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OUR PLATFORM: We Stand for Full and Equal Constitutional Rights and Privileges and Civil Liberties of All People, Regardless of Race, Creed, or Color.

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**EDITORIAL
VIEWPOINT**

ON BUS STATIONS

AMONG the discriminations attending segregation none is more flagrantly and consistently noticeable than the great disparity in facilities supplied Negroes and whites in bus stations. There are some fine exceptions, but in general, facilities for Negro patrons are deplorably inferior, and in many instances disgraceful. Also, there seems to be little correlation between the type of accommodations and services with the size of the locality; some of the worst conditions exist in southern cities.

Now that things are happening to the school situation, or apparently will soon be happening throughout the South, the bus station disgrace bids fair to become the most outstanding violation of the "separate but equal" requirement.

There is absolutely no basis in law practiced by the bus companies. They have simply ignored their obligation under the law and have been allowed to get away with it. Waiting rooms too small, rooms and rest rooms dirty and unsanitary, food service inferior or entirely absent, back alley and often hard-to-find entrances, denial of access to news stands and other conveniences, necessity for waiting for ticket service—there are some of the inconveniences and discriminations suffered by Negro passengers, who pay exactly the same fares as others.

This article deals only with conditions in stations, not taking up the discriminatory and unjust seating practices, a subject that calls for special treatment in itself.

These discriminations in bus service are harder on Negroes than differential treatment in many other situations, since colored people, being poor, use the buses proportionately more than white people, or more than Negroes use other modes of travel.

Something certainly should be done about these conditions. Every force of law and protest and public opinion should be brought to bear on them. They are an affront not only to citizenship rights, but to human dignity.

FORTHRIGHT ACTION

IT IS WORTH nothing that Judge Clawson L. Williams, though dismissing the old indictments questioned by the defense lawyers on a technicality, immediately called a new grand jury in the Ku Klux cases at Whiteville. The new jury promptly indicted 13 of the accused men, and the way for trying them at once became clear. Both Judge Williams and the new grand jury deserve commendation. The judge could have taken advantage of the technicality brought up by the defense to dodge the cases, or to permit further delay. He did not.

Now let us see (it may be all over before this is printed) what kind of

case the prosecution presents, and what the trial jury will do. The judge and the grand jury have so far done nothing to impede the process of justice.

RESPONSIBILITY

AS FLOGGINGS occurred in southeast North Carolina and northeast South Carolina and in scattered localities elsewhere in those states during the past two years, Thomas L. Hamilton head of the Carolina Klans, has said from time to time that the atrocities had been perpetrated by non-members of the Klan. According to the testimony in the trials at Whiteville and Wilmington, however, it was established on good testimony that local Klan organizations decreed and carried out the beatings, and it is promised that more of such indictments will be traced to bona-fide Klan groups.

Now Mr. Hamilton points to his disbanding of the Fair Bluff Klan on the ground that its actions were unauthorized, and avers that the Carolina Klans which he heads have never been authorized or taught to practice violence or to presume to take the law into their own hands. What the organization espists for, rather says its leader, is to fight Communism.

It would be hard to find any place in the world where there is less adherence to Communism than in the area in which the floggings took place. Neither the whites nor the Negroes in that part of the country have any interest in Communism, and it is very likely that not more than a small handful have ever been exposed to it.

But whether or not the Klan members have been directly and officially encouraged to correct morals by violence or threats of violence, such thoughts, actions and methods will certainly result from the creed taught by the Klan.

The question as to whether Mr. Hamilton had a more active role in promoting the outbreaks of violence against individuals is likely to come up for an airing soon, now that he has been arrested on a charge of conspiracy. A grand jury and probably a trial jury will examine the evidence behind the charge.

100 A DAY

THE MOTOR car, in many respects an undoubted blessing and an important element in Western material culture and the American way of life, is at the safe time becoming more dangerous and destructive each year. In 1951, the worst year yet for traffic tragedies, 37,100 persons died in automobile accidents in our country. That is an average of over 100 a day for every day of the year. It represents more than twice the number of American dead in the Korean war from its beginning to date.

A great many people are highly indignant and very bitter about our Korean war casualties, and no one could feel good over them. But how many people are disturbed over the highway death toll? Those who died in Korea were at least supposed to be defending something; those who died in traffic accidents laid down their lives for nothing.

The American people need some defense against the motor car as well as against Communism. The automobile is too powerful for the social and mechanical controls at present available for it. We need to devote some inventive genius to the problem of making motoring safer.

NOT SO BAD FOR NEGROES

A NEWS brief records that Louisiana prison authorities have ordered torn down the punishment posts which have been used at one of the state's prison farms, apparently only for Negroes. According to AP the prisoners were handcuffed to the posts for as much as 36 hours in a standing position, without food or water, in all kinds of weather, as a disciplinary measure.

The prison farm captain explained that it was not as bad as it sounded.



"Those Negroes can sleep at them just as well as they can in bed," said the camp captain. So naturally no cruelty was involved.

Negroes are marvelous people, but

one would not think they possessed the capacity to sleep standing just as well as they can in bed. Wonderful folk indeed.



C. D. Halliberton's

SECOND THOUGHTS

In view of the candidacies of Senators Richard Russell and Estes Kefauver for the Democratic nomination as party standard bearer in the coming national election he academic

question naturally arises in the minds of many: Will Negro voters ever be able to support in any large numbers a southerner as candidate for the presidency?

My guess is that the time will certainly and inevitably come, though it may still be years in the future.

The South can produce presidential material — men of presidential stature. As a matter of fact it is generally agreed that Senator Russell is one of the ablest of the candidates in the field today, considering all the men-talked-about in both parties. President Truman recently pronounced him probably the best man in the field if he were just straight on civil rights. Senator Kefauver is a vigorous and clever campaigner, but he is untied as compared with Russell, and there are few who give him credit for being endowed with the latter's general ability and fitness to cope with the problems devolving on a president of the United States.

It is nothing short of tragic that the Negro is forced into a position in which he cannot endorse or support an admittedly able man like Senator Russell, and it is a parallel misfortune that such able men as Russell cannot at present divorce themselves from a stand on the "race question" which automatically renders them impossible. Yet it is true that Senator Russell represents a kind of southern "white hope." He cannot afford to take a stand in favor of full citizenship rights for the Negro, backed up by full implementation of the U. S. Constitution. To do so would alienate those very forces which are responsible for his present position in the running, and for a good deal of the strength he has as a candidate. Regardless of his personal views, whether they harmonize with those of his main supporters or not (and there is no ground for believing that they do not), he is as a candidate inevitably committed to a traditional states rights southern stand which cannot vary by declaration more than a jot or tittle from what is presumed to be the stand of the southern rank and file.

It is possible that once in the presidency Mr. Russell might turn out to be another Truman, though not highly probable, we think. As was pointed out in the article quoted in this column recently from HARPER'S MAGAZINE — an article by the political observer Mr. Trovere — before Mr. Truman became president he had no such unorthodox (or a Missouri politician) views on civil rights as he developed under the responsibility of his office. However, if by any chance Russell should win the nomination and the election, those who are responsible for his candidacy would turn against him with even more bitterness than they revolted against Truman, should he develop and express ideas.

The time will come when Negroes will not have to consider the section a man comes from when he seeks the presidency; but that time will be when the South no longer finds itself as concerned with race and color as it now is.



**BETWEEN
THE
LINES**

BY DIANE HANCOCK FOR ANP

**IN ENGLAND
THE LABORITE TREND**

Sooner or later England is going socialist for good. All of our millions in handouts cannot stem the tide of socialism and communism.

Unless we convince Europeans that democracy is an effective vital force for civic righteousness, unless we set the world a better example of democracy than we have thus far, unless we make our practice square with our profession, sooner or later we shall lose caste with the thinking European.

Even today it is difficult to estimate our favor in European eyes. The hungry nations over there have an eye on our exchequer. It is really difficult to say where their love for us ends and their love for our dollar begins.

It is with nations as with men, wealthy men never know just who their real friends are. When there is weeping at the bedside of the poor uncle we know that the tears are genuine; but when there is weeping at the bedside of the rich kin, we are never sure of the depth of grief.

Socialism came to England in such a substantial way that it is going to be difficult to stamp it out. The Fabian Socialist 50 years set about innocently Britain with the then famous notion of socialism. They decided not to go after it directly in the Marxist fashion, but little by little with a long time perspective.

Their tactics were labeled Fabian after the Roman general, Fabius, who was assigned the colossal task of heading off Hannibal, the Carthaginian, who was out to subdue Italy. Fabius knew that his army could not match that of Hannibal, so he hit upon the idea of waiting and vexatious and postponing the decisive day of battle.

His delaying tactics suggested to the early socialists in England a strategy of winning England over to socialism. The Fabians, chief among whom was the late George Bernard Shaw, have won their fight. It is only a matter of time, and their dream will have come true.

The first socialist government in Britain was heralded as a political revolution. Great old Winston Churchill exploited this idea and won back in England a Tory government.

But recent elections throughout Britain indicate an early end of Churchill and his conservative political cohorts. And so it appears that the Tory government will soon be replaced with another socialist government.

When England goes socialist again it will be for keeps. The seeds sown by the Fabians during the last 50 years are ready for harvest. It is true we have poured our billions into British coffers, but is greatly to be feared that we have failed to stem the tide of socialism in England.

Just as Germany got millions and millions after World War I from this country and finally went Nazi, so it appears that we are going to pay England not to go socialist, but socialist England will go sooner or later.

Jesus must be combatted with ideas. Philosophies must be combatted with words and rumors of wars.

Socialism is an idea just as communism, an aggravated form of socialism, is. It is going to take ideas to combat these two potent rivals of our democracy.

Of course of democrat at its very best were given a chance, it is doubtful if any kind of arm could withstand it or threaten it, but the kind that the dicecrats are serving to the confused world is not representative of the finer concept of democracy.

When our nation commits itself so bitterly against a program of civil rights in the eyes of the world, it is no wonder that even our billions cannot successfully combat socialism.

This writer is not opposed to even a gigantic outlay of money to stem the tide of communism; for how else can we defend our liberties in the given crisis? It is just this that makes this writer a non-complainer about the heavy taxes being levied by the nation. We must survive by (1) means and by all means the tide must be stemmed.

But this does not subdue the bristling fact that unless our dollar outlay is accompanied by a moral outlay, we are fighting a losing battle. Moral strength is still the greatest strength.

**JAMES A. SHEPARD'S
THIS and THAT**

ON SATURDAY, MAY 31, North Carolina took its second backward step in two years. The first step toward the rear was the election of Willis Smith as this state's 21st U. S. Senator. Last Saturday, the forces of reaction, suppression and monopoly rule triumphed again when William B. Upstreat was nominated by the Democrats of the state for the governorship.

The effect of Mr. Upstreat's nomination is rather momentous viewed in the light of the apparent trend of the voters in North Carolina. It is hardly conceivable that any fair minded straight thinking North Carolinian would not admit, at least to himself, that this state took a backward step when it, without course of justification, retired a man as its Junior U. S. Senator who had given the best years of his life to a fruitful mission to improving the lot of his fellowman, not only within this state, but throughout the nation, and replaced such a public servant with a man who had grown wealthy serving the interests of the monopolies, the big corporations and other combines, and trust in that national disturbing election, North Carolina heeded its soul to the spite the rantings of its sick tongue politicians about progress, fairness and equality, that deep down within its heart was nothing but bigotry, hatred, hypocrisy, intolerance and rottenness. It showed that it stood shoulder to shoulder with South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi and all other states of reaction, decay and corruption.

IF ANY FURTHER PROOF BEYOND THE ELECTION OF Mr. Smith to the U. S. Senate were needed that this state does intend to move backward, Saturday's primary results should convince all who were not already convinced that such is the case. Unstead stands for Smith represents the same class represented by Senator Smith.

His career of public service shows that the interest of the people whom he was elected to serve were always subject to the will of the clients Mr. Upstreat represented to public life. And how could it be otherwise?

CHRIST HIMSELF SAID, "You Cannot Serve God and Mammon." No man can serve the people with his hands tied with the unyielding fetters of interests who have no desire but to fatten their pockets and satisfy their greed from the sacrifices, toil, and privations of the underprivileged masses.

If the above is true, and there is none who can prove it untrue, why would supposedly intelligent people place such people in public office? Regardless of what they promise, are not their records available for all to inspect? Do not the voters know that these candidates cannot serve two masters?

Is indifference, carelessness, complacency or ignorance that causes the repetition of the travesties upon justice and decency?

IN NORTH CAROLINA we would think that the answer is a combination of all the above-mentioned conditions plus one other factor, and this might well be the determining factor.

Have you guessed it? — Yes — The Negro!

The Southern White Man, which of course include the North Carolina Whites, have decided they had rather go to Hell than see the Negro get justice. They had rather let they could, turn the clock of progress back one hundred years and have their children and their children's children suffer from poverty, ignorance and backward isolation rather than admit that the Negro has rights equal to his own.

SOMEWHERE ALONG THE LINE the word has been passed that certain candidates were more favorably inclined toward liberalism than were others, that if the Negroes were to be kept in their place, some candidates had to be elected. During the Smith-Graham campaign we saw this approach being made openly and widely. During the Olive Unstead campaign it was more of a grapevine approach although it did flare into the open in different areas of the state.

For such a state of affairs to exist in this year of our Lord, 1952, is not only shameful but is damnable. It is shameful because it points up the unadmitted hypocrisy of the white man with these disgustingly shameful conditions existing within its own borders. White North Carolinians and other white Americans have the unmitigated gall to tell the rest of the world how it should behave. It is damnable because, God is not mocked, whatever we may say to the same shall be reap. There is no more reason to believe that Carolina and the United States can forever mock justice and deny the black man his rights and escape the consequences of their misdeeds than there is reason to believe that these conditions do not exist.

Now we come to what we consider the really pitiful part of the whole situation.

WHY DOES THE NEGRO SIT IDLY BY and refuse to use the weapon that men all over the world have fought and died to obtain: the ballot — one instrument of power which should change the better the oppressive and undemocratic conditions now existing.

That the above is true has been demonstrated time and time again in mankind's fight for freedom. Then why will the Negro ask "Why should I vote?" or say "My vote won't make any difference" and make other stupid and asinine remarks which appealed to, to register and vote.

We have often wondered what goes on between the ears of the average Negro, and if he thinks, what is it that he thinks. No one seriously believes he wants the things he says he wants because we all know that if you really want something you are going to put forth every effort to obtain that which you desire. There is no use mewing words and offering many pious excuses which cannot stand up under the glare of truth.

The Negro in North Carolina wants the things that he says he wants, but his wants are never superficial. They have never penetrated into his soul to the extent that he will get up and consistently work in order that these wants may be realized.

If we are going to have good government here in the South, and this article, may I say again, pertains only to our dear old Southland, we shall have to one and forever cease forcing our white candidates for office to huddle with his Negro conspecifics. Our candidates must feel free from embarrassment to come out in the open, above board, and seek the votes of all decent peoples in their territories.

The time will come when Negroes will not have to consider the section a man comes from when he seeks the presidency; but that time will be when the South no longer finds itself as concerned with race and color as it now is.

IT IS MY CONSIDERED OPINION that in the future Negroes should be very reluctant to even suggest to a candidate for political office that he appear before an all Negro audience, to say nothing about his appearing before a little handful of Negro leaders. When a candidate for office speaks in a local community Negroes should go to those meetings. Whatever questions we may wish to ask a candidate, we should be willing and permitted to ask them in an open court. The same thing is true about any question white people may wish to ask a candidate. Negroes are entitled to know what the white people are asking the candidate and white people are entitled to know what Negroes are asking him.

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