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TWO DIXIECRATS GET TOGETHER

Davis Lee, editor of The Newark, N. J. Telegram, according to newspaper reports, has been invited into South Carolina to help Rev. H. B. Brown of Sumter raise $100,000, with which to complete a hospital Brown has started, under sponsorship of the Sons and Daughters of Job, a sort of burial agency Brown heads.

Last summer, Lee on the front page of his "scandal sheet", launched a vicious attack on his people and played as "the good whitefolks" in the South. Most of the remaining eleven pages was given to printing filth and trashy, sex gossip the most sordid mind would abhor. He was soundly repudiated by Negro publishers and lashed and scorned no end by others in the race. Lee, thusly, and subsequently, though black, became a Dixiecrat, living then in the north.

It is not hard to understand then that he called on Governor Thurmond, leader of all Dixiecrats, last Wednesday and was given the chief magistrate's blessings. The Governor asked other Negroes to rally behind this, his praised agent among the blacks.

But for the Governor, this much should be said in defense: He hasn't read Lee's scandal sheet; nor does he know Davis Lee. And for Lee: He doesn't know the temper of South Carolina Negroes and how much contempt they hold for him. Rev. Brown perhaps doesn't know the failings of either Thurmond or Lee and probably thought he was doing a good thing.

No South Carolina Negro considers a Dixiecrat his friend, be he white or black. And they are not going to tolerate among them "leaders" appointed by the white folk for they know too well that such appointees serve only themselves and their masters.

When Dixiecrats get together they can cook up a terrible mess for us poor folk, be the Dixiecrats a native white southerner or a black northern resident who seeks a happy opportunity.

BECOMING AMERICANIZED

Proof that American Communists are becoming Americanized is noted in the fact that The Daily Worker, official organ of the Communist Party, has begun to indulge in jimcrowism.

Two or three weeks ago, The Worker broke out with a "Harlem" edition, prepared and handled by a special staff, headed by a Negro.

The Communists have stood bitterly against "jimcrowism" in theory at least and have denounced as "nationalists" all Negroes who thought of problems in terms of race. Now, they engage in jimcrowism of traditional variety.

THEY VOTED IN BLOC

No longer should any white southerner scold Negroes for thinking about voting as blocs, as was the argument last year and shortly before by those who foresaw effective Negro voting in some southern states.

In the recently ended filibuster in the senate, the southerners voted as one against civil rights. If this can be done in the senate and be in the best interest of one section in the South, it can be equal in virtue at polling places.

Truth is, we see no way of ridding the South of its many demagogues in public office except through strong bloc voting by Negroes.

And in the future, let no white man condemn Negroes for voting together. It is not fair to wire congratulations to senators for having voted together, and then denounce a section of the citizenry for doing the same thing.

BECOMING MODERN IN THOUGHT

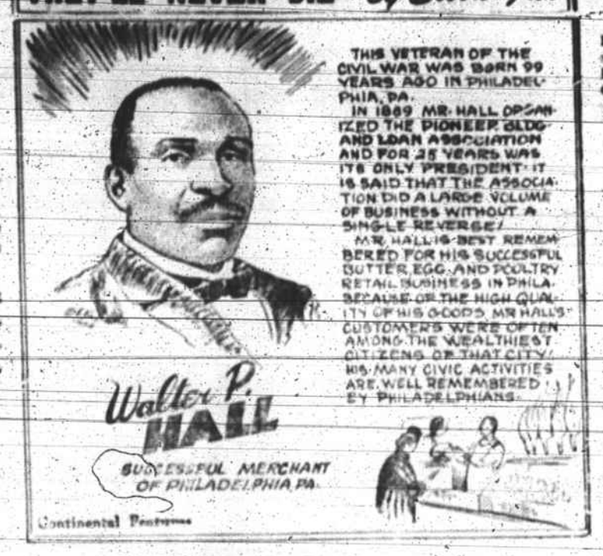
Ratification of the divorce referendum by the state senate last week, which makes divorces possible was another step in the direction of modern and practical thinking.

South Carolina, up to then, was the only state in the union not permitting divorces. The matter was placed before voters last year and was decided by a majority of those voting. The house had approved the vote prior to the senate's action.

Next year, the electorate will vote on whether to continue or drop the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting. It may also vote on other controversial issues in the future.

And if the people themselves are allowed to speak on most matters, instead of having officeholders decide for them, there may be many other changes toward modern thinking, not only in South Carolina, but elsewhere in the South. For example, if the peple had been allowed to vote on whether to admit Negres into primaries or not, there is a chance that their money would not now have been spent in a futile attempt to prevent the voting.

THEY'LL NEVER DIE By Elton Fax



BETWEEN THE LINES

By GORDON B. HANCOCK

STEALING BOOKER WASHINGTON'S STUFF

George Schuyler recently visited Richmond for a public address. In his peculiarly dissentful way he spoke rather plainly anent the matter of the Negroes' civil rights and how these are to be achieved. He laid the burden of achieving the rights upon the shoulders of Negroes when he exhorted to qualify first of all for the rights sought. This sounds more like Booker T. Washington than George Schuyler.

Try how we will it is difficult to find anything wrong with this straightforward advice to Negroes. Moreover the time has come when Negroes must be taught that resistance to the white man's attempts at exploitation and subjugation is not quite enough. Negroes must be worthy for the larger privileges and opportunities sought. But this short time is nothing new for it stems from the basic teaching of the sage of Tuskegee.

The pity is when Washington was propounding these common sense preachments he was bitterly assailed and disparaged and maligned. He was called everything but a wise and consecrated leader of a confused race at one of the most critical times of its sojourn in America. Strangely enough southern Negroes will take this wholesome advice from northern Negroes but they bitterly resent such teachings coming from southern leaders, for the reason, northern Negro leaders often make it a felony for southern Negroes to advise common sense strategies among themselves; but for the same advice the northern leaders are hailed and glorified.

When the Negroes met at Durham in 1942 and proposed a common sense approach to ways and means of attaining full-fledged citizenship, George S. Schuyler was one of the first to disparage their efforts and call the Durham center a "plantation" cabinet. Yet less recent pronouncements from some of these same "plantation" pronouncements. The Durham effort was disparaged because the conference was not half enough Negroes in it and trying to find a common ground upon which all could stand. Now comes George Schuyler advocating that the Negroes of the south do just that thing he condemned the Negroes of Durham for doing.

Now comes George Schuyler exhorting Negroes to purge worthy of the rights for which they are pressing stubbornly today. There is nothing wrong with this advice, but there is something "jumpy" about giving advice which was once labeled Uncle Tomism. Booker T. Washington gave the same advice that Schuyler is now giving. Strangely enough Schuyler will be hailed as a "race man" and a "fighter" while Booker T. Washington and his disciples will be branded as "handkerchief heads."

Fortunately for the south there is rising a generation of Young Negroes who are going to take over and they are going to do business with a younger generation of whites. They are not going to parrot their elders in the south who are still in the grip of the old plantation mind and who are still under the spell of the old plantation psychology. Fortunately for the south there is rising a generation of Young Negroes who are going to take over and they are going to do business with a younger generation of whites. They are not going to parrot their elders in the south who are still in the grip of the old plantation mind and who are still under the spell of the old plantation psychology. Fortunately for the south there is rising a generation of Young Negroes who are going to take over and they are going to do business with a younger generation of whites. They are not going

EDITORIAL: The Filibuster Victory Means A Tough Fight Ahead

THE ROAD TO HEALTH

DIPTHERIA

By Carmen G. Evans, M.D., Instructor In Pediatrics, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

I'll never forgive myself for neglecting my baby, Mrs. Lee was close to tears when I told her that person, two year-old George, had diptheria and was dangerously ill. Little George had been sick three or four days before his mother called me and I had to tell her that the disease had progressed to a point where it would be difficult to save the baby's life.

Won't the injection you gave him pull him through? Mrs. Lee asked.

We cannot be certain yet that the antitoxin will put back on the road to health, I told her. We must wait and see. It's always important to begin treatment of diptheria promptly, you see. We could be reasonably sure that the antitoxin would help George if he had received it when he first became ill. But the delay makes things uncertain. His heart or nervous system, or both, may have been involved.

To get ahead of my story, George did recover. We got him without delay to the hospital where he received the best of care. His mother told me later that she realized her boy's life han been in danger, and she would never again take changes if he showed any signs of being sick.

Diptheria is a disease that can be spread from one person to another. The bacilli causing it usually lodge in the throat but it may affect other parts of the body. It is carried by the germ-laden droplets from the nose and mouth of infected persons. Unless the person is immune, or has been protected by an injection of antitoxin, symptoms appear in usual patients it leads to serious complications and often to death. Diptheria can be caused when the germs lodge in the throat. The bacilli produce a poisonous substance which causes the throat to swell and tough gray lining to form. This lead a "membrane," which gets off air to the lungs and they not.

Before the discovery of the late nineteenth century of antitoxin a large percentage of children who got the disease died of it. Today the rate of death from diptheria has been reduced to around five percent.

Diptheria strikes very small children most frequently. **In this country, more than two-thirds of all cases of diptheria occur in children under five years of age and 80 per cent of cases are among children below 10 years of age. In recent years there has been a tendency for the disease to occur among older children, mainly because most babies are inoculated or immunized against diptheria before they are a year old.**

There was something else Mrs. Lee had "skipped." These days, babies can and be inoculated against certain diseases, notably smallpox, diptheria and whooping cough. Mrs. Lee had been ashamed to admit to me that she knew about the inoculations but kept putting the matter off. In fact, she hadn't brought the baby to the doctor for a checkup since he was an infant.

Whenever a child complains of a sore throat or has difficulty in swallowing his food and is running a fever even though it may not be high, he should be put to bed and the doctor called immediately, because those symptoms can mean diptheria. Prompt medical treatment of a child with diptheria can save his life and restore him to health and, at the same time, delay in diagnosis and treatment can endanger his life.

THE NEED FOR CHANGING

By JOHN H. McCRAY

POOR LITTLE BOYS

Judge Marvin A. Mann, the other day, sentenced a ten year old Columbia boy to one year in the state penitentiary, after finding him guilty of participating in a guilty of participating in town.

The jury recommended that he be placed in a juvenile home. The judge said he had no such home to which to send the boy.

So the little fellow was sentenced to the state pen for a year. The judge said he hoped the boy would be placed in a juvenile home when he was released.

Whatever this little fellow did is not worth a fraction of his total loss to society and the consequences. How would you feel today if every morning you had to wake up remembering that they hung a number about your neck and "mugged" and fingerprinted you while a ten year old child, not for what you did that was wrong, but for what they forced you to do? There would be little ambition and incentive to keep going on.

If the city of Columbia, the county of Richland and the state of South Carolina had done their job, truant officers would have discovered the little truant and had him in school while he was running around town. At least the factors which influenced his getting into trouble could have been discovered in time to avert his error.

And while his case may be singular just now, it is general and extends into several states. Not so long ago South Carolina electrocuted a 14 year old Negro youth; it convicted another of less than 12 a few months ago on a rape charge.

May God have mercy on the little boys - - especially the poor little boys.

The boys are forming the

"POEM"

By John Henry Clarke

I heard one doubtful moral say,
"Beauty no longer dwells in our day.
Bells of Joy no longer ring,
And friendship is a forgotten thing."
Ah, if he would but walk
At midnight...
And listen to the song
That the midnight sings.

Clowns And Pond Giants To Play Here

The internationally famous Indianapolis Clowns and the Winston-Salem Pond Giants, also famous in their own right, will open the 1949 semi-pro baseball season here April 5, when the two play on Hirsit Field at 8:45 P. M.

Charge Allison, president of the Twin States league and owner of the Columbia All Stars, who is arranging the game, said the official league season opens Easter Monday. The Clown-Giant game is an exhibition but certain to be entertaining to Columbians.

The Clowns' roster includes such famous names as "Goose" Tatum, Sherwood Brewer, Jesse Williams, Ray Neil, Sam Harrston, Lester Witherspoon, Verdes Drake, Charlie Wilson, Buster Haywood, Len Figg, Henry "Speed" Merchant and others.

HARVEY RETIRED

Continued From Page 1

ment will be something like this: Mr. Drake, manager and the following assistant managers, Winford Mundle, I. P. Stanback, S. W. Alford and L. B. Campbell—Abbeville, Nelle Mae Talley, cashier and Nora I. Jones, clerk; Bishopville, Rubie Walker, G. W. Peters, W. C. Bethea, James Hopkins, D. H. Bass, J. O. Montgomery, A. L. Jones, Raymond Thompson, Leon Phillips, B. F. Bethea, Frank McCormick, Caven Liverman, James Hall, Miss Ruth Tempt, Thomas Lance, Marie A. O. Henderson, C. W. Caldwell, A. T. Pearson and James Alford.

Mr. Harvey came to South Carolina from a small town near Macon, Ga. and rose up from the ranks, in days when life insurance work was new and trying. He was elected to the board of directors on Jan. 12, 1942, being one of three company managers so honored.

OUT OF TOWNERS

In addition to Messrs. Cox and Wheeler, other out of towners attending the banquet included: W. A. Chesnut, Durham, N. C., assistant agency director; R. C. W. Perry, Durham, assistant to the comptroller; Leroy P. Fraizer, Durham, assess supervisor; D. B. Martin, Durham, assistant agency director; A. F. Spears, Charlotte, district manager and member of the board of directors; A. J. Clement, Sr., Charleston district manager, member board of directors; S. S. Abrams, manager, Atlanta district; Maceo Miller, cashier-clerk, C. W. Leathers, assistant manager; W. M. Gilliam, agency supervisor for Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee, all of Atlanta; W. W. Holder of Durham, special agent for the company.

Others included: C. W. Bolden, manager Spartanburg district, Julius K. Williams, D. H. Hubbock and Alex Kolbock, assistant managers on that district and the following debit managers: Mrs. Eloise Smith, Mrs. Virginia Prior and Mrs. M. E. Leatherwood.

From the Greenville district came: E. C. Murray, assistants R. E. Lancomb and Charles H. Boyer, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Young of Anderson also attended with the Greenville group.

A. J. Clement, Jr., John D. Hayes, Firmwood Bailey, all assistants of the Charleston district, and W. H. Simmons, special agent, were present.

Representing Mr. Drake from the Bennettsville district were assistants L. R. Campbell and E. E. Gales, and debit managers T. G. Kelly and W. D. Howard.

The wives of most of the insurance men also attended. The entire Columbia district, and a number of persons within the city were also present.

MRS. CLARE LUCE

Continued From Page 1

ing. "If the Negroes are inferior as a group, it is in the same way that the prisoners at Buchenwald were inferior--because they had been so hard driven by their brothers.

"It is sheer folly for us to keep the Negroes inferior. If you want to keep a man in the gutter, you have to sit there with him. The cost of our attitude to us has been staggering economically."

She saw solution of the race question in terms of Christ--the only solution American should accept. Yet, she saw progress on the issue.

"I do not know one educated or spiritual man who is really prejudiced," Mrs. Luce declared. "It has become a mark of an ignorant mentality to hear racial prejudice."

She spoke under the subject, "The Negro Is Our Brother."

JUDGE WARING

Continued From Page 1

that the "private" club device cannot be applied to organizations engaging in election of public officials. The circuit court upheld him).

The next point presented is that the party had the right to adopt rules to exclude Negroes and finally, that Judge Waring erred in calling the primary the "only meaningful" election in the state, though the circuit court concurred in the opinion.

ATTORNEYS LISTED

Representing Democrats are attorneys Eugene S. Blease of Newberry, Sidney S. Tison of Bennettsville, George Warren of Hampton and Robert McC. Figg, Jr., of Charleston.

Representing Mr. Brown (David Brown of Beaufort) are NAACP attorneys Harold R. Boulware and Thurgood Marshall, both of whom have been served with copies of the brief and have about completed a brief of their own to submit in opposition.

It appeared certain that the case would be sent up to the Supreme Court from the circuit court by the side losing. But whether or not the high court would consider it was the big question. Legal observers predicted that Judge Waring would more likely than not have his latest ruling upheld.

COLUMBIA COPS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

would creep by and somebody would yell as they passed: "Hallelujah, Mr. Hog, Mister George, Hallelujah." Several white citizens in the area paid their tribute to these first officers.

They will trained for more than the midnight tour, were asked how it feels all right. Just fine.

They work now from 6 p. m. to 2 a. m.

DEAN WATTS

Continued From Page 1

sitors at State during the week were Dr. Roy Olney, professor of agricultural education at Cornell University and Dr. J. R. Otis, Consultant, Research and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

WALTER WHITE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

ter White sent to NAACP regional presidents saying that the senator "has ducked and dodged on civil rights since the November election and is a trader who listens sympathetically to the Dixiecrats."

The other incident surrounded a telegram which McGrath and Lucas had received from White in which the NAACP leader was alleged in the senator's terms to have "practically accused us of disloyalty to the party and insincerity in trying to change the rules."

McGrath later, "I lost patience and blew my top. I feel that I have done my best. It cuts pretty deeply when people who know the record and ought to appreciate it go out of their way to question your devotion and sincerity."

No comment was immediately available from White.

Britian Returns Lord Baldwin

KINGSTON, Jamaica — (ANP) —Britain bowed to the wishes of colored West Indians, against the clamor of sugar barons this month, when she agreed to send back Lord Baldwin to the Leward Islands as governor.

Jubilation resounded throughout the West Indies as Whitehall Leward Islands' colored people and that of the sugar lords, found after sifting the complaints from that Baldwin had not warranted dismissal.

The outspoken son of former Conservative Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin had stood strongly for Negroes in Antigua. He had tried to make the whites know that black people were human. Britain did not like it, much less the whites themselves in the colonies so Baldwin was recalled.

But a wave of reseptment went out of the islands and a showdown with Colonial office loomed large when it was reported that the governor was sacked because of his attitude toward colored West Indians. Finally this week reports from London said Baldwin had won out and had bought his return ticket for his trip to government house in Leward Islands.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — (ANP) —The dispute over school segregation in East St. Louis, Ill., was given the cold shoulder here last week by the Illinois Supreme court. The court had been asked to consider a petition for a mandamus writ to compel the board of education to admit Negro children to white schools.