

EDITORIAL VIEWPOINT

CAN A QUITTER SURVIVE?

It was a sad day in Raleigh, North Carolina and the Shaw University family, relatives and friends when the death bell to football resounded throughout the nation.

Football at Shaw University has been a sick patient for some time. While the patients disease apparently seemed curable right up to near school opening time, the doctors evidently had disregarded the needed medicine. For with only a reported 18 to 17 candidates for the team the Fall sport, which is accepted the country over as a "must" in the lives of the students, for morale school spirit and an influence through which the greatest vehicle of attracting graduates and former students, friends and well wishers back to the campus, had an indifferent diagnosis. Everybody knows you cannot play football without material. And it is generally known that it takes money to attract this material through scholarships. There are more people and money in the country today than ever in its history. It hasn't been too long ago that the casualty football won a championship for the University playing some of the best schools in CIAA circles. Then the patient was healthy, strong, and productive, attracting as high as 17,000 admirers to the Shrine Bowl game in Norfolk only a few years ago; only now to succumb to the insecure and indifferent care of its quacks. With a knowledge of the prowess and influence of its football team in the past and also of the hand-

ful of candidates expected for the '52 campaign of officials lead all other schools to believe up to September 11, that its patient football would be healthy and ready to meet its commitments by scheduling eight games.

This disregard of its fellow members in the CIAA, which it helped to found, will long be remembered. This one jolt in confidence the University once enjoyed is practically an irreparable damage in CIAA affairs. Schools naturally will have a cloud of doubt about scheduling teams of Shaw in the future not only in football but other sports as well when records will show such a last minute curtailment of an activity affecting so many circumstances. Apparently no attention was given to the fact that students come to Shaw to see football. Filed r parks had been contracted for, officials had planned their time, etc.

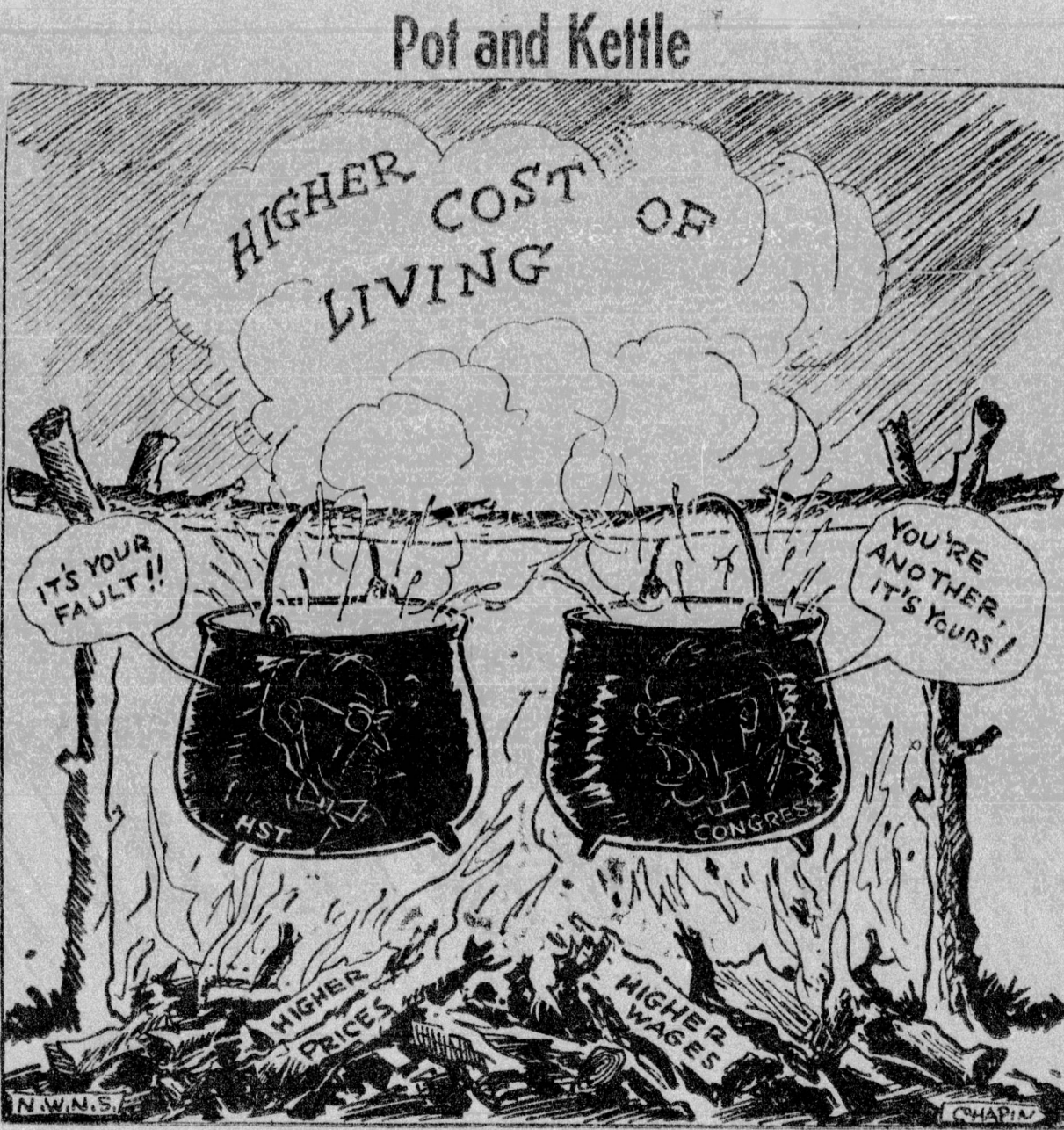
The sick patient, football, has passed on for 1952. But its doctors who saw him linger long enough to call in specialists, but instead stood by and saw him die are the indifferent quitters who have shaken to the very roots the possibilities of an institution's survival in a time when Negro private schools are so sorely needed.

Shaw's rich tradition and its array of living and dead stalwarts whose honesty, integrity, sacrifice and confidence have been let down and disregarded. These thousands have been made happy to the point of joyous tears

over a gridiron victory by their beloved Bears. They have sent their sons and daughters into the Shaw family to be trained not only in the arts and sciences, but also in the warmth that burns hot in school spirit as their team acquires itself like men — win or lose, in a game fought with cheers, joy and a soul-stirring feeling for my school, my team, my hero. The cry for "Give us a touchdown", "Give it to 'em Shaw", "Bring it down the field", is all gone. The campus Friday night preparation when spirit is high for the Saturday clash is gone, the friends on other teams who visit the campus; are gone; the graduates who await the football season's return will not be back and many, many of the school victories that help mould the minds of men and women into common bond of school spirit are choked off.

Football is a great word in Americans' lives. To quit this great sport admits an inability or lack of desire or courage to measure up to requirements needed to field a competent team to take its place beside other institutions who have become international in fame because of their football feats.

Such a precedent begs the question, "can a quitter survive in other fields of service such as English, mathematics, etc." For teachers like to teach in schools that meet challenges, who have football teams, sports, dramatics, etc., because such an environment is a part of rounding out a full life for the student and faculty alike.



vulnerable, legally and socially to attack, as is the public education situation. In some other parts of the United States Mrs. Eccles would have been admitted to the nearest state institution serving her type of need; but she was ineligible for Butler solely because of her color. The State excludes her from all but one hospital, and then says that one is too full to handle her type of case. That is one of the

interpretations of states' rights. It allows for the provision of facilities exclusively for one race, the failure to provide similar facilities for another race, and then barring Negroes from the only facilities maintained for the purpose, on the basis that law requires the "separation" of the races.

It certainly is a situation in which North Carolina cannot "take any pride." But it is more than

that. Besides being unfair it is illegal and unconstitutional, and the CAROLINIAN contends, does not have to be tolerated. There is no reason why a suit could not be brought seeking admission of Negroes to the Butler Hospital, to the Caswell Training School. It would be interesting to see what happen. Something certain would, if the matter were pressed vigorously.

THE CASE OF MRS. ECCLES

The Winston-Salem Journal, quoted some time ago in the News and Observer, should be commented on a situation in North Carolina which should certainly be a concern of every Negro citizen. The editorial shows the kind of spirit and the type of concern for fairness and equality which earned for North Carolina its now somewhat tarnished reputation for leadership in southern liberalism. And let it be said here that there is plenty of it left in North Carolina, even if its champions may not be as influential today as they were a few years ago.

The Journal editorial is quoted here almost in its entirety as it appeared in the News and Observer, both because of the importance of the topic and the type of treatment given it, as well as because the whole story is necessary in order to grasp the points made. "This has not been a summer when many persons complained of the cold. But Mrs. Sally Eccles, a 65-year-old woman who lives in the city View section, felt the pinch of cold this summer and she built a fire on the floor of her home, and burned it to the ground.

"Mrs. Eccles felt the cold — and to her mind it was real enough — only in her mind; a mind

that has become irrational because hardening arteries have pinched off the flow of blood to her brain.

"Sometimes senility merely brings a fading of mental powers. But sometimes the loss of reasoning power caused by age is so extensive that the result is a form of insanity. That was the case with Mrs. Eccles. She was judged insane and committed to the State's mental hospital for Negroes at Goldsboro.

"But they would not accept Mrs. Eccles at Goldsboro. Instead, they sent her back to Forsyth County, saying that they could not accept cases of mental illness which are caused by old age. Mrs. Eccles in all probability will be placed in the custody of a relative.

"That is a singularly unsound solution to the case, but more important, it is a typical solution where aged Negroes are involved. Negroes already appear to be carrying more than their share of these home cases. In 1951, for example, Forsyth County's Clerk of Court received 142 applications to commit individuals to hospitals because of a mental condition. Of these applications, 115 came from white families and only 27 involved Negroes. Last year there were 17 applications to commit

alcoholics to State institutions and 17 of them involved white men and women.

"It is also significant that here in Forsyth County we are able to place aggravated white senility cases in State hospitals.

"Because the mental hospital at Goldsboro is overcrowded, the State obviously has been compelled to say, 'We won't accept Negro senility cases, but because there is room at the Butler hospital, we can accept white senility cases.'

"That is the answer they are giving us here in Forsyth County. It is the answer being given today all over North Carolina. It is an answer born in the fact that there are three white mental hospitals and one training school for white children in North Carolina, while, for the Negroes, there is only the inadequate, poorly located hospital at Goldsboro.

"It is not an answer in which North Carolina can take any pride."

The CAROLINIAN thanks these two dailies for the presentation of this situation and for the way the Journal presented it. Our own comment is that there has been presented, by white newspapers, another devastating revelation of the "separate but equal" myth. It is a situation which is as



C. D. Halliburton's

SECOND THOUGHTS

General Eisenhower's enthusiastic reception during his lightning trip South has caused a good deal of uneasiness among the Democratic high command, and the hint that he may make another invasion of the South before election day has not made the Democratic leaders any more comfortable.

It was not only his appearance and the genuine interest with which the general was received which were disturbing, it was as much the vigor of his speeches, and especially of his attack on the Truman administration in a section which does not like Truman, though reluctant to turn its back on the Democratic party.

Truman's unpopularity in the South grows out of a combination of factors — his championing of civil rights for Negroes leads the list. But the charges of corruption in Washington, being pressed with force by Eisenhower in his recent speeches, the stalemate in the Korean War, the charges of Communism in government and ineptitude in handling our foreign affairs — all these and other things, operate to snowball the aversion the section has developed to the present President. Of course his identification with civil rights is the thing which places him in a special category so far as the South is concerned. The other charges are just as effective in other parts of the country. Below the Mason-Dixon line it is civil rights PLUS the other things.

Now it is generally understood that President Truman is not running for re-election. If he were it is almost certain that he would lose a good many southern states. What worries the Democratic high command, though, is that there is a strong tendency in some southern quarters to identify Candidate Stevenson with the Truman program, and to regard him as a Truman captive. Eisenhower played consistently on this theme on his southern trip. Meanwhile Stevenson's statement of his opposition to the filibuster and his willingness to use his influence against it, plus his more positive recent pronouncement on fair employment practices, certainly helped Eisenhower more than Stevenson among the white voters of the South.

The South as a whole has never been more than lukewarm toward the Democratic candidate anyway. Outside of North Carolina, perhaps, his support has been pretty reluctant. The most Stevenson has been really able to count on in

this section is the old and deep-rooted Democratic tradition — the aversion of many to voting anything but the straight Democratic ticket — the regularity of a good many congressmen and other officeholders and politicians who rate party loyalty very highly because of both political and personal considerations, and the belief in his personal abilities and worthiness.

Ike is undoubtedly popular, and of course, one of the best known Americans. As TIME

magazine puts it: "Last week Ike was rolling South, he began to get the kind of crowd response that his friends had hoped for since his return from Europe. The South may not contribute any electoral votes to Eisenhower, but last week it contributed something which may be more important: it helped restore Eisenhower's stature as one of the two or three figures whom this generation of Americans recognize as great."

Advertisement for Gordon B. Hancock's 'BETWEEN THE LINES'.

POST HOC NON PROTER HOC. The lamented Dr. Abram C. Osborn, great scholar and eminent president of Benedict college of yesterday often used the Latin quotation that serves as the caption of this release. It means in translation "After this, but not on account of this."

This caption automatically suggests itself after the committee of prominent Negroes who interviewed Gov. Adlai Stevenson recently in New York City. After being closeted with the Democratic candidate, the committee led by Honorable A. Clayton Powell Jr. emerged with the announcement that Negroes would support Stevenson to the limit.

This was a fine pronouncement on the part of the committee but it was too long delayed, for Negroes had decided to support the Democratic candidate to the limit even before the committee emerged. In other words that committee was following the political lead of the Negroes of this country rather than showing them the way.

Negroes are going to support Stevenson to the limit after the committee's announcement but not on account of the said announcement. After Congressman Powell had admonished Negroes to stay away from

the polls and the general reaction to his admission had been so generally unfavorable, he was politically wise to climb aboard the Democratic bandwagon with his committee's announcement to support Stevenson to the limit.

Negroes in general were going to do this very thing, committee pronouncement or no committee pronouncement. So as the Negroes rally to the support of the Democratic ticket it will be after this pronouncement but not on account of it. The committee was recreant to its higher obligations in that it found out last what it should have found out first: Stevenson as a protégé of Truman has his heart on the right side.

This writer decided to string along with anybody who was favorable to the New and Fair Deals. He was not expecting the candidates to say all we wanted to hear because to have said this would have meant political suicide, for after all, a candidate must get elected.

It is safe to say that Stevenson is not pressured into making concessions that he would not have made without the seeming pressure. Regardless of his stand on certain things, the fact that he is com-

JAMES A. SHEPARD'S THIS and THAT

There is so much going on in this land of ours of vital concern to us, that we find it rather perplexing at times to decide what issue merits first consideration.

We began this column several months ago and during the period we have been occupying this space, items of varying degrees of significance have been brought to your attention, as we saw them. Some of the items were in a series, others were single outbursts, they all had one major theme and design, to stimulate interest in our position as American citizens to the end that we might become awakened to our shortcomings and feel the urge to do our part in helping to make this a better place to work and live in.

Books, even volumes could be written (not by just about anybody) on the subject of intolerance and injustice. Books and volumes have already been written concerning those and related subjects. Amendments to implement the basic concepts of liberty and justice so clearly defined in the Constitution of this country, have been added to that Constitution, spelling out in simple, understandable language, the rights and privileges of all Americans. Now laws, both state and Federal are sought to billwalk as it were, the mandate already clearly defined in our national Constitution. The Supreme Court of the United States has been called upon in many instances to interpret the meaning of constitutional phrases or clauses as they relate to the freedom and liberty of our group. All of this is as it should be. Because of these things, the right to protest, the right to disagree, the right to appeal and the supreme law of the land, promising and guaranteeing our freedom, the Negro in America, will always be loyal and obedient to his country, knowing that as long as the above mentioned avenues of escape from the tyranny of the American whites are open to him, victory will and sure, will ultimately be his. Evil is an ugly thing by whomsoever manifested. It causes damage, it brings sorrow and pain and it causes men to act as savages. Evil can and frequently does masquerade as good and even blind men so that they commit terrible crimes believing they are doing right. But, the consoling fact concerning evil is that it has no real power. We are taught that power belongs to God, who is Omnipotent. Because of that grand fact, the Negro can know that over and above the rights and privileges promised him by the Constitution, beyond the decrees of the highest tribunal in the land, is the God and Father of all mankind, who is not a respecter of persons, but will in His own due time, give equality and justice to all of His people.

We believe, however, that there is another side to all of this. We yield first place to no individual of earth in the fight for justice. We believe, with all loyal Americans, that Communism offers a grave threat to the liberty of people everywhere and we believe that the Communist threat to the American doctrine of democracy

is unsafely present and dangerously real. But we would shout from the house-tops that the Communist peril is not the greatest threat to this country's freedom. The insidious things that are haunting at the vitals of American liberty are intolerance, bigotry and race hatred. This danger is now directed from Moscow or from any other Red country. It is that deadly poison in the life blood of America, which if not cleansed from her veins, will destroy her before Communism does, because this fiend is at work on the inside, he is in the minds and hearts of men and he has been at work a long time and he has done his work so well that when he cracks his whip his victims perform their evil deeds and make a spectacle of themselves all over the world.

Some years ago, when the lynching evil was at its height in the South, the NAACP with a foresight far beyond that of its enemies, tried in vain to awaken this country to the danger of lawlessness. That great American organization knew that although at that time the vengeance of the mobs was directed solely against unprotected and defenseless Negroes, unless that lawless trend was checked and perpetrators of mob violence were severely punished, the evil spent behind these unlawful acts would in time cause men to lose respect for law and order and white men would become the victims of that evil.

How well that prediction has come true can be attested if you look in North Carolina, where the Ku Klux Klan, bloated with ignorance and evil and with years of unchecked lawlessness behind it, saw no reason why it should not cross racial lines and flog whites as well as Negroes. The paradox of the temporary halt of these fiendish activities is that although the southern states talk about avoiding from the union Federal laws in order for the Negro to enjoy the benefits of the Federal Constitution, without the help of the Federal police force, FBI the Klan outrages in southeastern North Carolina would not have been even temporarily halted. White men in that section and in all sections of the south for that matter had so long connived and approved and condoned lawlessness as a means of keeping the Negro enslaved, that when this same type of violence was turned on them, they were impotent to cope with it.

When white men give their approval to discrimination, segregation, intolerance and all the long ugly list of wrongs committed against the Negro, they are helping to destroy this country. They say they love because they are giving their approval to the destruction of the laws of their country, laws made to keep this country strong and free. When one North Carolina judge will free policemen who have brutally attacked Negroes, when another North Carolina judge will set free a white convicted of a crime and imprison a Negro convicted of the same crime, when a white man can rape a Negro girl and be acquitted by a North Carolina jury and a white woman can imperil the life of a hard working honest Negro man by saying he assaulted her even though he was so far away from her he didn't know her sex; when a North Carolina U. S. Senator will stand before a Sunday School class and say that God approves segregation and discrimination; when the majority of citizens in North Carolina votes to have a man who has campaigned on a platform of race baiting and racial intolerance, represent them in the U. S. Senate, when one Southern governor shouts for all the world to hear that rather than obey the law and give equality to all regardless of race, he would order every school in his benighted state closed. While another tells the Negro teachers of his state that it is their job to teach the "benefits" of segregation to the young, when a general of the Army, now running for president, refuses to obey the order of the president of the United States, his commander in chief, to end segregation in the forces under his command, when we look around us and see these and other glaring un-American activities, all in direct violation of the laws of the land, can America say that the greatest threat to her freedom is Communism. America is like unto a house divided against itself, we are told that such a house falls.

The job of the American Negro is to save America from her enemies at home as well as abroad. While fighting for his own rights, the Negro will see that "Liberty of the people, for the people and by the people, shall not perish from the earth."

On general principles Negroes know that the Dixiecrats are not wild about a candidate who gives even the remotest promise of anything that would advance the cause of the Negro. This is not to say that there are not whites in the South who would have the Negro advanced; but it is to say that they are not represented by the Dixiecrats led by the Outlaws and Strom Thurmonds and Fielding Wright and Talmadges.

Negroes are going to support Stevenson to the limit but not on account of the special committee's report and pledge. Eisenhower is entirely too popular in Dixie!

At the high point of the Mexican foot-and-mouth disease outbreak, 619 inspectors patrolled 1,900 miles of border to keep animals from entering this country. The high death rate of the first Pilgrim children in this country is partially attributed to a lack of cows milk. Later ships to the colony were required to bring cows.

BRIEFLY STATED

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