of Piney Grove community.

Grove, Ella O'Neal and Patty Whitely of Cattail; Roosevelt Knight of Moore's School House; Pima Archibald and J. W. Mitchell of Gall at Elgin; Revells, James Newsome, E. R. Revells, George Revells, William Stoeckel, Duck G. Edwin, John Revells, E. G. Jones, Louise K. by and Charles Vinson, J. Montgomerly; Hattie Warren, T. W. Williams, Charles McDonald, and Leo Warren of Bentonville; D. M. Merritt of Lee's Crossroads and George Adams of White Oak.

White ribbons — Brutus Hooks, Floyd Vinson, J. C. Hodges, Jesse Rouse and Donnie Sims of Short Journey; Hubert Bell, Claud Edwards, Willie Hunter and Rufus DeJaine of Piney Grove, Henry Exum of Red Hill; John Revells, Dempsey Richardson, Louise Kirby and Minnie Robinson of Montgomery; Robert Atkinson and T. W. Williams of Bentonville; William Sanders of Road's Pond; and Ulysses Barnes, Merle Hinton, C. R. Richardson and Sallie Mills of White Oak.

## New Trial Denied To Isaac Woodard

Charleston, W. Va. — The N. A. A. C. P.'s motion for a new trial in the case of the Isaac Woodard vs. The Atlantic Greyhound Bus Company was denied by Judge J. F. Bouchelle of the Circuit Court of Kanawha County on May 12.

Isaac Woodard, a Negro veteran blinded by a police chief in Batesburg, S. C. in February, 1946, is attempting to recover \$50,000 in damages from the Atlantic Greyhound Bus Company, operators of the bus from which Woodard was dragged a few minutes before the beating. In November, 1947, a trial was held in the Circuit Court and a decision in favor of the bus company was handed down. NAACP lawyers argued a motion for a new trial last month, alleging that a jury member had, during the conduct of the trial, publicly expressed bias, by stating in effect that under no conditions would he vote to give Woodard damages.

Red Ribbons — Leo Sanders of Four Oaks, Brutus Hooks, Carter Peacock, Ford Vinson, W. L. McClamb and Jim Atkinson of Short Journey; C. C. Garrison, Hubert Belle and Henry DeJaine of Piney Grove.

Backward, turn backward, O Time in your flight! Make me a child again, just for tonight! — Elizabeth Akers Allen.

THE CAROLINIAN  
Published by The Carolinian Publishing Co.  
Entered as second-class matter April 6, 1949, at 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, \$2.50; Six Months, \$1.75  
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.  
118 East Hargett St., Raleigh, N. C.