

THE CAROLINIAN

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EDITORIAL VIEWPOINT

One Of Twelve

LIFE, the illustrated magazine with the big circulation, featured in its April 6 issue an article on "Great Preachers", with a portrait of each of the 12 selected for mention by name. One of those selected was Dr. Howard Thurman.

Dr. Thurman, who became widely known over twenty years ago as a most eloquent and persuasive preacher to and leader of young people, was recently named university preacher and a professor in the theological school of Boston University, a signal honor, but one well de-

served. A fine example of fair employment practices and a tribute to the ability of an individual who happens to be a Negro. Life's selection of Dr. Thurman to be noted and pictured among twelve outstanding preachers of this country and this time is an equal if not greater tribute.

Who's Boss In Washington?

It is almost amazing, and certainly unedifying, to see with what caution the Republican high command handles Senator McCarthy. Party solidarity is understandable of course, but the point is that whereas the Senate leaders and the President stick by McCarthy and appear to think it is necessary to let him get away with almost anything he happens to think up, McCarthy seems to have little sense of obligation to the party and its (their) leaders.

It is being said in some quarters that Senator McCarthy is trying to build himself through publicity as a candidate for the nomination of the Republican party for president in 1956, and that he is grossly overplaying the nation's very real nervousness over Red machinations, actual or imagined, within the United States, because it goes over big with the rank and file, as well as with some leaders.

That the President and the Republican leaders, or many of them, are thoroughly tired of Senator McCarthy's ruthlessness and often absurd shenanigans is evident; but it is also fairly obvious that few if any of them are willing to risk provoking his ire and his enmity.

More Negro Candidates

North Carolina, as well as other parts of the South in varying degrees, is experiencing a political renaissance, so far as Negroes are concerned. In city after city and town after town, Negroes are running for local political offices. A good many of them do not win; some of them do. But whether they win or not, it is a fine thing to see so many of them entering the contests.

More and more Negroes will win their bids for local offices, especially on councils and boards, as more white citizens acknowledge the justice of the Negro's claim for direct recognition and representation as an important minority which can speak best through one of its own and when it is recognized more widely that a Negro officeholder may be quite as public-spirited and zealous for the welfare of all as well as for his own minority group.

More Negro candidates will be successful also as more Negroes learn to take seriously their right and obligation to vote. Time after time it has happened that Negro candidates have received many more votes than could be accounted for by the number of Negroes who voted. This has nearly always meant two things: That many potential Negro voters, often enough to have made the difference between victory and defeat, did not vote; and that there are white citizens more interested in a qualified Negro's candidacy than are many of his own race.

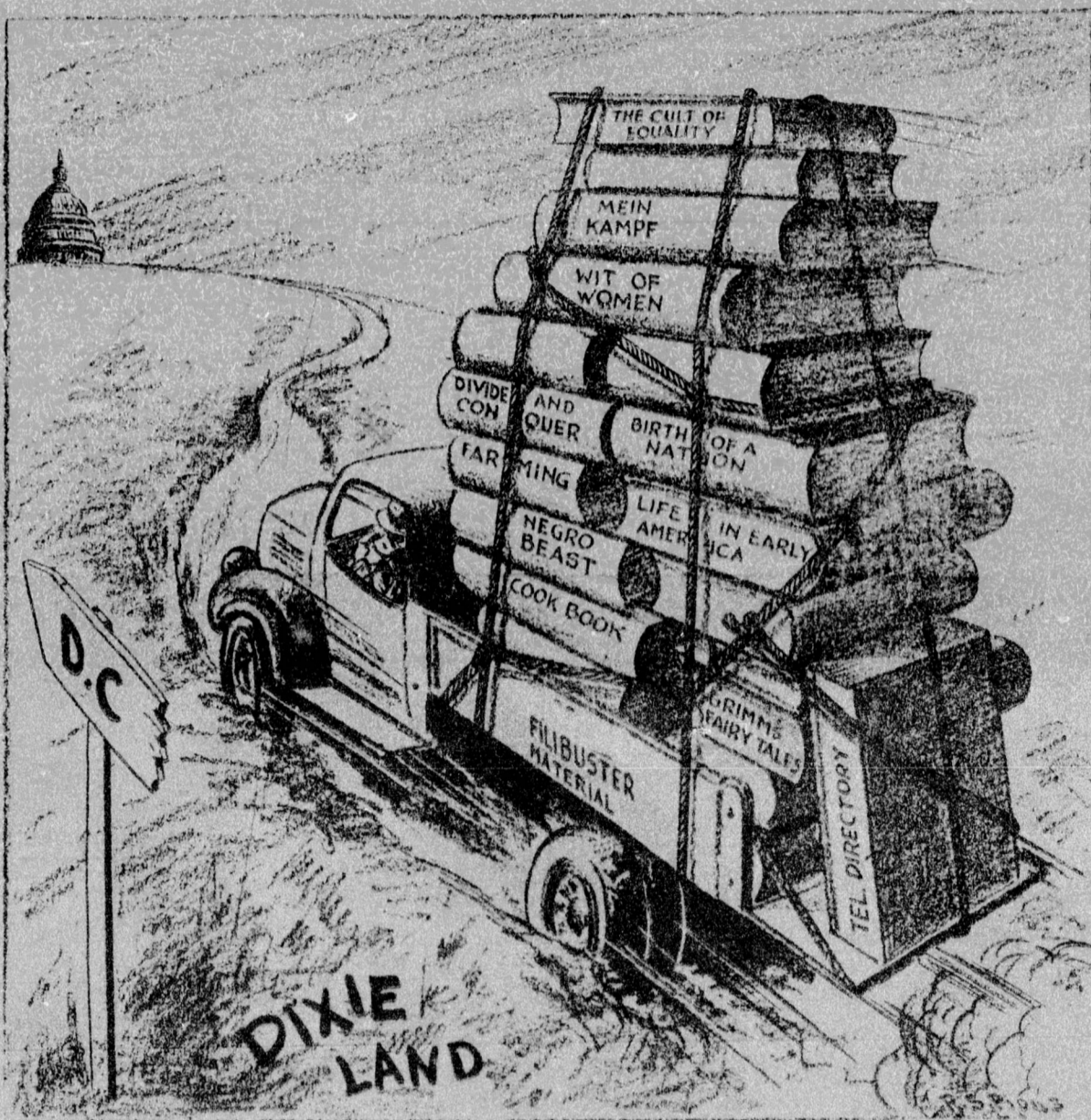
The renaissance has some new angles as compared to the old days when Negroes sought and often won office during the Reconstruction period, and then later here in North Carolina during the short Fusionist period. The candidates during this present era, while certainly race-conscious and thinking of themselves as candidates to represent the interests of a special group whose interests are too often ignored or given too little attention, also in practically every case look upon themselves as candidates-at-large, ready to represent and foster the interests of all the citizens, regardless of race or station.

In a great many instances these new type Negro candidates are running for office realizing that they have no chance for election on the strength of a racial vote as such. They must enlist the votes of white citizens, who will support them either because they believe the particular Negro candidate is a worthy and well-qualified person to serve the entire electorate, or because they think that minority representation is proper and right or both. And some are being elected under those conditions. More will win as time goes on, on the same basis.

These Negro candidates for places on elected boards of education, city councils, county commissions or boards, and so on, are really non-political in most cases. It is not like

"Plans For The Filibuster On Civil Rights Strong Leadership Can Defeat It"

JAMES A. SHEPARD'S **THIS and THAT**



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



I have always believed that the United States Supreme Court would not outlaw segregation in public schools in general as unconstitutional. First of all, there is the matter of precedent, and the fact that the high court could lean back on the old decisions as regards segregation. Of course, over against these older precedents are the more recent decisions having to do with graduate and professional schools, which have given little or no aid and comfort to the segregationists and traditionalists; but after all the members of the court, like everyone else, know that practically there is a vast difference between opening the way for a few Negroes to enter a school situation which is exclusively adult and dealing with responsible persons already the beneficiaries of a good deal of formal training, and revolutionizing the public schools of the South by removing all racial barriers in public education — a move affecting vast numbers of children and adults — practically everybody in every community.

Then, too, the Supreme Court members read the election returns. That is not to say they are at all bound to follow the returns. The court has always, or often, shown a great deal of independence from politics, but that independence is not, and cannot, in the nature of things, be complete. Recently, however, I have not felt so strongly as I did at first that the Supreme Court would not at this time strike down educational segregation. The palpable concern of the white southern leaders has changed my mind. They are very jittery as the inevitable time approaches for the handing down of the court's decision in the Clarendon County, S. C., and related cases.

South Carolina still in session at the writing, evasions the likelihood of a special session to be called by Governor Byrnes, should the Supreme Court's decision not come before the legislature is ready to adjourn, and should an "unfavorable" decision of the high court be rendered after adjournment of the General Assembly.

These people are really anxious and disturbed — much more so than are most Negroes — about the way the decision may go. Which would indicate that they definitely see a possibility, or probability, that things will not turn out to their liking.

Of course no one knows what the Supreme Court's decision will be. And in view of the facts stated above, I would believe quite strongly that the court, especially in view of an apparent trend toward conservatism since the last presidential election, or of even longer standing, would either duck an open-and-shut decision upholding or overthrowing the old separate-but-equal doctrine, or else render a decision sustaining that doctrine — I wouldn't risk a word of prediction either way.

Straight Ahead

NEW YORK (Globe) — One of the most important things to learn in any battle for recognition is that if you move in too soon, you can get yourself back further than you were when you started. The impatient boy, move in like a cloud of smoke and burn up the world for a time, but then they peter out and become completely ineffective, thus spoiling whatever chance they may have had for real advancement.

In our fight for recognition, we have often been guilty of having a great deal of fervor and not enough of the good, hard common sense it takes to earn an advantage and keep it. For instance, a boy or a girl, a brilliant and wealthy lawyer in New York who has long been active in race relations work, heard much talk in his contact with Negroes, about the fact that not many Negroes were occupying executive positions on clerical staffs of private concerns. He prevailed upon his partners to let him install a young colored secretary in the secretarial pool. They agreed, and he contacted the organization that had made the complaint, and asked them to send some young girls in for interviews. He hired one who served about a month and was, for one reason or another, dropped. He hired a second, and took her under his wing, so to speak, in order to give her the best possible start. She simply did not have what it took to hold down the job. He has since tried several others, but none have worked out.

This is not to say that no one could qualify for the job. It is to say that, before voicing any complaint about the jobs Negroes ought to have, we ought to first be sure there

are qualified Negroes ready to take the jobs.

Somewhat the same type of error has been committed by some pressure groups here in the East, who have been seeking for years to get some of the Adoption Agencies to take colored children. These agencies have been put on the spot time after time with the point-blank question, "Do you take Negro children?" The answer, of course, was "No." The Agencies had little contact with Negro communities, but not wanting to be put in an unfavorable light, many of them have taken on Negro children.

The result? They have an abundance of Negro children whom nobody wants, and the situation has become rather embarrassing.

How much wiser it would have been if the groups that started the agitation had first made some sort of study to find out where there were homes in which these children would be welcome before any pressure was brought to bear upon the agencies to take them.

Another case, in point, just recently, a group of Negroes were discussing the possibility of a Negro in the Cabinet. When one remarked that there were many Assistantships still open to be filled, a disgruntled member of the group said sarcastically, "Are we still assisting?" It apparently never entered his mind that perhaps there might be a standard of performance to which a Negro might attain before seeking such a high position.

In speaking of qualification, one might easily reply, "There are plenty of qualified Negroes." And this is probably true if one speaks of qualification only in terms of education

or training in a particular field. But qualification means more than that. It means years of experience in a given field where a person has served a sort of apprenticeship in preparation for the job. When a Cabinet officer is appointed, for instance, his name is not simply pulled out of a hat. He is usually one who is at the top of his field and has arrived there by a series of gradual but firm steps, all leading to the top spot. The fact that Negroes have been out of the picture all along and have been denied the opportunity to have this kind of progress, is unfortunate, but it is beside the point. What is needed now is to concentrate on some of the younger people who are completing their academic training, and help to put them in the various fields where they will eventually become qualified by experience as well, for top spots.

In the meantime, we may be compelled to continue seeking recognition in high places, in order to provide inspiration for those in preparation for future leadership.

A great deal of confusion and indecision have come out of Washington since the Supreme Court took over the reins of this nation's government. We are not sure what the Supreme Court will do, or how it will act. We are not sure what the new administration will do, or how it will act. We are not sure what the future holds for the Negro, or how it will act.

It is a foregone conclusion that the Negro as a whole will have to suffer the consequences of a monopolistic Republican Administration. That the present Administration is wholly unrepresentative, no one can deny. Never before in this country's history has the national government been so completely turned over to the interests of one group of men, and although there is chaos and disorder everywhere in Washington, there is also full indication that the "Big Money" boys are fast lining up for the big haul. They won't be content with bank notes and deep freezer oil wells, taxpayer power projects, the multi-billion dollar atomic energy program, etc.

Last week, President Eisenhower was credited with saying that the only thing that could save the country would be a return to the spiritual values of the principles enunciated by Jesus Christ in the Sermon on the Mount. We agree heartily and wholly with the president and add that his realization of that great fact will be meaningless unless he and others similarly placed take steps to help turn this nation in the direction of God.

To win the southern white vote, the southern coastal states were promised to be the submerged land off their feet. The United States has been that off to the people in this country. In order for this to be a revelation for the good of the nation, it must be a revelation for the good of the Negro. The Negro must be a part of the national resources. The New Administration promptly re-elected President Truman ordered this week the United States Senate to follow the lead of the Congress and enact comprehensive legislation giving these oil lands to the state. It is of course a national calamity that such a rate upon the domain of the nation should have the sanction of men elected to give it the interest of all the people. A significant fact is that we are already trying to point out the difference in the ancestry of the pledges General Eisenhower made to the Negroes of this nation and to the Southern Coastal States. It has been left in implementing the pledge to give the national oil to a few greedy states but no one has the sanction of men elected to give it the interest of all the people. A significant fact is that we are already trying to point out the difference in the ancestry of the pledges General Eisenhower made to the Negroes of this nation and to the Southern Coastal States. It has been left in implementing the pledge to give the national oil to a few greedy states but no one has the sanction of men elected to give it the interest of all the people.

Cordon B. Hancock's **BETWEEN THE LINES**

THE VOICE OF ADLAI STEVENSON

One of the major by-products of the last November election was the introduction of Adlai Stevenson to the American public. Prior to his nomination for the presidency on the Democratic ticket, this country had heard but little of this young American giant. But even he was hurled into the forefront of the nation's political affairs, he took over in a big way.

The unknown Adlai Stevenson of Illinois became overnight a national figure and eventually he became the most overmastering political personality since the passing of great Franklin Delano Roosevelt of immortal memory. The unknown Adlai Stevenson of Illinois has become a world figure, and as such he commands the attention of the civilized world.

There is a feeling that Stevenson is closely tied in with the ignominy of this nation, one of the greatest tragedies that could befall the American people would be to have in some unfortunate way the voice of Adlai Stevenson muffled. He brought to the last presidential campaign a freshness of spirit and a lucidness of point of view that has hardly been surpassed in the nation's history.

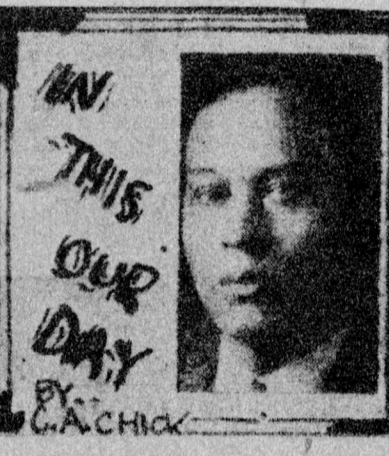
He attempted to talk sense to the American people instead of the antiquated and hackneyed political drivel that has become a stumbling block in the way of stepping stones for the free American people.

One of the marvels of the 20th century is the attention such a personality commanded in so short a time. It shows that after all, the heart of the American people is on the right side, and that democracy in our country will out-step the gaseous and flagrant political opportunism that now afflicts the nation. Stevenson is the man of tomorrow, today, and as such he is bound to be heard from. He is not heard from, the tragedy will be as national.

Adlai Stevenson is, easily one of the major prophets of the 20th century and the dangers is that he may be ahead of his times. He may be crucified by a people whose saviour he is come to be.

"Watch Stevenson" may well become the slogan of political America. His is the most potent and penetrating voice crying in the wilderness of our confused and turbulent times. Stevenson is a man of destiny. Stevenson is a man of honest conviction and of broad vision. Stevenson knows what it is all about.

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"POLITICAL BOOZING"

Many of our municipalities are in the midst of electing city fathers. Those to whom the government of our cities will be entrusted for a period of time. Unfortunately so many people take city elections very lightly. Municipal elections never arouse as much interest with the public as do state and national elections. The reason is true despite the fact that city governments affect our daily lives in more vital points or issues than any other level of government. This writer hopes to see the day when the general public will take a greater interest in local government than it now does.

But the main purpose of this article is to speak out again against what this writer has termed "political boozing." Readers of this column will readily recall that again and again I have spoken out against such as I have called "political boozing." Unfortunately so many of our political elections on all levels in this

(Continued on Page 8)

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 PATRON OF METAL-WORKERS AND MASTER OF THE PARIS MINT BEFORE BECOMING A BISHOP, HELPS A COUPLE TO CHOOSE A WEDDING RING IN THIS 15TH CENTURY PAINTING BY PETRUS CHRISTI. NOW IN NEW YORK.

A majestic 75 foot high CHURCH OF SALT in Romanesque style has been made by miners in Zipaquira, Salt mine, Bogota, Colombia.

Many French Priests have renounced the familiar wide-brimmed hat for a beret. THE HAT HAMPERS THEM WHEN THEY RIDE MOTOR-CYCLES!

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