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## ONE WHITE

I send you the following information concerning lynching for the year 1948.

## NUMBER OF LYNCHINGS

According to the records compiled in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, I find that 2 persons were lynched during the year. This is one more than the number one for 1947, 4 less than the number 6 for 1945, and equivalent in the number 1 for 1944.

One of the victims was William H. Turner alias Wilson Turner, a 20-year-old white farm tenant of Meriwether Co., Georgia, charged with stealing cattle from his master. He was placed in jail for 10 months for lack of evidence, but in one rescue only it was released.

Upon leaving the jail he was chasing a mule to return it to its owner. He was overtaken by two white men who beat him up, put him in the road and shot him to death.

## BORDERLINE CASES

There was a borderline case, not included in the total number of 2. He was placed in jail for 10 months for lack of evidence, but in one rescue only it was released.

Upon leaving the jail he was chasing a mule to return it to its owner.

Very truly yours,  
S. D. PATTERSON  
President

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

IT WON'T BE LONG NOW — During the coming week the current emptiness of the House and Senate chambers in the state Capitol will give way to the bustle and bustle of legislative action as the General Assembly convenes on January 5.

Shown above making ready for the occasion are R. J. Jones and

Matthew Walters, who are dusting off chairs, desks and other furniture in the House Chamber. — Photo courtesy of News and Observer.

## LOCAL NURSES

Grace Lemore, Boston, Mass.;

Lorraine Beatrice Carter, Greenville;

Venus Marie Clavington, Burlington;

Mary Francis Edmond, Newark, N.J.;

Kathleen Marie Gajewi, Hartless,

Lillian Louise Jones, Charleston;

Frances Lee, South Carolina;

Famila Lin, Miss.; Creedmoor;

Verdene Friedess, Olive, Tampa;

Florida; Evelyn Helen Preys, Corn Lände;

Rose Abbie, Samuel Magno, Corn Lände, Warren, Ohio;

Nellie Jean Watson, Clayton;

Jesse Mae Wilber, Smithfield;

Esteria Mae Williams, Corn Lände,

Wilmington, Del.; Ida Woodley, Newark, N.J.

## TRUMAN ELECTION

rights program which pre-election forecasters had described as critical to his political ambitions.

An integral and important part of the Truman story, given no overt recognition in the daily press, is the role played by the Negro voter.

Silent for the major part of the campaign, the Negro electorate gave a convincing indication of its having come of age through its solid and effective support of those legislators who could be counted upon to further its cause in the councils of the nation.

In scores of major cities where the issue had appeared in doubt or where indications pointed to a Dewey victory, the Negro vote came through swinging primaries, wards, districts and the truly crucial states over into the Truman column.

Despite the calculated silence

in this phase of the election in the mass and in the high places

of the nation, it is one which is destined to play as greater not a greater part in the future of the Negro in America as the much ballyhooed and often-contested civil rights program of the President.

## Supreme Court Decisions

Ranking second in importance

on the 1948 scene were the decisions handed down during the year by the United States Supreme Court in the fields of restrictive

covenants and in education.

While the two major decisions

outlawing the use of the courts

to enforce restrictive real estate

covenants, and requiring immediate

provision of court-ordered equality of educational facilities

came stand alone in bringing an

end to Negro residential and educational ghettos, both represents

signal advances in areas of par-

amount importance to the Negro.

A third court decision which

ranks only a slightly behind the

two above in importance was that

handed down by Judge J. W. White

of the U. S. District Court

which outlawed exclusion of Ne-

groes from South Carolina's Demo-

cratic primaries on the grounds

that the party was and acted as

a private club.

The South Carolina Primary de-

cision's major importance lies in

the fact that it may be used to

Court decisions outlawing exclu-

sion from primaries when they are

an integral part of the

state's election machinery.

Commenting on the most re-

cent developments in the Mallard

case, NAACP Special Counsel

Thurgood Marshall declared: "The

NAACP will press for vigorous

prosecution under indictment in

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