

# The Carolinian

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Six Months \$2.00 . . . . . One Year \$3.50  
 PAYABLE IN ADVANCE—ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS AND MAKE ALL CHECKS AND MONEY ORDERS PAYABLE TO THE CAROLINIAN, Inc., 542 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. National Advertising Representative.  
 This newspaper is not responsible for the return of unsolicited news pictures, or advertising copy, unless necessary postage accompanies the copy.

Published by the Carolinian Publishing Company, 118 East Hargett Street, Raleigh, North Carolina—Telephone: 9474  
 OUR PLATFORM: We Stand for Full and Equal Constitutional Rights and Privileges and Civil Liberties of All People, Regardless of Race, Creed, or Color.

Entered as Second Class Matter, April 6, 1940, at the Post Office at Raleigh, North Carolina, under the Act of March, 1879.

PAUL R. JERVAY, Publisher  
 LIN HOLLOWAY, Managing Editor



### WEAK ARGUMENTS

THE TEXT of the decision of the three-judge federal court in the Virginia school segregation case made an interesting reading. At least two points in the opinion upholding separation with equality will be regarded as highly debatable, it not clearly irrelevant and unsound.

The first of these is the defense that segregation is a part of the mores of Virginia and the South. To us this seems a particularly weak point, and one unworthy of a three-judge federal bench.

The question at issue was not whether segregation in the South was a pattern long accepted and rooted in tradition. It was rather whether or not segregation is legal and constitutional. Chattel slavery was also a part of the southern mores and "way of life." That institution existed and thrived for nearly 250 years, was defended by every possible argument, from plausible to absurd, and was extirpated only by a bloody civil war. It is now conceded, and has been for years, to have been economically unsound as well as morally wrong.

The three judges who joined in the opinion know as well as everyone else that customs and traditions may be good or bad, sound or unsound, just or unjust, equitable or inequitable. They know that any practice must have a sounder basis for its justification than that it exists.

The other point was that segregation in the school system has been to the advantage of the Negro, especially in furnishing him an avenue of employment. The opposite contention is that if all avenues of training and employment were equally open to all Americans, and if all had equal opportunities to be employed according to ability and qualifications, there would be no net advantage in the existence of a block of jobs open to Negroes alone and tied to the system of racial segregation and discrimination. Had the pattern defended by the judges not existed for these many years a good many southern Negro school teachers might well have been federal judges, for example.

### RUSSELL ON THE (HOT) AIR

WHATEVER else may be true in this Land of Liberty, it is not so bad yet that a candidate for president of it will run on a frankly anti-Negro platform.

The daily newspapers recently carried a story on Senator Richard B. Russell, the Southern wing's favorite avowed candidate for the Democratic nomination, and the choice of the positively anti-Truman, anti-civil-rights Democrats.

Mr. Russell, perennial leader and strategist of the filibusterers whose aim is to block any vote ever in the Senate on measures aimed at putting federal legal safeguards around the civil rights of minorities, was quoted as saying that the American Negro has nothing to fear from me.

Senator Russell made this statement

on the radio, during a "Meet The Press" broadcast. Other statements made at the same time of course proved that there is plenty to fear, or would be should he become president. His record in the Senate is sufficient to show what grounds there are for the fear he denies there is any ground for, and the Senator gave sufficient backing for those apprehensions before he finished that same broadcast. As a matter of fact the fear is well grounded not only should Senator Russell by some twist of fate become president of the United States, but as long as he remains in the Senate.

But Senator Russell did not deem it wise to say right off the bat that he was anti Negro, but as the program developed, the other things he said quickly cancelled out his "nothing to fear" declaration.

The Georgian does not expect or particularly want any Negro votes. He knows he will not get any, except by mistake. No Negro who knows what he is doing and has any alternative is going to vote for any candidate for anything who avowedly is opposed to any legislation by Congress to implement the rights purportedly guaranteed Negroes by the U. S. Constitution. The fact that he explains his opposition to civil rights measures by arguing that such should be left to the states means nothing, of course. The record amply shows that the states are going to do little if anything. States' righters are invariably anti-Negro righters, and for that simple reason.

Various other pronouncements of Mr. Russell are in the vein of a purely southern politician of a generation ago, identifying him unquestionably as a frilly sectional candidate for the presidential nomination, one having announced as a representative of the anti-Truman, anti-civil-rights bloc rather than a real seeker of the nomination bidding for the support of the party as a whole.

The most venerable and least sound of Senator Russell's old chestnuts to be dragged out and presented in the radio broadcast was the one about a "complete understanding" which exists between whites and Negroes in the South. They understand each other, all right, but that "understanding" does not mean at all what the Senator sought to imply, and he knows it, along with millions of other people.

### NEWS ABOUT HUMAN BEINGS

THERE is no point whatever in telling the following two stories on the editorial page, except that they both illustrate the infinite variety of human nature and show that hardly anything is beyond possibility in the realm of the human intellect and the human emotions. They appeared on the same page of the same daily newspaper the same day.

The first told of a man who had been carried to a hospital after suffering an injury. The orderly who drove the patient to the hospital stood by in the emergency room while the man was on the operating table, and asked for the \$2.50 fee for bringing him in. The injured man replied, or so the story went: "Go away man, can't you see I am unconscious?" The ambulance driver was so taken back by the reply that he left without another word. Or maybe he thought the fellow was really unconscious because he said he was.

The other story told of a man who was killed in a fight following a dispute during the rehearsal of a song the group was going over. They were rehearsing the song to sing at a funeral. An acrimonious discussion developed over how certain parts were to be sung, and one of the singers went home for his shotgun, announcing that he was coming back to kill his opponent or opponents in the argument. He did return and there was an exchange of shots. When the smoke cleared away two of the funeral singers were dead and another had lost a finger.

Rehearsal for a funeral? With a vengeance.



C.D. Halliburton's  
**SECOND THOUGHTS**

There has been a good deal of comment and speculation in the Negro press recently about what goes on currently in the U. S. Supreme Court as to civil rights cases. Much of the speculation centers around the question of whether or not the Supreme Court is being influenced by the fact that this is an election year.

The fact that the High Court has apparently been pulling its punches in certain kinds of cases, whereas up to very recently it has been delivering body punches of considerable force against racial discrimination and in favor of a liberal interpretation of the Fourteenth Amendment, is being noted.

The technique that is engaging the attention of the commentators is largely that of refusal to take up cases. Notable among the recent examples of this technique was the Supreme Court's refusal to review the decision of the Supreme Court of Florida in the Miami golf course case. The Florida court had upheld a city government ruling restricting the use of the municipal course by Negroes to one-day week-holding that it was a proper exercise of the city's police power to make and enforce such a ruling. The U. S. Supreme Court said itself an active decision one way or the other by simply refusing to take cognizance of the appeal, which of course had the effect of upholding the state court's decision. It was the same method essentially, which was used in the South Carolina school segregation case, except in the latter case a ruling was postponed by remanding the case to the lower federal court, delaying until later a possible definitive ruling on the constitutionality of school segregation PER SE.

As a matter of fact the Supreme Court is not made up of legal automatic machines; it consists of nine human beings, all with humanity and new ideas. Politicians to a greater or lesser degree. A majority of the present judges have spent most of their careers as active party men. Several are ex-cabinet members and others ex-cabinet members. Most of them have held elective offices. It is expecting too much of human nature to think that they are immune to political considerations and political pressures. While it is true that all those who expect to remain on the bench for the rest of their active lives are personally free from the exigencies of politics, they are still party men, with friends among the more active politicians, and with various considerations of party and personal loyalty. The Supreme Court has never been seated on the top of Mt. Sinai as we were taught in our high school civics courses. Its members can be tempted to pose when it comes their turn to give a ruling. One must remember that Chief Justice Vinson is not completely out of the picture as a possible presidential candidate; that he is a Democrat of southern origin and an old and experienced fireholder and politician. There are others on the court not far removed in time and interest from the hurly-burly of active politics, and some of them young enough to be "available" now or later for offices as important and interesting as that of supreme court judge. And they all have friends out in the arena whose votes count. Only Justice Black, this one man on the court that no Negro would have voted for if the office had an elective race and Justice Douglas seem to have that complete detachment which mythology has attributed to the members of the Supreme Bench.

It is not realistic to expect any sweeping decision dealing with highly controversial civil rights issues of really historical importance until after the presidential election in November. What will happen then is still an open question.

R. Irving Boone  
**OBSERVATIONS**

**CHRIST OR CHAOS**  
 Christ or Chaos is a term familiar to the Christian. It is one of those terms which no man disputes. During very recent times, however, this self-evident truth of Christ or Chaos has become terrible and strikingly personal and addressed itself to humanity and new and added emphasis to its judgment is being pronounced at this very moment. This generation stands at the crossroads. Verily, this is the "fulness of time."  
 Every informed person

### IN THIS OUR DAY

### IN THIS OUR DAY

BY C. A. CHICK ST.  
 FOUNDER'S DAY CELEBRATIONS

VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS annually celebrate Founder's Day. And especially is the foregoing true, with institutions of higher learning — colleges and universities.

It is altogether fitting that institutions, and especially institutions of learning, observe a Founder's Day. The Day is, of course, largely in memory of the founder and hence the program centers around the history of the institution and those who founded it and steered it through its early and difficult days of existence. It is certainly proper and fitting for those of us of the present to pause long enough to pay homage to those who have labored well in the past and many of whom have gone to the Great Beyond. WORTHY FOUNDER'S DAY is in connection with an institution of learning, many of the graduates and former students return to their Alma Mater for the occasion. All in all, Founder's Days are grand and noble events. Such Days give opportunities to those who have been "fortunate" graduates and former students, primarily, to express and to show their appreciation for their Alma Mater. The Day also serves as a "Happy Hunting Ground" on which old friends and acquaintances meet again.

I am thinking just now especially of Founder's Day celebrations in our Negro private schools. I need not take the time nor space here to point out to my readers the contributions the Negro private schools have made to the race in all worthy phases of its endeavors. I, myself am not an AGED PERSON. But I can well remember the day when the public schools on all levels for Negroes were very inadequate to say the least. And even though great improvements in recent years have been made in public education for Negroes, they are not what they should be. It is difficult for an individual to stretch his imagination far enough to fully realize just what would be our status in this country, had it not been for our private schools.

THE GREAT DANGER, as I see it, is that apparently there are those among us who seemingly feel that because of the rapid improvement in public education for us, that we no longer have need for private schools. Based on that belief, many of us have greatly reduced or withdrawn entirely our financial support to our private schools. I, for one, do not share the foregoing opinion. Even when, and if, our public education for us is brought up to the standard of education in this country, for a multiplicity of reasons we shall still have need for a great need, too, for our private schools.

It may well be that because of changing social conditions, including such things as improvements in public education for us and shifting populations, we may find it necessary to rethink the total program of our private schools on all levels including the number of such schools we shall attempt to maintain. But by all means, we shall, for an unforeseen future, have need for our private schools. Therefore, let's rally to their support, morally and financially!

### ACROSS THE DESK

ideas from other editors

SO FEW WEEKLY newspapers commented editorially on the New Hampshire primary in their Thursday and Friday editions following the election it has been difficult to obtain a cross section of rural thinking on the subject. Perhaps the country editors didn't have time to write their editorials, or it could be they wanted a little more time to digest the results. Whatever the reason, the comments were few and far between.

Two papers, however, in widely separated sections of the nation, had this to say:

Houlton Pioneer Times, Houlton, Maine: "How you like the result of the voting in the nation's first presidential primary, held Tuesday in New Hampshire, probably depends on whom you are supporting."

"To the supporters of Gen. Eisenhower, his clean sweep of the entire 14 delegates and his four-to-three victory in the popularity balloting is taken as a significant sign that greatly enhances their candidate's chances and will certainly put their campaign into high gear."

"It is a little bit difficult to accept Taft's wry comment that he had hoped to do better and Brewster's observation that it was the Republican machine that beat his man in New Hampshire. Regardless of who administered the shellacking, it was done in the face of one of the most spirited campaigns ever seen in a primary election in the Granite State and Mr. Taft certainly did everything within his power to win."

### Out West

The Chickasha Star, Chickasha, Okla.: "Forty years ago it was an axiom in politics, 'As Maine goes so goes the nation' but that has been changed in 1952 to, 'As goes New Hampshire so goes the nomination.'"

"The victory of Eisenhower in the snow-bound New England state is an omen that portends a sweep for the general in the nation at large. Senator Taft made the political mistake of his life in entering the New Hampshire primary. He had intended to stay out but his friends persuaded him to enter and he made probably the most intensive campaign ever made by a presidential candidate in any state."

"If Eisenhower, two thousand miles away, could defeat Taft on the ground himself in a small state, what hope has the Ohio senator in the wide open places of Texas and Iowa? The vote in New Hampshire portends an Eisenhower sweep that will probably give the general the Republican nomination on the second or third ballot at the Chicago convention."

"The folks like Ike and they expressed their preference in no uncertain terms in the first presidential primary in the nation. 'The result in New Hampshire that pleased folks of goodwill most was the defeat of Truman by Senator Refauser, President Truman said a few weeks ago that presidential primaries are 'eye wash', but it looks now like the little man from Missouri will have trouble washing the tall Tennesseean out of his hair."

### Use Your Handicaps!

RECENTLY AN EDITOR was admiring the splendid, brilliant colors of a famous illustrator. You have seen this artist's work in magazines more than once, if you are a reader of even a few magazines.

The art editor looked over the shoulder of his business associate, discussed the latest picture, and mentioned casually "our color-blind friend." The editor was stunned. He could not believe the artist was color-blind.

"Oh yes," explained the art editor, "he hires a man to mix his paint. His mixer tells him which paint is red, blue, yellow — of course the artist can see that dark blue is darker than light blue and so on — but otherwise he would just as easily use dark red as dark blue when he wants contrast."

The editor persisted: "Yet he has made such a great reputation as a colorist?"

"Not only that," replied the art editor, "but we pay him twice what we pay others, just because he handles color so beautifully."

NO QUESTION of it — the people who really excel in a certain field very often have reached their eminence just because of the handicaps with which they started out.

To England, Lord Nelson is still the greatest hero of all for his marine victories. He was the best and most valiant strategist England ever had in its Navy. Yet he never conquered the seasickness which assailed him the first time he took to the water and kept recurring all his life whenever he boarded ship.



WHAT GRANDER symphonies were ever written than Beethoven's, and yet the master of melody was deaf and towards the end of his life could not even hear his own immortal notes.

Clarence Chamberlain, the aviator who flew the Atlantic, could never pass the standard test for depth perception which enables flyers to know how far they are from the ground when landing. Yet he was known as one of the safest fliers in the game, able to set a plane down on the ground "as gently as if he were landing on egg-shells."

Glenn Cunningham, who hung up new records for the mile in running, had both legs so badly burned he was expected never to be able to walk again. . . . His handicap proved a blessing.

STUDY YOUR HANDICAP may be a real boon. From it you rise on steppingstones of your deed selves to higher things."

Simon of Cyrene cursed the day when he was forced to carry the cross of Jesus. But Simon later learned that the Holy Cross was the greatest blessing in his life. — by Rev. Bruno Hagepiel

### OUR DEMOCRACY — by Mat

CALL TO ACTION  
 "PRODUCE! PRODUCE! WERE IT THE PITIFULST INFINITE-SIMAL FRACTION OF A PRODUCT, PRODUCE IT IN HEAVEN'S NAME! WHATSOEVER THY HAND FINDETH TO DO, DO IT WITH ALL THY MIGHT."  
 — THOMAS CARLYLE



AMERICANS HAVE CARRIED OUT THAT INJUNCTION OF CARLYLE'S — AND MORE THAN ANY OTHER PEOPLE THEY HAVE PROSPERED. UNDER A SYSTEM THAT REWARDS INDIVIDUAL EFFORT AND INITIATIVE, THAT PROVIDES PLANTS AND MACHINES THROUGH THE INVESTMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S SAVINGS AND LIFE INSURANCE FUNDS, THE PRODUCTIVITY OF OUR DEMOCRACY IS THE ENVY — AND THE HOPE — OF THE WORLD.