

EDITORIALS

QUICK FORGETTING

One indication of the extent to which the United States has forgotten World War II and what brought it about is the growing sentiment in some high places to recognize the Spanish government under the dictator Franco. The great Franco is the same man who was the Fascist dictator of Spain before and during the war. To the naked eye the Spanish government has not changed a whit since the war. Yet Senator Connally and other statesmen have boldly or hesitantly advocated full recognition of Spain by the United States.

The situation was saved temporarily by the decision of our State Department to abide by the action of the United Nations on the question of admitting Spain to membership. There were those in our UN delegation who favored the admission of Spain, but fortunately the United Nations voted against it.

It was argued that there are nations right here in the Western Hemisphere which are ruled by dictators; that these nations have full diplomatic relations with the United States; that these nations belong to the UN, so why not Spain? It is the old two wrongs are no worse than one argument.

But probably the fundamental reason why some of our statesmen are willing to cuddle up to Franco Spain is that Franco is an avowed enemy of Communism, as have been all the Fascist leaders, and anything that is anti-Russian is just naturally o.k.

It is the same kind of thinking that made Russia a welcome ally against Germany when Germany was Enemy Number 1. We should have learned by now that friendship must rest on something sounder than a common hostility toward a common enemy. Russia was never "on our side." Russia did what Russia had to do to save her own skin from Nazi destruction. There is no reason to believe now that Spain is on our side, either. One brand of dictatorship and tyranny is just as anti-democratic as another. Nothing has happened to make Spain any less an anti-democracy than is Russia. Fascism and Communism are still equally repugnant.

The democracies would have been infinitely better off, and so would the whole world, if the Nazis could have been defeated without the cooperation of the Soviet Union. Spain's Fascist support can certainly be dispensed with at the present. On what ground should we relax our opposition to dictatorships on behalf of Spain and Franco?

ANOTHER PRECEDENT BROKEN

The year 1949 adds another new item to the annals of the Negro in America. For the first time a Negro was graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis at the commencement of the Academy.

So another tradition of long standing, a tradition which has long mocked the American doctrine of freedom of opportunity, was broken. For many years the United States Navy confined the functioning of its Negro personnel to the mess service thereby adhering with a vengeance to the dogma of keeping the Negro in his place — that of menial service. The pattern was disrupted under the twin pressures of emergency and protest during the late World War.

We have always believed that there was

nothing wrong about Negroes being in the mess service. We believe that such service, being useful and necessary, is therefore honorable. There is nothing whatever degrading about being a servant, either in military or civilian life. All the world's work must go on, and to the extent that the job is one that must be done the job is an honorable one that does not detract from the dignity of the one who performs it.

But it has always been wrong, and always will be, to restrict persons to a certain class of service because of the color of their skin. It is not only ethically unsound and unjust; it is also wasteful from a practical point of view. When a man possesses abilities which his job will never permit him to use, then it is a tragedy that he must be confined to that job. When a system is such that promotion on the basis of proven merit and ability is impossible, the system is vicious and indefensible.

One graduate from the Naval Academy may be of small significance; it may be only a token gesture. Nonetheless the old precedent has been broken; the old tradition has been departed from. That at least opens the door to further progress.

The armed services have a long way to go yet before equality of opportunity for service has been established. The Navy admittedly had much further to go in this respect than the Army. But the Navy has made some progress, and the graduation of a Negro midshipman from the Academy is a symbol. We hope it is a true index of what is happening in the Navy, the Armed Forces in general and the United States as a whole toward approaching the American ideal of equality of opportunity. We hope it is a portent of more progress in the future.

DELAY OF JUSTICE

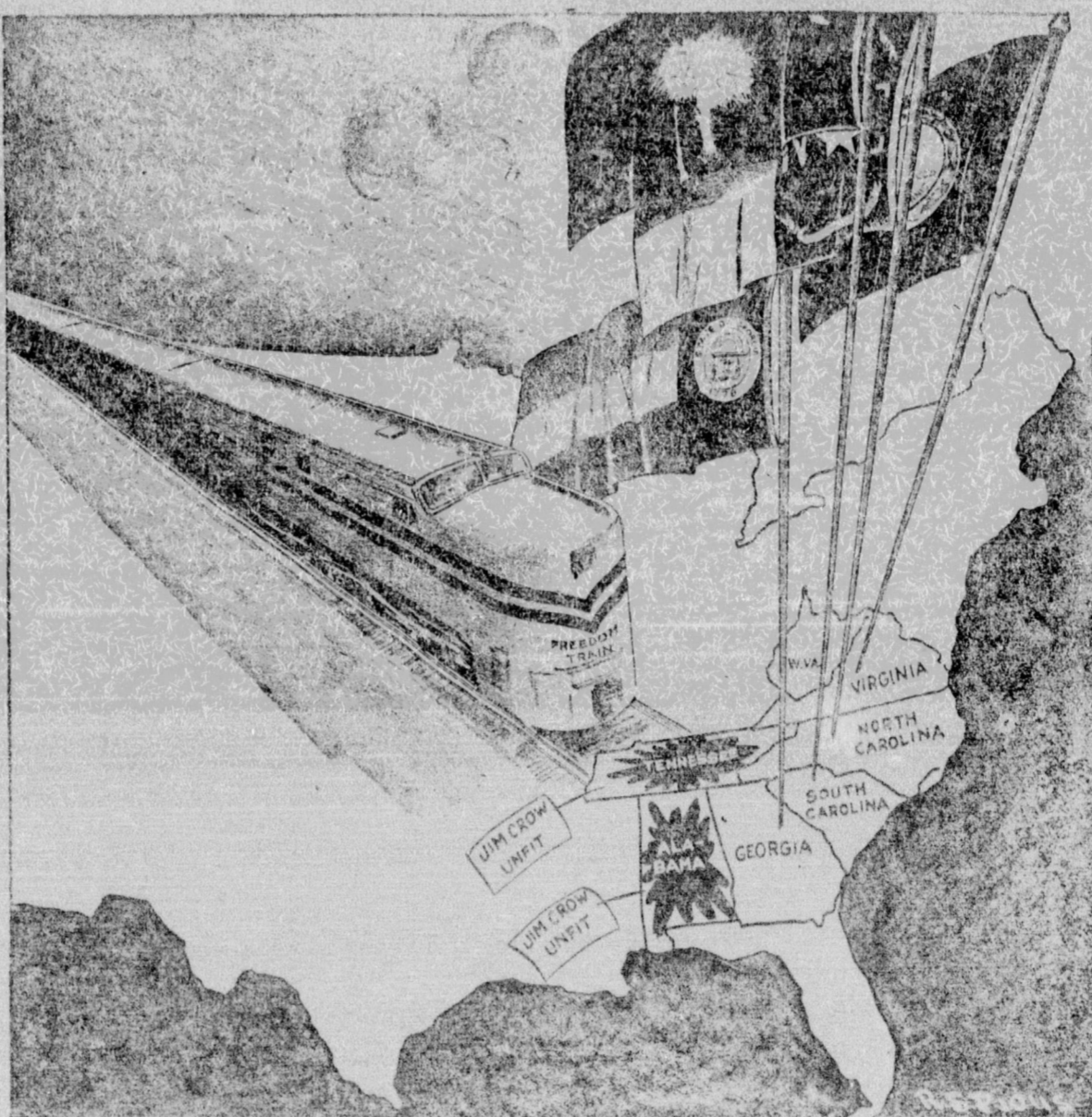
The suit brought by Leroy Check on behalf of himself and other Negroes of a certain precinct in Warren County has been continued on a technicality until the September term of Warren Superior Court. Check sought a writ of mandamus to require registrars to enter their names on the books as qualified voters, the registrars having refused to permit them to enroll.

Mandamus proceedings ordinarily are heard by a judge, but it seems that the law is that where there is an issue of fact, motion for jury trial is in order and such a motion continues the case until the next term of the Court.

It would seem that the question is a purely technical one, while a real injustice is being done Mr. Check and others if they are eligible under North Carolina law to register. Only a few points of fact could possibly be at issue. One is, were applicants refused the privilege of registering? That question is easily answered. Other questions of fact could have to do only with whether or not the applicants could meet the few and uncomplicated requirements for the ballot, mainly residence and ability to read and write the Constitution. Of course no jury is needed to answer any of these questions; they could have been disposed of by the Court in ten minutes.

Meanwhile Mr. Check and others are arbitrarily barred from registration and voting in an important election, if they could meet the statutory qualifications. There is little doubt that most of those being discriminated against could qualify.

The elimination of the unfair, discriminatory, arbitrary and illegal practices of registrars in various spots in North Carolina, among which Warren County is notorious, is long overdue. Legal tricks and dodges in court should not be permitted to delay the correction of this evil. We hope, however, that the Warren County citizens will not give up. Sooner or later the issue must be met, and regardless of technical road blocks, the law is on the side of the plaintiffs, who will win their rights in Warren County as they have been won by others elsewhere in the state.



"Southern honor salutes Democracy."



Second Thoughts

BY C. D. HALLIBURTON

A few white men in Georgia, some of them unidentified, at least to the general public, have done more for the cause of Federal anti-lynching legislation than the President's Civil Rights Commission and the NAACP put together could have done in months. And these men did it all in a couple of days a week of sojourn.

The first one of these promoters of a Federal anti-lynching law to make his contribution was Sheriff George Hatcher of Wilkinson County, on the second floor of whose home, according to the newspaper, was the county jail. The amazing coincidence by which he left the keys to the jail part of his house on a table on the first floor and neglected to lock the door as he went back into the night to lock his last gun, was a major chain in the link of circumstances leading to and following this typical example of the modern type of lynching. This one type uses lower men is more stealthy and more cowardly than the old, public, Roman-holiday type of a few years back, when the private, by sponsored executions were a source of more or less innocent amusement for the community in general, and eased the conscience of back-country residents for the white proletariat of the night (wooded for miles around).

The next contributor to the anti-lynching initiative were the lawyers themselves, who are unknown and left just a clue as to their identity in the sparsely settled seat of women less than 1000 souls.

Now comes another character on the stage this time a Negro fellow-promoter. He saw the two men who opened the unlocked door and escorted the lynching victim out. He knew everybody in town, but not only did he decline the inducements to be outside the circle of his acquaintance, but added, probably with exemption, that he would not recognize their faces should he ever meet in with them again.

But probably the crowning act in this drama of stupidity of some men inclined to be charitable and ycleptness was the firing of the coroner's jury in the effect that there was no point in an autopsy to extract the dead bullet, seeing that the lethal weapon was not in the hands of the late officer, and that the informed executors were "unknown."

This Georgia lynching, generally recognized as the first this year in this drama of stupidity of some men inclined to be charitable and ycleptness was the firing of the coroner's jury in the effect that there was no point in an autopsy to extract the dead bullet, seeing that the lethal weapon was not in the hands of the late officer, and that the informed executors were "unknown."

IN THIS OUR DAY

BY C. A. CHICK, SR.

Recently it was my good fortune that the first time, however, to spend several days in the National Capital. There are in Washington many places of interest that one may visit and thereby receive a spiritual and intellectual awakening.

Among such places one might mention the National Art Gallery in which may be seen sculptures and paintings by the Old Masters of art or one might visit the Capitol building and view the majestic dome and its statutory hall.

There one feels a deep admiration for the sculptors as well as for the lives of the people represented therein. To stand at the base of Washington's monument still the best there is within the visitor to follow in the foot steps of the "Father" of his country, or to stand beneath the shadow of the Lincoln memorial makes one's soul feel like singing "Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord."

Time now space will not permit me to list the many other places of interest and educational value that one might see while in Washington.

The anticipation of visiting the capital of one's nation as well as the visit itself should be inspiring. It should cause an individual to have the same feeling that an adult has on returning, after a

long absence, to the home of his childhood. An individual visiting his national capital should experience the same feeling that an alumnus experiences returning to his Alma Mater for a Home Coming Football game.

However, an individual whose soul is sensitive to unfairness of any kind, wherever it may exist, cannot help being chilled, to say the least, when he is mindful of the fact that along with being the seat of the national government, Washington is also the seat of racial segregation and racial discrimination. Especially is it difficult for one who is a member of the race segregated and discriminated against to have the enthusiasm suggested above that one should have on visiting his nation's capital.

Standing in the midst of such sublime and artistic beauty as may be seen in Washington, the visitor feels an intellectual and spiritual buoyancy. But when he reads in the newspapers "D. C. hotel bars Lt. Bushara" or "Negro policemen not permitted to play on the city police baseball team" he feels a great let down. He hardly feels welcome in his nation's capital.

Let us hope that within the near future racial segregation and racial discrimination will be so nearly eliminated from the nation's capital that citizens of the United States of all races, colors and creeds will feel at home and welcome under the dome of their national government.

SENTENCE SERMONS

BY REV. FRANK CLARENCE

LOWRY FOR ANP

Don't confuse prestige and glory with God's power. His attachments get men by at earth, but to have real association with God, one must have a second birth.

There is another term somewhat similar, that has more syllables and covers a wider area, it is presumption, but only means slight of hand.

How much the practitioners of some so-called workshippers, they can make a presto change and almost get out of God's range.

Thus, low men in Church and State, for the sake of a little prestige would not entertain some penalties and hate.

The beautiful heart of man, without God, pays heavily for a trucker's sense of prestige, being what is chic and in vogue.

Names that stand for something cannot be bought; it is the character behind them for which men have wrought.

Men like the late Dr. George Washington Carver who called on God early in the morning, that the words of the sick and afflicted might not linger through the night unhealed.

Men who would rather take a loss than let old Satan be their boss, or turn down every special privilege, than to allow Satan's badge of accursed prestige.

Yes, men and women of character who struggle to make men better, and are not for any cheap outward signs that appear to shine of hollow.

Men and women who have but one face and try to see the good in every face, who would rather wash the face of a dirty child, than to have great riches, but be unknown to God, and without a sign.

These are the men and women who take time to be holy, and would not run out on God, but would try to stand by and defend Him today.

Men and women like these are not concerned about earthly honors or worldly prestige, because they know that the work of lifting humanity is God's highest assignment under His great canopy.

TRUMAN DROPS PLAN TO STUMP FOR BILLS

WASHINGTON (ANP) — President Truman has dropped plans to stump the country to arouse support for Democratic party platform promises.

Mr. Truman told a women's press conference Thursday he would stay in Washington as long as Congress is in session to spur action on what party leaders have called "must" legislation. Last week Sen. Scott Lucas, majority leader, failed to place Civil Rights and Fair Employment legislation on the "must" list for this session of Congress, thereby provoking nationwide criticism from Negro supporters of the administration.

Earlier the President had hinted that he would appeal to the young public if the stump tour administration bills.

BETWEEN THE LINES

BY DEAN B. HANCOCK FOR ANP

THE GLOOMY DEAN

When I graduated from Berea College 40 years ago I received a certificate to attend Colgate University. W. L. G. Cannon, through the intervention of one of my teachers, a minister, who was an alumnus of Berea College, writing for several years, I was told the then president, Dr. George W. Cullen, had Negroes were not permitted to enter Colgate. Instead he recommended two Negro students of the south who had completed further study in biology. This same Dr. Cullen expressed to me his earlier prejudice against Negroes, and I was finally distressed that he later became president of Colgate University, his Alma Mater.

When I was a student at Colgate there were six or eight Negro students, but in a very short time after Dr. Cullen's access of Negroes disappeared from the student body of Colgate. We had our 20th reunion in 1930 and upon the insistence of a former classmate of mine at Harvard, who was a professor in Colgate at that time I attended this reunion to his house, and what a waste of a time I finally had. There were pretty good about Colgate until it was found out that I was stopping at the home of Dr. Norman Hines, and then things began to pick up suddenly.

During my stay of four days at Colgate there was not a Negro to be seen. Naturally when the boys met at a big class barbecue at a near by lake, we all had our say and my first word was "It is a shame that there is not a Negro student in Colgate." I said it on without rancor or bitterness, but with terrible plainness. My little speech finally "sparked" and Harold Vorhies, now vice-chancellor of New York University, began to nod his assent and then there were others.

Ever since that memorable reunion I have kept on a one-man campaign for the readmission of Negroes to Colgate. I took hope when Dr. Cullen was retired and took up the matter with the new president Dr. Case who never replied to my letter, although his secretary said he would upon his return to the campus. I would always close my letter to the following with the reminder that "they should be Negroes at Colgate." A couple of years ago I went to the Alumni Bulletin with my

complaint and the editor begged to contact The Good Dr. Hancocks with a reminder that there were several Negroes at the reunion, asking to explain how these could be "covered" at our class reunion when I was the only Negro to my class.

Every year I still share a part of my small allowance with Berea College and Harvard and their several "funds." This year only Colgate class is "out" to hold its very reunion and every "fellow" is being asked to contribute his last year's contribution. I doubled mine and wrote to my "characteristically" hasty and illegible penmanship as possible, "I love Colgate although they do not have Negroes there anymore." To my joyous surprise I received in reply a letter which read in part, "I am glad to be able to correct your impression that Negroes are not admitted to Colgate University. There has never been any policy or informal procedure which debarred them. As evidence though, we have two very fine boys in the present freshman class. One is from Washington, D. C. and the other is from Chicago, Ill. Both are doing excellent work, and are well liked by their fellow students and as far as any of us know or have been able to determine, they are genuinely happy here."

Not only are they doing a good job with their studies but they are entering the activities. The Chicago boy is an excellent speaker. The Washington boy is a member of the football team. Only four Negroes have applied for admission next September. One has been accepted of the other three, has decided to go elsewhere and two are clearly not qualified." My apparently one-man fight has yielded results for although it is claimed that Negroes were not formally debarred, it is more than passing strange that after the graduation of a Clayton Powell Jr., now congressman from New York, not another Negro entered Colgate until last September and it is silly to imagine that during such long interval no worthy or capable Negro applied if they did not apply it was because they knew what I had known that Dr. Cullen president of the university was a Negrophobe at heart. The fight is breaking and the dawn is no longer gloom, but glad some!

THE ROAD TO HEALTH

POISON IVY (By C. A. Lawler, M. D., Pine Bluff, Ark., for ANP)

My friend's four-year-old son recently, I himself into some serious trouble by deliberately getting out to get himself a poison ivy rash.

On the street, where Bobby lives, is a large, wooden area. Since early spring, the neighborhood children that played there every day, and not long ago, were all of them, except Bobby, poison ivy. The source of the trouble was traced to the woods.

Bobby's mother, at first, was thankful her child had miraculously escaped. But a few days later, she was horrified to see a severe rash on Bobby's face, arms and legs. One of the other children had pointed out the poison ivy plant in the woods.

It was soon found that Bobby had been back in the woods, but Bobby's mother, after not actually finding the poison ivy plant, had "taken" the other kids.

Bobby's rash was severe and his mother brought him in the doctor without delay. With proper treatment the rash was cleared up in about two weeks, but Bobby was a little uncomfortable little boy during that time. Young as he is, he has learned his lesson.

As summer rolls around many people, especially children with their tender skins, suffer from poison ivy rashes. Those who go on hikes and picnics should know what the poison ivy plant looks like. Children who are taught to recognize and be on the alert for

poison ivy can avoid days of excruciating discomfort which contact with the plant usually causes.

Poison ivy is fairly easy to recognize. Its leaves are green in color, smooth and glossy on the surface, and grow in groups of three. It grows along roadsides, in wooded areas, picnic grounds, and around tree trunks.

The plant produces a poisonous oil, and when it rubs against the skin, the area touched may later begin to itch and burn. A rash usually breaks out in the form of blisters.

A case of poison ivy should have prompt medical treatment. If minor contact has occurred the affected area should be washed with soap to remove the oily resin which causes the irritation. Cream and ointments should not be used because they may tend to irritate and spread the rash further.

The same kind of poisonous oil produced by poison ivy is also found on poison sumac, a shrub or small tree which is less well-known but may be even more severe in its effect. The treatment is the same as for poison ivy; cases should receive prompt treatment by the doctor.

This article is cosponsored by the National Medical Association and the National Tuberculosis Association, in the interest of better health of the people.

THEY'LL NEVER DIE - By Elton Fax

THIS ASTOUNDING ATHLETE
[THE HOLDS OF 3 CHAMPIONSHIPS WHO FOUGHT CAL MCARTHY TO A SEVENTY ROUND DRAW IN BOSTON.] WAS BORN 1870 IN HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, STARTING OUT AT 16 WITH \$2.50 FOR HIS FIRST MATCH, HE EARNED AND SQUANDERED A QUARTER OF A MILLION DOLLARS IN HIS 20 YEARS OF FIGHTING. IN SPITE OF VERY GAY LIVING HE LOST BUT 20 OF MORE THAN 150 "PRO" BOUTS. WEIGHING BUT 120 LBS. GEORGE DIXON OFTEN BEAT TALLER AND HEAVIER FOES WITH A SPEED AND CLEVERNESS THAT AMAZED ALL WHO SAW HIM PERFORM.

George DIXON
ONE OF THE RING'S ALL-TIME GREATS
Continental Pentecost

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