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(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.

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PAUL R. JERVAY, Publisher LIN HOLLOWAY, Managing Editor

EDITORIAL VIEWPOINT

DIRKSEN'S BLUNDER

SENATOR Everett Dirksen, of Illinois, regarded as a smooth artist and acclaimed as a spellbinder, certainly did not help the Taft cause by his impulsive, uncalled-for and bitter attack on Governor Dewey during the struggle on the floor over the seating of the rival Georgia delegations. Senator Dirksen was palpably putting on a show starring himself as a great speaker and platform strategist. His voice was eloquent and he was putting on airs in his enunciation and inflection which would have done credit to an accomplished sideshow barker. But he was doing all right until his pique got the better of his judgment and he slashed out unfairly at Mr. Dewey.

The Taft forces were already in bad because of their roughshod attempts to dominate the convention machinery through the pro-Taft national committee, and because of their previous "steals" of delegates in Georgia, Texas and Louisiana. The unfairness of Senator Dirksen's sudden dig at Governor Dewey further outraged the convention's sense of sportsmanship.

Dirksen was much better and more subdued in his speech putting Taft's name before the convention, and he had even shed a lot of his affectations. He seemed a chastened man, and he should have been. But the damage was done. We sincerely believe his ungracious quip at Dewey helped to lose the nomination for his man Taft.

Neither the use of General MacArthur, an avowed Taft partisan, or the notorious Senator McCarthy, known for his wild charges of disloyalty against almost anybody, helped Taft gain a vote in the convention. Quite the contrary. The domination of the national committee and the convention and the pre-convention machinery by the Taft forces turned out to be more a handicap than a help to Taft's cause. Furthermore MacArthur's keynote speech fell before expectations, and McCarthy's harangue was just what was expected. Score, zero or less.

DURHAM LIKES VOTING MACHINE DURHAM'S experience with voting machines was so successful that one may reasonably expect a widespread increase in the adoption of the time-saving devices around the state in the future.

Voting machines not only record the vote but also total it. Returns are therefore available within a very short time after the polls close. When the machines are operating in good mechanical condition, they are accurate and foolproof. The machines have the additional advantage of applying automatically a literacy test which is absolutely dependable. There will doubtless be objections to their adoption in some quarters just because they make it impossible for very difficult for the illiterate and

grossly unintelligent to take part in elections. On the other hand it is possible and logical to take the view that whoever cannot cast his ballot by the use of the voting machine offer adequate instructions, really has no right to vote.

KIDS NOT WORRIED

EVERYWHERE it is tried, giving the Negro an even break practically assures that he will qualify. Even in a soap-box derby. The little news item about Negro brothers finishing one-two in the Durham soap-box derby was not a trifling one. Not only is it worth while to note that of three colored entrants, two took first and second places respectively; probably more significant is that the contest was open to them. It has not been so long ago that the contest would have refused Negro entrants or else there would have been two contests, one for white and one for "colored."

Durham was also the scene recently of the national marbles tourney sponsored annually for youngsters by the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Negro and white boys participated together in all the activities of the tournament, and in the best spirit.

COMPLACENCY LESSENING

ONE OF THE most heartening signs on the inter-racial scene for a better future is the consistency with which church leaders and church bodies are taking at least a verbal stand more in harmony with the spirit of Christianity concerning race. In many instances the resolutions adopted by church conventions and assemblies are about as effective practically as the platforms of political parties; but none the less they do represent either a change in the ideologies of the groups or a greater boldness in expressing convictions previously concealed.

The General Council of the Congregational-Christian Churches, meeting in California in June, was one of the latest bodies to adopt a ringing resolution.

"Churches and church-related institutions have been slow in changing their own discriminatory patterns and in helping to improve inter-group relations in their communities, and have lagged behind other major institutions in our society", declared the resolution. If continued, expressing "the urgency of these problems, and called upon the Church to re-examine the practices of its respective bodies and institutions in the light of the Christian principle of non-segregated fellowship and to take practicable steps to obviate discriminatory behavior at the earliest moment."

More and more there is discomfort and dissatisfaction within the Church over the fact that the Christian Church, which obviously should be taking the lead in promoting real and practical brotherhood, should be "lagging behind other major institutions" in eliminating racial discrimination.

Dissatisfaction with the status quo is the first step toward reform, and in that fact lies the hope that the Church, more and more dissatisfied where it used to be complacent, is moving in the right direction.

17-POUNDER IS MIDGET

THE LONDON physicians who wrote to substantiate the report that a son weighing 19 pounds had been born to Mrs. Richard Heggins of China Grove, N. C., must really have received a jolt. The story of the 19 pound baby was almost incredible in their opinion, the biggest one around their part of the world being an Irish lad or lassie who tipped the scales at a mere 17 pounds at birth. Imagine how their eyes popped when it was not only officially confirmed that young Larry Doby Heggins entered this world weighing in at nineteen pounds plus, but that his sister, born in 1950, arrived weighing 21 and three quarter pounds. That makes Larry, a phenomenal champion by puny British standards, not much better than an anemic, seeing a mere female outclassed him by well over two pounds, and his own sister at that.

"KING FOR A DAY"



Tarheella leads the world! To us not even in the heavyweight class, much Tarheels a seventeen pound baby is less a heavyweight champion.



C. D. Halliberton's

SECOND THOUGHTS

A few weeks ago we quoted some depressing figures from a study made in a South Carolina county by the Alliance for Guidance of Rural Youth. The figures in the study dealt with school attendance, and were derived from statistics compiled by the Department of Education of the State of South Carolina. The statistics showed that in 1940 more than one third of the population of the state had not gone beyond the fifth grade in school. The percentage of drop-outs of white pupils in the early grades was very high; it is certain that corresponding figures for Negroes are appreciably higher.

The fact is that our vaunted system of free public schools is not reaching to anything like a proper extent the children in the rural areas of South Carolina. And we may be sure that what is true of South Carolina is true of a good many other states, and especially the southern states.

Most of these states have compulsory school attendance laws, but in rural areas at least these laws are more honored in the breach than in the observance. The people in the country and the small towns have not learned the importance of regular school attendance for their children. They seem to act on the principle that school is a leisure time activity, to be indulged in by their children when there is nothing more important to do.

But the problem goes deeper than that. Especially for certain crops, like tobacco, cotton and truck, there is a tremendous amount of hand labor to be performed, and the demand for work to be done is very exacting at certain seasons. The farmer's own children represent the cheapest and the most available source of such labor.

The temptation to take the kids out of school to work at such times is almost irresistible; indeed in many cases there seems to be no feasible alternative.

So the problem of school attendance in rural areas is to a great extent a child labor problem and one for which there appears to be no easy immediate solution. Nor is it exclusively a southern problem. It is found in an acute state in California and along the West Coast, for example, where fruits and vegetables are harvested in season largely by migratory labor.

The solution of this problem probably will be found in the extension of mechanized farming. Intensive campaigns to teach the people the importance of regular school attendance, and only secondarily in more pressure for the enforcement of compulsory school attendance laws. The campaign to educate the people to an awareness of the fact that both regular attendance of their children while they are in school and the extension of their school careers in years of attendance are to the direct advantage of the children themselves, should be waged everywhere, in season and out of season. Such a campaign can be started any time, anywhere, and pushed continually, by the schools themselves and by all public spirited people interested in the welfare of the community.

Gordon B. Hancock's

BETWEEN THE LINES

SENATOR TAFT A POLITICAL TRAGEDY

Calculating in lighter vein, it may be said that Sen. Bob Taft was the political "goat" of the Republican National Convention which met in Chicago. It would be more in keeping with the pathos of the situation to say that Sen. Taft was the super-tragedy of the occasion.

It may be in very truth he said that Sen. Taft was a political suicide. He stabbed himself with the two-edged dagger of obstructionism and reactionism. When his political chickens came home to roost it was simply too sad for Mr. Taft.

For 20 years he has been an arch obstructionist in the congress of the United States. His stubborn opposition to every worthwhile measure put forth by the pregnant Democratic party branded him as a super-obstructionist and fore-doomed him to failure in his aspiration to be President of the United States. When his reactionism and his obstructionism caught up with him he was a doomed aspirant.

Taft is a man of great intellectual ability and political integrity so far as Republicanism is concerned; but there were times when he might have immortalized himself had he had the breadth of outlook to have looked beyond party lines at the larger horizon of national welfare. But he was so intent on embarrassing the Democratic administration that he lost the supreme opportunity to be President of the United States.

Had Mr. Taft exercised ordinary political discretion, tonight, instead of sitting in the twilight of a great political career, his political sun would just be rising. Tonight he is a has-been and will never be the great political titan he might have been had he been just a little broader in his political sympathies.

The difference between Harry Flood Byrd and Robert Taft is, Byrd knows when he has been beaten and Taft does not. Byrd's record of reactionism and obstructionism disqualify him for even the aspiration to the presidency. Byrd has the sagacity to stay his distance from the candidacy to the presidency. Taft allowed himself to be fooled into a venture for which his reactionism and his obstructionism had forever disqualified him. He got just what he deserved, the by-pass of a more enlightened Republican party.

During the 20 years of democratic rule, there were many mighty measures for the public weal passed over Taft's opposition. Even the hard-headed republican party learned at

last that a man can be too reactionary. Even the Republican Party refused the Republican candidacy to "Mr. Republican" as Taft is wont to be known.

The task of the Democrats has been immeasurably complicated by Mr. Taft's failure to win the nomination. This writer whose sympathies are currently with the Democrats, who are expected to come out with a bona fide civil rights plank, has always been pulling for Robert Taft because he would have been an easy candidate to lick, come November. But with Eisenhower it will be considerably different. Ike is going to be a hard man to beat; but he can be beaten by a straight shooting Democrat who has the moral courage to espouse a civil rights plank in his platform.

The same country that gave Truman a civil rights mandate four years ago is still awaiting the fulfillment of that mandate, the reactionary die-cast south to the contrary notwithstanding. The Democrats' defeat is far from a foregone conclusion.

The bellicose dixiecratic south may bolt and vote Republican; but just as certainly will some of the north and east and west go Democratic. The reactionary Republicans just by-passed labor and the Negro vote and the said Negro vote and labor vote will be the real determinants come November. Not only have the Democrats a good chance to win; but this writer will vouchsafe the opinion, they have a bright chance.

Reactionism and obstructionism were the mill-stones that sank Taft upon the abject political sea. It will also sink the Republican party in November!

BRIEFLY STATED

TALLAHASSEE — The college church at Florida A. and M. College ceased being an organized institutional service without denominational affiliations. The college chaplain acting in the capacity of church pastor, has immediate direction of all religious services. The religious program of the institution includes a variety of events scheduled throughout the school year affording the student body a full complement of religious experiences.

TALLAHASSEE — In 1905 Florida A. and M. College ceased being directed managed by the State Board of Education and came under the direct management of the Board of Control as one of the institutions of higher learning.

JAMES A. SHEPARD'S THIS and THAT

Sentence Sermons

STOP THE MUSIC

1. The inventors of this grand feature designed to advertise certain merchandise, create goodwill, and through its liberal benefactions, bring to many a lasting thrill.

2. The promiscuous pick of persons from the city of broadcast, both far and near, is one of the fine features that prove the plan most fair and square.

3. It indeed lends a glorious feeling when among life's adventures where all mankind are involved, to find as in this unique project, no tinge of deception, prejudice nor fraud.

4. This is truly a fair example of the AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE established by the noble fathers and everywhere this spirit lights, it leaves no darkening shadows.

5. But to my sorrow I have learned the American people know not the religious score; but regarding every popular ditty, their knowledge is not so poor.

6. Yes, they guess at once a jig, a dance and a love-song; but when it came to the Mystery Selection, a song of my Sunday School days, they seem to have fits and spasms, and named it in a hundred different wrong ways.

7. This is a terrible indictment against the religious training of youth in an earlier age. When today it is quite obvious that their Sunday School training was neglected and lesser things given the front of the stage.

8. It is really hard to believe that here in America, in Valley, Hill and Dale, where one would expect such simple knowledge to prevail, now till now (July 6-22) have named the Mystery Sunday School song, which I have known so long.

9. Can it be true that while proud America can worthily boast of her achievements, social standing and staggering wealth, that is now evident that she has long been in spiritual ill-health.

10. To guarantee our peace and security, this kind of practice must not prevail for while this mawkish melody of complacency is entrancing us, the enemy may assail.

11. "STOP THE MUSIC" should then hold for all of us very significant meaning. It should call a halt on all foolish pride and self in motion very careful mental screening.

12. "STOP THE MUSIC" should start men to thinking who like gay pleasures alone . . . and never stop to consider the one great thought that "man cannot live by bread alone."

DO YOU MEAN IT?

1. Man, above all other of God's created beings is the only one that can talk; but this gift he seems to value far less than his ability to walk.

2. The power of expression should provoke man's highest appreciation . . . but sadly he has too often misused it to his utter degradation.

3. His wellspring, the soul, when neglected for things of a lower order, leaves the mouth only to reveal the earmarks of a distorted character. So long has been exposed to this unhealthy atmosphere that men toward each other are losing heart and entertaining misgivings and fear.

4. The mouth is the servant of man's inner parts, and over him cannot have full sway unless the miasma of sin's awful stain, superinduces disorders of decay.

5. Evidences of this downward drift are becoming quite obvious from day to day when in reply to careless lips emit, the doubtful hearer is heard to say "is you mean it?"

6. Indeed this is a terrible indictment against man who has misused this God-given means of expression in an attempt to convey an appearance of perfection.

7. With his mouth he even makes confession to his God, then like the Prodigal Son, when from under his father's guidance he rushes off to live to prove his self-confidence.

8. But his mouth, breathing the influence of his mis-guided soul almost led him to the very end of Satan's entrancing role; when suddenly he ran toward his father's house, where his joys would abound without fear or remorse.

9. Thus by the same token should our mouths ever be raised in exaltation and praise to the One only supreme and adored, and thus save our world from unrest and discord.

10. The question then should never have to be asked "Do you mean it?" with man in potentiality like God, and equipped with every means and convenience to express it.

11. Man's mouth then should always flow like a clear placid stream, with nothing emitting harsh nor mean, but reflecting the very spirit of God, adding joy to all above the sod.

The hospital question, highlighted last week by the appearance of J. C. B. Ehringhaus Jr., St. Agnes' board member and attorney for that board, before a representative audience of citizens in a meeting arranged by the Raleigh Citizens Association, has not been resolved. Had it not been for some thing, So we are right back with the same old gripe.

Mr. Ehringhaus had the answer to every question except questions dealing with race representation, race employment, justice and fair play. When those matters were presented for discussion, he became evasive, contradictory, patronizing and stupid.

(Continued on page 6)



REVIVAL MEETINGS

Revival meetings, or protracted meetings, or camp meetings or more generally known as "Big meetings" are annual affairs of no small importance for many of our Negro churches and most especially with our village and rural churches. Rural and village people look forward with a great deal of anxiety to the annual meetings. Many of them who have left their old home communities to live elsewhere definitely plan their vacations at a time that they may so back home for us annual revival.

It is difficult for one to over-estimate the social and spiritual values to the individuals who participate in such meetings, as well as to the entire community therein. As a matter of fact the vast majority of the people who are members of our rural and village churches accepted Christ ("came through") at a revival meeting. The vast majority of the people in such communities who are up-right, God-fearing and civic-minded citizens, can definitely point to a revival meeting as a turning point in their lives for the better.

There are those of us who criticize the old-fashioned revival meetings. We have become so "modern" so well so "educated," "educated" we feel and say, that the old-fashioned revival is out of date. We criticize the "moaner's bench" the "coming through" and in general we criticize emotions, the yelling and shouting connected with the revivals. I, for one, do not share the forthcoming opinions regarding our revivals.

Anyone who listened over the radio, or attended in person to the proceedings of the National Republican Convention recently held in Chicago, was compelled to conclude that our revivals in the matter of emotionalism and noise making are not a "drop in the bucket," as compared with that connection. Moreover, it should be pointed out that those who shout, yell, and cry in our revivals believe they are doing so to One Who can save them when the "sun, moon, and stars melt away." In contrast, those who shouted and yelled in the recent Chicago Convention, were doing so for one who like themselves, is a human being, one who in a real crisis in their lives, could do them but little, if any good.

But aside from the religious emotions in our revivals, the a shrewd and keen observant revivalist can, and should, use such occasions to develop a feeling of civic and economic consciousness on the part of those who attend and participate in such meetings. Let those who are emotional with their religion express their emotions. But, before, or after the shouting and yelling, the wise revivalist could and should appeal to the people to have civic pride including such important matters as registering and voting. He should appeal to them to do such things as screening their homes and in general to make their home surroundings sanitary. He should urge them to see their eye doctor, dental doctor, and medical doctor at least once per year, and not to wait until they are ill to see such doctors. He should point out to those who are not farmers to purchase themselves homes and those who are farmers to purchase a farm. In other words, he should urge them to acquire a home in this world as well as in that "world beyond."

All in the world I am trying to point out in this article is that our annual revivals are very valuable institutions and that they have great potentialities for good. They have been great factors in developing our group, in addition to what they have accomplished in the past, let's make them accomplish even more in the future.