

The Need of NCC Law School in N. C.

The recent report issued by Dean Daniel G. Sampson of the N. C. Law School reveals some startling facts about the shortage of Negro lawyers in North Carolina. Therefore information contained in the report points out the dire necessity of continuing the operation of the NCC Law School as a facility of the state. It should also remind all intelligent Negroes of the great loss they will sustain on a whole, once the law school at NCC does not exist.

According to Dean Sampson's report, at the present time there is only one Negro lawyer to or for every 12,978 Negro citizens in the state, while there is one white lawyer for every 768 white citizens.

While the Sampson report emphasizes historically the role NCC has played in the training of lawyers in the state, it also dramatizes the disparities in numbers of white and Negro attorneys in the state and points up what may be a critical need for additional Negroes in the profession.

Citing 1960 population figures for Negroes and whites, the report indicates that approximately 25 per cent of the state's citizens are Negroes. In 1962 there were 3,124 lawyers, with a projection by the "American Jurisprudence Desk Book" of approximately 4,500 by 1966. In 1966 only 86 Negroes were qualified to practice law in the state. Of this number, the report states, 46 either graduated from the North Carolina College Law School or enrolled in the facility for a part of their legal training. Only nine received their entire legal training at one of the other three law schools—the University of North Carolina, Duke, or Wake Forest—in the state.

"The North Carolina College Law School has been directly involved in the legal training," the report adds, "in over 52 per cent of the Negro lawyers in North Carolina who are either practicing or qualified to practice."

Also pointed out is that of the 107 students graduating from the NCC Law School during its 26-year history, 72 have taken the state's bar examination, and 49 have passed. This is a percentage of 68, compared with a national average of 67. Sixty-five per cent of the NCC graduates taking out-of-state bars have passed. The national average in 1965 was 62 per cent.

"It may be of interest to note that 63 of 86 Negro lawyers in the state are concentrated in its five largest counties. This leaves 23 Negro lawyers for the remaining 95 counties of North Carolina. These 95 counties, with a total population of 3,476,168 and a Negro population of 832,688, have 23 Negro lawyers, or, in other words, one Negro lawyer per 36,203 Negro population," the report states.

The report says further that this shortage of Negro lawyers is not peculiar to North Carolina but exists nationally. For the 1964-65 school year, 54,265 law students were enrolled in 160 approved law schools in the country. Of this number 701 were Negroes, and 26 of these were enrolled in the six predominantly Negro law schools, leaving 434 Negro students in all of the country's other 695 law schools combined.

In North Carolina, during the 1965-66 school year, the three predominantly white law schools—UNC, Duke, and Wake Forest—had only 5 Negroes enrolled, the report notes, adding that among 509 students now enrolled at the University of North Carolina Law School, only one is a Negro.

"It is not enough merely to say that qualified Negroes now have the opportunity for admission to other law schools. The fact remains that they cannot gain admission in substantial numbers. In addition to the present overcrowding of these facilities, the fruits of past denials render this 'open-door' policy a snare and delusion," the report declares.

Voice of The Southern White Woman

The election of a Negro co-ed as May Queen by the students of Duke University Woman's College has probably raised a myriad of goose pimples on the backs of many of their parents, to say nothing about other reactionary whites of the deep South states. The action of the students in the Woman's College at Duke is a stark reminder to all of us that when the chips are down and the occasion demands, is the white woman in the South who is the court of last resort or has the last word.

In short, once the white woman in the South has put her foot down or spoken out in the course of a great change or crisis the grumbling, resentment or objection to the course

of action comes to a sudden halt. Thus there will be no outward cry against the action of the Duke students at Woman's College but a tacit acceptance by southerners as a whole.

Like it or not both races in the South may as well look on the election of the Negro co-ed May Queen at the Duke Woman's College, as merely a dress rehearsal or curtain raiser for the main show that is certain to take place within the next decade or more. Thus once again it is the white woman—this time the young white woman—that takes the lead in bringing about changes for the betterment of those of both races in the South.

Skeptical Of Our Right To Lead



SPIRITUAL INSIGHT

By REV. HAROLD ROLAND



A Little Bit of Love Can Do a Lot With a Remnant of Humanity

"A remnant has come into being by the grace of God."

Rom. 11:5

Amid the ravages of sin there is always left the remnant of righteousness. Amid the ruins there is left enough seed for a new beginning. This idea of God's remnant persists in human affairs. Amid the crashing ruins of desolation we may feel that all is lost. But we should always wait to hear from God about that remnant. When Babel seemingly had swept the whole field before it God said to Elijah wait a minute: There is a remnant left. He said there are seven thousand who have not yet bowed. God will ever have enough seed for a new beginning.

Man needs the hope of a new beginning. Even when sin has done its worst there is always the hope of a new beginning. And God's grace and love take this seed of hope to build again above the shambles and ruins of human sinfulness. This is the reason we should never give up on the creative potentials of a human being. We in blindness to the great healing potential of God's

redeeming love may say all hope is lost. But we must remember that as long as there is life there is hope that God's love can pick up the seed of hope from the ruins and build again a life to the glory of God. So as long as there is life there is the seed of the hope of this new beginning on the part of man. Then let us never give up nor cease trying to redeem and bring a soul back to God. God's amazing grace can do the job.

Christ Jesus is God's way of extending a helping hand to man in his state of wretchedness or lostness. God in his love can make us a brand new person. Truly in Christ we are new creatures. In Christ the old will pass and the new will take over. God takes the remnant left in the midst of the devastating ravages of sin to build above the ruins of the Old Man, The New Man in Christ Jesus. So don't give up on that alcoholic husband, wife or employee for God can take that remnant left here and build a new human being. We are tempted to give up in utter despair. But that person needs your love now more than ever.

Ask God to give up love that will cause you to love and redeem the unworthy.

Love then is the key for those of us, in Christ, who would work with these remnants of our common humanity. God needs people in these times who are willing to work with the Remnants. Why? For the remnants are important, too, in the sight of a God of love. That remnant can become a child of God. That remnant is worthy of your love, compassion, understanding and patience. Love can build, enrich, ennoble some seemingly unworthy remnant of humanity. The man Jesus found amid the tombs, suffering from soul-sickness and mind-sickness was a remnant. All he needed was a little bit of love. Jesus applied the love and He found healing and wholeness. A little bit of love can do a lot with a remnant of humanity!

What that great heap of human remnants need we see as a part of the human family in our world is just the magic touch of God's redeeming love. Jesus can take a remnant and build it into a lovely somebody.

No Chance Against Powell

The announcement this week that the Republican Party has selected James Meredith to run against Adam Clayton Powell in the special election, which may be necessary if Congress finally refuses to restore the New York congressman his seat in the House of Representatives, should be of great concern to every intelligent Negro in this country. The young civil rights leader, who has risked life and limb in an effort to better the lot of his race in Mississippi, has about as much chance of defeating Powell in a race for Congress in New York as a 12-year-old boy has to defeat Cassius Clay for the world's heavyweight boxing championship.

We think it is more unfortunate that Meredith has given permission for his name to be used in a political contest that apparently is only a desperate effort on the part of the GOP to regain its lost prestige in

New York, by exploiting the popularity of the young and heroic civil rights leader of Mississippi.

Congress would do the nation, as well as the 20 million or more Negro citizens of this country, a great service to go ahead and restore Powell his seat in Congress. That is certainly what it will have to do should he be forced to run for the office in an election. By restoring Powell his seat in the lower House the nation, as well as Negroes in and out of New York, will be spared what is certain to be a political comedy if not one of the nastiest campaigns ever conducted in the nation. Certainly Meredith has too much to lose in his yet young career to attempt to match the kind of political campaign that will result if Powell has to face him as an opponent in a Congressional election.

Things You Should Know

Julius ROSENWALD

1862 — 1932

BORN IN SPRINGFIELD, ILL. — IN 1917 HE

ESTABLISHED THE ROSENWALD FOUNDATION FOR

THE WELL-BEING OF MANKIND, ASSETS AMOUNTING

TO \$40,000,000! THEIR FIRST JOB WAS TO SUPPORT

CONSTRUCTION OF 5,357 SCHOOL BUILDINGS IN THE

SOUTH—AT A COST OF \$28,408,520! HE SERVED AS

A TRUSTEE OF TUSKEGEE AND HIS FUND GAVE \$25,000

FOR Y.M.C.A. BUILDINGS FOR NEGROES IN TWENTY-ONE CITIES!

HIS PERSONAL GIFTS, EXCLUSIVE OF THE FUND, EXCEEDED \$22,000,000!



IT'S AMAZING!

ONE OSTRICH EGG WEIGHS AS MUCH AS 24 HEN EGGS.

YET, THE TINY KIWI-



DRESSES OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLAND WOMEN ARE MADE OUT OF PINEAPPLE!!!



Hazards of selling

A Fuller Brush salesman, going from door to door in the Harbour Square apartments in Washington, rang the bell at one door.

Suddenly, a stern voice demanded that he show identification. He also found he was on the Secret Service's "candid camera," his every move watched on closed-circuit television.

Unknowningly the salesman had stopped at Vice President Humphrey's door to sell him some Fuller brushes.

The Carolina Times

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To Be Equal

By WHITNEY M. YOUNG JR.

The Crime Report

THE PRESIDENT'S Crime Commission recently issued its report; a document which explodes a number of myths and helps restore sense to an issue badly burdened by misconceptions.

One of the damaging bits of racist nonsense, which has been repeated so often that many people now believe it, is the lie that white people are more likely to be the victims of crime at the hands of Negroes. The Commission's study proves that crime, like much else in American life, is segregated. White people are most likely to commit offenses against other whites; Negroes against other Negroes.



In the District of Columbia the study found that only 12 of 172 murders were interracial and 80 percent of all rapes involved persons of the same race. Less than one out of ten aggravated assaults were interracial. It also found that crimes of violence, including rape, most often occur between people who know each other.

Another myth the commission ploded was the popular idea that the well-to-do are most in danger of becoming victims of crime. Actually it is the poor who suffer most from crime. People earning less than \$3,000 per year are four times as likely to be the victims of rape and five times as likely to be robbed as those earning more than \$10,000.

Good People and 'Clean' Crimes

Another finding shows that few of us can point the finger at "criminals." Out of a sample of 1,700 adults, 91 percent admitted to offenses for which they could have received a jail sentence. And some of our more "respectable" people commit such "clean" crimes as fraud, consumer cheating, and embezzlement, which cost the nation almost three times as much in lost property as more crimes like robbery and theft.

The Commission's findings prove that the people most in danger from crime and most in need of adequate protection are Negroes living in the ghetto. The ghetto or ethnic slum has always bred crime. When the Irish, Italians, and other groups first came to this country they too lived in overcrowded slums and had high crime rates. But housing discrimination locks Negroes into the ghetto, with little hope of escaping to more decent surroundings.

The study shows that Negroes are four times as likely to be robbed as white people. A Negro man in Chicago runs the risk of being a victim of assault or robbery nearly six times as often as a white man. A Negro woman runs the risk of being a victim of assault nearly eight times as often as a white woman.

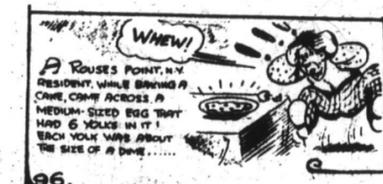
That is why, in recent survey ghetto residents place better police protection as one of their prime needs. Many of the policemen patrolling well-to-do neighborhoods could be better used in the fight against crime. In this respect, most all other aspects of American life, the Negro is the neglected victim.

People and Police Brutality

The Commission also recommended that police in minority group neighborhoods cultivate better relations with the people living there. Fair handling of citizen complaints against police abuses, human relations training for policemen, and greater citizen involvement in precinct affairs were all called for.

Perhaps the most significant aspect of the Commission's study relates to prevention. It is useless for society to tolerate conditions which breed crime and then call for greater strictness and punishment for offenders. The real crime is the neglect by society of social conditions like poverty, discrimination, and prejudice.

That is why the Commission endorsed such measures as a minimum family income, expanded job opportunities for the poor, including creation of new kinds of jobs such as medical assistants and teacher helpers, steps to strengthen family life, revision of such welfare rules as the "man in the house" rule which encourages the break up of families, and improvement of slum schools which contribute to delinquency by discouraging young people and not preparing them to compete for employment.



NOTED SCHOLAR PRAISES BOOK OF N. CAROLINA COLLEGE PROF.

"A fascinating study with a fresh and provocative point of view," Professor Clement Eaton

has written of the latest book of Dr. Earl E. Thorpe, Released February 17, 1967, the fourth book of the N. C. CRITIQUE OF PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY 1966; and THE MIND OF THE NEGRO: AN INTELLECTUAL HISTORY OF AFRICAN AMERICANS (1961).

Dr. Thorpe, History Professor at the University of Kentucky, is the author of THE MIND OF THE OLD SOUTH and numerous other works.

EROS AND FREEDOM carries two chapters on the central theme of Southern history and refutes the thesis of a recent volume on slavery by Stanley Eklin. In a volume entitled, SLAVERY: A PROBLEM IN AMERICAN INSTITUTIONAL LIFE, Dr. Eklin equates the psychological impact of slavery on Negroes with the impact on Jewish inmates of the Nazi concentration camps. Americans," 1961.