

Reporter's Report On INSIDE RALEIGH by Lin Holloway

'Freedom' Is Now 90

THE CAROLINIAN

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SECOND SECTION

NOTE FROM THE WRITER:
The revelations included here are the results of personal observation and are not intended to necessarily portray the conclusions of this publication. All material is adopted from our personal "confidential" file and is intended merely as a reporter's report to his readers. For clarity, the aspects considered are put into categories as "departments." Following is our report to the people as we look "INSIDE RALEIGH"—Lin Holloway.

DEPT. 1: "IT" IS FOR RALEIGH
"It" is for Raleigh, Capital City of the Sovereign State of North Carolina.
To some, Raleigh may mean the state capital; that particular section of land located in Wake and incorporated as the seat of that county. It may mean the city known as the largest retail distribution center on US Highway 1 between Richmond, Va. and Jacksonville, Fla. It may mean the place where retail department sales exceed \$100 million yearly. To many it's "home" and to others another stop along the way.

To us, Raleigh is that particular tract of land in which 20,000 Negroes live in five or six well-defined "sections" attend about 100 churches, are born and die in one hospital, buried in two cemeteries, and spend an average of about \$500 per capita per year.

Raleigh is the place where 20,000 Negro people rely on four public and one parochial schools, a trade and professional schools, a college and a university for education, and 200 preachers for illumination.

To us Raleigh is the sum total of "haves" and "needs" of every Man of Color in its confines. More important, Raleigh is the subject.

DEPT. 2: THE REALM OF A-B-C's
In this category we discuss education, not alcoholics, and education is a realm in which few incidents of note can be expected to occur until the new million dollar Junior-Senior High School now under construction is ready to be staffed.

It is a certainty that a complete teacher complement will be needed for the school and that Juley Jones, principal of the E. Leonard St. school can be considered the best opening that will be had in the school system here for sometime to come — barring Death, epidemics and Acts of God.

The upper echelon in the colored portion of the public school system should remain the same the duration of this and many another school-year unless one or more of the four heads of the local facilities uses the retirement route in getting away from it all, for in an overall sense, Raleigh's race principals have been doing top-flight jobs considering what they have had to work with, which is plenty.

Raleigh, too, has been experiencing what aches throughout the South have as persons to Negro school teachers. The public system — from superintendent down — has made no secret of the fact that it is aware that with the colleges of the state grinding out an ever-increasing number of teachers and administrators per annum — no one is indispensable.

CIVIL RIGHTS ATTORNEY BURIED—The late Richard E. Westbrook, famed civil rights attorney, was buried Saturday, December 20 in Chicago. Westbrook fought cases to end Jim Crow on railroad trains, winning one of the historic cases in the U. S. Supreme court. He won the case for former Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell of Chicago in connection with railroad segregation.

The Rev. Archibald J. Carey, Jr., local alderman and a top Republican leader, gave the eulogy at the funeral. Active and honorary members included 45 judges and numerous attorneys and civic leaders of all races.

Probably the most noble tribute made to Westbrook was by Noble W. Lee, dean of John Marshall Law School, the dead man's alma mater. He said Westbrook was "winning civil rights cases before many of today's civil rights groups were ever heard of." He also said Westbrook through his contributions helped John Marshall Law School to survive the depression while other law schools were failing. Westbrook for many years served as secretary of the school's board of trustees.—(ANP)

School superintendent Sanderson is in a unique position. A shrewd and capable administrator, he has no political axes to grind, no political "debts" to pay through his department. Being an independent who assumed office after the advent of the Manager-Council form of government, Supt. Sanderson sees about his job of heading schools with a zeal unencumbered by obligations to cliques. Thus in administering Negro schools, the "uptown office" demands and expects favorable two-point handling of each facility.

A "good day's work for a good day's pay" (with teachers receiving highest wages in history) is the rule in Raleigh schools instead of the exception.

Thus when the new school is completed it will be staffed with persons having ability instead of "pull." A wary eye should be kept to see that the equipment going into the school is as top-flight as its staff, however.

While the public school system is expected to retain the status quo — even to the continued juggling of school department—managed Deveraux Meadow and squabbling over a name for the new junior high—a few firestorms may be heard from the campuses of higher learning, the Baptists' Shaw, and the Episcopalians' St. Augustine's.

During the '51-52 season, at least two "nice" scandals—of the hush-hush variety—were based at St. Aug's, and only herculean efforts of Dr. Harold Trigg kept the details from being wafted to the four winds. Dr. Trigg abhors scandal and will unbend every effort to see that St. Aug's good reputation is not besmirched by such. As the sole Negro member of the state board of education, he might possibly be committing political suicide by having accusing fingers trained upon his back.

In his effort to keep the glorious name of St. Aug's unscathed, Dr. Trigg has unknowingly (or otherwise) incurred the wrath of certain tradesmen in the city by instituting rules which prevent St. Aug's co-eds from patronizing establishments on certain streets and from doing more than pop-corn patronizing in at least one business center.

This policy may have some effect upon the patronage the school receives when it is obliged to solicit for year-books and the like.

AT SHAW, DR. W. R. STRASSNER, short of stature and broad of girth, is administering his realm in a manner reminiscent to that employed by another "fellow" named Napoleon.

Dr. Strassner has almost succeeded in so humbling the alumni association that powerful cliques therein fail to exist. By matching facts with figures, the soft-spoken ex-Dean showed why Shaw would have to forego football competition in 1952, and then gave a go-ahead signal to the athletic department which is now surprising sports fans throughout the circuit by putting on the court an applaud-drawing basketball squad despite pre-season cries of "it can't be done."

Without fanfare, Shaw has added two PhDs to its faculty giving able Dr. Nelson Harris others on-campus his intellectual equal. Right now, Shaw is winning an uphill fight for further accreditation. Dr. Strassner has gained much support from influential persons (including "Dean" Gordon Hancock) in this effort — and as far as can be determined now — has done as much for Shaw as the recent championship football team did.

DOPE AND DRINK
"D" is for dope, and Raleigh is one place where it has not become a menace. With the exceptions of the arrest of a traveling musician on a prescription forger's charge, and a petty owner on a referee rap, little has occurred to make the city feel that dope has come to town to stay.

The lack of a dope traffic in the Negro sectors of Raleigh is traceable to the fact that there is no "dope-smoking" class in the city. The few musicians who play for pay locally are of the school-boy, home-boy variety and have never been exposed to the "dope" stuff. Entertainers who have been exposed are almost extinct.

The word "roof ball" is missing from the local vocabulary and all that Raleighites know about cocaine, heroin, morphine, opium, etc. is what they read in the news papers.

But Raleigh has a very dry month, with sales of whiskey, beer, and wine increasing in volume yearly. The rate of alcoholic intake can be easily reckoned by the number of drinkers hauled into court weekly.

The "outcast" of the city's drinking society is the "wine-bender," the inveterate consumer of cheap, low-potency wine. Next on the list is the "spike drinker," who combines his 80 cents with that of two other persons and buys a pint of cheap bourbon to be split four ways to include a "runner" who goes to the state-controlled store for a share in the bottle.

With no across-the-bar sales legal, upper crust Raleighites take their high-priced bourbon, rum and top blends home to consume. Scotch drinkers are few and far between, and vintage wine consumers non-existent.

Raleigh drinkers, too, have learned that "sealed" brands are more to be trusted than "good white stuff" and have almost succeeded in running peddlers of the illicit stuff out of business. A prospective buyer of corn is given a security probe nearly as strenuous as that given by the State Department before he is able to purchase the stuff. On the other hand it is sometimes possible to pick up an after-hour bottle of "sealed" or 20 per cent wine on street-corners and (maybe) in some dwelling places. Business establishments, fearing suspension or loss of value permit keep a cautious "hands off" attitude on illicit stuff and will neither crack heads of these found imbibing on the premises covered by their permits. For the most part, they are equally as strict about serving minors.

A drink is a drink in Raleigh, yet the city has never had occasion for shame caused by its citizens "getting high" on poisonous mixtures such as those wreaking havoc in Durham some years ago and in Atlanta last year, that kick they can't get from "Sneaky" Scotch, they do without.

There is no reason to attempt saying who drinks, because inhibition can be found ranging from teen-age kids who drink "Sneaky" at ball games through aging dowagers who "take a little" for their "colds" during weekly game-and-gossip sessions.

Nope, dope and drink aren't menaces in or to colored Raleigh.

DEPT. 4: ENTERTAINMENT—MISSING
Even though the lone nite-club, the Colonade, draws a great deal of out-of-town clientele and holds a priority on "fresh" presentations, the Negro Raleigh, this city could never be recommended as a place in which to seek "entertainment" of the after dark variety.

Outlying spots like the Tea Room, Seales, Koz's and others have also gained popularity with in-and out-of-towners, but not so much yet as did the now-razed Pine Acres on the Durham highway. Club Flamingo did thrive big business during the summer, while the Wake County Supper Club, another out-of-the-way spot, folded. An effort to turn the old Stark's Beauty College site into a ritzy club also failed.

CAROLINA SOLDIER GAINS PROMOTION

WITH THE 40TH INFANTRY DIV. IN KOREA — James A. Ambrose, son of Charles Ambrose (deceased), Route 2, Alexander, N. C., has been promoted to corporal while serving in Korea with the 40th Infantry Division. The outfit arrived in Korea early last year after intensive field training in Japan.



MEMBER OF DELTA NATIONAL STAFF — Mrs. Letitia Johnson Kirtley of Bluefield, W. Va., was recently announced as the first employee on the national staff of Delta Sigma Theta sorority. Mrs. Kirtley is working in Cincinnati in the office of Mrs. Robert S. Cann, grand secretary, prepared for the national convention to be held December 26-30 in Cleveland. Mrs. Kirtley spent the past two months in Kansas City, Kan. working in the office of Miss Beatrice E. Penman, grand treasurer. After the national convention she was to work in the Delta national headquarters in Washington, D. C. — (ANP)

CAROLINA CROWD KEEPS CP & L BUSY

RALEIGH—Greater use of electricity and industrial growth in the area served by Carolina Power & Light Company are requiring an outlay for new facilities of about \$170,000,000 during the decade following World War II.

That figure, quoted recently by Louis V. Sutton, president of C. P. & L., will include the addition of 500,000 horsepower of new steam generating capacity during the four years 1952-55, inclusive.



HOST BISHOP—Bishop Herbert B. Shaw of Wilmington, presiding over the Ninth Episcopal District, which also comprises the West Alabama Conference, will be host-bishop at the first meeting this quadrennium when the Board of Bishops meet January 14-18 at Big Zion AMEZ church in Mobile, Ala. This is a significant meeting since it is being held in the second most populous state of the Union in point of Zion membership at Big Zion church which seats 1700 and which was organized in 1842.

"top gal" found Greener Pictures elsewhere a few of the others went along for the ride and decided to stay. As compared with other locales, the faires in Raleigh are largely "unorganized" for which all can be thankful.

One story out of "Fair-land" which was squashed before it got started here concerned the big-shot fairy who tried to "make" one of his co-workers only to cause the other to attempt suicide. Luckily the mess was covered up before the stink could get out too far.

NOTE: Looking further "inside Raleigh" next week, we shall discuss foods, girls (good and otherwise) housing and how it got the way it is, and other matters as they stack up in confidential files.

90th Year of Freedom Finds the Negro Making Big Advances

By JAMES J. FOREE
CHICAGO (ANP) — Celebrations heralding the advent of the new year now are history, but I wonder how many people paused amidst the hilarity to reflect that the beginning of 1953 marked the 90th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation.

It was on Jan. 1, 1963 that President Abraham Lincoln issued the now famous document which freed from chattel slavery those Negroes in states then in rebellion against the United States. This was a war measure, and it took an amendment — the 13th — to free permanently the slaves.

Since that time, Negroes have come a long way along the road toward full citizenship in this country. But it must be remembered that it was the Emancipation Proclamation which started them on this road. For prior to that time, Negroes had, as stated in the Dred Scott decision rendered by the U. S. Supreme court, "no rights which the white man had to respect."

What were the words of this document which gave colored persons hope for a better life? The proclamation of Lincoln said in part:

"I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated states and parts of state are and henceforward shall be free; and that the United States, including the executive government of the military and naval authorities thereof, shall recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons."

"And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defense; and I recommend to them that in all cases where allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages."

"And I further declare and make known that such persons of suitable condition will be received into the armed services of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places and to man vessels of all sorts in said service."

Despite many discriminatory practices, Negroes have come a long way toward realizing the ideas set down in the Emancipation Proclamation. And in some respects, they have come further than Lincoln visualized.

As soldiers, scientists, educators, writers and musicians, person of color have made an indelible print on American life. The names of Dr. George Washington Carver, Dr. Charles Drew, Dr. Ralph Bunche, Booker T. Washington, Roland Hayes and Marian Anderson, Langston Hughes, Richard Wright, Paul Lawrence Dunbar, and Frank Yerby, and Mary McLeod Bethune are only a few of those of whom any nation would be proud.

Yet, despite the excellence of many Negroes, the road to achievement has been hard, and it has taken additional legislation to help the Negro in his bid for full equality.

The 14th amendment made him a citizen, the 15th gave him the right to vote, but additional legislation has been necessary to prevent circumvention of these amendments.

The Negro has just about won his fight to vote and serve "his country in the Armed Forces." His greatest victories along this line have come within the past decade — since the advent of World War II. His greatest fight today is that of gaining economic equality. With emphasis being placed on this issue, it appears that in this area too the person of color soon will be employed on the basis of merit as is his fellow American.

It is with hope that Negroes in 1953 look forward to the realization of victory over employment bias this year and at last experience the complete freedom which

the month of Dec. the American Association for the United Nations in New York City, the Cerebral Palsy Foundation at Cincinnati, Ohio and the Holy Land Christian Approach Mission at Kansas City, Missouri solicited citizens of this state. The State Board of Public Welfare is pointing so that such solicitations are in violation of the North Carolina solicitation law, since none of these organizations is licensed in accordance with the state statute.

AFRICAN STUDENT FORGES AHEAD AT LIU—Ebenezer Iwuagwu came all the way from Nigeria to New York to get himself an education that he wanted. Today, he is one of the outstanding students at Long Island University. Recently his classmates elected him president of the Student Christian association. A senior majoring in economics, Iwuagwu is a graduate of Aggrey Memorial college in Owerri, Nigeria.—(ANP)



DILLARD DEAN AND FISK DEAN ARE MARRIED
WINTON, N. C. (ANP) — Dr. Ruth Brett and Dr. Benjamin A. Quarles were united in matrimony in a beautiful informal ceremony at the home church of the bride here.

"SHEER ARTISTRY"—The performance of Ethel Waters in the just-released movie, "The Member of the Wedding" has been hailed as "sheer artistry" by film critics from coast to coast. Assuming the same role which brought her fame in the stage play, Miss Waters turns in such a dramatic performance that she'll no doubt be considered for an Academy Award. (Newspress Photo.)