

The Carolinian

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Interstate United Newspapers, Inc., 542 Fifth Avenue
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(Published by the Carolinian Publishing
Company, 118 East Hargett Street, Raleigh,
North Carolina—Telephone: 9474)
JUR PLATFORM: We Stand for Full and
Equal Constitutional Rights and Privileges
and Civil Liberties of All People, Regard-
less 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



NOT OVER YET

THOUGH the campaign for the Demo-
cratic nomination for the governorship
did not degenerate to the level of the
senatorial campaign of two years ago,
toward its end, according to a news
item in the CAROLINIAN of June 7,
the "race issue" was finally dragged
in by the ears. How much "race" whis-
pering was done during earlier phases
of the campaign is an open question.

But it seems that handbills were
circulated in some areas on the eve of
the voting showing the Buncombe Coun-
ty campaign committee of candidate
Hubert E. Olive, and "one of the men
in the photograph was identified as a
Negro."

Whether or not a Negro was on Mr.
Olive's Buncombe committee we do not
know. What we do know is that there
would have been nothing improper in
having a Negro citizen on the commit-
tee. The governor of North Carolina is
the governor of all the people, and all
the people are interested in who will
hold office. Between a quarter and a
third of these people are Negroes. Vari-
ous differences are made by both lay
and custom in the status of whites and
Negroes as citizens of North Carolina;
consequently Negroes have a vital inter-
est in which candidate is the success-
ful one in all elections.

In addition to the picture, the hand-
bill contained, according to the CARO-
LINIAN the following statement:

"Kerr Scott, who seeks the Negro vote
for his hand-picked choice for Govern-
or, has appointed Negroes to the State
Board of Education and other commis-
sions. Hubert Olive has promised the
Negroes he will continue Scott's pro-
gram.

"Hubert Olive has declared his first
official act, if elected, will be to fire
the Commissioner of Paroles, and his
Negro leaders are passing the word
along that his Negro manager will be
named paroles officer as a pay-off to
the Negro bloc voters.

Is this kow-towing to the Negro vote
merely a desperate effort by Candidate
Olive or is it a deliberate attempt to
end segregation? Before you vote May
31 ask yourself two questions?

"Do you want a Negro paroles com-
missioner?"

"Do you want your children to go to
school with Negroes?"

It would certainly be stretching the
imagination to envision at this stage of
development Mr. Olive or anyone else
appointing a Negro paroles commissioner
in North Carolina. It is further well
known that both Governor Scott and
Mr. Olive have the same views as to
segregation as are common among the
white people of the State, and that the
governor's having appointed a Negro
to the State Board of Education is en-
tirely irrelevant in that connection.

The appeal of the handbill was of
course an appeal to race prejudice, no
more and no less, and on a very low
level as to veracity. As is usual with
such appeals, innuendo predominated.

The CAROLINIAN hopes the time
will soon come when a statewide politi-
cal campaign can be conducted with-
out the supporters of any of the candi-
dates descending to the level of an ap-
peal to race prejudice; when real and
not false issues will be the basis of the
contests.

PRESIDENT REBUKED

THE SIX TO three decision by which
the United Supreme Court ruled that
President Truman exceeded his consti-
tutional powers in his seizure of the
steel companies was a historic one. The
fact that the majority opinion was
written by Justice Black, one of the
consistent liberals of the Court, and the
language he used in writing his opinion,
are evidences that the decision was
not a "reactionary" one. There is a
limit to them.

We live under a system of limited
government, in which both the execu-
tive and legislative branches have
metes and bounds set to their authority.
It is all to the good that the rights of
citizens and persons, whether personal
or property rights, whether poor and
friendless individuals or rich and power-
ful corporations be involved, should be
protected from the encroachment of
government officials. For unless there
are limits set, no one knows where the
arbitrary exercise of powers would stop.

It is quite probable that President
Truman sincerely believed that the
method he used was the most effective
method of handling the steel crisis, and
as was observed in these columns not
long ago, he showed his willingness to
undergo severe criticism. But his method
however "effective," was unconstitutional,
according to the Court, and
therefore his act was illegal.

The Supreme Court acted in the inter-
est of a "government of laws and not
of men." We hope the lesson will be
well taken, not only by Mr. Truman,
but by many others who are inclined to
ignore certain parts of the Constitution
of the United States when they do not
fit their plans or wishes.

SHOULD BE DEFEATED

FOR THE first time since Jackie
Robinson broke the ice in profes-
sional baseball there has been a formal
effort to stop by law the growing use
of colored players. Associated Press re-
ports that there has been introduced
into the state senate of Louisiana a
bill to prohibit whites and Negroes
from participating together in competi-
tive sports.

The news item explains that Shreve-
port, Louisiana, is a member of the
Texas League, which league has "lifted
its ban, allowing Negroes to play."

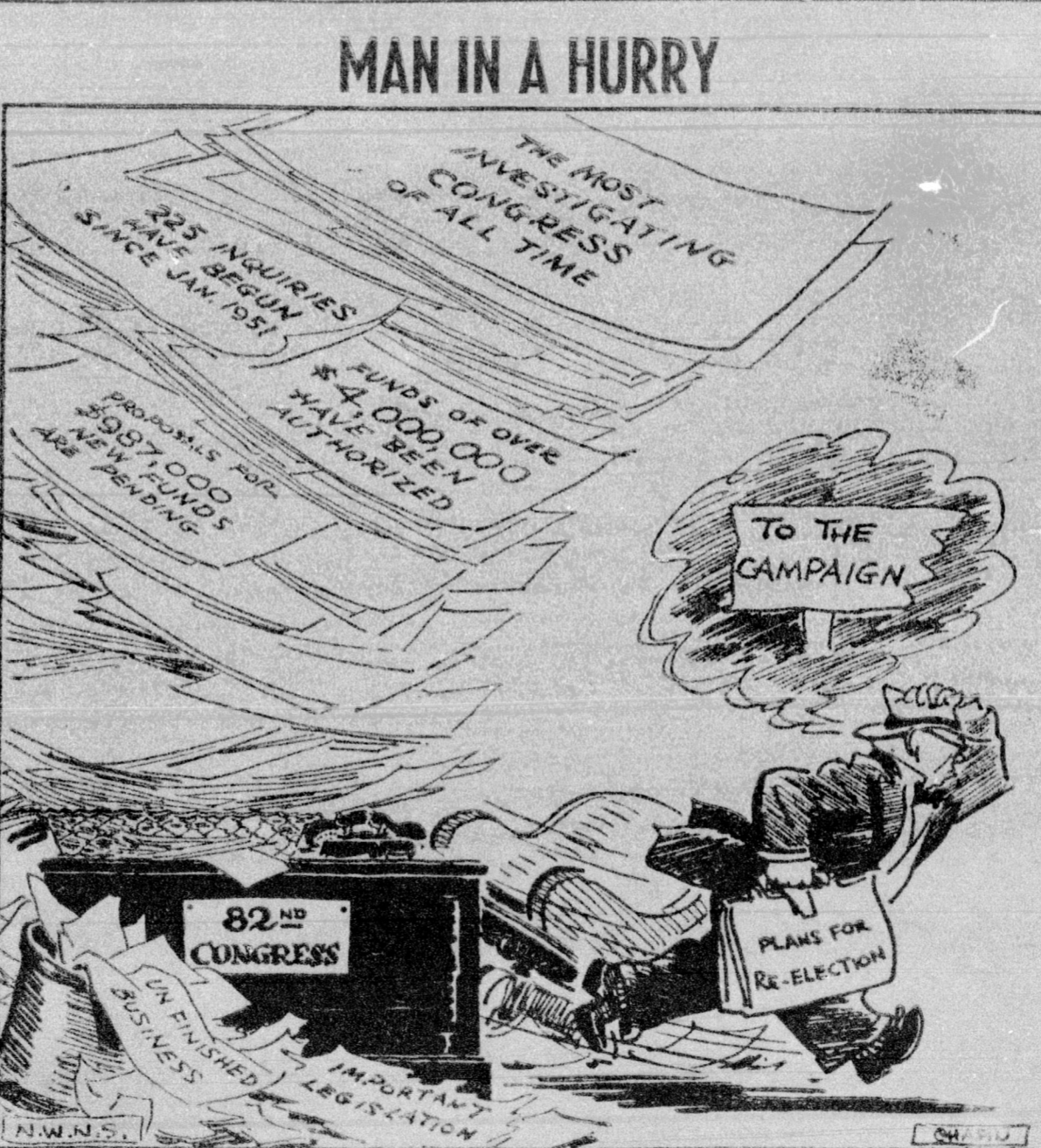
It is well known that wherever Negro
players have been given a chance
to become members of league teams
their use has met with general approval.
They have proven to be assets in every
respect, gate receipts included.

It is certainly to be hoped that the
Louisiana bill will be defeated; that
such an uncalled for concession to color
prejudice will be denied.

DAMAGES

THE UNIQUE feature of the Martin
County school inequality suit, so far
as we can make out, is the demand for
actual and punitive damages registered
by the complainants. What effect this
new approach will have remains to be
seen, but certainly it will cause the par-
ties on the other side to sit up and take
notice.

The counsel for the plaintiffs also
present an interesting and telling bill
of particulars: accredited schools for
whites, non-accredited for Negroes;
\$959,000 valuation for the county's
white schools, \$304,000 for Negro
schools, although 53 per cent of the
county's school population is colored,



Twenty more teachers in the white than
in the colored schools; only 11 of 51
buses in the service of Negro school
children; gross differences between the
two sets of schools in gymnasium, shop
and cafeteria facilities.

Evidently a lot of "damage" has been

and is being done. The Constitution of
North Carolina, just to remind the
reader, calls for separate but equal edu-
cational facilities, and the State is
committed to bringing about the equal-
ity. So far it has completely taken care
of the separation.



C. D. H. Hlib rt n's

SECOND THOUGHTS

"... My experience in
these organizations led me
as early as 1947 to the con-
viction that the Commun-
ists as such are not inter-
ested really in improving

the conditions of Negroes of
any other minorities. They
are not interested in ex-
ploiting their grievances,
stirring up strife, and real-
ly preventing a solution of

problems along democratic
lines. Anyone who looks to
the Communists for moral
leadership or wise political
guidance looks in vain."

SO SAID MAX YEARGAN

in his testimony before the In-
ternal Security Sub-committee
of the Senate Judiciary Com-
mittee, as reported by Louis
Lautler for the National Negro
Press Association. Yergan ap-
peared voluntarily before the
committee, and the statement
quoted above was in reply to
a question asked by Senator
Homer Ferguson, chairman of
the committee, as to whether
Dr. Yergan had found the ap-
parent interest of the Communists
in Negro and colonial affairs
genuine.

Dr. Yergan's revelations
will occasion no surprise. It
has long been recognized
that Communists have tried
to get into Negro organiza-
tions so that they might
use them for their own
ends. Yergan admitted in
his testimony that the Na-
tional Negro Congress,
which he headed, was Com-
munist controlled, and that
he was not entirely ignor-
ant of the Red connections
of the organization.

HOW COULD A MAN LIKE
MAX YEARGAN BE DUPED BY
the Communists? Well, the
same kind of thing happened
to him, as happened to Whit-
taker Chambers, Dr. Yergan was
vitaly interested in the im-
provement of the condition
of Negroes, not only in this
country, but in Africa. It seemed
to him that the only white peo-
ple, or the only organization
of white people, who had a live
and sympathetic interest in the
same problems, were the Com-
munists.

It is doubtless true that
individual Communist agen-
tists were interested in the
problems Dr. Yergan was
so vitaly interested in, but
the Red high command ran
things, and Negro interests
were of concern to the
Communist big shots only
to the extent that zealous
Negroes, uncritical in their
view, could be sucked into
the Red set-up and exploit-
ed for the real Communist
objectives. Naturally they
went after well-known Ne-
groes, and those they knew
to be energetic, deeply con-
cerned and well-informed
about Negro problems
throughout the world.

I AM REMIND OF the old
Scottsboro case and the Inter-
national Labor Defense. We
used to discuss the case, and

lend some assurance that Negroes
as well as other minor-
ity groups will not be left out
of the nation's great scheme
of things.

Political opportunism is
political relativism. Trying
to be absolute Democrat or
absolute Republican is
sheerest folly.



BETWEEN THE LINES
BY DEAN B. HANCOCK FOR ANP

THE NEGRO VOTER AND
POLITICAL OPPORTUNISM

The emphasis in philosophy
has shifted considerably within
the last 50 years. Whereas the
earlier schools of philosophy
were absolutist in their ap-
proaches, the later schools are
relativist.

Whereas the earlier philoso-
phers declared that things are
either one thing or another, the
more modern philosophers are
a little hesitant to express the
absolutism which says a thing
is right or wrong. As a matter
of fact a thing may have a
mixture of both right and
wrong.

Once upon a time it was
thought that things were
separated by lines, but we
know today they are rather
separated by zones. Youth
is the zone between child-
hood and maturity; dawn
separates the night from
the day even as dusk sepa-
rates the day from the
night. Our seasons in the
main are summer and win-
ter which are separated by
spring and autumn. As Ella
Wheeler Wilcox once ex-
pressed it:

"I know as my years grow
older and mine eyes have
clearer light; that in each rank
wrong somewhere there lurks
the seed of right."

The foregoing reflection was
suggested by the current vot-
ing responsibilities which are
imposed upon Negroes through-
out the country. It is serious-
ly to be doubted if a more cri-
tical suffrage situation ever be-
fore confronted the Negroes
whose fortunes are poised in
the political balances of the
current elections.

With a coalition between de-
ceitful northern opportunists and
the dyed-in-the-wool Dixiecrats,
the Negro's political future lies
uphill and in the dark. It is
therefore incumbent upon the
Negroes to choose carefully
whom they will support in the
coming critical elections

The Republican slake to
date is of dubious distinc-
tion. The choice between
Gen. Dwight Eisenhower
and Sen. Robert Taft is a
choice between the devil
and the witch, politically
speaking. Both are at heart
Dixiecrats, and being espe-
cial favorites of the Dixie-
crats, both are dangerous

sons of Ham.
political bait for the dusky

Like a guest at dinner, who
gets his cue from the hostess,
the Negro must look in some
safe direction for a political
cue. It is seriously to be dou-
bled whether the average Negro
voter has pondered seriously
the confused political issues of
the hour. The southern white
man of anti-Negro persuasion
is an astute student of politics
in that he can sense a long
way off issues with interracial
implications.

Any political issues that pro-
mises the Negro relief from
their current discriminations
and segregations is quick to
get the attention of certain ele-
ments of lowly whites who en-
joy prejudice as a luxury
without which life would hard-
ly be worth living. The Negro
is not so adept in his political
impulses.

Our period of training has
been too short for us to have
become skilled in things polit-
ical. We are still political tol-
diers as compared with the
Jews. It would be a fine thing
if Negroes would watch the
Jews in their political expres-
sions. The Jews know men and
measures and even today could
spot the man or candidate who
might offer some further hope
of advancing the integration
contrived by the immortal
Franklin Delano Roosevelt,
who according to Gunnar Myr-
dalen, made the first attempt on
the part of the government to
integrate the Negroes.

Unfortunately President Tru-
man had the heart but he lack-
ed the head, to advance Roose-
velt's progressive policies. What
is even as important is Tru-
man's towering giant beside
man's misfortune in following
whom he always suffered in
comparison. Truman is a much
more powerful character than
rated, simply because he has
had to stand in the stead of
one of this country's truly
great men, in fact one of the
great men of history, despite
what Westbrook Pegler says.

Fogel's dyspeptic attacks on
the Roosevelt name is like a
puppy barking at the moon.
He is like a pygmy contending
with a giant colossus.
The Jews can be counted on
to pick the winner in the com-
ing election. This writer's eyes
are turning seriously to the
Jewish minority to point out
the man who above others will,

JAMES A. SHEPARD'S THIS and THAT

From time to time you hear
the praises 'Raleigh is a pretty
good town, or Raleigh is cer-
tainly a fine place to live in'
or maybe, 'Raleigh is all right'
or perhaps you have made such
or similar statements or agreed
with such statements when
made by others.

We have heard some lame-
brained individuals go as far
to say Raleigh is the Garden
Spot of the World and of
course for such individuals it
is garden spot of the world
because their world is Raleigh.
However, we are not here to
discuss the depth nor the
breadth of the mentality of
the good people who swear by
Raleigh, because we want them
—along with us—to get busy
now and help make Raleigh
what it ought to be.

To do that we ought to
begin by looking into some
of the peculiar situations
now existing here and it
happens that these situa-
tions are or should be of
grave concern to all of us.
We repeat, they should be
of grave concern to all of
us because those of which
we shall speak here briefly
are situations maintained,
operated and in some in-
stances initiated with and
by public tax money—mon-
ey paid into the public
treasury by all of us.

Suppose, to begin, let's take
a peep at the hospital situation.
We said let's take a peep but
it might be better for us, in-
stead of peeping, to open
our eyes wide when we begin
to look for a hospital for Ne-
groes in Raleigh or Wake
County. The truth is, there
just isn't any. And to date, so
far as we know, no attempt
is being made to provide such
a badly needed facility here
for our group.

Want to look on the other
side of the 'Iron Curtain'?
Okeh, let's look and look-
ing wesse on St. Mary's Street
here, a large and commodious,
perfectly equipped and ade-
quately staffed hospital built
with public funds, not just
money from Raleigh and Wake
County but Federal Funds—
money from everybody all over
the country.

Of course they tell us that
Rex is a private institution and
those of us who are prone to
swallow anything the 'good
white folk' tell us readily
assume that since Rex is a
'private' institution and a white
one at that, that and of course
we have no business even
thinking of applying for ad-
mission there.

Now what we want to know
is, when and by whose auth-
ority did the Federal govern-
ment begin passing out public
funds for the use of private in-
stitutions, institutions that ex-
clude certain citizens because
of their race?

Can it be possible that we
have grown so complacent
here in 'all right Raleigh'
that we are not even con-
cerned with the damnable
hospital situation here?—a
situation so rotten that a
patient can die or suffer
untold misery while wait-
ing outside in the damp
corridor of a pitiful St.
Agnes Hospital while in-
side a coldly indifferent
clerk holds up everything
until she finds where the
money for the wounded,
sick or dying patient is
coming from.

Before you back slappers pat
Raleigh on the back again,
wouldn't it be well from just
a humane standpoint to begin
making some inquiries of your
County Commissioners, your City
Councilmen, your Hospital
Care Officials as to why we
are not given any considera-
tion at all in the way of hos-
pital care, while the other
group has a nice hospital built
with public funds.

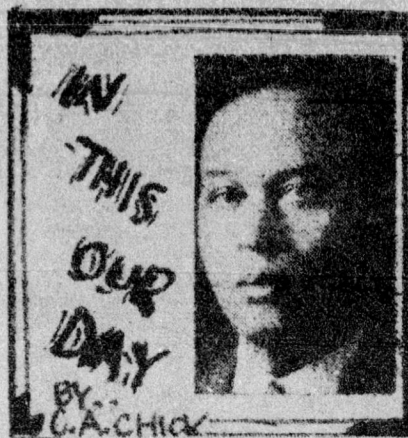
Of course now, we did not
say you could not go to Rex
Hospital, we said you were
told it is a private institution.
What we do say is that it
would profit us for more if
instead of praising Raleigh
and it must be praised for
what it hasn't done for its Ne-
gro Citizens let's look into
this private institution 'Iron
Curtain' and find out why or
how can Federal money be
used against us. The time to
do this is NOW.

For obvious reasons, we put
the way the defense was be-
ing conducted, in one of my
classes. As we watched the
ILD tactics we became convin-
ced that the defense was being
conducted purely in the inter-
ests of Communist propaganda,
and that the saving of the lives
of the defendants was strictly
a secondary concern. It was a
grand stand play for Negro
support of the Communist line.
Had it served their purpose,
the I.L.D. would have been ready
to let the boys go to their
deaths.

It will be recalled by older
readers that the NAACP with-
drew from the case. Its lead-
ers recognized what the Com-
munist game was, and refused
to have anything to do with it.
Negroes in this country
are interested in achieving
the largest amount of de-
mocracy for themselves and
their country. Communists
are not interested in that.
said Dr. Yergan in the
course of his testimony. The
great majority of Negroes
have known or sensed that
for a long time.

hospitals or should we say the
lack of hospital facilities, at
the head of the best of things
which would keep Raleigh
from getting our 'Voice of Con-
fidence' another tax situation.

Recently, the City of Raleigh
voted \$250,000 in bonds to be
used for recreational purposes.
Here, of course we assumed
and we even were promised
that the money would be
spent on an equitable basis to
improve the recreational facili-
ties here for ALL the citizens
of the city. Since there is now
a wide spread belief that ju-
venile delinquency as well as
(Continued on page 6)



MEMORIAL DAY

MAY 30 is known as Memo-
rial or Decoration Day. The
day was instituted in 1888 by
the Grand Army of the Re-
public. Originally the purpose
of the day was to commemorate
the dead soldiers and sailors
who served in the Civil War.
But the original purpose of the
day has widened with the pas-
sage of the years, and now it
is one in which the business of
the country pauses in order
that we—the living—may
pay tribute to the memory of
those who have journeyed on
to that Great Beyond, and
most especially those who gave
their lives in any war for the
defense of their country, by vis-
iting their resting places and
leaving there evidences of love
and affection.

It is altogether fitting
that we pause in our busy
lives to remember and pay
tribute to our love ones,
most especially those who
were in any of our armed
forces,—who have given to
their Republic. And even
though in a sense, the day
brings with it a certain a-
mount of sadness and re-
morse to our memories, I,
for one, would not have the
'day and all the ceremonies
connected with it discon-
tinued. Well said Washington
Irving when he wrote:

"There is a remembrance
of the dead to which we
turn even from the charms
of the living. These we
would not exchange for the
song of pleasure or the
bursts of revelry."

BUT EVEN IF WE TRIED TO
forget those who have depart-
ed from this life, we could not
do it. Go where we will, the
departed are with us. By our
finer institutions we live and
converse with them. Their
well-remembered mingles with
the whispering breeze,
with the sound of falling leaf,
with the softly calling voices
of spring. The earth is filled
with labors of the departed.
Almost all the literature of the
world, the discoveries of
science, the glories of art, the
ever-enduring temples, the
dwelling places of generations,
the maxima and minima of
science, the very framework of
nations, the institutions of na-
tions, the fabric of empires—
all are the work of the depart-
ed. The world is filled with
the voices of the departed.
They speak not from the public
records of the great world on-
ly, but from the private his-
tory of our own experience.
They speak to us not only from
the silent resting places but
from the busy throng of life.
Though they are invisible, yet
life is filled with their pres-
ence. They are with us by the
silent fireside and in seclud-
ed chamber. They are with us
in the paths of society, and
in the crowded assemblies of
men. They speak to us from
the lonely seavside, and they
speak to us from the venerable
monument to the voice of
prayer. In the words of the
Apostle Paul: "... and by it
being dead yet speaketh."

It is a noble spirit on the
part of the general public
to commemorate our dead
heroes, and heroines, with
flowers with songs and pa-
triotic speeches. But it is
my considered opinion,
that the finest and greatest
memorial we can give our
fallen dead would be to
continue to dedicate our
lives, our efforts, and our
resources to a world of
peace. It is not the pro-
vision of this article to go
into the details of how such
may be realized. Suffice it,
however, to point out that
a world of peace is not the
task only of high ranking
governmental and military
officials. For it is the task
of every living being. And,
moreover, one fundamental
principle must be observed
before we can have world
peace, namely, each individ-
ual must be willing to
treat all other human be-
ings with respect. Without
that very simple and fun-
damental principle there can
be no world peace.