

THE CAROLINIAN

(Published by the Carolinian Publishing Company, 118 East Hargett Street, Raleigh, North Carolina—Telephone: 9474)
 Entered as Second Class Matter, April 6, 1940 at the Post Office at Raleigh, North Carolina, under the Act of March, 1879.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES: Six Months \$2.75 One Year \$4.50
 PAYABLE IN ADVANCE—ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS AND MAKE ALL CHECKS AND MONEY ORDERS PAYABLE TO THE CAROLINIAN.
 Interstate United Newspapers, Inc., 542 Fifth Avenue N. Y. 17, N. Y., National Advertising Representative.
 This newspaper is not responsible for the return of unsolicited news, pictures, or advertising copy unless necessary postage accompanies the copy.
 Opinions expressed in by-lined columns published in this newspaper are not necessarily those of the publication.
PAUL R. JERVAY, Publisher

EDITORIAL VIEWPOINT

No Federal Sales Tax!

The News and Observer in a ringing editorial not long ago sounded a warning that some Republican leaders, working hand in hand with their big business colleagues and cronies, may soon launch a campaign to bring about the adoption of a general federal sales tax, under the name of a "manufacturer's excise tax," with the purpose of substituting the sales tax to a great extent for the individual and business income taxes as a means of financing the federal government. It is a timely warning, and if and when the campaign is launched, the common people ought to be ready to scotch the movement at once.

The Committee for Constitutional Government, an organization devoting itself to propagandizing for the economic organization of the days of William McKinley, has been getting out material in favor of the so-called "manufacturer's excise tax" for some time. It was also a leader in the prior movement to limit income tax rates to 25 per cent of income; but the sales tax looks even better to them.

As the News and Observer editorial pointed out, the name "manufac-

turer's excise tax" is just a euphemism. Of course the manufacturer would pay the tax in the first instance, just as the cigarette manufacturer and the liquor distiller now pay the excise on their products. But the tax is added in its entirety to the sale price of whoever buys the product in the first instance, and the tax is passed on by every middleman, including the retailer, until it is finally paid by the consumer.

An excise tax on luxuries and questionable product like liquor and tobacco can be justified. People don't have to consume those products, and the tax can be completely avoided by any individual simply by not using or buying the particular commodity. But a general sales tax (even with food exempted) is a bad tax, for the simple and obvious reason that it disregards relative ability to pay, and inevitably lies more heavily on those of low income who have to spend all or nearly all they earn on the necessities of life for themselves and their families.

Of course a general sales tax is a great revenue raiser, for it affects

everybody. Its defenders claim that it affects everybody alike, which is a grave error. It is much more burdensome on the poor and the moderately circumstanced, than on the well-to-do and the rich. That's why the latter are for it; it relieves them at the expense of the less prosperous. The day laborer has to pay it on the shoes for his school kids at the same rate that the rich man has to pay for his debutante daughter's party slippers. Of course it may be relatively painless, since it is paid a few cents at a time; but it is paid so often, and by all who buy.

We may have to come to a general federal sales tax. In case of a big war, with the national debt and the national spending what they are already, a general sales tax might be the only way to raise the necessary additional revenue to save the nation from military or economic ruin. In such circumstances nearly everyone would be willing to submit to such a tax. But let us not do so until such an emergency, if any, arises. Let us not submit to it in order to reduce the income tax payments of those most able to pay.



— C. D. Halliburton's —

SECOND THOUGHTS

ONCE IN A VERY GREAT WHILE I try the patience of my employers by quoting in this space verbatim and without comment something written by someone else. They don't wish me to do this, because it appears I am being lazy and getting away with murder by just copying someone else's work. And I don't do it often. But this week I am going to quote an editorial by the "nature" editorial writer of the New York Times, famed for his really beautiful little essays in the Times' columns. It will be appreciated by everyone who loves farming and the life of the tiller of the soil; and there are a great many besides the conductor of this column who do. From now on it will be the Times editorial writer talking:

July is hot sun and thundershowers, corn weather in the Midwest, wheat harvest in the Plains country, hay time in New England. July is when a farmer grows his own independence, the farmer and the land and the weather. Maybe it wasn't

wholly coincidence that the Declaration was proclaimed early in July, for in that day everyone lived much closer to the land. A man with his footing in the soil has little patience with outside interference in July. He's too busy with natural problems to be very tolerant of man-made ones.

Corn has to be "laid by," cultivated the last time, cleaned of weeds before it begins to "tassel" and shoot up eight feet high. Hay has to be cut and baled or stacked, and if rain comes while it's drying there's more trouble than a whole political convention can think up. . . . Harvest time for wheat happens to be hail time, thundershower time; and even a high wind can level a field of ripe wheat.

And meanwhile there are oats to be tended and harvested. There are silos to be filled. There are the daily chores. There's the garden to tend — a farmer can't leave all the gardening to his wife, no matter

how willing. She, too has other things to do, what with young chickens and canning and freezing for next winter, and daily cooking and all the routine of the farmhouse. But the garden, too, is a part of the independence.

The Declaration is a document well remembered. But there is another declaration, unwritten except on sweat-soaked faces, that is there for anyone to see, come July. It says the same thing as the written one, and it says it year after year, on farm after farm. (End of quotation.)

THE MAN WHO WROTE THAT knows and loves farming. He has lived close to the soil, and he either has gone back to it, or will, or wishes to. There are thousands like him: salaried men or wage earners, for whom the adventure and the independence of farm operation and farm living have a notalige appeal from which they will never escape. There is nothing else like it.

SEE POLICY CHANGE LIKELY IN LEADERSHIP OF NAACP

In 1949 "The Challenge," a book dealing with Negro leadership, was published by Wendell Mallett and Company. It was written by Julius J. Adams, executive director of Global News Syndicate and executive editor of the New York Age-Defender.

Last week, this column quoted from the book in discussing Dr. Channing H. Tobias' call for a campaign fund of a million dollars a year to fight segregation and Jim Crow and push the Negro ahead toward first-class citizenship. Mr. Adams called for just such a fund in his book.

Something that is happening right now was also urged by Mr. Adams in his book four years ago, and I would like to quote it briefly:

"Negro leadership of the past generally has been attuned to conditions of the past, when the problem was only one of adjustment. Today's leadership must be geared to new conditions, now that the problem is one of expansion and development. The difficulties of this re-orientation of leadership must be overcome if the race is to develop successfully."

It appears that this re-orientation is going on now and has been for some time in the nation's top organization fighting for the Negro's rights — the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). It could burst wide open at any time, although at present it is peaceful and the

STRAIGHT A HEAD

change-over may be achieved that way. The principal figures in the play are Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the NAACP on the one hand and Walter White and Roy Wilkins on the other. It represents a significant move in the ultimate shift of the leadership of the Negro from the social worker concept to the legal and economic concept.

Flushed with its numerous victories in the courts, the legal arm of the NAACP has begun to feel its importance. A victory in the Supreme Court in the Education cases could prove to be the signal for Marshall's crowd to demand a larger share of the actual direction of the Association, ultimately its control. There was some evidence of this at the St. Louis Convention, where the lawyers were more active than ever before.

This, however, is not as bad as some might think. The course is normal. The job done by the NAACP, under the leadership of the social philosophers, has been a remarkable one; but it is just a phase of the full task of winning complete freedom for Negroes in America.

Perhaps this move may serve the NAACP from eclipse. It will be noted that the Urban League, though it calls itself an organization for social service among Negroes, places the greatest emphasis today on economic service. The League has adjusted its thinking and action to meet the time; the unfortunate thing, however, is that there is still work to be done in the field in which the League originally functioned —

Letters To The Editor

The Carolinian
 Dear Sir:
 As the school year ends, I hasten to thank you for the splendid manner in which your paper has handled, throughout the school year, references as to the activities at the Fayetteville State Teachers College, Fayetteville, North Carolina. To us you have been very kind.

We look forward to many more years of fine contacts with you and with your publication.

You have my sincere good wishes.

Very truly yours,
 Jean W. Parker,
 Director
 College Publicity

Gordon B. Hancock Writes

BETWEEN THE LINES.

THE NEXT STEP — NEGRO BUSINESS

The Negro has won his fight against second-rate citizenship. The nation and the world are about ready to accord him his place in the comity of peoples. Although there will be spasmodic set-backs and rear-guard action by die-hard Negrophobes, the question is no longer "whether" but "when" the Negro will take his place at freedom's feasting table, even as he has taken his place on freedom's battle lines.

Negro has fought valiantly, he has done but little feasting. The

Feasting and fighting are two facets of freedom. Although the crumbs from freedom's table have been too long his portion and reward for a super-loyalty that amazes thoughtful men the world over.

To be denied the freedom one has fought for on the bloody fields of battle is indeed a hard lot; and yet this has been the story of the Negro's struggle for full-fledged citizenship. But it must be acknowledged that the Negro is about to set foot on the Promised Land of full American citizenship.

When the question is shifted from "whether" to "when" and how, we are brought face to face with a great fact that is startling in its implications. World sentiment is in favor of full-fledged citizenship for Negroes, and sooner or later they are going to achieve the goal of their desires.

The happy prospects are the results of a courageous and stubborn fight led by the NAACP, but abetted by the unmovable forces of righteousness such as swept the nation when an invincible abolitionism was born never to die. In fact abolitionism is again on the march, and its tide cannot be stemmed by the dykes of Malanism and Tammanyism and Burnesianism.

It is not too early to turn our attention to the departure that must help to save the Negro economically. The holy-our-job doctrine so zealously preached in this column through so many years has its place; but holding the job that another has provided does not give the answer the situation demands. A make-your-job movement is in order today and that is why we have been so persistent in proclaiming the gospel of the Double-Duty-Dollar.

James A. Shepard's

THIS and THAT

It has been said that "fools rush in where angels fear to tread." From the press accounts of North Carolina new Senator's statements, the above quotation might serve as a guide and motto for his future action and statements.

We take for granted that Mr. Lennon reads the papers, listens to the radio and other wise keeps himself informed as concern the important events of the day. Having taken that for granted, we will assume that Mr. Lennon knew that the three Democrat senators, Senators McClellan, Jackson and Synnington had resigned from the investigating subcommittee headed by Senator McCarthy and also that he knew why they had resigned.

For Mr. Lennon to make a statement reflecting upon the Americanism of three senators, each of them his senior in experience and judgment, was not only extremely improper, it was also discourteous, gaudy and cheap.

Mr. Lennon's statement that I am "an American before I am a Democrat," clearly implied that the three Democrat senators who resigned from the subcommittee were lacking in Americanism or else they would have stayed on.

Every one knows that Mr. Lennon was an American before he was a Democrat. He was born an American, but he does not seem to be reflecting a high grade of Americanism when he expresses a desire to serve on a committee so ridden with intolerance, dictatorship and bias that three of his senior colleagues felt compelled to resign from it. And if his "American" line seems to indicate, he cannot be an American and a Democrat at the same time, he should have the courage to resign from the Democrat party and not so around reflecting upon the Americanism of others.

It has been said that Gov. Umstead appointed Mr. Lennon to the senate post in order to get himself off the hook. If that statement is true, Gov. Umstead is guilty of disservice to the state of North Carolina and to the nation.

The story goes that the gov-

Since the next departure in Negro life will be in business, Negroes must necessarily give strictest attention to business principles and practices. Today it must be acknowledged that Negro business is characterized by too many shoddy and slipshod practices. Too often the Negro wants Negro patronage, but he is not willing to give efficient services.

Negro business at first tends to sweep the field and make a great show and fan-fare. Then when a certain stage is reached, it rapidly declines and finally fades out. The field of business is a virgin field and it is white unto harvest. The Negro who gets in on the ground floor and applies sound business practices and principles has before him a bonanza.

But too often he tries to sprint before he can crawl. The tendency is to spread too quickly and lay off hard work too soon. Negroes in a certain city went into the laundry business and swept the city. But shortly everybody stopped work and acted in an "administrative" capacity at his desk, and soon the business went under. Their driver predicted that the end was in sight because there were "too many bosses."

This article was inspired by my passing a Jew's grocery store on my way downtown. I pass the store every day and I cannot remember ever seeing the store closed except for Jewish holidays. The Jew or his wife is always on the job. Their business is growing rapidly. It matters not how early in the morning or how late at night one wants items in the Jew's lines, he can always find an open store.

People are wont to appear amazed at the way Jews get ahead but they need not — for what put the Jews ahead will put Negroes ahead and nothing else will.

The writer once gave a popular lecture on "Lessons From The Jews". The Negro business man or woman or corporation could well study the methods that have built the Jews into the world's greatest business group. The Jews does not appeal merely to race pride; he offers a first-class service. The race appeal has its limits; but unless it has a super-proficiency such as Jews bring to their business, it is doomed. The Jew has what it takes, and the Negro had better get it!

Creditable Percentages

Although the Dodger catcher, Roy Campanella, was the only Negro selected for the all-star game by the vote of the fans, before it was over four more, on their respective squads by selection of the managers of the National and American League teams respectively, got into the game. Considering the total number of colored players in the all-star game is a very, very creditable percentage. By going in as

a pinch-hitter, Jackie Robinson kept unbroken his string of all-star game performances which stretches over five years.

Down in the Sally League, which has its own all-star game between the eastern and western clubs of the loop, a young Negro second baseman named Aaron, one of three Negroes playing with the Jacksonville club, received the highest vote among the baseball writers who se-

lect the teams, of any east-division player. This is the first year for Negro players in the Sally League, which is made up of clubs in four cities in Georgia, two in South Carolina, and one each in Florida and Alabama.

At the time of a recent check this Aaron was leading the league in batting average and in runs batted in, had the most hits and the most doubles, and was second in home runs!

Don't Beg People To Take Your Money

Our esteemed contemporary, the Carolina Times of Durham, has recently reported a campaign by a Negro citizens' organization in Asheville for restaurant facilities for Negro patrons. It seems that few if any Asheville stores furnish such facilities, and Negroes are not expected to use those provided for other customers.

Commenting editorially the Carolina Times observes:

"The campaign now be-

ing waged in Asheville to force downtown stores . . . to provide adequate restaurants for Negroes should receive the support of every self-respecting citizen in the state. In fact the movement should spread to other cities where businesses maintained for the general public are so heartless as to deny Negroes even this most elementary necessity."

In the absence of restaurant designated for Negroes, it is logical to as-

sume that they are free to use those available to other patrons. That is, of course, the way it should be. It is bad enough when separate facilities they are denied; where colored patrons are barred from the facilities existing and at the same time are denied separate facilities, they are asking for just what they get when they spend their money in such places. It is past time for Negroes to stop begging people to take their money.

Politics A Tough Game

There is no good reason why Negroes should be surprised or disappointed that Governor Umstead did not name a Negro citizen to the new three-man parole board. They should remember the racial slurs of the last senatorial campaign, and the imbecilities of the latest gubernatorial campaign. They should recall the veiled criticisms Governor Scott drew when he appointed Negroes to some important boards and commissions.

No orthodox politician in North Carolina is going to stick his neck out by appointing a Negro to a job on a three-man com-

mission — a job which is important and juicy enough to pay \$9,000 a year, and there never was any good reason for thinking that it was going to happen this time. It would not have made any difference if Negroes comprised nine-tenths of the prison population, instead of about one-third.

Now if Negroes made up a third of the voters in the primaries, maybe something would happen. Politics is a tough, hard-headed game. (Look at how Eisenhower is taking Democrats off civil service status so he can appoint

good Republicans to the jobs.) Negroes have not to learn that in general you don't get what is abstractly proper, logical or ideal in politics. You get what is coming to you on the basis of how the votes were cast, and how many.

More Negroes ought to be voting in North Carolina—many more, in statewide elections. When they do, they will get more consideration, for all the candidates will consider their wishes before the election, and the one elected will have more respect for them.

Drive Carefully!