

EDITORIALS

AGAIN, BLOUNT AND HARGETT

Surely the City's plans for improving traffic conditions in Raleigh must include the installation of stop-and-go lights at the corner of Blount and Hargett streets. For some time the CAROLINIAN has been pointing out that traffic regulation is busiest outside the very center of the busily needed at the corner, one of the mess district.

This need was apparent before additional Carolina Power and Light Company bus lines were re-routed on January 1 to pass or turn that corner; now the situation is worse than ever.

The corner of Blount and Hargett includes the following items which cause it to be an extraordinary corner from the standpoint of motor traffic: a supermarket, a fire station, a taxi stand, a wholesale grocery demanding loading and unloading facilities in front of the store, and a stopping and turning point for several bus lines. All this makes the corner a very difficult one for both motorists and pedestrians, and especially on Saturdays and other particularly busy times.

We are sure that the efficient persons responsible for the planning of traffic control will soon see that lights are installed at the corner of Blount and Hargett.

AND ANOTHER THING—

While we are on the general subject of traffic, it is interesting to note that the city authorities have taken cognizance of complaints about the inadequate bus service to East Raleigh, a situation created some time ago when the Martin-New Bern line was changed, separating the runs into two and extending each into another part of the city. This change took place in connection with an earlier move to improve motor traffic conditions in the downtown section of the city. But whatever its other results, the outcome of the change was definitely for the worse so far as East Raleigh bus patrons were concerned. It was a post-war change, in the name of improvement, which reduced service by one-fourth to one-third. Before the "improvement" a bus patron along the New Bern-Martin loop could get a bus toward every ten minutes all day. Now the interval, as scheduled, varies from twelve minutes (for a very limited period during the day) to twenty, and the buses are often behind schedule. Patrons complain that at times two buses come along directly behind each other, the first one being that much off schedule.

It is hoped that the City government and the Carolina Power and Light Company will see the desirability of going back to the old routing and scheduling. Serving the interests of people who own automobiles should not be a basis for permitting a public utility to render poorer service to its patrons. These motorists do not pay the bus fares.

TRUMAN SCORES AGAIN

President Truman's message to Congress on the State of the Union gave cold comfort to economic and racial reactionaries. The president's broad outline for American progress left little to be desired.

The high priority accorded in his speech to the matter of civil rights is greatly to the credit of this southerner, descendant of a Confederate veteran. Leaving no room for doubt as to where he stood on this question, he said: "Our first

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goal is to secure fully essential human rights of our citizens." (No applause.) So vital does he consider the fact that "some of our citizens are still denied equal opportunity for education, for jobs and economic advancement, and for the expression of their views at the polls" and "most serious of all . . . equal protection of the laws," that he made the unprecedented promise to send to Congress a special message on the subject of civil rights, calling for legislation to protect the rights and privileges of all races and creeds.

This is a presidential election year, and there are those who will say that Truman's emphasis on civil rights is only bait for Negro votes. The CAROLINIAN believes, however, that Mr. Truman is sincere in his insistence on full citizenship rights for all. We believe he is expressing on this subject his own deep convictions. For a good many months now the CAROLINIAN has taken the position that Mr. Truman is a good American in the true sense of the word; and has frequently pointed out that the man regarded so skeptically when he took office has been the most outspoken and consistent advocate of justice to Negro citizens who has ever occupied the White House.

Other points in President Truman's message showed that he has not switched over to conservatism, and that the New Deal viewpoint did not die with Franklin D. Roosevelt. His recommendations as to tax reduction, extension of Social Security, a higher minimum wage, and other points indicate that the chief differences between his views and those of Wallace have to do with foreign policy, and more specifically, the part we are to play, and permit Russia to play, in world affairs.

ALSO IN NORTHEASTERN N. C.

The CAROLINIAN is glad to note editorially two news items coming out of the northeastern section of North Carolina, and all the more so because within recent months so much bad news, racially speaking, has been made in that area, which includes Northampton County.

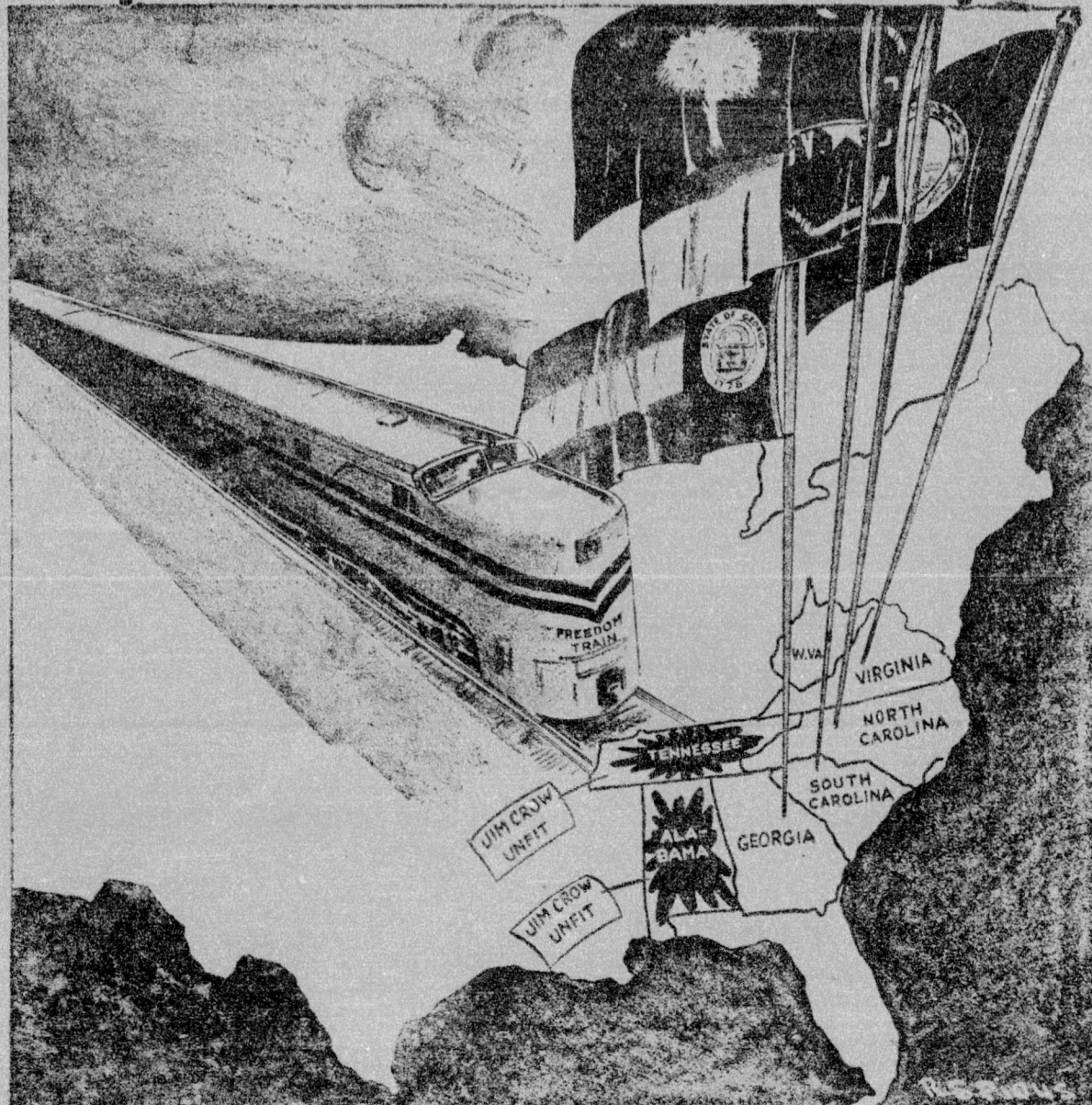
One of these news stories tells of the organization in that section of an interracial fellowship of Baptist ministers. There is hardly any doubt that the white ministers taking part in this move were influenced by the several evidences of injustice in their area, which among other things furnished two juries in two different counties that refused to indict identified would-be lynchers. Evidently these clergymen feel that some amelioration in race relations is needed in northeastern North Carolina, despite many statements by other white citizens to the effect that such relations are highly satisfactory already. The ministers probably represent the better conscience of the community.

The other item was about the awarding of a Certificate of Merit to W. H. Bryan, of Ahoskie, by the American Red Cross. Mr. Bryan is the white man who risked and almost lost his own life in February, 1945, in a vain attempt to save the life of Barlowe Askeew, a colored man who was trapped in a fire in the garage where he worked. Mr. Bryan suffered very severe burns in his attempt to rescue a fellow human being, and spent many weeks in a hospital as a result. Ahoskie Negro citizens contributed 190 toward his expenses as the time.

The one story, describing an organized attempt to promote the brotherhood of man through the Christian church, and the other, reminding us of the sacrificial deed of a man of one color for a man of another, should both go into the records on the credit side for northeastern North Carolina, to help balance the ledger.

SEVERAL STEPS FURTHER

We hasten to congratulate Solicitor Hooks and Sheriff Saimon of Harnett County on the eventual arrest and indictment of the two white men who are generally believed to have murdered Charlie Smith in Angier away back in November. The first two steps toward justice have been taken. We sincerely hope that this proper though belated beginning points toward a just conclusion of the case.



"SOUTHERN HONOR SALUTES DEMOCRACY"



Second Thoughts

By C. D. HALLIBURTON

We think it is appropriate at this time, not too far removed from the end of the Year of Our Lord 1947, to review a few of the things which happened, especially toward the end of the year, to give heart to Negro Americans. There is no danger that the depressing, the disgusting, the indignation-provoking things will not receive adequate attention; but we need to turn our eyes more, than occasionally to the other and brighter side of the picture.

High on this list of the more pleasant aspects of the inter-racial scene in the closing days of 1947 was the adoption by the Department of Interracial Cooperation of the Virginia Council of Churches of a strong set of resolutions.

The proposal as adopted and recommended called for: (1) elimination of discrimination in qualification for voting and service in connection with elections; (2) recognition of the constitutional right of Negroes to serve on juries; (3) appointment of Negro citizens to school boards and other public agencies.

"on the same basis of merit as other citizens." (4) immediate elimination of separate travel accommodations both on public conveyances and in stations as being economically and socially wasteful and sinful; (5) more extended employment of Negroes as policemen and firemen; (6) abolition of the poll tax as a prerequisite for the suffrage; (7) endorsement of a Federal anti-lynch law.

In addition to this broad program, the conferees recommended full and unrestricted opportunities for Negroes in the U. S. military service, fair employment practices legislation, admission of Negro students into existing graduate and professional schools (the regional school plan was condemned), integration of Negro physicians and patients into existing hospitals throughout the state, and last but not by any means least, coming from a religious body, "That an end be put to segregation in any form or fashion within the church and in all religious gatherings."

Now everyone knows that the

adoption of these resolutions, which sound as though they might have emanated from an all Negro (and northern) at that group, rather than a body of white and Negro Virginians, does not mean that revolutionary changes in the social fabric of the Old Dominion will begin to take place before February 1. But we hold that things are beginning to happen when such bold, clear and decisive statements, adhering as closely as they do to the pure principles of a Christian and democratic creed, can even be subscribed to by self-respecting white citizens and churchmen of Virginia.

Another thing to be noted as 1948 begins is that four southern educators, who dissented from the report of the President's higher education commission by no means unanimously defended segregation in education as right and proper. They contended in general only that it is a temporary condition. That is a distinct retreat from the usual position.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON By Rev. M. W. Williams

Subject: Our Relationship To God. Romans 8:12-17, 31-39.
Key Verses: "The spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God." (Romans 8:16.)

Whichever way one turns today, he is confronted with some new theory according to which he is to be the peoples of the world in a measure, are like a sick patient, who has many friends, all anxious that he should get well. That a world citizen and a friend to mankind writes a prescription for humanity's ills. We can take his advice, follow his direction and live or refuse it and die.

MAKE YOUR CHOICE

"Therefore, brethren, we are debtors, not to the flesh, to live after the flesh. Ye shall die, but if ye through the spirit do mortify the deeds of the body ye shall live." (Romans 8:12, 13). There is no middle ground, only two ways — the roads ending in death or ending

in life — no force. You make your choice.

You follow the flesh — the way of death — or you follow the spirit — the way of life. The Christian way of life. Then regeneration has taken place in the heart and begins to travel the Christian way of life. The answer makes the individual a son of God. "For as many as are led by the Spirit of God, they are the sons of God." (Romans 8:14). This love man's need of God is necessary for him, and eternally.

IN GOD'S FAMILY — BY ADOPTION

No man can claim in credit for getting into God's family by any merits of his own. It was because of God's love. But God's commandments his love toward us, so that while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us. (Romans 8:32). The family relationship here implies a full surrender to all God has. When doubts and fears assail the Christian, he can fall back on his father — God. For ye have

not received the spirit of bondage again to fear; but ye have received the spirit of adoption, whereby we cry, Abba, Father." (Romans 8:15). It is a great and priceless privilege to know God as our father. Do you know Him? Man's Eternal Hope is tied up in knowing God as a member of the family. He shall share in God's inheritance with the Son of God.

AN EVALUATION OF THE CHRISTIAN LIFE

The author, writing out of the abundance of his experience and through the Spirit of God says, at God be for us who can be against us. He witnesses, God as the highest and only Supreme. One able to justify. That in a series of questions, who shall lay anything to the charge of God's elect? Who is he that condemneth? And who shall separate us from the love of God? His answer, like thousands of others who have found His Name to be above every other, is nothing shall separate us from the love of God.



BETWEEN THE LINES

By DEAN B. HANCOCK FOR ANP

CHOOSING BETWEEN TRAGEDIES

Just as we must choose between greater and less evils, and greater and less goods, circumstances may force upon us the choice between tragedies. The Truman committee's report on education threw a bombshell, when it recommended the cessation of segregation in education NOW. The most rabid southerners are willing to talk about ending segregation; but invariably they have in mind "tomorrow" or day after eternity. So when the matter is called up for action now, there is great consternation.

The contention is, the abolition of segregation NOW would be a great tragedy, and would work havoc with our present "satisfactory" race relations. The same argument was made when the matter of Negro policemen was mentioned: when Negroes started suing for equal salaries in the south; when Negroes aspired to jury duty; when Negroes began to contest the iniquitous primary law in the south. If race relations have been worsened by increasing Negro teachers' salary, we have no clear evidence thereof. Moreover, if the Negro pressing for his full citizenship rights and responsibilities is going to make for worse race relations, we are not certain that the continual postponement of the question will achieve results, as regards the desired ends by Negroes nor in the way of improved feelings of whites for Negroes.

It is highly questionable if any good purpose can be saved by appealing the man who does not want Negroes to enjoy citizenship on general principles. In this persistent press of Negroes for their just rights and responsibilities, there is always the underlying assumption that the majority of whites in this country are frightened and just in their appraisal of practical democracy.

This writer often wonders whether or not the argument that the time is not "ripe" is not overworked in most cases. The heart of this nation is basically right or else the Negro could not have come thus far along the way of full-fledged citizenship. Had there not been this basic belief in Christianity and democracy, our fight would have been a losing one.

Let us look more carefully into this matter of "tragedies." When it is supposed that the mere granting of full citizenship to Negroes would be a tragedy, sight is often lost of the fact that denying Negroes their just dues as citizens is also a tragedy! It is a tragedy for the white man no less than to the Negro.

Could there be a greater tragedy than for the fountain of a white child's life to be poisoned by the injection of prejudice of race? It is bad enough for the souls of the adults to be seared by the scourge that is race prejudice; but it is even worse to have the lives of the young blighted by the evil concomitants thereof. It is hard to imagine a greater tragedy than this self-same inoculation of the white child of tender years with the virus of race prejudice which the biggest whites are daily spurring. To forever raise hate, superinduced by the iniquitous doctrine of white supremacy of the question of a tragedy that is to be, and overlooking the while the tragedy that is, seems like moral frustration.

Moreover, race prejudice and race hate as interposed on the race relational level throws believers in white supremacy into bold relief as defying God's word and teachings of Jesus Christ. What greater tragedy could befall a nation or race than the calamity of being placed at cross purposes with God and Time and Right? When the matter is reduced to its last analysis, we have already a tragedy, beside which, an imaginary one pales into insignificance. The tragedy that would follow the practical application of democracy and Christianity is a conjectural one; the tragedy that stems from the present situation is a real one, and a dangerous one. It may conceivably be the rock on which the ship of civilization will break and be destroyed.

This failure to face up to the practice of democracy and Christianity has plunged the world into two devastating are in the offing. Could the tragedy that the practice of Christianity would bring a greater threat to civilization and human survival? The nations in general and our America in particular, must choose between tragedies — and that right soon. It would also be another tragedy if Negroes did not press for the full-fledged citizenship they have purchased with their sweat and tears and blood!

THE DIDACTIC POET

By WILLIAM HENRY HUFF FOR ANP

An urge tenacious in me grows
To take my pencil and compose
Some short didactic verses.
There is, I think, a call to teach
As urgent as the call to preach.
I know the preacher nurses
The thought that he alone is called.
But there's another version
Unheeded by me and now installed.
For study, not coercion.

WE MUST GO

J. WESLEY COPELAND

Some people are rich and some are poor
But at the end, the same as they.
Our soldiers won the aggressive war—
They learned to shoot and kill.
The smart doctors who know
The atomic bomb guards our victory.
Can't save themselves they must go too.
And death claims all that lives.
Many people commits crimes, and
Lawyers to plead their case—
However at God's bar of justice
Meet him face to face.

THEY'LL NEVER DIE By Elton Fax

PETERSBURG, VA. IS THE BIRTHPLACE OF WILLIAM H. TYERS. THE TIME: 1870. HE WAS REARED IN N.Y. CITY, HOWEVER, AND HE HAD COMPOSED A NUMBER OF POLKES AND WALTZES. 9 YEARS LATER YOUNG TYERS TOURED EUROPE AS A LIBRARIAN IN A MUSICAL CO. WHILE THERE HE STUDIED INSTRUMENTATION UNDER CASPARI. RETURNING TO THE U.S.A. MR. TYERS MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR A NUMBER OF N.Y. PUBLISHERS AS WELL AS FOR STARS OF LEADING MUSICAL SHOWS. HIS COMPOSITIONS INCLUDE "TROCHA" "LA MARIPOSA" AND "LA COQUETA". HIS WALTZES HAVE BEEN COMPARED TO THOSE OF STRAUSS.

WM. H. TYERS
GIFTED MUSICIAN
OF VIRGINIA

Health For All

FINDING TUBERCULOSIS

More than 50,000 people in the United States die each year from tuberculosis. Furthermore, half a million people are estimated to have the disease in active form.

Of these cases, only half are known to health authorities. The other quarter million are unsuspected cases and constitute a grave threat to the health of the entire population.

They are a threat because tuberculosis is a communicable disease spread by people with open cases. The unsuspected, or "unknown," cases are the chief source of infection. Frequently, people with early tuberculosis do not realize they are ill because of the symptomless onset of the disease, yet they are not only losing their own health but may be transmitting their disease to others.

These unknown cases may be found if tuberculosis is ever to be eradicated. In other words, the unknown case is a source of infection

to others and must be located. Predictions can then be taken to prevent the spread of the disease while the individuals affected are placed under treatment.

We know how to find the unknown cases of tuberculosis. They can be found by chest X-raying of apparently healthy people over 15 years of age. The X-ray is the most important aid in finding tuberculosis for it can detect the presence of the disease even in that early stage before the symptoms are apparent.

With the development of X-ray equipment, using small films, it has become possible to X-ray large groups of people within a short period of time.

Throughout the country the National Tuberculosis Association and its affiliated state and local associations are cooperating with of health departments in mass X-ray examinations to screen out the unknown cases. When suspicious shadows are found on the

films in these mass examinations, further X-rays must be taken and tests made before a definite diagnosis of tuberculosis can be reached.

Mass X-ray examinations are a real tool way of finding unknown tuberculosis cases, and wherever such programs are planned they should receive the wholehearted support of the people of the community. Experience has proved, too, that the majority of cases found in these mass X-ray programs are still in that early stage when tuberculosis is easiest to cure.

The case-finding work of the tuberculosis associations affiliated with the National Tuberculosis Association as well as all other services of the associations is supported by Christmas Seal funds. The sale of Seals, which provides the sole income of the associations, opened November 24 and continued until Christmas.

In the next article, treating tuberculosis will be discussed.