

EDITORIALS

CIRCUSES NOT ALLOWED IN RALEIGH CORPORATE LIMITS

While a local daily through its editorial column believes the city's entire population from all sections can be represented adequately by a Council from one segment and section of the city, the writer couldn't have been too aware of the circus which had been granted a permit to locate on the small tract of land adjacent to the Lucille Hunter School. Aside from disregarding the law regarding circuses and the residents of this lack of toilet facilities, fire hazard (for in the event of a fire, it would be extremely difficult for a fire brigade to immediately control a fire), the highway traffic is very hazardous to pedestrians (mostly children), attending the circus in so congested an area.

To date we know of no community extending an invitation to a circus to be guest of their area. Certainly the attitude of the residents should be ascertained (excusing breaking the law) before granting permission for a circus to perform. But even after a petition against such an appearance on the Old Soldier's Home site by residents there and numerous guests in the past against circuses occupying the Lucille Hunter area only two blocks away, it seems to The CAROLINIAN that the Council should be more aware of the wishes and requests of the citizens of this area of the city. And it is the belief of this newspaper that a council member from this area would be in accord with the wishes of the people of his neighborhood.

There is enough at the Fair Grounds for such an occasion, and if not, the immediate environs of Raleigh afford ample space to accommodate this type of entertainment, for people who want to go to circuses make arrangements to get there. And as long as the patronage was mostly white people, it was not the most convenient location, for the whole city knows this is a Negro residential section and one with a great portion of home ownership.

In the future we would like to concur with our daily's commentary and we trust our editorial will serve to bring this about, not only in cases of the circus but the many other things affecting the life of Raleigh's 65,000 thousand citizens.

WANTED: REPRESENTATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE RIGHTS AT ST. AGNES

With two recent bond issues under our belts—school and street—there should be some definite policies relative to its ownership and administration before the hospital bond issue is history.

With the coming hospital bond issue there is one thing that should be specified—a complete Negro administration. This newspaper can see no reason why the administrator of St. Agnes should not be a Negro. Being a private institution makes it harder for public demands such as this one and The CAROLINIAN though highly aware of hospitalization needs in Raleigh is also cognizant that jurisdiction would still be under private ownership of the Episcopal Church. It seems more practical for us as a group to demand that the hospital be deeded to the county whose responsibility it is to give adequate hospitalization and not the Episcopal Church. The St. Agnes Hospital has done a creditable job, but present-day costs for facility, equipment, salaries, food, indigent patients and the like, make it too difficult to expect a private institution to administer the needs of the sick and the poor. Hospitals are not supposed to make money. They are not a business.

THE CAROLINIAN SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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(Published by the Carolina Publishing Company, 118 East Hargett Street, Raleigh, North Carolina—Telephone: 9474) OUR PLATFORM: We Stand for Full and Equal Constitutional Rights and Privileges and Civil Liberties of All People, Regardless of Race, Creed, or Color. Entered as Second Class Matter, April 6, 1940, at the Post Office at Raleigh, North Carolina, under the Act of March, 1879.

LYNN HOLLOWAY, Managing Editor
PAUL R. JERVAY, Publisher

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The public relations of St. Agnes is such a component part, in fact such a significant personal structure that keener thought should be given to this aspect of the hospital. A Negro administrator, as we well know, would align civic-minded clubs and organizations to the needs of the institution and gear the community of which he is naturally an integral part to the nice things hospitals need to create a more pleasant and happier place to be confined.

We are all a part of the county, for we aid it with our taxes, and of course, we would have at least a chance to have voice in its affairs, but to use our tax dollars through private institutions where we have no voice is a bit far fetched to say the least. And with the bond issue The CAROLINIAN believes should also be county ownership and Negro administration, as well as more Negroes on the board to administer the affairs of their institution.

Too long have we supported bond issues and politicians without due benefits to our community. Too long have we been overlooked in the planning for we have been planned for and not with. Too long have we been too lazy to do anything for us and not by us. And too long have we been too lazy to do anything about it.

So with the third recent bond issue our request is for a county-owned hospital facility, Negro administration, increased Negro representation on the board, and a neener awareness on the art of our leadership to also request these most important features in the forthcoming bond issue.

NOT BLIND, JUST COCK-EYED

A sentence of five years for manslaughter in the case of the two hoodlums responsible for the death of Dr. Santa Cruz in Pulaski, Va., let them off lightly. It is arguable that there was no intent to murder in the assault resulting in the respected Negro citizen's death; but had two Negro hoodlums been responsible for the slaying of a white citizen of anywhere near equal standing with Dr. Santa Cruz under anything like similar circumstances, who thinks they would have got off with a five-year sentence? Who thinks they might have got off with such a sentence, had they been molesting white girls, forgetting for the time being the matter of the killing?

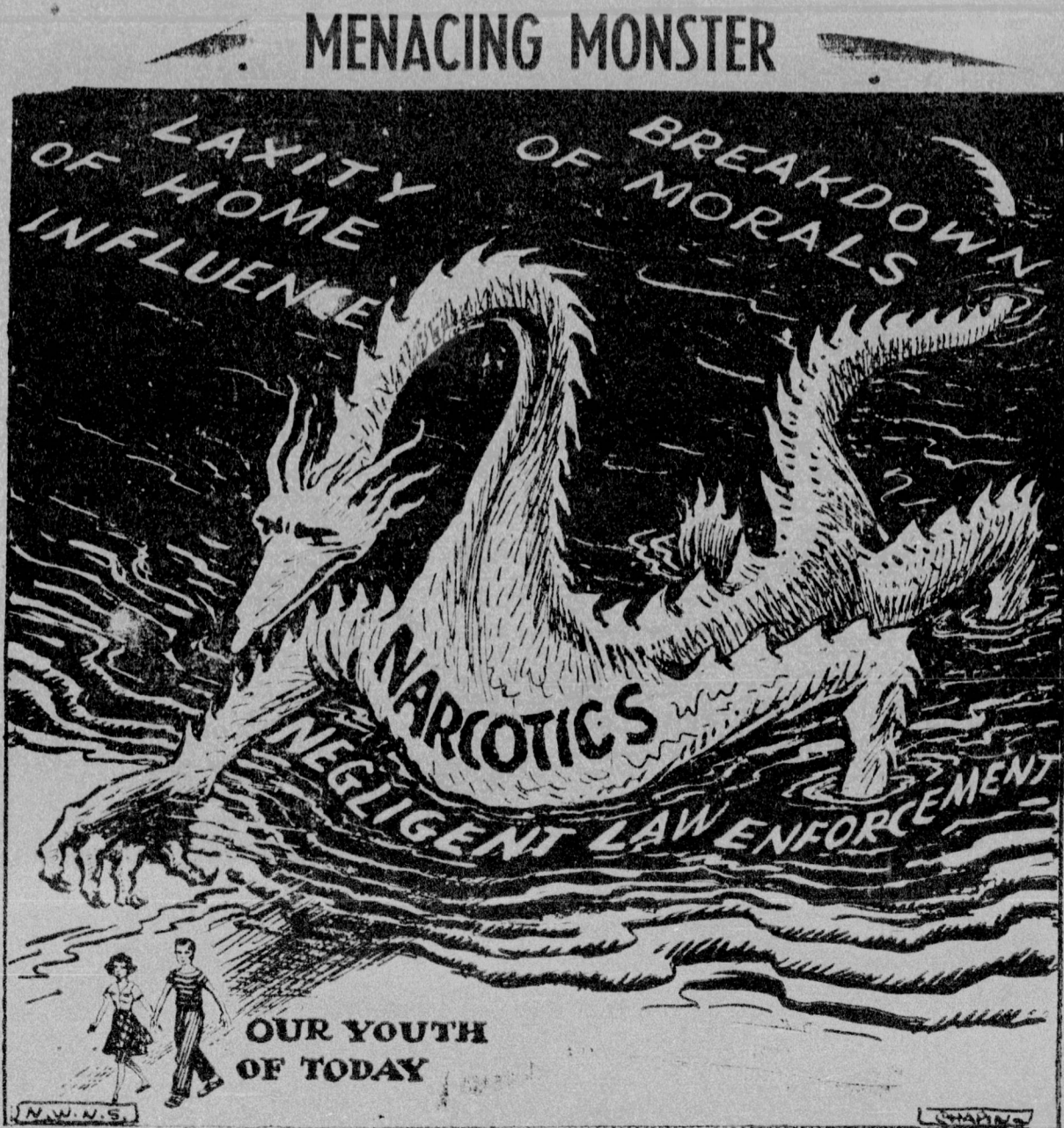
Justice is far from blind yet, in crimes which cross race lines.

PRICE CONTROLS

Some of the most ardent senatorial advocates of reduction in government spending are the same ones who are fighting price controls tooth and nail. Yet Charles Wilson, chief of the stabilization program and himself a distinguished man of business, showed in his recent address that price advances have already cost the Government billions of dollars for the procurement of armed forces equipment and supplies. The United States would save billions for its taxpayers through adequate controls.

One senator is in favor of withholding control powers from the Administration because the President was late in using the power given him to apply ceilings. The reasoning seems to be that since there was a delay in using these powers the President, and along with him, naturally the people should be penalized by clearing the way for higher prices and more inflation!

The American economy is truly a producer's not a customer's economy.



C.D. Halliburton's
SECOND THOUGHTS

The suburban community of Cicero, Illinois, has long had an unsavory reputation. The ball-throwing of the late Al Capone and his gang, during the heyday of their operations back in the bootleg era, it was regarded as one of the worst of the villages spawned by Chicago, capital of gangsterdom.

It is not too surprising, then, that a riot, an unusual display of mass hoodlumism, should have taken place in Cicero over the moving of a Negro family into an apartment house where no Negroes had been housed before.

Chicago itself has had an unsavory reputation as to Negro housing extending back a generation or more. Probably more bombs have been thrown at and exploded on Negro property in Chicago than any other city in the United States.

All of which should remind those who need reminding that racism, even in its most shocking and disgusting aspects is not confined to the part of the United States below the Mason-Dixon line. Bigotry and prejudice are nationwide. The pattern of their expression varies in different parts of the country, of course, but aversion to, hatred of and fear of Negroes is a national characteristic.

The fundamental evil and unfairness of racial prejudice is illustrated in the Cicero event, which brought out a large contingent of the national guard to restore order. Any person who objected to a Negro as a neighbor could have moved out of the house, and if desirable, the neighborhood. That was their right in a society based on the freedom of the individual.

The Negro had on the other hand, the unquestioned right to move in to an apartment which he had rented in good faith. Should he be denied the enjoyment of properly contracted-for living quarters because of the bias of his neighbors?

We are not saying that these white people were under any obligation to be good neighbors to the Negro family. Quite the contrary. They had no obligation to be neighbors at all. They could have moved. There was no equitable ground on which to base any efforts to make the colored family withdraw, and certainly not the kind of pressure that was exerted.

Characteristically, the new family was not judged on the basis of any individual traits of the individual family or its members; the bigots did not wait to see what they were like. They only knew it was a Negro family. That by itself was enough to bring out the National Guard.

More propaganda for the Communist front will be grouped up and fed to colored peoples throughout the world.

IN THIS OUR DAY

WORDS OF PRAISE AND SYMPATHY

Probably there are no group of workers or professions anywhere who are in the public's eyes, who are destructively criticized more, and appreciated less, than school teachers. No doubt there are more disparaging jokes told on the teaching profession than on all the other professions combined. How often does one hear such expressions as follows: "Those who can't do, those who cannot teach, teach others how to teach." Not only are teachers destructively criticized and little appreciated, but in proportion to the demands made on them in the way of preparation and services they are among the poorest paid of the professional workers.

But despite the low value the public places on its teachers, they are in fact the preservers of our civilization. Not only do our teachers instruct the children in the three "R's", but in many cases they give them their first lesson in moral values, their first lesson in social living, and their first lesson in ethical conduct. The foregoing is realized more vividly when one considers the fact that many of our children come from homes in which their parents are not qualified academically and morally to instruct their children in the above named things. Others come from homes in which their parents may be able to teach them the moral and social values of life, but who never take the time to do so. So in either case it falls back on the unappreciated "school

SENTENCE SERMON

BY REV. FRANK CLARENCE LOWRY FOR ANP
DO YOUR PART

1. What if others do refuse to do and the heft of the burden falls to you... just bear the jolt and endure your lot, but to do your part.
2. Even at home, in the church and at work, some individuals will try to shirk... but do not then become faint at heart; just stick it out and do your part.
3. For up the road someone will be looking for a character who has made living an art and sure enough you will be chosen for having learned to do your part.
4. What if folks do look wise and do otherwise and at the appearance of hard tasks depart... you will be the winner, and they the loser, if you do your part.
5. This world was made of many parts, providing work and pleasure for us all; you will enjoy a fine share if early you lean to bear and have a heart, and always be found willing to do your part.
6. Don't you make the mistake that so many have made... who thought they were acting smart by running away from duty and refusing to do their part.
7. For such as these just desserts will surely come and will prove most difficult to figure out; all because when duty called, they failed to do their part.
8. Life isn't just an automatic arrangement, by the through which men do as they please from the start, but a very serious something that requires them to do their honest part.
9. The Adamic nature in man that keeps individuals and nations apart, can be traced back to boys and girls who refused early to do their honest part.
10. When hate takes the place of love, and avarice and greed fills the human heart... then men would rather fight than to do their honest part.
11. It is then Race Riots at home and wars abroad split families apart; all because they have strayed from God and selfishly refuse to do their part.
12. Thus the ghost of terror and fear haunts men nightly, remaining ever near; ripping, tearing, gnawing at the heart, haunting those poor creatures who never found time to do their honest part.

tion of crime; they aid in the regulation of the atmosphere, whose incessant action and pressure cause the life blood to circulate, and to return pure and healthful to the heart of the nation."—Mrs. Sigourney. Aristotle had the following to say regarding the value of teachers: "Those who educate children well are more to be honored than even their parents, for these only gave them life, those the art of living."

Three loud cheers, and at the same time words of sympathy, for our teachers!

BETWEEN THE LINES
BY DEAN B. HANCOCK FOR ANP

THE BIG DIFFERENCE

Much is being made in news accounts of the near rioting which is taking place in Chicago because a Negro rents an apartment in a white section supposed to be closed to Negroes. The southern newspapers are especially fulsome in their display of the south, some erroneously suppose that the relations in the north are very amicable and cordial. Nothing could be farther from the truth.

Because there are not daily outbreaks between whites and Negroes of the south, some erroneously suppose that the relations are very amicable and cordial. Nothing could be farther from the truth.

The mere fact that whites and Negroes do not come to open clashes is due to the fact that the Negro knows how limited is the protection that he receives in clashes with whites. He therefore declines the bid for open conflict for too often the law as dispensed in the south by brazened white officers is against him.

In the north it is different. The Negro feels that he has a chance. He is quick to resent what he supposes to be an encroachment upon his rights and dignity. It is fitting therefore that those white newspapers who sense interracial outbreaks in the north as a justification for the oppressions of the south should reappraise the situation.

Then too the great difference between outbreaks in the north and those of the south is the way they are handled. Something is done about rioting in the north while little or nothing is done about it in the south.

Much is often made of the riots of Chicago, Omaha, Detroit and New York; but little is said about how those are handled. It is true that the Negro sets the worst end of the rioting in the north as in the south, but he sets something in the nature of justice in the north. Then too there is a great difference between being beat up in a riot and a lynching.

In the northern riots the Negro can fond for himself in a way he cannot in the south where too often he is tied and lynched. Tied by a mob and lynched by the mob. Rioting therefore becomes an advance for the Negro. It is far better to be killed or worsted in a riot than to be lynched.

In other words, the riots of the north over which so many of our southern newspapers gloat, represent an advance so far as the Negroes are concerned. It would be far better for race relations if the Negroes of the south could riot with the reasonable assurance that at the end of justice they had a chance.

This is not written in justification of interracial riots. Those are bad for whites and for Negroes. But riots are preferable to lynchings for in the former, Negroes can at least defend themselves; whereas in the latter they cannot. Better to die fighting than to die tied.

It will be a great time in this country when we have neither riots nor lynchings to disgrace its fair name. The time is past when riots and lynchings should be taken as matters of course. Something must be done about them. The pattern of Southern prejudice is also too widely prevalent to give comfort to any but Stalin and his Kremlin.

The time is at hand when something tangible and effective should be done about both the rioting in the north and the lynching in the south. Although physical lynchings of the south are declining in number legal lynchings are in full swing.

Race prejudice is still the south's most dreadful affliction. It is just as dreadful whether found in the north or in the aftermath parts of the earth.

Accounts in Negro newspapers have it that in Savannah, Ga., white soldiers are turned into the prison quarters to rape Negro women. For some inexplicable reason nothing was said of this in the white press. It was the work of the Negro newspapers to expose this diabolical deed on the part of officials of Savannah.

It is a burning shame that it was done and more of a burning shame that it should be pushed on Negroes of Savannah would have hated had they had a chance. A riot would have called the world's attention to a nasty situation in a way that has not been done.

MAYOR MCGUP By John Jarvis



"DISCIPLINE HIM NOW AND HE WILL THANK YOU IN THE FUTURE. HOWEVER, HE WON'T LEARN, BY USING HIS DOTING PARENTS AS A FLOOR MAT"