

EDITORIALS

"END OF AN ERA"

The Democratic National Convention of 1948 was historic in several respects, but it was memorable primarily in that it served notice on the South that the South could no longer dictate the Democratic attitude toward the Negro. To a large and growing number of Democrats in the South the party means much more than simply the political body which is expected to advocate or condone keeping the Negro in a sub-citizen status, but to many others, including the rank and file of officeholders and party leaders of the Deep South, keeping the Negro in its place continues to be the paramount function of the Democratic party. The abandonment of that objective in a positive and official way by a Democratic President, and the emphatic ratification of the President's stand by the party in convention assembled, explains the chagrin and rage of those southerners who made spectacles of themselves in Philadelphia. It will take some of them a good while to adjust to the change, others will never do so.

As Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, pointed out last week, in Philadelphia an era in party history came to an end.

The attitude of the South ever since civil rights became a live issue at the instance of President Truman has been compared with its attitude in 1860 and some of the events that have occurred since then have paralleled that turbulent and momentous period in American history. In the past few months the real position of the rebellious southerners has been in defense of the privilege of maintaining Negroes in a status of sub-citizenship, as in 1860 it was in defense of the right to maintain and extend slavery. Both in 1860 and in 1918 the arguments in favor of the status quo have been set forth on a higher plane—that of states' rights. Some few who have advanced the states' rights argument against the civil rights program have been sincere; others have indulged in rationalization of their real motive of Negro oppression; but all have avoided the moral issue, which we state thus: The theory of states' rights is absolutely unsound and immoral when extended to cover the contention that the superordinate group has under that doctrine the privilege of determining the extent to which the rights of a subordinate group of citizens shall differ from those of the others.

One impassioned southerner orator at the Convention pointed out that the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution reserved to the states all rights not conceded to the Federal Government. It certainly did; but there are three other amendments to the Constitution; the 13th, 14th and 15th, the obvious purpose of which was to extend to the freedmen all the rights of citizenship enjoyed by other citizens, and to prohibit the state governments from interfering with the same. And Congress was given the express power to enforce these parts of the Constitution by legislation. Thus the plea of states' rights is entirely irrelevant.

There is no basis for the contention that the South has the right to be left to determine its own "internal affairs" when that contention includes, as it obviously does, the privilege to discriminate against a class of citizens of the United States and of the state itself to the extent of depriving them of rights

enjoyed as a matter of fact by other citizens. It is nothing less than appalling to think that there are those in this county dedicated to freedom and justice who contend openly and fervently that that is what states' rights means, and yet the most fervent speeches in the convention did just that. The same thing happened before the Civil War, when slavery was dignified with the halo of states' rights to the extent that good men forgot that human rights and the rights of the individual, which they proclaimed so loudly in lip service, were absolutely inconsistent with any such interpretation of the rights of the states and of local self-government.

What is happening in this day is that more and more Americans are willing to hue to the line of real justice. The Democratic Convention showed this when it rejected the proposed states' rights plank, introduced with this distorted interpretation behind it, and adopted a civil rights plank more nearly in harmony with the truly American ideal. It thereby served notice that it was accepting the principle that justice for American citizens was everybody's business. Which it is.

GOOD FOR JUDGE SMITH!

When Judge Paul Smith acquitted the two St. Augustine's students arrested on a charge of illegally posting political notices it was officially acknowledged, in effect, that the young men were guilty of no real offense, though they had entered, it is said, a plea of guilty to the technical charge. Judge Smith knew that they had been arrested not for violating a statute or ordinance, but for being Wallace workers, and for having the temerity to go into non-Negro sections with their propaganda.

It is to the credit of Judge Smith that he refused to permit his court to be an instrument for the chastisement of innocent young men for an act which would have gone unnoticed except for a rather unusual combination of racial and political circumstances attending it. Good for Judge Smith!

It is gratifying also to note that the State Elections Board has made it possible for the Wallace party to run candidates for Congressional and state office in November. The other unfavorable and, to our thinking, unfair conditions placed on the party should also have been removed, but the change which the Board did make in its earlier ruling represented a definite move toward equality of status for political groups. One does not have to be a member of the Wallace group (the writer is not) to appreciate the necessity for this equality, if the state is to maintain a democratic framework in politics.

VIRGINIA AGAIN

Again Virginia goes ahead of North Carolina as Roanoke adds a colored member to the city school board. Dr. H. T. Penn, twice an unsuccessful candidate for the the Roanoke City Council, losing by only two votes in his last trial, has been chosen by the city council for a four year term.

North Carolina may well look to its laurels. This is a good time also to remind Raleigh citizens that a Negro member of the city school board is expected as soon as the next vacancy occurs. It should not be forgotten that Jesse O. Sanderson, city superintendent of schools, has publicly expressed himself as favoring the appointment of a colored citizen to the board, and that several city officials, as well as certain persons not in office who were very active in bringing about last year's changes in the city administrative organization and personnel, have made similar statements. Negro citizens expect these words to be translated into action.

There are those who say that the school board should be above considerations of race. As long as there are separate schools such talk is nothing more than highfalutin poppycock.



... AND THE WORLD LAUGHS ON!"



Second Thoughts

By C. D. HALLIBURTON

Secretary of the Army Kenneth Royall, as a good, regular North Carolina Democrat, is doubtless an advocate of states' rights; yet he has resisted pleas of the governor of Minnesota and other officials and organizations of that state for the right to admit Negroes into the state's National Guard. Mr. Royall has notified the Minnesotans that Negroes might be admitted only if organized into a separate company or companies.

The Negro population of Minnesota is small, and its citizens are perfectly willing to see applicants for the National Guard admitted into existing units without discrimination. There is no justification, as far as they can see, for keeping individual colored men from serving their state and nation by setting up arbitrary conditions which are at the same time impractical.

Now and then some sympathizer expresses hurt surprise that Negroes do not relish the elevation of southern politicians to policy-making positions in the Federal government. Why they should be surprised is a mystery; for by and large southerners want more than to be left alone to "solve our own regional problems in our own way." They want to carry their

"solution" wherever they go, and establish it wherever they can. Whenever they are in authority they may be counted on to do just that.

Secretary Royall expects Minnesota to confirm to his southern-derived pattern. As a high official of the United States he must first to a southerner, and so far as he is concerned in his determination of Army policies Minnesota's states' rights are very limited. If Minnesota is to receive Federal funds for the support of its National Guard establishment, it must conform to the pattern which Mr. Royall thinks is proper, he tells the Minnesotans. No integration, he says.

The injustice of the system by which the Army dominates the National Guard, leaving certain evils untouched, but cracking down on Minnesota, has never been more clearly highlighted than it has been recently as a result of the new selective service law. Under the new selective service act persons joining the National Guard before a certain date were automatically exempt from the new draft soon to begin. Yet in a large part of the United States, while white youths flocked to enroll in the Guard and save

themselves for their education or their present careers, it was impossible for Negro young men to get into the National Guard. They had no choice but to wait for the draft or volunteer for the regular Army, since no state south of Maryland has any kind of provision for accepting Negroes, even in separate units, and most states outside the South had no separate units and were forbidden by Mr. Royall's ruling to receive Negroes into non-segregated units.

Mr. Royall would very likely contend that his own North Carolina and other southern states, should be free, as they are, to exclude Negroes completely from their National Guard organizations. That is a matter of states' rights; it would doubtless be argued. But Minnesota—well, that's different.

How about the right of Negro citizens to the same choice as white citizens as between service in the National Guard and being drafted? Mr. Royall could answer (but won't) that the United States has always given the Negro a different kind of choice when it comes to military service; that of doing as he is told, and liking it, discrimination and all, or being labelled a traitor.

God and feared no man. In as much as David trusted in Jonathan, he found Jonathan to be a true friend. It was not David but Jonathan, who brought victory to Israel.

True friendship should be felt today. The type of friendship as shown between Jonathan and David is the type we need in our world today.

"THE SUMMONS"

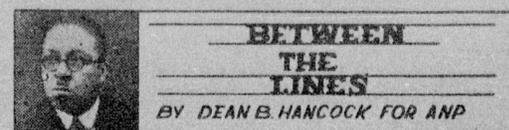
By JOHN HENRIK CLARKE For ANP

Africans: now that the usurper of your Power is busy in battle with usurpers Life again your spear and shield And reclaim the land that was yours' When time was young. And when they call you murderers Thrust your dusty chest forward and shout . . . Murderer, yes, proud murderer, Murderer for freedom!

"Next Door" By TED SHEARER



Do You Have A Big Sister . . . ?



BETWEEN THE LINES

BY DEAN B. HANCOCK FOR ANP

Little by little the Negro's political stature is increasing. As the dark days of '76 recede, even the most casual student of politics can note with ease great political gains. For quite 50 years the GOP simply toyed with the Negro voter of the country. They "the Negroes" and swept the limited Negro vote of the nation and simply took the old hackneyed slogan "the Republicans freed Negroes themselves seemed helpless to extricate themselves from the political meshes of the cagey Republicans.

It is true that occasionally the Negroes were handed a sop in the nature of some inconsequential political office, but any serious attempt to integrate the Negro into the political life of the nation was foreign to the political designs of both of the major parties.

But with the coming of Franklin D. Roosevelt, the whole political complexion of things changed—and for the better so far as the Negro was concerned. The coming of great old Osear DePriest was the political table is spread in the presence of his enemies. Even in the erstwhile "solid south" political rumbling can be heard that foretold the Negro's political arrival even in the south. The so-called "solid south" is split wide open on whether or not to admit the Negro to full suffrage. In South Carolina a half dozen counties defied the dictates of the Democratic machine and opened their books for Negro registrants.

If that can happen in South Carolina it can happen anywhere and everywhere—and it will. Those of us who remember the halcyon days of Republicanism in this country can recall how unimportant were the national nominating conventions. But today how changed!

Of course the GOP in their convention said little and meant less, but the civil rights issue foisted by President Truman into the forefront of things political, thrust a challenge to the old liners that could not be evaded. To their credit be it said the Republican congress did one thing worthy of serious note and that was they failed to seat the happily lamented Bilbo. This was about the extent of their stewardship of the current congress so far as Negroes were concerned.

The civil rights issue is the political "hot potato" of national politics. To Truman's credit it must be said he made it so. Whatever we may say for or against Harry Truman he put out his neck in hurdling the civil rights issue into the forefront of national politics. Some of the old line Republicans among the whites and some of the incurable Negro Republicans are quick to note that Rankin was closeted with Truman and came out "smiling." It matters not how much Rankin "smiled" for what Truman told him in private, the fact remains Truman's heroic stand on the civil rights issue has not been openly repudiated.

So far as this writer is concerned, Rankin may "smile" all he wants to so long as Truman refuses to back down publicly on the civil rights issue. Even if the Democratic convention fails to embody a sufficiently strong civil rights plank at Philadelphia, this writer is not going to hold that against Truman. He did his part and he must not be held responsible for all of the sins of the Democratic party any more than Roosevelt was held.

But back to our increased political stature. With Truman on the one hand and Dewey on the other, the Negroes of this nation have a political choice that is terribly tempting. Best of all, both parties are openly bidding for Negro support and that is the important thing. The difference between Dewey and Truman so far as Negroes are concerned will be inconsequential. Congress is the important thing and just as it has sidestepped the Negro's advantage in the past it will do so in the future. But we are growing in political stature. Congress will learn better by and by.

HEALTH FOR ALL

"It's got me stumped, doctor," Harvey Smith told me over the phone when he called recently to ask if I could see him. "I get these aches in my arms and legs, and toward evening I seem to be running a fever. In the middle of the night I wake up in a sweat and feel chilly. Often I've perspired so much I have to change my night clothes."

Harvey added that he had been suffering like that for the past few weeks. He kept getting more tired and listless all the time, and that day he couldn't "get up the ambition to go to work." I told him to come right over to my office.

The man did look the picture of exhaustion when he came in. He said the aches in his arms were especially bad that day and that he hadn't had a good night's sleep in a week. He added that he couldn't understand his feeling bad since he was only back from vacation about a month. Some friends had invited him and his family to spend a week at their farm and, Harvey said, they had plenty of good vegetables and "nice fresh milk straight from the cow."

He had heard about "night sweats" in tuberculosis and was afraid that perhaps that was what was wrong with him. I advised a thorough physical examination and Harvey needed. To check the possibility of tuberculosis, I included a chest X-ray in the examination. During succeeding visits he was also examined and tested for malaria, rheumatic fever and arthritis, and even typhoid fever since his symptoms might have pointed to any of these diseases. While examining a blood specimen, the laboratory discovered that Harvey's serum reacted strongly in the test for undulant fever, so-called because often the fever rises and falls daily, and further examination by me confirmed the diagnosis.

Harvey asked what undulant fever was when I told him what was wrong. I explained that it was a disease most often found in such animals as cows, goats and hogs and that people get the germ from these infected animals.

"People usually get the disease by drinking raw or unpasteurized milk, or food products made from that milk, Harvey," I told him. "They may also get it by direct contact with diseased cattle or by handling infected raw meat."

I treated Harvey appropriately. Meanwhile, I lost no time in reporting the case and information I had obtained from Harvey to the health officer, and via the state health department, the information was forwarded to the health officer of the community where Harvey had visited. Investigation there proved that the cow owned by Harvey's friend had brucellosis. Mrs. Smith and her little daughter, as well as Harvey also had drunk milk from the infected cow, but only Harvey became ill. That is one of the strange things about undulant fever. Two people can drink milk from the same diseased cow and only one of them will get sick.

Undulant fever rarely causes death, but it can undermine a person's health generally and cause prolonged discomfort and disability. Frequently it takes a long time to cure. With proper treatment it may disappear in a few weeks but sometimes, even with the best care, a person may have repeated attacks.

Anyone who suspects he might have symptoms of undulant fever should consult a doctor immediately. Delaying proper treatment means putting off measures the doctor can prescribe to relieve the sufferer.

People who drink milk that is not pasteurized are taking chances. Pasteurization kills harmful germs that might be in the milk, including germs that cause such diseases as undulant fever.

Everyone should make it a rule to use pasteurized milk for drinking and cooking. When it is impossible to get pasteurized milk, raw milk can be made safe by putting it in a double boiler and heat it to the boiling point. The milk should then be cooled as quickly as possible by placing the boiler containing it on ice or in ice water.

CHAPLAINS' CASUALTIES	
Killed in action	63
Killed while detained by enemy	15
Died while detained by enemy	4
Death non-battle	91
Wounded in action	264
Returned to Military Control	37

CHAPLAINS' DECORATIONS	
Distinguished Service Cross	19
Distinguished Service Medal	4
Silver Star	157
Legion of Merit	196
Brass Star	1,225
Air Medal	16
Commendation Ribbon	230
Purple Heart	342
Foreign Decorations	57

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