

# EDITORIALS

## ILL-TIMED, TO SAY THE LEAST

A short time ago the *News and Observer* reprinted on its editorial page a piece from the St. Louis *Star-Times* commenting on the fact that Tuskegee listed only one lynching in the United States during 1947, although six other instances, described as "borderline cases," were listed. The usual statement to the effect that "one lynching is too many," followed. The real nub of the *Star-Times* editorial, however, was the following:

"Trial by snap judgment will linger so long as any report such as this must include the realistically cynical observation: 'During the year 44 persons were under indictment as participants in lynchings or attempted lynchings, and 44 were freed.' Until those who lynch or try to lynch meet justice, the blood on the nation's hands may pale a little, or grow less, but those hands will be bloody still."

On the same day on which that editorial was reprinted in a Raleigh daily came the announcement that the attorney general of North Carolina might submit to a U. S. Senate committee a brief in opposition to proposed federal anti-lynching legislation. A newspaper item reported that he would not be able to go to Washington to testify before the Senate sub-committee (at the invitation of Senator Eastland, of Mississippi), but in a letter to Senator Eastland the attorney general of North Carolina is quoted:

"If I can find it possible to do so I will attempt to file a short brief in opposition to it as I think it is well known that North Carolina as well as all other Southern states is very much opposed to any such measure and feels it is entirely unnecessary and will cause much more harm than good."

The *CAROLINIAN* hopes that our attorney general will not find time to file the brief, or better, that he will decide not to do so. In view of the glaring fact North Carolinians are not numbered among those 44 persons who in 1947 were indicted in connection with lynchings or attempted lynchings only because two North Carolina juries refused to indict on excellent evidence some would-be lynchers, we think our officials might well forego any statements to the effect that federal legislation is so entirely unnecessary. We do not concur in the opinion that the doctrine of states' rights should include the right of a state to decide whether citizens of that state and of the United States may or may not be lynched with impunity to the lynchers, or that lynching cannot be eliminated until all the people of the state are in the mood to give up the practice.

North Carolina has a good record as to lynchings when compared with most other southern states; but the Northampton affair is a blot on her record. We hold that it ill becomes an official of North Carolina at this time to register a protest against federal legislation to protect citizens against the outlawry of lynching while the state through its regularly constituted legal machinery is unable to do so, even when its highest officials make an honest effort.

## RALEIGH EXTENDS EAST OF FAYETTEVILLE STREET

A local newspaper has congratulated the city government, and especially that part of it which has to do with traffic regulation, on its plan to control the movement of pedestrians in busy areas, to the end that traffic in general may be improved and the safety of pedestrians enhanced. That is well and good. But what about places like the corner of Blount and Hargett streets, where the poor pedestrian does not enjoy the advantage of stop lights either to heed or ignore, and where each pedestrian must be his own

policeman, take his life boldly in his own hands, and direct himself across the busy and unregulated intersection?

We sometimes think that the authorities are forgetful of the fact that all Raleigh does not lie west of Fayetteville Street; that there are busy intersections made by the crossing of streets that do not intersect Hillsboro or Glenwood.

## SENATOR EASTLAND MISTRUSTS

A news dispatch reports that Senator Eastland of Mississippi as saying that the U. S. Supreme Court is "not judicially honest." He is further quoted as expressing this opinion: "I don't have any confidence in the Supreme Court, and I don't think the bar of this country has."

No doubt a good deal of the mistrust of the Court felt by Mr. Eastland grows out of the tendency of the Supreme Court in recent years to interpret more or less literally certain parts of the Constitution which in previous years have been widely regarded as empty phrases. Among these are:

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States . . . are citizens of the United States and of the State in which they reside. . . . No State shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

## THEY ARE OUT ON BAIL

When the solicitor of Harnett County admitted, as he recently did, that he felt it would be worse than useless to seek a first degree murder verdict in the case of the two white men charged with killing one Negro and seriously wounding another, he put an official stamp on the of justice, at least in that county if not allegation that there are two standards all over the state. He acknowledged that there is one standard of criminal justice when the accused are white, and quite another when the accused are colored.

As a matter of fact it is quite possible that in certain types of crimes there are really four standards: one where the lawbreaker and his victim are both black, another where they are both white, a third where the victim is black and the culprit white, and a fourth (the severest and most inflexible) where the victim is white and the culprit is black.

The Harnett case, as brought into sharp focus by Solicitor Hooks' decision not to try for a first degree murder conviction, poses a question in criminal procedure, southern style, a question which must be viewed practically as well as theoretically. In this particular case that question was this: Is it better to seek a first degree verdict on the basis that the crime was according to all evidences first degree murder, knowing the great probability that a jury would not order the death of white men for killing any Negro under any circumstances, or is it better to seek conviction on a lesser charge, but with greater possibility of obtaining a guilty verdict and some subsequent punishment?

It is the same old question with which Negroes are so often faced -- is half a loaf better than no bread? Always? Sometimes? When? It is part of the American dilemma. It is associated with second class citizenship. If, as apologists for North Carolina sometimes say, race relations are entirely satisfactory in the Tarheel State, is it not true only to the extent that Negroes accept second class citizenship as the best they can get?

## SUPREME COURT TELLS FIREMEN

The Supreme Court has not waited for the passage of a Fair Employment Practices law. It has declared, on the basis of principles already embodied in our fundamental law that discrimination against Negro locomotive firemen in job rights is illegal. That the illy-white firemen's union and the southeastern railways have collaborated to prevent upgrading of colored firemen is perfectly clear. It is also known that agreements make it all but impossible for new Negro locomotive firemen to be hired.

The Court's position is that under the law the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen is bound to honor and protect the rights of colored firemen even while barring them from membership.

When all labor unions realize and accept the fact that their function is to protect workers, not exploit some of the apparent advantage of others, they will be serving their real purpose, and will have greater public approval.



"ARRESTED IN FREEDOM'S NAME"

# Second Thoughts

By C. D. HALLIBURTON

It is said that nine of us is wholly adult; that some childhood traits linger in the make-up of the most mature of us. One of the traces of boyhood left in me is a desire for snow in winter time. It seems to me that no winter has been complete that has not supplied one or two good old-fashioned snowfalls of three inches or more, and at least one of them should make its appearance by the first week in January at the latest.

I love North Carolina and the section of it in which I live; but in the past three years I have developed a colossal peeve against them on the ground of their niggardly allowance of snow. I have become an acute student of the winter weather forecasts and I am convinced that this section of North Carolina is a victim of a dastardly communist plot, or something, to deprive me and others of our rightful allowance of snowfall.

Why have I reached the conclusion that Raleigh and its en-

vivans are getting a raw deal in this respect? Well, here are the facts: As soon as it begins to get cloudy it also gets warmer. When it is cold enough to snow it is also sunny. I have investigated this thing, readers. Let's take a typical situation.

One wakes up one morning and goes outside to see the sky overcast. The thermometer registers around 24 or 28. All is set for a seasonable snowfall. But soon the skies begin to clear. It gets even colder, but obviously there can be no snow out of a clear blue sky.

Or take another typical situation in these parts. It has been cold for some time, and now it begins to be cloudy. Precipitation is clearly in order. But does it remain cold enough to snow? No. Whatever lows have been reached during the previous 24 hours or more the temperature will shoot up to above freezing before any real snow starts, so you plain old rain of the kind you have in November or April! There is plenty of cold weather, but it is all clear weather, too. As soon as it gets cloudy it gets warm, and as soon as it gets cold it clears.

The crowning insult to our section, climaxing a series of meteorological raw deals extending more than two years back, came last week when Memphis, Tenn., had 12 inches of snow, and even Shreveport, Louisiana, an outlandish tropical locality, had seven or eight. Meanwhile we had a mean rain all day and all night in a temperature that never went above 34.

People ask me why I want it to snow. I am stumped. I can find no sensible answer. One friend, trying to understand, asked me whether or not I own a sled. (Of course I do not.) I know I looked forward to snow in winter when I was a boy. I still do, so it's my guess that I just haven't grown up in that particular respect.

By the way, it MAY have snowed before this gets in print. But I am willing to bet it will not have happened. If it has, you win, and I do, too.

# SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By Rev. M. W. Williams

Subject: The Purpose of the Life of the Lord Jesus Christ. Heb. 4:14-16; 1st. Jn. 3:34-6; Matt. 12:1, 5:17; 20:20-29.

Key Verse: "The Son of Man came to seek and to save that which was lost." (Luke 19:10)

As the millions of Christian and non-Christian search the Bible for the purpose of Christ's coming to the world, they will find many interesting and important things. Few, if any, Sunday School teachers will find time enough during the class period to emphasize all the given points in the outline.

### PURPOSE I GOD KEPT HIS PROMISE — IN FULFILLMENT

From the fall of Adam, all through the Bible promises were given for man's redemption. The law and the prophets did all in their power to bring man to a state of acceptance. The Scriptures had told of a Child, King, Priest and a Son to be born. "So when He came He Himself said:

"Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or to prophesy; I am not come to destroy, but to fulfill." (Matt. 5:17) Thus Christianity is the fulfillment of all that the Old Testament taught. (Rom. 8:3-4)

### PURPOSE II TO ATONE FOR SIN

Every man, woman and child, the purpose of His Coming was that all the wrath of God against sin was poured out upon Him. All of His grief, sorrow and affliction were of our account. (Isa. 53:4-5; Again in Matthew 1:21 "And she shall bring forth a son, and thou shalt call his name Jesus, for he shall save his people from their sins." Are you saved?)

### PURPOSE III AS A HELPER UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES

Sometimes we poor mortals feel that our lot is the worst of all and our conditions are irreparable, and Heb. 4:14, 16 states "For we have not so high a priest which cannot be touched with

the feeling of our infirmities; but was in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin. Let us therefore come boldly unto the throne of grace, that we may obtain mercy, and find grace to help in time of need."

Could there be a more consoling and inspiring thought than to know that to Him, man can reach the highest goal? Are you discouraged? Have you tried and failed? You have a helper in Christ!

### PURPOSE IV HIS LIFE IS WORTHY OF EMULATION

Many of us have heard the old adage: "The proof of the pudding is the eating thereof." The work of Christians in this world is to help in whatever capacity they can — humble service. After all we are workers together with God and His Son has given us the example. Ever as the Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, to give his life a ransom for many." (Matt. 20:28)

# Health For All

## ORGANIZED ATTACK ON TB

Tuberculosis was the leading cause of death in this country at the beginning of the century. At the same time, there was dependable ignorance about the disease. This ignorance made it difficult for the comparatively few informed people to promote effective action to combat the disease and prevent its spread.

In 1904, however, a group of doctors and lay people met in Atlantic City, N. J., and organized the National Tuberculosis Association for the express purpose of conducting a campaign throughout the country against this communicable disease. The Association proposed to study tuberculosis in all its forms, to spread information about the disease and its prevention, and to encourage scientific treatment.

Structuring correct information about tuberculosis meant also clearing up misperceptions about the disease. At that time many people believed that tuberculosis was inherited and that it could not be cured and there was little that could be done except tuber-

culosis except accept it.

Founders of the National Tuberculosis Association knew that tuberculosis was not inherited, that it could be cured, and that many things could be done to prevent its spread. They believed that a successful campaign against tuberculosis must be nationwide in scope but that the program itself must be flexible, adaptable to the needs of the different sections of the country. From the very beginning, therefore, they encouraged the formation of state and local associations to direct the campaign within their areas.

Today there are 3,000 associations affiliated with the National Tuberculosis Association. Every state and the District of Columbia have a tuberculosis association and within the states are associations organized on a county or community basis. There are also affiliated associations in Puerto Rico, Alaska, Hawaii and the Canal Zone.

In cooperation with official health agencies, the association is waging well-organized campaigns to eradicate tuberculosis.

Great progress has been made in the fight against tuberculosis. This is revealed in the 80 per cent decline in the tuberculosis death rate in the past 40 years. Yet much work remains to be done because tuberculosis still kills more than 50,000 persons a year and causes more deaths among people from 15 to 44 years of age than any other disease.

The National Tuberculosis Association and its affiliates once a year appeal to the people of America to contribute to give financial support to their anti-tuberculosis campaign by buying and using Christmas Seals.

Results of experiments in artificial drying of seed grain using calcium chloride as the drying agent, conducted this last year justify further investigations of this method, according to the USDA.

Rotating your garden spot is just as good a practice as rotating fertilizers.



# BETWEEN THE LINES

BY DEAN B. HANCOCK FOR ANP

## ATHLETICS VERSUS ACADEMICS

For better or worse, college athletics is bidding for the driver's seat in an educational scheme of things. Especially is football threatening to take over. As a big business, football is fast developing, and more and more, it is being called upon to pay the way of the other athletics. In the larger universities, large surpluses are being amassed and football is enjoying its heyday.

But all is not well on the football front because ominous whisperings are ever and anon in the wind. There are few brave souls left, who feel that the real business of a college or university is the education of the youth rather than glorified athletics. More and more our institutions are becoming training grounds for the professional athletes. It was most salutary a few years ago that the sponsors of the University of Chicago had the foresight to see within football was leading. Chicago slipped out, and left the "Big Ten" instead and in so doing this mighty university was rendering the cause of education in this country a mighty service. It was setting an example that is sorely needed today.

We are yearly witnessing the sad phenomenon of the football tail wagging college dog. And the end is not in sight. The professionalization of college football is going on a pace with only here and there a muffled protest.

This writer is among the most ardent students and followers of athletics and sports of all branches. He is not an old grouchy who wants to see young people sit and sing old time revival songs thus spending their youth as elders. He does not believe in long faced religion with a negative righteousness. He wants to see youth live today for tomorrow they are laboring under the burden of great responsibilities. But this is not the conclusion that present professionalism in college athletics is the best way of obtaining amusement and recreation for our youths.

Football today as played and financed is a costly proposition, for even the better financed institutions that can afford it. With football coaches in many instances drawing salaries in excess of that of the presidents of the institutions and invariably more than that of the most renowned professors, we have food for thought that it is becoming increasingly difficult to mentally digest. Besides, football as now played is a very costly game, in energy, in money and in general morality.

Gambler are having a field day while our young lads are being bruised and broken for the delight of the semi-savage mob, that come looking for the sight of blood. It makes little difference to the howling mob when a young football stalwart is brought from the field with blood streaming from his face or with limbs distorted and broken. A "substitute" is rushed in and the play goes on! Just what becomes of the wounded is but of little consequence once he is out of sight.

The whole football phenomenon as played at present on our college gridiron is the old Roman amphitheatre and the Spanish bull-fight rolled into one. Of course those who like it defend it on the grounds of developing sturdy youth to be stalwart men. But it is not as simple as that. The fact is, we are making our college hot-beds of athletic professionalism and the sooner it is realized and stopped the better off will be the cause of education. Such untoward course is bad enough for the well-supported white schools, but it is calamitous for poor struggling Negro schools who are doomed to a "from hand-to-mouth-existence."

This writer does not take lightly the possibilities of course in physical education from which almost all students can profit. He is only raising an objecting voice against the roads that athletic professionalism is making in our colleges. The money involved and the strain of the struggle are even as nothing beside the greater temptation to turn "steady" tricks to land the best athlete regardless of his intellectual possibilities. Athletics versus academics is a vigorous question that is crying for an answer!



Don't Soak or Poke Others With That Umbrella. Be Considerate, Before They Retaliate.

# THEY'LL NEVER DIE

By Elton Fax



Josephine Yates  
Educator  
Writer and Civic Leader

A NATIVE OF SUFFOLK COUNTY, VA. (BORN 1857) JOSEPHINE SILONE YATES RECEIVED HER EDUCATION AT PHILADELPHIA, PA. AND R.T. AT 20 SHE WAS GRADUATED FROM THE RHODE ISLAND NORMAL SCHOOL AND BEGAN AN UNINTERRUPTED 10 YEAR TEACHING CAREER.

JOSEPHINE SILONE MARRIED, AND IMMEDIATELY BECAME ACTIVE AND PROMINENT IN THE CIVIC CLUBS OF HER COMMUNITY-WRITING, MEANWHILE FOR THE NEWSPAPERS. SHE WAS QUICKLY ELECTED THE 2ND PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLORADO WOMEN.

IN 1922 MRS. YATES (WITH A MASTER'S DEGREE FROM THE U. OF IOWA) RESUMED HER TEACHING CAREER AND CONTINUED WITH IT FOR 11 YEARS. HER INTELLECTUAL AND CIVIC CHARACTERIZE MRS. YATES' CAREER.