THE CAROLINIAN

EDITORIALS

SENATOR FRANK GRAHAM

Governor W. Kerr Scott produced a real surprise when he appointed Dr. Frank Graham to the Senate to fill the vacancy created by the death of Senator Broughton, but it was the kind of surprise one receives when one gets something much better than one had any hope of getting. At least the general reaction in North Carolina seems to be that of pleasant surprise, and a check on those chagrined by the appointment is likely to reveal what a fine choice Mr. Scott so unexpectedly made, rather than otherwise. A man in Dr. Graham's position can be judged not only by the number and quality of his friends and admirers, and there is no more or widely beloved man in North Carolina'than President Graham, but he can be almost as accurately assessed by the type of his enemies and opponents.

Frank Graham is crtainly one the greatest of contemporary North Carolinians, in ability, in character, in simplicity and integrity and in devotion to the ideals of Christianity and Democracy. He will be outstanding in the Senate as a true statesman among a group made up largely of politicians and part-time statesmen who are more devoted to the practice of politics than to the constant pursuit of statesmanship. He will be truly a representative of the best southern thought, because as a citizen of the nation and the world and as a sincere believer in truth and justice he will always place sectionalism in its proper perspective in all his words and deeds.

The new senator is one of the finest examples in America and the outstanding one in the South of a man who holds the esteem of the people without the slightest taint of demogoguery. His uncompromising stand for justice in all human relations and his unswerving maintenance under fire of his own high ideals, have endeared him to all sorts and conditions of men, and one of the things of which North Carolina can be most justly proud is that it has refused to let anyone undermine its admiration and respect for him and confidence

No greater tribute could be paid him by the Negroes of North Carolina than this: almost without exception they would say that if every member of Congress were another Frank Graham they would be content.

The appointment is a credit to Governor Scott, who has again shown his independence, his good judgment and his unorthodox attitude toward the responsibilities of his positon. He has honored himself as well as Dr. Graham in his choice.

What is it that makes Dr. Graham great? Above all else, even his demostratedly great abilities in many fields, it is that he can be depended on to do what Frank Graham thinks is right, without belligerence, without bombast, but without fear. He is modest, judicious, conciliatory. He does not look for fights; he loves peace. But he lives on good terms, not only with his intellect, but with his conscience.

The senate wil be graced by his pres-

LET THEM GO ON RECORD There is lamentation in some quarters over what seems to be the unavoidability of a vote in Congress on the veteran pension bill so vigorously sponsored by Congressman Rankin. In these quarters it is felt that the majority of the members of Congress are at heart against this huge raid on the U.S. Treasury which would be an increasing burden from year to year on the taxpavers and the American economy. But there has been a change in the House procedure which makes it much less easy for the Rules Committee to bottle up undesirable bills, including those that Congressmen don't want to be forced to vote on, for fear of offending the folks at home, or at least the more articulate and better organized groups of

those folks. There are others, however, who feel

little sympathy for the Congressmen who wish they could duck the issue because their conscience and common sense would dictate a vote of "no" while expediency might urge them to vote "yes." They think that legislators ought to be courageous enough to stand up and be counted on vital issues.

The way to defeat Mr Rankin's unwholesome measure is to vote it down when it comes up. No one should and few would oppose any reasonable measure for taking care of veterans of any of our wars. The whole country favors the completely adequate care of all disabled veterans and their dependents, and any other rewards to which veterans are entitled by their service to their country. But a blanket pension at a certain age, in addition to benefits already provided under the Social Security Act and under existing veterans' legislation, and without regard to circumstances or need, is obviously class legislation of the most unjustifiabe nature. And that is what Mr. Rankin's bill proposes. In this move he is abetted by certain sections of some veterans' organizations, led mostly by veterans of World War I. This leadership is metivated largely by the old and fallacious philosophy that everyone ought to get out of "the government" all it can, and that what is got out of "the government" doesn't cost anybody anything.. A child should know better and the veterans would share in the cost of Mr. Rankin's scheme right along with all other citizens and taxpayers. And who isn't a taxpayer nowadays?

NOT LAWS, BUT ENFORCEMENT, REAL TEST

The lower house of the Texas state legislature recently passed an anti-lynching bill. The bill was expected to pass the state senate and receive the signature of the governor, all of which may have been accomplished by now. It passed the house of representatives by a vote of 125 to 1.

The bill carries penalties for lynch mobsters of from five years' imprisonment to death, so no one can quarrel with the substance of the law as being too lenient. The only question is, if there should be lynchings in Texas, would there be indictments, convictions and sentences under the jaw? As in all southern states, lynchings in Texas are today rare occurrences. Law officers are more alert to prevent lynchings, and public opinion in the South has changed greatly in the past generation as to the "necessity" of lynching. The real remaining problem is the punishing of lynchers when lynchings do occur.

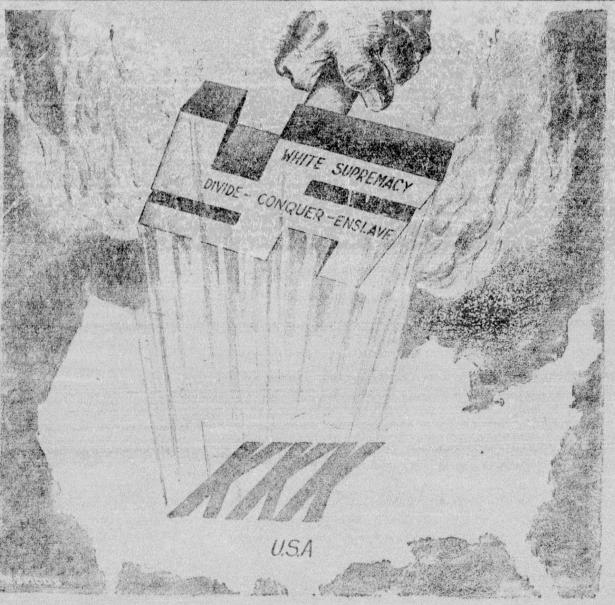
The Texan who introduced the bill in his legislature is said to have explained that it would forestall the taking over by Congress of a state responsibility. It would be a fine thing if no other lynching ever occurred in Texas to test the willingness of Texas to exercise its own rsponsibility under its own law. But should such a test unfortunately arise, conviction and punishment of the mobsters would be the only way by which Texas could pass that

Southern opponents of a federal antilynching law often argue that the federal government has no more right to jurisdiction over lynching than over any other felony. They mention rape and murder as crimes with which the states deal, and imply that there is no more reason for federal interference in the case of lynchings than in murder and rape cases. When the states deal as promptly, positively and severely with lynchers as they do with Negroes accused and convicted of capital crimes like rape and murder perpetrated against white persons, there will be no question of the adequacy of the states to handle lynching and lynchers. They are all very far from that point yet, and some are farther than others.

THE CAROLINIAN Published by The Carolinian Publishing Co. 118 East Hargett St., Raleigh, N. C. the Post Office at Raleigh, N. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

P. R. JERVAY, 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.



"STILL OUR MOST DANGEROUS ENEMY"



heol, and furnishes one of the lowerd internarriage of the races entine a Negro student in a state institution "for white people." one of the most backward of all conceivable that e ther

entl-lynching and anti-poll tax rights. They might also note that lls he had proposed. The refus- intermarriage in the United States ding to Time, by 'rebel cries of it appear to the rational observer.

BY C. A. CHICK, SR

would require several vol-

umes of books to catalogue all of

the various international alliances,

treatlies, pacis, and what nots,

the purpose of "stopping aggres-

large and small." "for the pre-

ervation of the democratic ha-

The main purpose of the League

Nations was to provide inter-

crve against external aggression.

ng political independence of all

ts members. League membership

in 1936 President Roosevelt im-

phere wholle prepared to consult

In San Francisco in April, 1945

of the Organization as stated in

mination of peoples, and to take

and our mutual good.

ion against us will find a hemis- ble goals.

was open to all nations.

that nations have terminated for

THE ATLANTIC PACT

in this country and its southern Russell, leader of the recent fill- get around God southern. Truman to talk over with him as in which a Negro attends to whether or not his civil rights.

Supreme Court's mandate by ac- perspective. No remote threat of measures to remove the threat of and at the same time illus- intermarriage seem to forget the rates the crazy-quilt design re- very simple fact that in our civil-The young and progressive new the result of the free consent

there is no statutory prohibition produce a "mongel race," the intermarriage are usually those eplied wearily. I thought we had claiming the essential inferiority my and every proposal to ad- people. So they tear down one ince the Negro toward full and argument as they build up the

out what is generally and shud- iness" of the Governor of Arkan deringly referred to as social sas as he said, "I thought we had quality, and more specifically gotten above that sort of thing, informarriage, or more pictures. Yet the University of Arkansas ly mongrelization Sometimes is the only southern university fear seems to be really sin- with a Negro medical student reg cere, however unfounded it may ularly enrolled. Baffling, isn't it

strengthen universal peace." When

President Truman submitted the

Charter to the Senate, among

The most recent effort on the

part of nations to act collectively

"to preserve the peace," to check

sometimes referred to as the At-

Alliance. The Atlantic Pact, un-

the United Nations Organization.

seemingly s not open to all na-

ganizations mentioned in this ar-

its main purpose is to block the

further westward expansion of

disparagingly of those organiza-

like the League of Nations and

fions and the democratic way of lantic Pact or the North Atlantic

national co-operation and to tions of western Europe the Unit-

achieve international peace and cd States and Canada. It has for

the territorial integrity and exist-ticle have. But more specifically

At a special Inter-American. This writer is no pessimist.

Conference, held at Buenos Aires. Neither does he mean to speak

plemented his idea of the Pan-tions Nor does he wish to imply

Doctrine by telling the confer- good. But on the other hand, it

Americanization of the Monroe that they have not done some

ence that non-American states must be admitted that all of them

seeking to commit acts of aggres- have fallen far short of their no-

Russia.

ceressive nations," ect. etc., is

other things, he stated:

dens will be ligher and all things IN THIS OUR DAY

charter points down the only road FAIR EMPLOYMENT

PRACTICES

SENTENCE

SERMONS

Ey Rev. Frank Clarence Lowry

FOR ANP

A man to get from another man

Even as smart as scientists are,

sun is so hot and bright.

God deen't have to call on them

to wipe off His moon or to polish

hat men in spiritual darkness can

He even speaks thru the en-

cience voice and bids men to

But man, an Adamie procras

Then time slips by and uld hab-

pressure pulls him further from

He then awakens as in a daze

hely that any earthly friend can

Three score and ten of anxious

years should not be wasted in

hand a loving Savior begs to be-

He is whispering now as in

days of old and calls to ever

us reason togther" and your bu

Satur stul tries to hold him

harry and make a choice.

In the light of the experience necticut, and Massachusetts with Fair Employment Practices laws the Atlantic Defense Treaty, there is a lot to be said in favor of the passage of similar legisla-

In general a Fair Employment Practices law simply requires that every person applying for a job must be judged solely on his merits and ability - without respect to his race, religion, coceurity. The members of the its purposes the same high sounds of for national origin It does not League agreed to respect and pre- ing pistitudes that the other or- require that an employer hire certain percentage of any group. He may employ whom he will in accordance with his own

standards, provided only that qualified person is not rejected cause of his race or religion. Religious, social, fraternal, charable, and educational associations are not regarded as employers, and so subject to the law,

if they are not organized for pri-

This writer believes that the national conference to another together for our mutual safety reasons for their failures to reach making high sounding speeches their goals are difficult to point regarding the rights of nations out. Space allotted me in this and of mankind, there are all the final touches were put on the column will allow for only one kinds of exploitations and oppres-Charter of the United Nations to be mentioned at this time sions going on in their respective Organization. In part the purposes namely, the nations of the world nations. Moreover, most of those are busy trying to "put the world representatives are not raising its Charter were: "To develop in order" but none of them are their little fingers to righten those friendly relation among nations willing to "put their own houses wrongs in their own countries. based on respect for the principle (their demestic affairs) in order." Somebody needs to say to each of of equal rights and self-deter- While representatives of the na- them: "Brother, the carriage lions are going from one inter- starts at home and goes abroad.



THE LINES

BETWEEN

BY DEAN B. HANCOCK FOR ANP

CIVIL RIGHTS WILL WIN

who even taintly imagined that the evil rights legislation would win a complete victory the first time it mot face to face the em-The marvel is how quickly the question has been burtled into the forefront of this nation's thinking and serious consideration. It is almost unbelievable that the civil rights of Negroca could be the chief topic before the

To Truman's credit it must be said that he tried gallantly against dreadful odds to remove the ugii-Est sear upon the fair face of our congress. He has played his part fault there is in the current policountry, it cannot be attributed rent sorry speciacle of a U. S nesses in our great Preesident.

masking a certain type of hypro- one of the major threats to our suspecting Negroes have been ed that there is a silent understanding and a tangible collusion. Hens cannot atone for wrongs between the undemocratic and that cry unto God for righting unchristian north and south to Our great wealth and power beeternalize the moral agonies of come stumbling blocks when they the Negroes Current events are and not the righteousness of God corroborating this contention. But become the trust of our people Negres must not be dismayed at. One of the heartening things in the seeming set-back that the this whole matter today is that a civil rights program is receiving every turn of events the subtle from designing politicians of the persecutors of the Negro race are

is marching on and the tide of have not bowed the knee to the righteousness cannot be stemmed. Baal of Dixieocracy and who lift by the resurgence of the south's plaintive cries for deliverance for slavery spirit exemplified in all this stricken section of our land every advance. We may be penalized and thrown for losses but we atempts to crucify the Negro on

who cried out in ih hails of con-He was a super-optimist indeed gress, "to hell with the Constitution!" when the Negroes' rights were at stake. The vote against imiting debate was halled by buttled cohorts of Dixiecracy, certain sectors of the southern press as a "victory" but it was one of the most unvictorious vie tories ever won in the history of mankind.

The victory that earries with it the right to dominate and subjugate and humiliate and incuplate humans is a Pyrrhic victory that means ultimate defeat. The nation that can glory in such victory is doomed to great tribulations. The losers in the civil nation. He must not be damned elights fight that is now under for the failures of the current way is out so much the Negro as the dominant white man and the

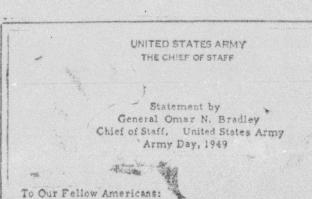
The moral corruption and mentical and moral emphasis of the tal conflict which attend the cur-Congress unwilling to grant unto the Negro citizens of this country what said citizens have fought and bled for easily constitutes

In these current congressional tactics Communism is getting some terribly effective boosting opposed stubbornly. Even in pa-The truth that makes men free thetic Georgia there are those who

The younger generation of abetters stand for. We are at pre- whites have their faces towards ent well beyond the "50-yard a rising sun, they are trying hard ling" if not indeed within the to catch step with the on march "10-yard' line where the going ing forces of rightcourness and gets tougher and lougher with whenever they speak their voice is lifted in behalf of the stricker face in their midst. There is to are going to make a touchdown day no obstacle in the path of our It is a long way from the con- advancing race that courage and gress where Negrophobes are try- determination and faith in God ing even to be decent in their and man will not overcome. We cannot be dismayed by the mathe cross of white supremacy and chinations of a Dixle-ridden congress. Civil rights are winning

vate prefit. Neither do employ- states where fair employment ers come under the law who practices prevail. Yet, not one of

1200 cases charging discrimin- ing Conciliation and persuasion settled each year in the four for settling every case



The Army job in 1949 is no small task. As part of the defense team, we must give the citizens of the United States a full dollar's worth of security for a dollar spent. At the same time, we are trying to make the Army an interesting. appealing career, open to all. Men and women in the Army are making many personal sacrifices in the work of guardo ing the frontiers, and deserve the full support of the Nation in this great task.

We have pledged ourselves to a speedy, effective unity among the Armed Forces. Within our service, we are striving to build a team of mobile divisions trained and ready for instant use in case of emergency. And in our plans, we are relying on the rising strength of the National Guard and Reserve Corps for the broad base of any future mobilization.

in all these plans, we are pledged to a constant observance, in the true democratic tradition, of the right and dignity of the individual.

On Army Day, 1949, we of the Army restate these pledges, and invite your interest in the progress we are making in the accomplishment of the missions the people have assigned to us.

Omar 1 Bradley

THE ARMY ON THE TEAM

FOR DOMESTIC SECURITY

WHETHER we think about security from enemy attack or security from floods, storms and disasters, the Army enters the picture. Relief of the suffering, shelter of the homeless, care of the living has characterized the Army's approach to calamity after calamity.



In the past winter, its disaster force manning tanks, woasels, bulldozers and scrapers on land and lood carriers in the air, carried out the largest rescue operation in U. S. history. Overcoming snow, ice and punishing cold, its veterans fought their way to hundreds of beleaguered citizens and fed millions of starving cattle throughout the western range country.

Years before, the Army's development of roads, canals, communications systems and public works opened these same western plains and mountain areas to traders, prospectors, settlers and

Words will never embellish the Army's effort at Texas City two years ago, at Bar Harbor in 1947 or the Mississippi Valley in 1927. And while the military service has always been the prime asset of its government, its achievements in every field of welfare point up the fact that the extent of its peacetime exploits is scarcely