'REGARDLESS OF STATION, RACE OR CALLING'

Probably no utterance of President Eisenhower's during the inauguration ceremonies was more striking and appealing to the people than the prayer which preceded his address. First he spoke to God, and then to the people. The offering of a prayer during the inauguration ceremonies by the President himself seems to have been an innovation of the new President.

Because it made such an impression, we are glad that the prayer, heard by millions, included the following phrase, though it has been commented on very sparingly in print, except possibly in the Negro press:

"Especially we pray that our concern shall be for all the people, regardless of station, race or calling."

We think and hope it is significant that the President included those words in his unique opening utterance as he began his term.

LET'S ALL BE NAMED BEY

It is very unfortunate, we think, that the man who was arrested for the offense of sitting in the white waiting room of the bus station here the other day said his name was Bey, and that he called himself a Moor, or Moorish-American. It is unfortunate because, as it transpired the man in question had his case dismissed in City Court after acting solicitor Harry McMullan, Jr., said a section of the law "empowered and directed the Utilities Commission to require the establishment of separate waiting rooms at all stations for the white and colored races," but that the law apparently did not have anything in it to enforce such segregation.

Of course the principle is the same, whether Mr. Bey is a Moor or an ordinary American Negro (or, more probably, an extraordinary one.) That is, if segregation by race into separate waiting rooms is unenforceable, then it is as unenforceable technically on a self-styled American Negro as on someone who calls himself Bey and claims Allah as his God and says his ancestors came from Morocco. Nonetheless, we wish the principle had arisen in connection with an ordinary "colored" patron, who wanted a newspaper or a magazine, or wished to eat some food served under the same circumstances as it is served to other people paying the same kind of money for the same services, and just took up his stand in the waiting room where such services were available.

One cannot but be reminded, however, of the tour of the South made some years ago by a good American Negro, who by the expedient of keeping a turban wrapped around his head and speaking no English or only the broken variety, enjoyed thruout the section the best facilities he was able to pay for, without discrimination or segregation. Anyone but an American Negro, whose ancestry in this country may go back 300 years, qualifies.

STILL TRUE TO SOUTHERN TRADITIONS

In Winston-Salem the city council voted down, 3 to 2, a proposal to make Reynolds Auditorium available to Negroes. The refusal was voted on the ground that the auditorium, a gift of a member of the Reynolds family, is a part of the white high school, and that "the time is not ripe," etc.

Negro citizens of Raleigh will natrally be reminded of a similar situation here, as to Devereux Meadow.

Denying an entire group of taxpayers the use of municipal facilities or the enjoyment of events at these places which should by their nature and the place in which they are held be open to all, has no legitimate excuse. The arguments for such a policy are either puerile, specious or outright concessions to pejudice.

All credit should go to the Rev. Mr. W. R. Crawford Negro member of the Winton-Salem City Council, and to Mrs. W. K. McGee, a white member, for their two votes against the continued discrimination. Extra credit must go to the Rev. Mr. Crawford for his speaking up and speaking out against it, and also to Mrs. McGee for her remarks. Councilman Crawford has commended himself to his Nego constituency by his stand, but has also no doubt won more respect fom his colleagues and from other thinking white citizens. His definition of the situation as undemocratic and un-Christian is bound to be recognized as eminently correct by many who are not identified with the Negro race.

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY

Aside from the mildness of the penalty laid on John I. Barnes, Jr., convicted for distributing "defamatory literature" against gubernatorial candidate Hubert E. Olive in last year's primary campaign, there are at least two other sad aspects of the case.

One of these is that it was officially recognized and generally admitted that others should have been found guilty and convicted. The State's main witness was absent because of flu contracted the night before. Besides, some of the testimony for the State was very weak, and some was excluded.

The other and sadder aspect of the case, we believe, is the very fact that showing a Negro's picture as a member of a committee working for a candidate's nomination should be almost automatically "defamatory," and the accusation of a promise, whether true or not, to appoint a Negro to a responsible state office if elected, should be regarded as tantamount to character assasination.

Certainly Mr. Olive made no promise openly to name a Negro as paroles commissioner. No sensible North Carolina politician would think of making such a promise. In the first place it would be ruinous to his subsequent career should he if elected carry it out, as well as disastrous to his chances of election if known before the election. These are perfect arguments against the idea that Mr. Olive made any such promise, even secretly.

The amount of race prejudice existent in North Carolina must be discouragingly high if in two successive gubernatorial elections it has been considered worthwhile by experienced politicians to associate the opposing candidate with Negro citizens by alleging, whether true or not, that he was in favor of perfectly legitimate recognition of Negroes, who as citizens form more than a quarter of the population of the state.

It is a shame that such things should be publicized against a candidate if untrue, as was undoubtedly the case with Mr. Olive, and in some items at least with Dr. Graham. Lies against a candidate represent a highly reprehensible political device. But we think it is a greater disgrace, and one which may be laid against hundreds of thousands of citizens rather than against just a few political tricksters of low standards, that certain things, which in themselves are not wrong at all, have to be regarded as defaming a candidate; that if the "accusations" were true they would detract from the man's reputation.

7-WAY REPRESENTATION

The proposal in the Legislature to give seven-way representation in Raleigh by changing the present "Plan D" under which council members are elected by popular vote to a ward system is welcomed by the CAROLINIAN.

In a Democracy everybody should represent himself, his house, his lodge, social club, fraternity, sorority union or be represented by one of his own choosing from HIS club, organization or in the case of the City Council, his section.

While there is a possibility of someone from Third Ward representing Hayes Barton as is done now with Third Ward being represented by Hayes Barton there is little or no chance that a person from Third Ward will represent Hayes Barton on the City Council in the foreseeable future. Sheer numbers prevent this. People from Hayes Barton would do what they could to prevent it. But Third Ward, try as hard as it may, cannot represent itself or keep Hayes Barton from representing it under the present plan.

The ward system on the other hand gives everybody representation from his particular area, for his particular interest and for his particular friends.

This the CAROLINIAN believes the better plan for all the people and it knows it to be the more democratic of the two.

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PAUL R. JERVAY, Publisher **LIN HOLLOWAY, Managing Editor**

C. D. Halliburton's

SECOND THOUGHTS

Our concluding piece based on the University of Virginia News Letter's article, "The Individual and the Automobile, a Serious Social Problem," is concerned largely with a list of things the individual CAN do to combat the problem. This advice will be quoted directly with only minor omissions for the sake of saving space.

1. No matter what you might see others do, drive with scrupulous care, concentrating on driving and obeying the Golden Rule to the letter. Drive defensively and give up right of way — even if it's yours — to prevent an accident.

2. If you are arrested for a traffic offense, accept your penalty with the proper attitude. Don't try to get the charge "fixed" and don't rail against the police or the judge.

3. If you have children, start them off young with home safety education.

4. When your child reaches driving age, see that he learns to drive properly and not haphazard lessons administered by friends of his age. Be sure he is properly licensed and restrict his driving at once should he drive recklessly. It isn't enough to "think you are driving properly; it's your responsibility to ascertain for yourself.

5. Insist that anyone over whom you may have influence as employers, relatives, friends and any others, drive properly.

6. If you cannot participate actively in local safety organizations, try to give them all the support you can.

7. Look upon the reckless and indifferent driver as outside of your conception of society and let him know it.

8. Perform your duty properly as a witness or juror. Support legislation also interested in an intelligent approach to the problem rather than "soft-soaping" voters. The same should go for other officials.

9. Keep your vehicle in as nearly perfect mechanical condition as possible. Even if you don't feel anything is wrong with it, let a competent mechanic check it several times between official inspection periods. This is insurance that acts BEFORE trouble comes rather than after it has caused the sudden the burden after it does.

10. BEAR IN MIND ALWAYS THAT ACCIDENTS DON'T HAPPEN ONLY TO THE OTHER FELLOW BUT THAT YOUR NECK, YOUR HEART AND YOUR POCKETBOOK ARE ETERNALLY THREATENED.

The article concludes with the point that most of the progress made in accident control has been by appeal to fear, especially fear of the law where severe penalties have been regularly enforced. "Any means is justified to hit the laughter, but it is still safe by far and this should not be. The citizen must be made to realize that traffic laws should be as inviolable as any others. There will always be law-breakers who must be punished, but the widespread contempt with which our traffic laws are treated is a sad travesty on our civilization."

Straight Ahead

With Julius Adams

NEW YORK (GLOBAL) — Eight years ago when President Roosevelt citched Henry Wallace for Harry S. Truman, most Negroes had conniption fits. They called Truman a Negro-hater, a former KKKlixer and now the clock turned back 100 years if he should by fate become President of the United States. Well, he became President of the United States and some of those same Negroes who were crying it was a "sin and a shame" for Roosevelt to abandon Wallace are now, and have been, idolizing Truman as "Mr. Civil Rights" himself. Which, of course, he is not.

True, Mr. Truman articulated an enlightened philosophy in the matter of civil rights, but when he left Washington they were still jim crowing Negroes, and there were no laws on the books to bar discrimination and segregation anywhere. But this piece is not intended to discuss Mr. Truman and his failure to deliver. It is and his stand on civil rights about the opinion Negroes — many of them — have already formed about President Eisenhower. They have been wrong before and they can be wrong again.

It will be recalled that Negroes were for Hoover in 1932, and didn't catch up with Roosevelt until 1940. They were with Roosevelt in 1940 and didn't catch up with Willkie until after he was dead. They were with Truman in 1948, but let them tell it, they would have been for Dewey in 1952. Maybe by 1956 they will have caught up with Eisenhower. It seems Negroes are usually about two elections behind the rest of the country.

Without waiting to see what he is going to do, the old-line, dichard Democrats and the egg heads are weeping in their beer, predicting that President Eisenhower will prove to be no friend of the common man—whoever he is. They are worried about the men in the Eisenhower cabinet, as if there aren't among them the men who, more than anyone else, can end the practice of discrimination and segregation in this country. They control finance and they control a large part of industry. Assuming organized labor is as square on the race issue as it purports to be, the big men of industry would have no trouble in passing the word along that the masquerade is over, and the mockery of democracy must cease. Instead of lining up behind the big business men in the present administration and urging them to straighten out the mess, the critics seem content to sit on the sidelines, find fault and snipe. They would serve the country and their race far better if they would seek to use the administration, rather than spending their time taking pot-shots.

Under our system, a government is elected for a term of four years. So, it is Eisenhower will be President for that period. There are those who are so partisan that they would like to see the Republican administration bog down and accomplish nothing so that the Democrats would have an easy time getting back in power. These lame barins have no consideration or interest in the welfare of the Negro or the country. They want the Republicans to fail. From where this correspondent sits, it looks as if someone is in for a terrible disappointment.

The boys who are running the government today are the same boys who produced the know-how to make this country great. Not only are they great producers; they are great salesmen . . . men who can sell ice boxes to Eskimos. Is there any reason to believe they do not now know the score, and that, knowing the political facts of life, are not prepared to give the country the kind of administration that will secure the nation and its people?

Many things have happened in the world since Herbert Hoover left the White House in 1933. World opinion has changed tremendously and much social and economic progress has been made, thanks to the development and expansion of communication which has shrunk the world and made neighbors of all its people. We strongly suspect that four years hence, the same Negroes who today are "scared to death" lest Eisenhower and his associates forget "the brother" is alive, will be in the front line of the cheering section for the President's reelection in 1956.

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

BEFORE LONG NEGRO SCHOOLS as well as many other Negro civic and religious organizations will be engaged in a week's celebration of "Negro History Week." Unfortunately there are so many of us who do not look with favor towards setting aside a week during which time special emphasis is put on the study of Negro life say that there is no such thing as Negro history, or Negro literature, etc. My feeling in the matter is that if the truth were known the foregoing people do not like the word "Negro" period! Yet those selfsame people study the history of the white race, the Jewish race, and the Chinese race, etc., even though it may not be called such. There are some Negroes who apparently think that if we simply do away with the word Negro, all our racial problems would immediately be solved. Witness the number of organizations composed entirely of Negroes headed by Negroes, and financed by Negroes which has dropped the word Negro. Further observe how few communities have Emancipation celebration programs. And, how few people in those communities who attend such programs. The fact is, many of us are ashamed of the word Negro. I recall having heard a very popular and accomplished Negro woman relate how that once she was asked by a white person was she a Negro, and that she replied, "No, I am a person of color. She seems to have been rather proud of the answer she gave.

Because of the fact I feel we have the attitude as expressed above, in my way of thinking a week set aside during which time emphasis is put on Negro contributions to civilization is a most significant week. Many of us are ashamed of the word Negro, and, moreover, many of us do not have any confidence in, nor respect for Negroes. All because we do not know anything about the Negro race. Many of us for example do not know that in time past there have been some very powerful and cultured nations in Africa. They, like many other great civilizations of the past, Babylon, Athens, Greece, Rome, etc. declined. To a large number of us Africa is known only as it has been described by "missionaries." And, unfortunately so, in order to play upon our emotional feelings and thereby get some money, they have painted a rather distorted picture of Africa to say the least. Many American Negroes are ashamed of Africa. However, over a long period of time, the white race has literally cut each others' throats over Africa. Both from the standpoint of its strategic location and the abundance of its natural resources, Africa is one of the world's most important areas.

AS STATED ABOVE we are ashamed of Africa and the word Negro because we know so little about them. Many of the textbooks used in our schools on all levels say very little about us. And, when we are mentioned it is generally in an unfavorable way. The same thing is true about many of the newspapers and magazines we read as well as the moving pictures we attend, etc.

Therefore, again I say that because of the foregoing things I feel that Negro History Week during which time emphasis is put on the study of Negro life is a most important week for American Negroes. And, again, I lift my hat higher and higher to the Founding Fathers of Negro History Week and also to those who have striven, and are presently striving, to keep it alive.

James A. Shepard's

THIS and THAT

I am aware of the fact that it is poor taste for a columnist to make himself or his family the subject of his column. However, I taste my readers will forgive me for violating the accepted rule in my column for this week. The incident wrapping my subject for this week happened on Christmas Day, 1952.

It all "occurred over our Christmas Dinner." We had nothing extra, . . . simply the usual Christmas dinner that the average American family had—turkey and all the side trimmings. We had been saving pennies and nickels for several weeks that we might enjoy a delicious Christmas dinner. Now it so happened that our only child did not get home for this Christmas dinner. So lo and behold we were two pitiful souls! Just the pye of us to eat this dinner. So to speak we were all dressed up and no place to go. So notwithstanding all that delicious dinner, we were two pitiful souls; we were lonesome. We were debating whether or not to "set the table" or simply serve our plates from the pots, just as we had lost all hope as well as all taste for the splendid dinner and had just about decided not to eat at all, one son's aunt and her son drove up. To us it was a God-send. We could not have been any happier, as poor as we are, had someone placed a million dollars in our laps.

This, my subject for this week is "Blessed are those who have a house full of children." Away with the argument that when people have a large number of children they cannot do anything for them, such as sending them to school, "dressing them up," and giving them trips to places and permitting them to give expensive parties. Apparently neither C. C. Spaulding nor Booker T. Washington had very much done for them. Yet they made good living for themselves and made striking contributions to our American way of life. Assuming that the parents are able "to keep their bodies and souls together" and further assuming that it is a Christian home, I lift my voice high in saying "Blessed are those who have a large number of children." If the children are worth the salt to go into their bread, they will soon grow up and do and get things for themselves.

During my mother's lifetime, I often heard her say that parents who had a large number of children would never be lonesome, because as the children grow up and move out to themselves, there would be grandchildren and great children, etc. to come and go. I share very much my mother's opinion in the matter. Moreover, it cannot be over-emphasized that the greatest investment one can make is an investment in a child. Many of the material things for which we struggle so hard soon fade away as the flowers John Alden gave Priscilla, and are straightway forgotten. They mean so little as Father Time moves on. But an investment in a child continues to grow and to bring added joy with the years.

Someone once said there was nothing so elusive as the obvious, meaning that there are people who try to grasp the import of impending facts, even when those facts are well nigh face upside.

Any person intelligent enough to forecast darkness when the sun has set and the shades of night are lowering, should be able to see that segregation and all of its attendant evils are approaching their end. That fact is obvious regardless what the U. S. Supreme Court has to say about the school segregation cases, it now has under consideration. It may be that neither the black south nor the white south is emotionally ready for this change, there are many concrete indications to indicate they are not, however, few, if any, are ever prepared for the shock produced when the bubble of inflation bursts in a nation, the only thing that can be done after this happens is to take whatever logical steps available in order to readjust circumstances to meet the new conditions. Disasters usually follow prolonged inflation because the economy is unable to cope with the increasing unnatural demands placed upon it and the resulting strain causes the weakened structure to fall. And so it is with the burden of segregation, it has become a too heavy load, so weary and unwieldy, its creators are now wringing their hands, wondering how to get out of the corner their Frankenstein has forced them into.

Almost 2000 years ago, Christ told His disciples that a house built upon the sands could not long endure. Today, the white race is seeing that truth fulfilled. The house of segregation was built upon the sands of deceit, fraud, injustice, hatred, bigotry, intolerance and lies, none of which can forever withstand the onward march of the waves of truth, washing endlessly and relentlessly at their shallow foundation.

Of late the south under the guise of State Rights has made an all out effort to twist the Federal constitution and try to make it appear that that document of human rights, gave it the privilege to abuse its Negro citizens. To that fictitious claim, it has unsuccessfully tried to enlist the sympathy of the nation against "outside, Northern interference," saying in effect that it is no concern of a citizen of Massachusetts, how the citizens of North Carolina violate the Federal Constitution.

Both of those agonized cries of protest are fastly losing their appeal. With the increasing shortening of distances, the world is becoming smaller and smaller and today, the south and its misdeeds stand naked and bare for people everywhere to behold. In addition a growing number of Americans are becoming alarmed about that this country is fastly losing its effectiveness as a world power because of its hypocrisy and pretence. This element, once silent is now becoming vocal and is speaking out in strong condemnation against the perils of color blindness. We think it is quite significant that a large number of southerners are joining this group.

The south is now awakening to the fact that in addition to the moral law and cry now being raised in protest both home and abroad, it is economically unable to carry the burden of segregation much longer. This great fact which should have been obvious all along is gaining support and advocates among groups hitherto steadfast in their determination to "hold the line" only this week, Wake County's Senator James Pou Bailey, in a speech before the Raleigh Exchange, said, in view of the financial strain imposed by segregation, he wondered how long it could be maintained. So far as we have been able to learn, no one has ever the abolition of segregation, his accused Mr. Bailey of favoring remarks simply means he is beginning to get a glimpse of the elusive obvious and the stark facts revealed, are compelling him to face them.

Segregation, like all of the evils inflicted on Negroes by the white man, has proven a boomerang. We all remember Booker T. Washington's famous saying "You can not keep a man in a ditch, unless you get into the ditch with him." Trying to keep the Negro in a ditch has cost the white man dearly. Imagine the folly of a region financially unable to adequately support one school system, attempting to support two. True, the Negro was and is the heaviest loser, but it is

(Continued on Page 8)