

THE CAROLINIAN

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PAUL R. JERVAY, Publisher

LIN HOLLOWAY, Managing Editor



War Cannot Build

It is a sad commentary on our civilization, though not the fault of any identifiable individual or group, that peak prosperity and peak employment seem to depend on a war economy.

As soon as the mere possibility of fruitful truce talks loomed on the horizon, prices on the stock market began to drop.

Except for a few years between the end of our war with Japan and the beginning of the Korean action our country has been involved directly or indirectly in a war since 1940. Teen-agers of this day and time all over the country have been as familiar with the sight of men in the uniforms of our armed services as they have been with the gray of the U. S. mail carrier.

There seems to be no more prospect for a real victory for the United Nations in Korea today than there was this time last year, or the year before

that. We appear to be trying not to think of the fact that we are returning to the Reds about ten times as many sick and wounded prisoners of war as they are returning to us. Indignation over stories of atrocities to American and UN prisoners captured by the Reds seems to be mild or non-existent, except on the part of those individuals directly affected. Indications that thousands of those taken prisoner may have been murdered are met with silence.

Has the country grown callous and cynical? Are we concerned only with high wages, high production, high sales volumes, and "prosperity" at any cost? Are we committed to and have we accepted the idea that there can be no honorable peace co-existent with prosperity?

President Eisenhower's great peace speech answered those questions. In it he expressed the real

and deep aspirations of the American people. Fundamentally we do want a just and durable peace, not only for ourselves but for all the world. We have learned there can be in this world no peace for any length of time which is not a world-wide peace. This nation is becoming convinced also that there can be no world-wide peace without world-wide opportunity for freedom from starvation and fear. Abraham Lincoln said that this country could not exist half slave and half free. We are learning in this generation that what Lincoln said of the nation is true of the world. It cannot continue to exist half starved and half prosperous. The world is too small now for that to be possible. Distance has been annihilated. Ignorance of what goes on is becoming increasingly rare. Men must face the fact of their universal kinship. It is unavoidable.

"Expose Them Wherever They Are But, Don't Overlook The White Supremist,"

-STRAIGHT AHEAD-

With Olive Adams



C. D. Halliburton's SECOND THOUGHTS

Interest in Africa on the part of the Americans black and white has grown tremendously in this country since the beginning of World War II.

There are many things to account for this phenomenon. One is, of course, the greater accessibility of Africa to Americans in this age of air travel, and the consequently greater number of persons who are visiting the country for one reason or another. It must not be forgotten, either, that during the war the allied invasion of Italy was through Africa, so that hundreds of thousands of Americans had some contact with the continent at that time. Then the vast amount and variety of materials useful and even vital to modern life of which Africa has actual or potential abundance have stimulated American interest—an interest which has been shown by European countries for many years. The uranium deposits alone would have made America look on Africa with a bright new interest.

All this interest in Africa, and in its human problems as well as its natural resources, has recently been brought home forcibly to the writer and doubtless many others by the greatly increased discussions of the erstwhile "Dark Continent" in recent issues of periodicals. Thus, the feature article of the business-angled weekly, UNITED STATES NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, May 1 issue, is a long piece based almost exclusively on an interview with Max Yergan, and captioned, "Africa: Next Goal of the Communists." LEARNER'S MAGAZINE for May carries "Notebook on Black Africa," by Eric Larabee, an editor of the magazine, who visited the continent, or the central part of it, as a member of a four-man team "sent by the Carnegie Corporation to learn more about Africa." A second article on the same subject by Mr. Larabee will appear in the next issue.

The current issue of the READER'S DIGEST has a commendation of a piece from a recent number of TIME, entitled, "Ferment on the Gold Coast," and telling about that most interesting British experiment in African Negro self-government in the Gold Coast, with Kwame Nkrumah, a graduate of Lincoln University, the University of Pennsylvania, and London University, as prime minister. Nkrumah, who spent time in jail as an enemy of Britain.

Some months ago a Philadelphia daily newspaper published a series of articles by Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Lincoln University, growing out of a recent visit of his to West Africa.

And of course the newspapers keep us up to date on Mau Mau doings in Kenya, the strife and turmoil in the Union of South Africa, the revolt against European dominance in Egypt and the Sudan, and French troubles with the states of North Africa.

The great continent is a very interesting place. It

will play an increasingly important part in world affairs. Its natives are no longer to be regarded as unimportant savages, to be considered primarily as laborers for European enter-

prises and servants for white residents and visitors. Things will be happening in Africa in the years immediately ahead. Let's keep up with them. They will be very important to all of us.

Gordon B. Hancock's BETWEEN THE LINES

SOUTHERN PREJUDICE LTD.
When I departed from the Cunard liner Campanian in Liverpool 1944, when making my first of three trips to Europe, I was especially struck by the "Lid" that followed in many of the names of the business firms. Names followed by the "Lid" designation indicated that the members of that firm could be held to only limited liability in case the firm failed or was sued. The designation is not so prevalent in this country, but decidedly so in Canada.

It suggests a characteristic of southern race prejudice which in many ways is limited in spite of its at times apparent unlimited evil possibilities. A serious student of interracial affairs in the South is necessarily baffled by the unexpected turns that race prejudice—or the lack of it—may take in given situations.

Just as one reads some horrid manifestation of prejudice yesterday, one finds today some encouraging manifestation. Just about the time that one would write the South off as a total moral loss and impossible, one finds in the news of the day developments that cheer the heart.

When the Talmudages of Georgia have scarred the fair face of a great state's reputation, an Ellis Arnall comes along and redeems the state's standing in the eyes of the nation. When the Ku Klux Klan hits its hellish head as a hob-goblin of terror and lawlessness, the press of the South goes on the war-path until the poisonous fangs of Ku Kluxism have been torn out by the roots.

It has come about that for every evil machination of prejudice there arises an incident of humanity and brotherliness. On one side of the street a Negro may be beaten and bruised, on the other side there are helping hands to bind up the wounds. The "unpredictable South" would be a good name also.

This writer has traveled near and far and spoken much about the South and its race problem, but he has studiously refrained from disparaging and abusing the South. There are too many nobly inclined whites in the South to despair of its ultimate triumph over its most mortal enemy, race prejudice.



C. D. Halliburton



Gordon B. Hancock

This column was inspired by the account in the current number of Our World of the escape of Silas Rogers from the electric chair to which he had been condemned for a crime he had not committed. He lived for years in the very shadow of death but later won a commutation to life imprisonment and finally pardon. This admirable fate was procured up by a prejudiced white jury; Rogers' freedom was finally won by the intercession of a white newspaper editor who for some mysterious reason believed the story of the condemned man.

Editor Kilpatrick in his editorial policies and preachments does not give great reason for Negroes to hope in his intercessions; but in this case he proved himself to be The Good Samaritan of the century. Through his actions an innocent man was saved from death in the electric chair.

Unhappily this is not the only case of its kind where the intervention of some righteous individual in the South prevails. Such instances are being multiplied daily, thanks be. The very last person to clamor such case as Rogers would would to this writer have been Kilpatrick, editor of Richmond News Leader. But he went to the lat in a big way and came forth victorious for a poor defenseless victim of prejudice and the concomitants thereof. Prejudice in the South is becoming strictly limited. There are these limiting factors, namely, the achieving Negro, the spread of education, the growth and strength of the Negro press and the valiant fight of the N. A. A. C. P. These are always backlogs against which attempts at amelioration must be evaluated.

The achieving Negro, whether in farm or factory, whether in athletics or business, whether in religion or politics, is the justification for every demand the Negro makes on the nation; for every resentment against injustice and proscription and discrimination; for every attempt to throw off the shackles that segregation imposes. The record of the achieving Negro cannot be erased.

The spread of education is weakening the dykes of prejudice and the question is no longer whether, but when the Negro will be admitted to full-fledged citizenship.

NEW YORK (GLOBAL)—Set out the conflict, and order up a nice bright shiny loving card. A new record has been set. It seems that Oregon's independent Senator, Wayne L. Morse, has chalked up the highest score yet among the filibusters. He has talked 22 hours and 12 minutes and all to register his disapproval of a certain bill having to do with Federal control of tidelands of the State.

It was an interesting spectacle, they say. The Senator talked of many things — of his own political career, the virtues of round baloney (we readily recognize the Senator as an au-

thority on that one), the T. M. Hartley Law, the 1892 steel strike, and so on. But not once did he denounce the filibuster.

True, of course, was in distinct contrast to his previous stand, for he was among the first to lash out at anyone who took and held the floor in an effort to block legislation in which the Senator had a personal interest. But now he has used the device himself and out-filibustered all previous filibusters.

In fact, there has been a strange silence on the whole subject of filibustering a not many newspapers — Negro publications and so-called "liberal" newspapers — have said very little about it. And this is also rather queer, because these journals blasted to Kingdon come anyone who attempted the practice when it interfered with certain legislation they were interested in.

Does this mean that Negroes generally oppose the filibuster only when it prevents action on a particular bill which they may or may not want? Or is the filibuster wrong? If it was wrong to use it against FEPC, it's wrong to use it to oppose tidelands oil.

Whether right or wrong, one thing is certain: As a device for killing legislation, the filibuster has been effective, and there may come another day when Negroes will be tickled to death to fall back on it.

Then again, certain majority leaders in the Senate have actually gone all out to break the filibuster — staying in session night and day wearing down the resistance of the opposition. It is obvious, then, that it is possible to break the filibuster. Since this is true, why wasn't it done by some of those Democrats who were supposedly so solidly behind FEPC? Where there's a will there's a way.

This is not intended primarily to discuss the merits and demerits of the filibuster. It is a plea for some sort of consistency on the part of Negroes in their approach to legislation and the means of getting it over.

This would require two things: 1. a greater understanding of legislative procedures and devices, so as to know whether or not they actually constitute a help or a hindrance to the Negro in his fight for equality; and 2. an interest in all legislation so that Negroes will understand that their bills are not the only ones that are blocked. They must study ways and means of blocking the "blockers."

But above all, we must be consistent. We can't be for the filibuster in one case and against it in another. If it is evil, it should be opposed and condemned, despite the fact that it may be used to advantage on occasion.

By and large, I feel that it is a reasonable statement to say that those people who say that ministers should stay out of politics either have an "ax to grind" or they do not know the history of human affairs.

Some of the greatest Biblical religious leaders were also leaders in what today would be called politics, such characters as: David, Solomon, and Samuel. During the greater part of what is known as Medieval History as well as the early part of Modern History, the Church ruled the State. And, in more than one instance during the above stated periods of time, religious and civil (political) authority was vested in the same person. Moreover, many people apparently misunderstanding the American principle of separation of Church and State, the principle simply means that in this country religious organizations under our present law, cannot be supported by public funds, tax money, etc. The principle was never intended to limit or curtail the citizenship rights of ministers of individual citizens.

People need to be reminded over and over again that the minister is not the only person who should be "clean," sacred, Moreover, they need to be reminded that selecting and individual or a group of individuals to direct the public affairs of a county, city, state, or the nation, is just as sacred a business as that of selecting a religious leader. In both cases divine guidance should be sought. I, for one, pray to see the day come when the public will demand the same high moral standards of its political servants as it does of its religious servants.

The growth and strength of the Negro press is being felt around the world and has increased the incidence of the world's respect for the Negro. The NAACP is the shock-troop in the fight for integration.

These four factors have made it southern prejudice limited.

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POET'S CORNER

AMERICA'S GREATEST ENEMY
BY ANDY RAZAF FOR ANP
America's greatest enemy is the blundering hypocrite; Whose theme song is, "democracy" But will he practice it!

He's found in every walk of life,
Lives north, south, east and west,
Of all the friends of Stalin,
The Kremlin rates him best.

He preaches segregation,
And "white supremacy,"
And makes our constitution
An empty mockery.

He keeps our land divided,
Betraying office and state,
By backing, creating and selling
Religious and racial hate.

An expert filibusterer;
When killing a decent cause,
A proud defender and champion
Of double-standard laws.

He has often called them "Spooks",
When speaking of Koreans,
He labels them as "Gooks",
He makes our flag the laughing stock.

Of every communist,
And as a breeder of world ill will;
Today he tops the list.

America's greatest enemy
Is not across the foam,
But he's the patriotic fake
And hypocrite at home!

STRANGERS
BY RICARDO WEEKS for ANP
The kids today
Are those of yesterday
Are strangers.

The kids today
Are stronger, wiser
And more beautiful.

The kids today
Are in communion
With the sun, moon and stars
For finer wisdom.

The kids today
Walk hand in hand
With Progress.

The kids today
Are those of yesterday
Are strangers.

May Be Straining At Knat

The pastor of a white church in Oxford, N. C., who resigned when his congregation failed to sustain him in refusing to perform a marriage ceremony in which some participants were to wear strapless gowns, made the front pages throughout the country.

devotion to his principles whether one regards them as overly puritanical or not. It occurs to us however, that the good brother may have been straining at a knot. We wonder if he has ever inveighed against the exploitation of the poor and the black in the town in which his church is located. How did he feel about the minimum wage law up before the General Assembly of his state, and the failure of the legislature to pass it?

We note that he is a graduate of Wake Forest College. Was he indig-

nant about the police brutality in Wake Forest town that caused a colored man to lose a leg and expressed itself in the bullying and roughing up of females (probably not in strapless gowns)?

We do not know the answer to these questions. We do know that very often there is a tendency among such persons, probably not intentional or conscious, to "pay tithes of mint and anise and cummin, and have omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy and faith." (Matthew 23:23).

Happy Ending

The North Carolina legislature did pass the anti-Klan bill after all. It seemed to have been hopelessly lost, but Solicitor Clifford Moore, who led the legal fight in Columbus County last year, which put a powerful if not fatal crimp in the Klan in North Carolina came up to testify on behalf of the measure. He calmed the fears of the senate committee which had voted unfavorably on the measure the day before chiefly by showing them that

the bill if passed would have no adverse effect on any legal society or any secret order not trying to evade the law and commit illegal acts. So the bill was reported favorably and has passed both houses.

The passage of the bill is a credit to the legislature, and a tribute both to the persuasive powers of Solicitor Moore and to the respect with which he is regarded as the result of his Klan-breaking job of last year.

Always On Hand

Among the first of the exchanged wounded prisoners of war to be returned to the United Nations side were Negro Americans. It was to be expected. The American Negro is well-nigh everywhere, and has always been, even before the adoption of the policy of integrating Negroes into non-segregated

units in the armed forces. In the thick of the fighting, whether the army has been a volunteer one or made up largely of draftees, the story has been much the same: "Where duty calls or danger, he's never wanting there," to paraphrase slightly a line of the well-known hymn.

Sentence Sermons

BY REV. FRANK LOWRY FOR ANP

"BE STILL"

1. It is not so easy to remain still when troubles around one spread, nor keep the heart in even beat, and a normally balanced head.

2. Tricks of fate too often come and catch men unaware, this could not be a common thing, if men to themselves would be fair.

3. With so much of their Creator's image and potential power in store, it seems a pity that man should drift and spiritually become a poor.

4. He has only to trust and obey God's word, and treat his neighbor as a brother, and life to him will be complete, with not too much to bother.

5. Here lies the secret to all real living when even dangers lurk without; it is the know-how of God's grace that brings the chance about.

6. The still small voice that whispers low when seas are rough and swell "be still and know that I am God," and all will come out well.

7. Then standing on that solid rock, upheld by Mercy's hand, the storm begins to quiet down and hope, freely to expand.

8. Fresh courage then begins its work, and obstacles lose their hold, the still small voice is the pianissimo, and success begins to unfold.

9. The "BE STILL, AND KNOW THAT I AM GOD" becomes your heavenly combination, and you begin to realize, this is the secret of your salvation.

IF YOU DIDN'T VOTE DON'T GRUMBLE !!