

EDITORIALS

THE PEOPLE WILL DECIDE

At the Democratic National Convention President Truman in his acceptance speech castigated Congress for its failure to adopt any measures to curb inflation. In speeches before the convention he blamed the Congress for high and rising living costs and the painful housing shortage. The President's recall of Congress to an extra session was based primarily on its failure to cope with these serious and threatening problems.

In his brief and plain message to the extra session of Congress, President Truman presented his case, not only to that body, but to the American people. There can be no doubt that calling the extra session was a piece of political strategy on the part of the President, but the political move was one for which the President made out a pretty good case in terms of the welfare of the American people. Prices continue to rise. General Motors advanced the prices of its cars since the President announced the special session.

The Republican congressional leaders have served notice, however, that they intend to do little or nothing in the special session about the President's proposal for bringing prices under control, for easing the housing situation, or anything else. At this writing the Republican senate strategy is to discredit the President's leadership and block action on his program by bringing up the anti-poll tax bill which will permit the southern senators of the President's own party a field day of obstructionist tactics, killing any consideration of the measures placed first on the President's list for the consideration of Congress.

The Republican leadership also has attempted to answer President Truman's charges of Republican responsibility for inflation by blaming the high prices on Administration actions and policies. Congressional leaders obviously could not deny that prices are high and going higher. One radio apologist for the Republicans even conceded that many, many people in this country were suffering hardships as the result of the highest price level in the history of the nation. He had sense enough to be aware of the fact that the millions who are on relatively fixed incomes, and those workers who do not have the strength of powerful unions to get wage increases for them, would certainly resent the implication that incomes have more than kept pace with price increases and show that resentment at the polls in November.

The battle lines have been drawn. Who is responsible for inflation? Who is playing politics, or the worse brand of politics? Is Congress the more nearly right, or is the President the nearer the truth and the less tainted with political motives? What happens in the special session will help to answer these questions for millions of independent voters, and these voters will give their decision in November.

JUDGE WARING ACCUSED

In attempting to impugn the action of Judge Waites Waring in the South Carolina primary case certain high ranking political leaders from that state are making themselves ridiculous. Judge Waring has done nothing more than declare in Federal Court that he proposes to follow the Fifteenth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution and the interpretation of it by the U. S. Supreme Court. He has simply refused to nullify the Constitution or to be a party to such nullification, a practice which has been followed with impunity in South Carolina and other states for so many years that in popular opinion the 15th Amendment has come

to be regarded as though it did not exist. In other words, Judge Waring has amazed and angered his fellow South Carolinians because he has acted justly. He has refused to interpret states' rights as the right to deal unjustly and in defiance of the U. S. Constitution, one of the fundamental tenets in the southern interpretation of states' rights.

The right to vote, according to the Constitution, is not to be abridged because of race. Judge Waring's decision was that this clause is supposed to be applied in exactly the same way as the 19th Amendment, which in almost the same language forbids discrimination because of sex. That is all Judge Waring has done.

Politicians subject to election will fight Judge Waring and his interpretation to the last ditch. They have to. They know that when qualified Negroes can take part in Democratic primaries according to their legal rights, the days of their officeholding are numbered. They have talked too much already, and they have burned their bridges behind them.

DEMOCRACY AT WORK

There have been some loud and very bitter complaints in Dixie over the "defeat" of the South at the Democratic National Convention. The Thurmond-Wright presidential ticket is a futile protest of the most disgruntled elements of the southern wing of the Democratic party over what they regard as the insult perpetrated by the national party against the faithful South by adopting a civil rights plank and endorsing the President's stand on citizenship for Negroes.

But the protest comes not only from the fierce and angry Dixiecrats; it is widely proclaimed in varying degrees of bitterness and indignation by many of those who have not withdrawn from the party.

How many of those who point to the number of votes given Senator Russell of Georgia for the nomination have thought of these facts? The 11 states of the South with the largest Negro population have more than 9,000,000 colored people within their borders. This figure exceeds the total of the 12 least populous states in the United States. Yet this group had not a single chosen representative at the Democratic Convention. These millions were as unrepresented or misrepresented in Philadelphia as they are year after year in Washington.

The states furnishing the Dixiecrat candidates for president and vice-president, South Carolina and Mississippi, both have Negro populations exceeding a million. Their representation in the Convention was based largely on their population, including of course these 2,000,000 Negro citizens. Their representation in the lower house of Congress is based on population. Yet the power of these and other states was used at the Convention and is regularly used in Congress as though these people, their wishes and their interests did not exist, except when that power is used consciously and purposely against their wishes and interests. Both these states have taken the lead in trying to exclude these millions of their citizens from participation in the functioning of the party.

EAST OF FAYETTEVILLE STREET

Moore Square, or as it is better known, "Baptist Grove," probably holds the distinction of being the only public park anywhere that does not contain a single bench or any other type of seat. As a result its utility to the people who find themselves in its vicinity seems to be limited to its services as an old clothes market on Saturdays and a Christmas tree market in season.

Moore Square is a quiet and shady spot in downtown Raleigh. It is attractive, and could be made a great deal more so. The corresponding square on the west side of town has been improved, but most important of all it is well supplied with benches.

Some time ago there was a movement on foot to have Moore Square converted into a parking lot. This movement brought about a chorus of protest. Many people wanted the park preserved as a park for aesthetic and other reasons. But from here it seems that there is little reason to maintain its status as a public park unless it is going to be made usable for the public. Certainly it is not of much use in this capacity as long as there is no place for a citizen to sit.



"WISHBONE WISHING!"



Second Thoughts

By C. D. HALLIBURTON

In a recent issue we talked about the objective aspects of segregation. The case against segregation was made on the basis that separation of the races so often involves inferior accommodation for Negroes as when they are forced to occupy the least comfortable seat on inter-city buses. Anyone familiar with Jim-crow can readily think of many other examples of the inequality involved in Jim-crow, the separation being enforced to the objective and concrete disadvantage of the blacks always. Has anyone ever heard of segregation operating to the disadvantage of the whites? It happens at all it happens so infrequently as to be completely noteworthy; but that Negroes should be inconvenienced and disadvantaged by segregation is taken as a matter of course.

As one old enough to know that prejudice must be accepted as a fact, however illogical or unreasonable prejudice may be, I am willing to concede that there are millions of people who don't like me and don't want to associate with me because of my color. I am willing to grant them that privilege without a struggle. I don't want to try to change them.

But what I do object to as unfair is that I as a Negro must always be the one to make the adjustment to the prejudice-creating situation. Why should I give up my seat to that white person who may have it? He is the one who is making the objections. Let HIM give up something in deference to his distaste for me. A white person has a perfect right not to want to sit next to me. O. K. Let HIM move, or stand up, or stay at home. Why should I be inconvenienced and circumscribed by HIS tastes? The dining car should be open to all. Those who can't stand the proximity of some of the customers are the ones who ought to be screened off, not the Negroes.

I once had an enlightening experience which may illustrate better than I can explain my viewpoint. I once had an upper berth over the lower space which was to be occupied by a white-coated old South Carolinian. He was a perfect picture of the southern colonel type of song and story. As we sat opposite each other leaving New York he did not glance at me. It was obvious that he didn't relish sharing space with a Negro, and I imag-

ined that the prospect of spending the night with a Negro asleep over his berth was a highly distasteful one to him. He did not leave it long to my imagination, for he soon entered into a conversation with the conductor, but out of earshot. A short while later he was moved to another space in the same car.

Now this old gentleman won my esteem. He didn't want to be bothered with me, but instead of raising Cain and trying to get me moved, he got himself moved. I didn't mind that at all. I didn't want to inflict my proximity on him. I just wanted a bed. He wanted one, too, but not near me. But HE made the adjustment, without causing the one minute inconvenience or embarrassment, and there was not one iota of resentment on my part.

In addition to the practical matter of inequality of service, accommodation or treatment, Jim-crow is bad because it arbitrarily degrades one human being and exalts another. It humiliates one and gives another an artificial sense of the one humiliated. That kind of thing is bad for the souls of both.

HEALTH FOR ALL

INFANTILE PARALYSIS
(By John B. Hall, Sr., M. C.
Boston, For ANP)

"You probably think I was silly to call you in," Mrs. Anderson apologized, "but now that it's summer, I'm terrified of infantile paralysis. When June said her neck felt stiff, I lost no time in phoning you."

"On the contrary, Mrs. Anderson, you did the right thing," I told her. "The child has nothing serious, but a stiff neck is a frequent symptom in infantile paralysis. We'll relieve that neck, and don't worry about it."

I could understand how Mrs. Anderson felt when six-year-old June became sick. I admired her foresight in sending for me promptly when she suspected infantile paralysis (also called poliomyelitis, or just simply "polio"). Like all mothers, she decided the thought that her child might have this disease and be left a cripple. Although we still have no known specific cure for polio, prompt treatment under medical advice can prevent or make less serious the crippling that polio sometimes causes.

Many people think that polio means the person who gets it will always be crippled, but that's not so. More than half those attacked

by the disease never suffer weakened muscles or paralysis. And among those whose muscles are paralyzed, more than half recover without serious crippling.

June's mother wanted to know if June couldn't be given some shots to keep her from getting polio. I told her no, but that while we do not have a vaccine against polio like we do against smallpox, diphtheria and whooping cough, there are a few precautions parents can take for a child's protection in a community where cases are occurring.

Children who have been playing so hard they are all tired out are more likely to get the paralysis form of the disease than those who have not been allowed to get exhausted and have plenty of rest. We also know that sudden chill weakens a person's resistance to the disease. So it is unwise to stay in cold water too long or to plunge into icy water after being in the hot sun. Swimming in dirty or polluted water is always dangerous.

When polio occurs in a community, doctors advise postponing toilet and adenoid operations because children may be more susceptible to a serious form of polio infection at the time of and for a while after these operations. During such an epidemic, it is also

sensible to keep children out of crowds and away from any sick child, even if it is thought the child has "only a cold."

Personal cleanliness and clean homes are always important. All food should be protected from flies. Garbage should be kept covered both in the home or in the yard or street before it is collected. Washing the hands before eating means that there is less chance that germs will be carried into the mouth.

Any parent who has the slightest suspicion of polio in a sick child should call the doctor at once. Among the first symptoms are headache, fever, upset stomach or a cold. The child should be put in bed in a room by himself and kept as quiet as possible. The most important thing, however, is to consult the doctor without delay.

If you want more information on infantile paralysis, ask your family doctor, or get in touch with your local chapter of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis or write the national office of the foundation, 120 Broadway, New York 5, N. Y.

This article is co-sponsored by the National Medical Association and the National Tuberculosis Association in the interest of better health of the people.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By Rev. Paul H. Johnson

Subject: Ebed-melech, the Ethiopian - Jeremiah 38:7-13, 39:15-18.
Memory Selection: As we have had opportunity, let us do good unto all men. - Galatians 6:10.

We are to study today a character who proved to be a great friend to Jeremiah, the prophet of God. The character is Ebed-melech, the Ethiopian.

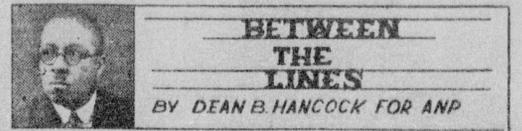
Jeremiah was hated and persecuted by King Zedekiah and the princes of the court. Jeremiah was true to God and fearless in speaking out against the sins of his day. It is natural he was hated by his enemies. Men who are fearless and speak out against evil are many times despised today by those who love evil and unrighteousness.

Jeremiah had been placed in prison because of bold speech in declaring God's word. Prison was too good for him as far as the evil princes were concerned. They got permission from the king to place the prophet in a dungeon where he was to reside in mire living on bread. Just at this point Ebed-melech, the Ethiopian came into the picture. This man was a servant in the king's court, he had won much respect and admiration from the king. This Negro servant went before the king and declared that the prince had done an evil and a great wrong by placing Jeremiah in the pit. The servant's heart had gone out in sympathy for the prophet. He was willing to risk his position in the court and

even his life to save his friend the prophet.

Jeremiah was saved from the dungeon by Ebed-melech. Jeremiah prayed and God answered his prayer through the king's servant. Ebed-melech was not willing to sit by and see his friend mistreated without speaking in his behalf. Too many people fail to speak today at times when they can be of real service to their fellow man. All Christians must be willing to come to the rescue of all men no matter what their race, creed or color may be.

God will reward those who speak up for that which is true and right. God protected the faithful servant in the day of need. God will protect us if we prove faithful to His cause.



THE SOUTH VERSUS CIVILIZATION

Civilization is a social process with world-wide ramifications. It marks the high tide of human achievements and is marked itself by a refinement in human behavior. Christianity has had a decided and marked effect on the civilizing process the world over and promises to ultimately emancipate man from those baser passions and impulses that characterize man's inhumanity to man that, as Hobby Burns so aptly said, "makes countless thousands mourn."

Particular civilizations have come and gone with startling frequency but the general tide of civilization keeps rising and sweeps before it certain outmoded ways and means of life. Slavery met its gradual defeat before the forces of civilization which are now arrayed against racism and the pernicious doctrines thereof; and in like manner race prejudice and discriminations and the evil concomitants thereof will go down to ultimate and utter defeat before the onrushing tide of civilization.

Time is with civilization. Time is against racism and its kindred prejudices. Evolution of which civilization is but a phase is like a great steamroller flattening all before it. To defy it is to be crushed sooner or later!

The white leadership of the south has blundered badly in that it has not faced up to the fact that Time and God and Right are arrayed on the side of the oppressed of whatsoever persuasion. The subtle planning to permanently subjugate and humiliate the Negro is at cross purposes with God and Time and Right and in this respect is abortive and will in time come to naught.

The present frenzied efforts to the old south to kick against the pricks of moral advancement are pathetic and ludicrous. The white leadership has not kept the south abreast of the improving moral quality of civilization. Lothrop Stoddard wrote his "Revolt Against Civilization" a few years ago, in which he deplored that the criminals were nothing more than revolts against civilization. When the south flaunts defiance at Christianity and throw down the gauntlet to righteousness and swears eternal vengeance against the friends of Negro, advance it does a dangerous thing. It is revolting against civilization.

To allow itself to be maneuvered into such untenable position will go down in history as one of the major tragedies of the century. The white leadership that is responsible for the launching of "Dixiocracy" in an effort to defeat Democracy is proving itself recreant to a high holy trust. The south itself deserves a better fate and is being thus consigned to a series of tribulations that will bring woes that will work havoc, with the peace and prosperity of the region.

If the leadership of the Dixiecrats were wise they would see the handwriting on the wall in the way other sections combined to defeat them in their feverish and frantic efforts to prevent the nomination of Truman. We are indeed witnessing one of the major events of history when we see the north and east and west combining their efforts to defeat the south that is committed to defeating a man for no other reason than that he was proposing to make of democracy a living philosophy of national life instead of a mere dead platitude.

It would be well for the Dixiecrats to know that not only are the several regions of the nation arrayed against them but civilization itself is against them. All the forces of right and righteousness; all the preachings and teachings of Jesus Christ are against them; the word of God as handed down to Moses from the smoky summits of Sinai are against them; Time in its onward flight is against them.

The old south is about to give up the ghost and what is needed now is not a shot in the arm but someone to lower its head. A new south is crying to be delivered and the stern if subtle opposition that is being manifested against the new Dixiocracy by certain elements in the white south is sufficient proof thereof. Henceforth the south must take the defensive against the titanic onslaught that civilization and its liberating influences will launch against it.

The south is like a beleaguered city! The Dixiecrats are not more determined than were the champions of slavery; but slavery passed and so will Dixiocracy, because it is set against civilization.

Open Letter To The Editor

July 31, 1948

Sirs: Indianapolis, Indiana

SPEAKING OF FREEDOM

The hottest pepper in the political pot in America today is civil rights. Under the subterfuge of states rights, the South is determined to offset what it terms a "mixture of the races." Both Democrats and Republicans in the North are determined to gain the Negro vote with their age old promises of "equal rights." The Negro looks at both sides, and where in the past he would have been afraid of this open hostility of the South, where he would have been influenced by these glib promises of the North, today he can laugh at or pity both sides.

Freedom is one of the greatest and strongest passions of life. History has well-proven it foolish to suppose that one can demand freedom for himself in one breath and deny it to others in the next by "superior or inferior to him, without eventual repercussions. Century after century, wars, revolutions, and rebellions simply testify, sometimes without intent, that freedom must be for all or lasting peace for none at all; that even when none has freedom it is only temporarily impaired and waits like a flickering light to be picked up and tended and put to work again. Thus, throughout these many years, nothing has yet been able to completely stop the progress of this great force and no interception has been very effective save war or slavery.

Today in America, there is no war or legal slavery. No matter who the South agrees upon in

matter of racial segregation; no matter if the North, in an effort to gain votes, pushes forward civil rights legislation, the Negro's advance in the march of freedom will push forward with that of all the peoples of the world. With the world desperately searching for peace, he is in the midst of a new world-wide re-burge of man's eternal struggle for the good, the just, and the right. A struggle which demands that human freedom cannot be ignored, cannot be segregated, cannot be convinced, and cannot be compromised.

Today in America, the issue over civil rights is bringing to light Caucasians who oppose the Negro's advance herein. If the Caucasian

opposes because he desires a superior race, about all he can do is to put as many obstacles as possible in the Negro's path. This will slow down the advance but will not stop it. It has been tried. If the Caucasian desires a pure race, first, he can only regret. His greatest mistake was bringing the Negro here in the first place, because America was founded upon the love of freedom and built by the sweat and blood of peoples searching for freedom; as long as she is so pledged to the cause of freedom as our Constitution, the Negro will belong to America and America will belong to him. Secondly, if the Caucasian desires a pure race, he must give up certain other desires. For with all his laws against race mixture, thousands of American mulattoes certainly were not dropped from heaven — nor are they found predominantly in the North. Someone, when asked if she approved interracial marriage, quipped quite wisely, "They might as well make it legal!" And that is food for thought. It's a losing battle at any rate, short of a race war, which would undoubtedly prove to be the end of the American dream. Still freedom would rise and march on; nurtured in another land probably, by another people.

Yes, the hottest issue in today's campaigns is, oddly enough, NOT a crisis. The South affirms this belief by trying to stop civil rights legislation. Ironically enough, the reason there is no crisis is because nothing can stop the march of freedom.

Of course this includes freedom of speech — plainly spoken. Marjorie J. Bryant

The annual Person County farm fair attracted a good attendance this year. Improved pastures, alfalfa fields, livestock enterprises, and other farm projects were inspected by the group.

Two Mecklenburg County dairy-men, Jap and Frank Cathey, have found that they can make concrete fence posts for their pastures at a cost of less than \$1 per post. They use a mixture of one part cement, two parts sand, and four parts gravel, and reinforce the posts with scrap steel.

Polk County farmers expect to seed a record acreage of pastures this fall.

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