

# EDITORIALS

## GOOD DECISION

Most people are glad that A. Philip Randolph has abandoned his program of Non-Violent Disobedience Against Military Segregation. The movement was aimed at persuading young men to refuse to register under selective service, or if they registered, to refuse induction.

It is said that there are some persons who will continue to follow the program initiated by Mr. Randolph and Grant Reynolds, but the movement has been robbed of most of its effectiveness by the withdrawal of these two leaders from it.

The reason given by Randolph for his change in plans is that President Truman's executive orders have effectively dealt with discrimination in the armed services and have outlined a blueprint for the elimination of segregation in the services. A great many persons feel, however, that the movement was doomed to failure from the first, and that President Truman's executive order simply opened the gate for a graceful retreat.

The mind of the American Negro is quite different from that of the Hindu, and the situation in which he finds himself does not duplicate that of the Indian under British rule. No matter how fed up the Negro in America gets with segregation and discrimination he is not likely to be convinced, at least in any large numbers, that passive resistance or civil disobedience is a practical approach to his problems. Refusing military service would be an entirely impractical measure, and whatever good might be accomplished by mass refusal, granting that Mr. Randolph and others ever could have persuaded any appreciable number of young men to follow his program, would have been far outweighed by the evil resulting from it.

## IS IT EFFECTIVE?

The dries continue to make gains on the county level in North Carolina. Within a few weeks 14 counties which have voted on the issue have outlawed wine and beer.

Prohibition sentiment has always been strong in North Carolina. It is very likely that a statewide referendum, if permitted, would make Tarheelia an overall dry state.

But prohibition on a statewide basis would not eliminate the liquor evil, any more than nationwide prohibition removed it from the United States. Besides the fanatics who have always been for prohibition on general principles, there are many, many others who are shocked and grieved by the obvious harm done by the abuse of alcohol. It is relatively easy to convince many of these persons that prohibition is the way out. But officers are daily raiding stills and arresting bootleggers, in both wet and dry counties. Where there is a will there is a way; where there is a demand, the supply always turns up. The final solution of the liquor problem awaits the control of the will and the curbing of the demand.

## NORTH CAROLINA SHAMED

A few hoodlums in North Carolina have shamed and disgraced the state by the way they treated Mr. Wallace and his party in several cities in which they appeared. That Mr. Wallace's ideas about our foreign policy may be wrong and even dangerous is no excuse whatever for not permitting him a hearing. The likelihood of his converting any appreciable number of Tarheels to his views on Russia is very small, and those who wished to hear him discuss these or any other views were as much entitled to do so as the

candidate was to speak.

Likewise, though his attitude toward associating with Negroes goes against the southern tradition and the views of the majority, they are his own, they are sound, and he made no attempt to force them on anyone else.

In short those who did not want to hear Mr. Wallace could have accomplished their purpose by the simple expedient of staying away from the Progressive Party's meetings. When they attended them to pelt him with eggs and tomatoes they proclaimed their disbelief in the very democratic processes they professed to be so concerned about. They belied not only the proud boast of southern hospitality; they also violated the first principles of decency.

North Carolina is ashamed, or should be. The state can take some comfort, however from the fact that the discourtesy with which Mr. Wallace was greeted was unofficial. There were no such incidents as occurred in Birmingham when the Hon. "Bull" Connor, police commissioner of Birmingham, cracked down with all the might of the municipal government on Wallace's running mate, Senator Taylor. And the chances are that the Progressives have gained more friends in this state than they have lost as the result of their candidate's "unsuccessful" tour of the state.

## BRIEF NOTE ON INFLATION

The reliable New York Times in its issue of August 29 presented some interesting figures on prices, wages and profits. The general price level, it reports, has increased about three-fourths since 1939 and more than a third since V-J Day. Weekly earnings in manufacturing industries have gone up 121 per cent since 1939, but only a little more than a fourth since V-J Day.

But corporate profits increased by two and a half times since 1939, and more than 95 per cent or nearly double since V-J day.

Admittedly the factory worker whose union has been in good bargaining position has not suffered so greatly from the wartime and post-war increase in living costs; but the worker in the lower brackets, many salaried employes, and every class of people on fixed incomes have had a hard time of it, and with no relief two and a half times since V-J day have in swelling the profits of corporations by in sight. And the prices which resulted to be paid by all who buy, and not just by the aristocracy of labor.

Nonetheless all that Congress saw fit to do toward controlling inflation was to make it more difficult for those who need to buy on credit if they are to buy at all, to do so.

## A REPUBLICAN DIXIECRAT

If Negroes in North Carolina support the straight Republican ticket in the November elections it will be because of their confidence in the presidential candidate rather than in those running for state offices in North Carolina. They may vote for Dewey and with good reason, but if they have been listening to the radio and paying attention to the statements of the state Republican organization, they will know that there is nothing deserving their support in those quarters.

In a recent radio address the Republican candidate for United States senator devoted much of his time to trying to prove that the civil rights program as outlined by President Truman was less likely to be carried out by a Republican than by a Democratic Congress. His appeal to North Carolina voters was based on the claim that the Republican platform on civil rights was weaker than the Democratic one.

The candidate for Senator of the Grand Old Party in stating his personal views on civil rights depicted himself in colors that made him indistinguishable from a good Dixiecrat. He castigated President Truman as traitor to his southern background and Confederate ancestry in such terms as were not heard even during the hot campaign of the Democratic seekers for the senatorial nomination. Indeed, he implied that Nominee Broughton was far less to be trusted to take the "proper" stand on civil rights than he himself, the Republican candidate.

On the state level the Republican party has nothing to offer Negroes. Mr. Dewey has a great deal to commend him to Negro voters, but this Republican candidate for the Senate has proclaimed to voters that as he sees it, on the state level the party is actually antagonistic to Negro interests.



"Those Votes In Arkansas And South Carolina Will Help Bury The Poll Tax"



# Second Thoughts

By C. D. HALLIBURTON

Probably the first reaction of the average person to the announcement that a Negro girl has been admitted, and without any limiting terms, to the University of Arkansas medical college, is one of amazement. Arkansas, generally regarded as one of the most backward of the southern states, has again taken the lead, just as it did some months ago when a Negro was admitted to the state university's law school. The difference between the law school admission and the medical school case is that the medical student is being admitted into the regular classes and will function as any other student, while the law student had special and exclusive arrangements made on the campus for his instruction.

The interesting thing is that the authorities of the University faced squarely the fact that it would have been impossible to set up a school or exclusive department for one or a few medical students. The cost would have been prohibitive, and there would have been all kinds of insurmountable difficulties.

So they did the simple and obvious thing which incidentally was also the right thing. Whether the decision of the University authorities will stick, however, is open to question. It is understood that Arkansas' governor, Ben Laney, is mad about the whole thing, and has said he was not consulted before the Negro girl was admitted on the basis of her high standing in the entrance examination. Typically, he is peeved over the fact that there are some white Arkansas boys who were turned down for lack of space though this black girl was accepted.

But the fact remains that it was the University of Arkansas and not the state institution of North Carolina or Virginia or Kentucky that has taken a sensible and courageous stand in this case, in answer to the mandate of the U. S. Supreme Court. Meanwhile the Raleigh News and Observer editorially takes comfort from the fact that North Carolina has equalized teachers' salaries, having been the first southern state to do so (voluntarily), but insists that the "separate but equal" principle must be maintained. It holds that the task of the state is to be as zealous about the equality as about the separation.

Certainly the News and Observer is right about that. Without going into the merits of segregation as a theory it is obvious that it is entirely unjust in practice unless the equality is just as carefully maintained as the separation. But the crux of the matter is aptly illustrated and underlined in the Arkansas case. That is, it is impossible to maintain segregation all along the line and at the same time provide equality, no matter how dedicated the protagonists of the theory may be to maintaining both sides of the proposition. And thinking southerners know it, whether they admit it or not. In some instances, either the separation must be thrown overboard or the equality. What makes the Arkansas case significant is that, as far as the University in this case is concerned, it stuck to the equal because it could not with any real justice, maintain the separate.

# ADVISORY COLUMN

MC. — I met a soldier on a train this summer. We exchanged addresses. After several weeks, I heard from him. Since I returned home I met a nice young man in my neighborhood and we started going together. I like him very much. Now the soldier writes and asks me to wait for him. What should I do?

Ans: Write the soldier as often as you like but do not make any promises about waiting for him. Let him know that if you are single when he returns, you will be happy to have him visit in your town so that you can become better acquainted. Continue your friendship with the young man there at home as long as he interests you. But do not give up all your friends and promise to wait for a man whom you have seen only one time.

Unhappy — Please give me some advice. My sister invited me to come here to work as jobs were plentiful. However, I found things much different. I have made a mistake, I think. I'm not happy here. I try to be nice but I don't look at life as they do. Would it be wise for me to return to Florida when I pay this debt I owe as I'm not getting anywhere here?

Ans: Make the change since you aren't making any progress where you are. There's nothing to be gained by living in an environment which you do not enjoy. And — you know the conditions under which you will go back to in Fla.

IB. — I am in love with a fellow who travels. He makes about sixty dollars a week. He wants to marry me and settle down but just around here pay only about thirty-five a week. He has some debts that amount to over five hundred dollars. Must I marry him now or wait until he pays his debts and settles here?

Ans: Wait — your chances for happiness will be much greater if you do not have a heavy load of indebtedness hanging over your head when you marry. Coax your fiance to live economically and pay his debts before getting married. You'll have to pinch pennies anyway to get a start so begin with a clean slate.

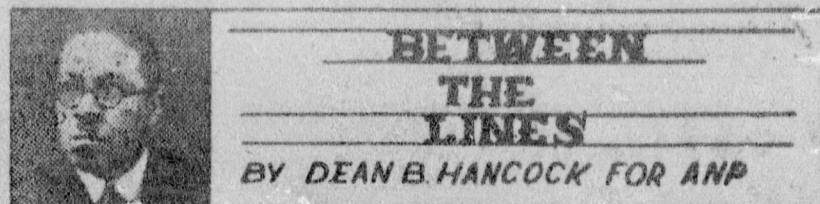
FX. — I am 16 but am old for my years. Is it wise for me to go over my mother's head and make the trip that I am planning which will make me late entering school?

Ans: Indeed you shouldn't. Re-

spect your mother's wishes as she is in a position to know what is best for you. This whole idea is not at all practical. You must give it up.

RCM. — Mother taught me from infancy to live economically and save for a rainy day. Therefore since my husband and I have been married we have accumulated a large modern home, nice furniture, a car, some good renting property and all is paid for. Yet, I can tell that he isn't happy. Have you any suggestions?

Ans: He has too much leisure time on his hand. Actually, he would be happier in business even though it required only a few hours of his time each day. He's done mighty well with his own property and is qualified to go into the real estate business on a small scale. He would be much more contented.



## BETWEEN THE LINES

BY DEAN B. HANCOCK FOR ANP

## VACATION REFLECTIONS

My none too restful vacation is ended and so ends this vacation silence. It is fervently to be hoped that the patient readers of this column have enjoyed a well-deserved respite, and are ready to resume with me the tortuous trail of dramatic events. In the first place my vacation was spent in the poorest ways to spend a vacation, that is, running around. In early August I left Richmond for New York City, determined to see the far-famed Jackie Robinson in action. Arrived in New York at eight in the morning and at eight in the evening I was seated comfortably in a ring-side seat in Ebbets field, Brooklyn.

Jackie obliged me with a home run in his second appearance at bat. In a moment I lived through 50 years as I saw 33,000 rabid fans cheer Jackie to the echo. It was indeed inspiring to see a Negro playing to perfection a white man's game, a game many said he could not, and never would play. In the same game I saw the same Jackie make one of the most difficult plays in baseball, running with back to plate and catching over his shoulder what everybody had labeled a sure hit, a Texas leaguer. The next afternoon I betook myself to the Polo grounds and saw the Giants and Pirates tussle over one of the critical games of the afternoon. There was a great crowd but no color. The game lacked the color that only a Negro player can give. Negroes are adding more to the game than the mere persons of Negro players. There is something stirring about seeing a Negro play big league baseball. Even the mounting gate receipts do not tell the whole story.

When I saw Jackie hustling around second base and saw Campanella generating the team from behind the plate, I saw more than baseball. I saw the rising of a race against dreadful odds into the sphere of full citizenship. The world cannot be much longer fooled into believing that a Negro can be a hero on the diamond and gridiron and cinder path but a goat when the shouting is over. Such reasoning cannot much longer make sense to an intelligent world. If we can go on producing scholars and business men and professionals with a wholesome number of Jackies, Joes, Satchels, Dobsys and Buddy Youngs et al. the doors of full fledged citizenship will surely swing back upon their hinges.

After New York I sped to Detroit and moved about town incognito. Let us not be fooled, there is more in Detroit, and to Detroit, than riot potentials. The State Rightists and their deafenings make much of the great interracial tensions to be found in Detroit. They speak but shortly before they hark back to the Detroit riots. They make no mention, however, of the economic integration of the Negro that is taking place, however slowly it may appear.

These Dixiecrats tell us nothing about the Negro bus and trolley drivers who by hundreds are carrying on in the finest transportation traditions. Detroit Negroes are going places and memories of the riot must not blind us to this stubborn fact. From Detroit back to Richmond and to Columbia, S. C., to spend a few days with Dr. J. G. Stuart, a kinsman at his beautiful country home, "The Pines" on the western outskirts of Columbia. Under the aegis of Mrs. Stuart, an accomplished hostess, life in "The Pines" is a dream come true.

The political atmosphere in and about Columbia is so thick that it can be cut with a knife, figuratively speaking. South Carolina is the place where recently more than 30,000 Negroes voted in the primaries that for 50 years or more have been closed to Negroes. When these Negroes voted nothing happened, of course, but the opening of the political eyes of both whites and Negroes. In a state where Negro voting was supposed to be the spark that would set off a conflagration of murder and bloodshed and rioting between whites and Negroes, only one case of intimidation and violence was reported. Even South Carolina is not as bad as Governor Strom Thurmond's Dixiecrat presidential pretensions would suggest. The train of progress in the south is moving off and whether or not the Dixiecrats care to get aboard is a matter that will not in the future become momentous.

# THE ROAD TO HEALTH

## FOOD POISONING

(By GEORGE D. CANNON, M. D. New York, N. Y.)  
NEW YORK (ANP) — Every summer the newspapers carry accounts of numerous picnics and outdoor suppers. Reading about them recently, I was reminded of a church supper a few summers ago when a good time was NOT "had by all" because it caused an outbreak of illness among most of the people who were there.

Poor Mrs. Jones! It was she who organized the supper to raise money for a new church organ, and it was also she who baked the cream puffs that made everyone sick. To add to her embarrassment, she was too busy serving at the supper to eat any of her own cream puffs and was one of the few who did not become ill.

At this particular church, the minister was having a birthday in the fall. Mrs. Jones suggested that money to start a fund for a badly-needed church organ could be raised with a church supper. The supper was planned for the end of August so that the minister could receive the fund by his birthday.

Mrs. Jones' cream puffs were very popular in the neighborhood, so he made a good supply as a special treat for the party.

But even before the guests got home after the supper, many of them were. The children started to complain first, with pains in their stomachs. That night, every doctor in town was busy treating the parishioners for food poisoning.

Fortunately, no one was too seriously ill, although some of the children had to be kept in bed for a few days. An investigation of the foods served at the supper, traced the illness to the cream puffs.

It was Mrs. Jones' generosity and attempts to being efficient that did the damage. She knew she would be busy with other last-minute preparations, so she made the cream puffs three days in advance.

Busy with her own household duties, she left them on the kitchen table to cool after baking and filling them. Then the following day, she brought them over to the church basement and left them on a shelf, to make sure she wouldn't forget them later. In that warm temperature, the cream puffs "went bad" and made the supper guests ill.

Most outbreaks of illness caused by foods at picnics or suppers can be traced back to moist dishes, such as macaroni or floured foods, turkey and chicken stuffing, custards, cream-filled pastries, and creamed dishes of various kinds.

Such foods permit the growth of germs that cause illness if they are prepared too long in advance, are not properly cooked or refrigerated, or if proper precautions of cleanliness are not observed in their cooking and preparation.

When planning a picnic or supper for a number of people, it is wise to arrange for such foods to be prepared at the place to be served, or, if this cannot be done, to substitute foods that do not spoil easily.

Whenever possible, any food that can cause trouble should be prepared immediately before serving. Only well individuals should prepare and serve the food since those with skin infections and other illnesses can spread their germs through food.

It is also advisable to have hot water, soap and towels where the supper is being served so that those handling the food can wash their hands frequently.

## THEY'LL NEVER DIE - By Elton Fax

BORN IN LOUISIANA IN THE MIDDLE OF THE 19TH CENTURY, PRESTON TAYLOR WAS A DRUMMER BOY IN THE U.S. INFANTRY AT THE TIME OF LEE'S SURRENDER. HE CUT TOMSTONES AND WORKED ON THE RAILROAD BEFORE BECOMING A MINISTER OF THE "CHRISTIAN CHURCH" IN KENTUCKY. PRESTON TAYLOR'S INTERESTS WENT BEYOND THEOLOGY. HE ONCE HANDLED A LARGE BIT OF RAILROAD CONTRACTING, AND IN THIS VENTURE HE WAS MOST SUCCESSFUL. AS A SPOKESMAN FOR THE RIGHTS OF COLORED PEOPLE HE WAS A RESPECTED LEADER!

**PRESTON TAYLOR**  
CONTRACTOR AND CLERGYMAN  
Continental Features

## WE LIVE BUT ONCE

By JOE SHEPARD

We live but once. Why not seek surcease From our eternal doubts and fears. In the rhythm of music, The joy of laughter, Or a draught from the cup that cheers. We live but once, Through a life of toil, A life of heartache and tears. But joy and laughter, Though pain come after, Sweetens the fleeting years.

THE CAROLINIAN  
Published by The Carolinian Publishing Co.  
118 East Hargett St. Raleigh, N. C.  
Entered as second-class matter, April 6, 1940, at the Post Office at Raleigh, N. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879.  
F. R. JERVAAY, Publisher  
C. D. HALLIBURTON, Editorials  
Subscription Rates  
One Year, \$3.50; Six Months, \$2.00  
Address all communications and make all checks payable to The Carolinian rather than to individuals. The Carolinian expressly repudiates responsibility for return of unsolicited pictures, manuscript, etc., unless stamps are sent.