

Lynchburg Woman Celebrates 80th Year In Same Residence

LYNCHBURG, Va.—Most people would be glad to know that the gods had slated them to live 80 years and be able, hearty and active at the age.

In Lynchburg at 800 Harrison Street Mrs. Virginia Cabell Randolph has lived in the same house for 80 years.

She is a former school teacher and the present 10-room house in which she now lives originally consisted of two rooms, one downstairs and one up stairs.

Recently Mrs. Randolph held an open house for her friends who viewed with amazement many of various articles she has preserved since her family first brought her to the house.

In addition there are many objects, in and outside of it, which she has made with her own hands and through her own ingenuity.

There is a rocking chair which Mrs. Randolph made into a chaise longue, a mirror she built into the head of her bed, a carpet she constructed over the kitchen sink. Just last summer she put up an iron fence in front of her house, using large and heavy stones to hold it in place while she built the brick pillars.

In fact Mrs. Randolph could be classed as a carpenter, brickmason, paper-hanger, cook or clothes designer. She has made her own wearing apparel since she was eleven years of age.

How old is she? Well that's for you to guess, since she takes refuse when asked about her age, in the belief that there are no circumstances under which a woman is compelled to tell her age.

Besides attending to her home duties Mrs. Randolph is one of the most active women of the city in social, religious, civic and business affairs. She collects rent for several selected property owners, and works at the Community House as its manager three days a week.

Through her leadership the Negro citizens of Lynchburg have had participation in the Mardi Gras, the first toy and pet show, the Red Cross, Boy and Girl Scouts, a nursery school and Christmas seal sales.

The Woman's Community Club



MRS. RANDOLPH

of which Mrs. Randolph is the founder was opened in 1933 at 812-812 1/2 Eighth Street. The building is composed of 12 rooms and two baths, all furnished. Since it was purchased a recreation room has been added to the rear. It is free of debt.

There are classes in many crafts, home-making, cooking etc. The building is also available for various community meetings.

In the 30 years that Mrs. Randolph has been the guiding light of the Club she has never charged one penny for her services, except the fees she receives while on the job as a Notary Public.

The Legion Takes a Stand

The new commander of the American Legion has taken forthright action against the 40 and 8 society. Martin McKnealy, head of the national organization of war veterans, has ordered the 40 and 8 to cease using the American Legion name or its emblem. The reason: the fun-loving 40 and 8 Society limits its membership to members of the white race.

The American Legion convention last summer went on record opposing the racial restrictions in 40 and 8 membership and told the auxiliary group to eliminate the "white only" clause from its constitution.

So far, the 40 and 8 has done nothing about it. So the Legion has cut its ties with the group.

This action by the national commander is to be commended. Legionnaires, who fought in World War I to make the world safe for democracy, cannot themselves afford to engage in undemocratic practices.

Several prominent members of the Legion withdrew from the organization when no action was taken against the 40 and 8 last summer. One of them was Congressman Charles C. Diggs of Michigan. Another was Wilbur Lindholm, Minnesota Commissioner of Veteran Affairs. These men may now return to the Legion fold with pride because the Legion is divorcing itself from the 40 and 8 until that organization abolishes its racial restrictions.

—KANSAS CITY CALL

HEALTH HINTS

By ELDER L. BROWN D.C.
LAST WORDS:

"I have never been sick a day in my life." Two days after he made that boast John Doe made the obituary columns.

People like John Doe are often a greater health risk than the sickly ones. A person who suffers a physical deficiency and learns to conserve his strength and curtail his activities will frequently outlive his contemporaries who, on the surface at least enjoy more robust health.

The John Doe, on the other hand, may be inclined to abuse his body. Lulled into complacency by his apparent good condition, he works and plays as hard at 40 or 50 as he did at 20. Then

one day—curtains.

Conservation of health should be a paramount objective of everyone with a rest for life. However, lack of symptoms should not be accepted as proof that the heart, lungs, liver and other organs are just as sound and strong as they ever were. Once good health is lost, it may take long, tortuous years to regain it. Or it may be too late.

You have never been sick a day in your life? You're very lucky. But take a lesson from the experience of the late John Doe. Your doctor of chiropractic suggests you not be complacent about health, particularly after 40.

to whom the basic contentions of the South were dearer than to himself: His only objection to the hanging of Brown was that the strangling would damage Southern interests by making the felon a martyr.

The U.S. Senate committee about about the time of John Brown's raid at Harper's Ferry posed a resolution for an amendment to the constitution which would make it unconstitutional to abolish slavery at any time in the future!

But the blow dealt slavery by the Harper's Ferry incident and the hasty execution of northern men which followed, it is highly probable that the South would have fixed slavery upon the nation for a thousand years. Forever, if it could.

(TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK)

What Will Wheeler Say About South Africa?

On December 20, John H. Wheeler, president of the Mechanics and Farmers Bank of Durham, will return to the United States after a three weeks stay and tour in the Union of South Africa. Wheeler is believed to be the first American Negro to ever set foot on the soil of this Negro hate-ridden country. What he will have to say about what he saw and heard while in South Africa will be awaited with unusual interest by Negro leaders all over the world, as well as in the United States. Because of the ungodly manner in which the white people of South Africa are said to treat the native Negroes, Wheeler's report of conditions in that country will no doubt have a telling effect upon the attitude of other darker nations toward the South African country.

The Union of South Africa probably had this in mind when it decided, through the United States-South African Leader Exchange, to admit a select group of seven Americans and to include in the list a Negro of this country. No doubt Wheeler will be able to tell of being wined and dined by some of the leading business and professional men of the Union of South Africa. They probably bent over backward in showing him the front room of their country without letting him get the slightest peep into the backroom or closet where their filthy linen of segregation is kept. If Wheeler was smart enough to know what the government of the Union of South Africa was up to and tells too much—and we believe he is—he will probably be the last American Negro to set foot in that country for many years to come.

Negroes in the United States and other countries of the world will not be duped into believing that the Union of South Africa has had a change of heart simply because one

lone American Negro or two or three of them have been allowed to enter the country and observe selected spots. What the Negro people of the United States and the world would like to know is, what is the Union of South Africa going to do about the dastardly exploitation and practice of the lowest type of segregation in that country? If the Union of South Africa has had a change of heart and is sincere about its efforts "to foster closer relations between the people of the United States and Africa," it will not need to do the awful screening of Negroes who enter that country as it did when it decided to admit Wheeler.

We think that the leaders of the African country are beginning to see the handwriting on the wall of their damnable practice of segregation. They may be beginning to see through their ungodly eyes the rising tide and restlessness of yellow, brown and black peoples all over the world and are fearful that they will eventually be "weighed in the balances and found wanting." They cannot, however, make amends for their foul deeds by acting in a way to make an impression on one or two Negro leaders in this country. If the Union of South Africa wishes to set its own house in order before it is too late, it can begin by paying decent wages to its native Negroes, providing equal educational opportunities for them and above all, abolishing the hellish practice of segregation in that country.

The CAROLINA TIMES welcomes John Wheeler back to his native land and back to his native state. Our readers all over the United States will be waiting to hear and see what he has to say about a country whose practice of segregation is said to outstrip anything to be found in the most backward parts of Mississippi.



SPIRITUAL INSIGHT

By REV. HAROLD ROLAND



Young People Must Be Given Chance To Give Expression To Their Abilities

"Paul wanted Timothy to accompany him . . . and he took him . . . Acts 16:3.

Youngsters need our encouragement for the development of their great potential energies. Let us be alert to give encouragement to the aspirations of our youth. Youth needs a chance. Too many of us, even in the church, are unwilling to give youth a chance to develop or use their great God-given gifts and talents. Let us not stifle our youth.

Paul here in this story finds a strong man with great potential, and he gives him encouragement. He took young Timothy under his loving care and protection for he saw in him untold possibilities as a leader for the struggling Church.

Youth needs a sense of belonging. Deny youth an opportunity of creative expression in things of a noble nature and they will turn to things of an undesirable nature. Our youth need more opportunities and less criticism. Criticism is one of the

easiest things in the world to do. But it calls for vision, a big-hearted graciousness to let youth share in the work of a noble nature.

When youth is made an understudy in some position many of us won't let youth have a chance. In envy we shut the door in the face of youth. This little, envious spirit hinders the growth and development of our youth. In love and understanding Paul took Timothy in and made him a vital part of the work. The young man was given a chance to develop his talents to the glory of God.

Youth must be trained and encouraged today for tomorrow it must take over the full responsibility. Youth has vitality and gifts. For God sake, let's give youth a chance. At times let youth take over while you stand by in love and helpfulness. This is the way to train youth for responsibility. Let the young people act and you sit back. Too many of us want to do all

the acting and never give the young people a chance. You have had your big chance. Now give youth a chance to develop their gifts and get ready to take over the job. You must move one day. Then help the youngsters get ready to take your place.

Wise leadership develops the great potential of youth for the cause. Failure when you leave the post of leadership is no compliment to you. The wise leaders prepare others that the work can go on without them. The wise leaders encourage youth to use their gifts. A fundamental principle of education and training is that WE LEARN BY DOING. So let the youth take over and do the job sometimes. Reading books on leadership and hearing lectures on leadership is not enough. Let the youngsters take over sometimes and do the job.

Let us, then, encourage our youth and develop their great potential by giving them opportunities for creative leadership. Youth wants a chance to grow.

LIFE AND TIMES OF JOHN BROWN—II

By VERNON JOHNS



John Brown Came Barely in Time To Save Nation from Entrenched Evil

In the eventful year, 1800, when the new American nation was reaching the age at which its male citizens were eligible to vote and the liberal party of Jefferson was wresting control of the National Government from the Federalists, John Brown was born at Torrington, Connecticut. This was a more eventful thing for the nation "conceived in liberty" than the conjunction of two first magnitude stars. For the nation had been conceived in liberty in a land of slaves! This fact posed the ugliest contradiction in the aging annals of man. The highest form of political liberty set up housekeeping with the lowest form of human slavery. The founding fathers saw this monstrosity clearly; faltered, winked, inhibited their moral impulses and tried to proceed. Did proceed grandly, in fact, dragging silently along their body of death.

The feather pen of Jefferson, with which he wrote the nation's charter of liberties, had scarcely dried before he wrote for his native Virginia and the nation the clarion warning against their fa-

tal duplicity. No writing was more eloquent and earnest. No major prophesy was ever clearer, truer, more profound.

"One day of African slavery is worse than a thousands years of that oppression against which we fought to be free. . . . Slavery destroys at once, the morality of the master and the ambr patriae of the slave. . . . destroys the natural basis on which all liberty must forever rest. . . . When the issue is finally drawn between freedom and slavery, the Almighty has no attribute which can be used on our side. . . . There is nothing more truly written in the laws of fate than that 'these people are to be free. . . . I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just and that his justice will not forever be deferred."

Jefferson, not only talked and wrote concerning the dire evil of slavery, he exerted himself to the utmost within the framework of law. When he had fathered so much legislation in his native state that the Virginia statutes were called the Jeffersonian

Code, he introduced a bill to emancipate slaves and educate them at the public expense.

When this attempt failed miserably, he introduced a measure in the national congress to restrict slavery to the Eastern seaboard with the hope that as the nation grew the evil of slavery would be choked out. This measure failed by two votes. Lincoln would say half a century later that in his opposition to slavery he was only standing where Thomas Jefferson had stood.

Approximately one-fourth of George Washington's Farewell Address was devoted to a warning against the "sectionalism" which was firmly rooted in slavery.

By the time John Brown appeared as the fanatical advocate of freedom, the anti-slavery movement, with Garrison, Lovejoy, Wendell Phillips, Frederick Douglass and company as champions, had become vocal and vociferous. All this time the tentacles of slavery fastened themselves more firmly in the national life and the lot of the slave was harder, and appeared more

The Lack of College Presidential Material

If they have not already done so, the members of the special committee appointed by the trustees of A&T College to find a successor to Dr. Warmoth T. Gibbs, who is soon scheduled to retire as president of the school, have by this time found out that top-ranking material to head an educational institution the size of A&T is as scarce as the proverbial hen's teeth. In the gigantic task set before them the committee needs the prayers and the sympathy of every citizen of the state who is interested in bettering the educational opportunities of all the citizens of North Carolina.

The committee probably would not even consider our choice for the presidency of A&T for reasons that are well-known to not only members of the entire A&T Trustee Board, but other persons in the field of education as well. Our suggestion for the presidency of the school, therefore, in the end, will turn out to be more of a "kiss of death" than a kiss of life.

It was not until we started to survey the field of prospective candidates for the top position at A&T and several other Negro colleges which are now in search of a head, that it dawned on us that when it comes to all around qualifications for a college president, the state would have to be gone over with a fine tooth comb to turn up more than one, not only in North Carolina, but in any other state. Of course there are many persons more than qualified when it comes to academic training. We think, however, that Negro colleges have reached the stage when we can no longer snatch a professor from behind a classroom desk and drop a \$10 or \$15 million educational institution in his lap and tell him to run it. Already we are reaping the results of such wishful thinking at several of our institutions of higher learning, not only in this state but in Virginia and South Carolina as well.

While academic training is an important factor in a well rounded college president we think such a person also needs to have administrative ability, to know and like people as well as to know how to get along with them. He should not be an introvert or anti-social. He should be young enough to have some energy and old enough to have some

common sense.

To come directly to the point, after carefully scrutinizing, investigating, observing and examining the records of several persons mentioned for the presidency of A&T College, we have reached the conclusion that John R. Larkins of Raleigh, state consultant on Negro Welfare, would do a better job as president of the school than any other person we have heard mentioned thus far for the position.

Larkins has spent 15 years or more working in and among the state setup in North Carolina. He knows and is on good speaking terms with every high state official in and out of the education department of North Carolina from the governor on down. In addition to being a graduate of Shaw University, Atlanta University School of Social work and having done advanced study at Chicago and Columbia Universities, Larkins is the author of several important publications dealing with social and economic problems of Negroes.

Because of his unusual ability to "walk with kings and not lose the common touch," to work with and for people of all classes, both as a recognized authority and consultant in racial matters, plus his familiarity with the entire state machinery, we are of the opinion that any state school would be fortunate to secure him as its president. Certainly he could do no worse than some of those who are now heading up the five Negro state educational institutions of higher learning.

It probably is already too late for the special committee appointed by the A&T Trustee Board to give serious consideration to the name of John R. Larkins as president of the college. In addition to this, we don't even know if Larkins would accept the position if offered it. We do think, however, that with the presidency of one other state school soon to be considered that Larkins' fine record and service to the state at least warrants consideration by members of its trustee board if not that of A&T College.

The N. C. Masons Grand Lodge

The election of Clark Brown of Winston-Salem as Grand Master of Masons of North Carolina should add considerably to the importance of the Masonic order as an impotent factor in the development of the race along economic, political and industrial lines. While the retiring Grand Master was highly respected, loved and appreciated in years past as a leader of his people, he had reached the age when it was through sympathy more than respect for his leadership that he was retained as the head of the organization.

Now that Mr. Brown is at the helm of the Masonic order of this state we trust he will see to it that a vigorous program of reorgan-

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