

## Time for Upright Citizens to Take a Stand

The shotgun attack made on the home of a white minister in Wake Forest last Saturday night, and reported to have been the result of his stand on the race question, will not have the wide support or approval that such a cowardly act would have produced 25 years ago. If the truth is ever revealed it probably will disclose that the shotgun was fired by members of the Ku Klux Klan or person of Klan calibre.

Certainly all fairminded or upright citizens of North Carolina and the nation will take their stand beside the Rev. J. Wesley Skip of Wake Forest in taking his stand for the equality of all mankind, irrespective of race, creed or color. It occurs to us that about the lowest human on earth is that one who must have some other person to kick around or look down on to substantiate his own feeling of quality.

About the most discouraging part of the entire Wake Forest incident is the stand taken by the deacons of the church who informed their minister that he was a "disruptive influence in the community" and that "his views on racial matters would hurt the church." It will therefore, be interesting to watch the future developments and the final outcome of the Ridgecrest Church in Wake Forest which is now confronted with the eternal truth proclaimed in Holy Writ that "God hath made of one

blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth."

We, therefore, fully concur with an editorial concerning the incident which appeared in the Tuesday, December 16, issue of THE RALEIGH TIMES which stated in part:

"The person or persons who blasted a load of buckshots through the draped windows of the Baptist parsonage near Wake Forest on Sunday night couldn't have known whether they would hit anybody in that room or whether they wouldn't. One thing is certain: Buckshot will kill people, and enough buckshot went into that room to have killed several people.

There was no murder, for which thank God. But, it was only the grace of God which kept this from being murder.

All the resources of Wake County and of the State of North Carolina must be brought into play to track down those who did this terrible thing. As long as one willing bushwhacker is at large, no man can be safe in his own home. Those who are willing to take the law into their own hands against one man, would be just as willing to move against other men who might displease them."

## Black or White Pejudice No Different

The conviction of Egbert Langston Addison on a charge of arson, involving the million dollar burning of The North Carolina Central University Law school building, last September, will doubtless meet the approval of all citizens in North Carolina of both races, outside the ilk of Addison. He and his kind will surprise no one by charging that Addison has not received a fair trial, simply because the set up of the court was not of their own choosing.

We point to the fact that Addison had asked to be tried by a court consisting of a black judge and a black jury. Such demands from a Negro are no different from the ungodly custom so often used in the South by sadistic whites that all public officials, whether they be of courts or otherwise, must be of the white race. Addison's attempt to bar all whites from serving in a court of his trial is race prejudice in reverse of the basest sort.

While we are on the subject of the use of black prejudice against those of the white race we would like to serve notice on persons of both races, especially those holding member-

ship in organizations such as the Black Panthers, the Black Snakes, and other so-called black or white organizations, that this newspaper will continue to oppose with all its might, as it has done over the past half-century, any individual, group of individuals or organization that propose to set themselves up for operation in this country on the grounds of race or color.

As we have already cited or indicated in our other editorial of this week, we do not, we will not, nor we cannot accept the idea that the Creator of mankind had in mind the superiority of any segment of the human race because of its color.

We face up to the matter that civilization as we now know it in this nation, has yet a long way to go. In spite of it all, however, we "Have A Dream" that someday mankind will reach the state when those of all races will live in peace, harmony, and will love one another.

Whatever the sentence imposed on Addison, we trust it will serve to give time to rid himself of the prejudice against whites which he hold is no different from those who hold prejudice against blacks.

## Clarence Chambers, Jr., M.D.

PERHAPS THE FIRST NEGRO EVER TO HEAD A CITY-OWNED INSTITUTION IN WHICH MOST OF THE PATIENTS ARE WHITE. EXPERT IN CANCER, HE WAS APPOINTED SUPERINTENDENT OF THE JAMES EWING HOSPITAL OF NEW YORK CITY IN 1951, A CANCER INSTITUTION. GRADUATE OF AMHERST COLLEGE, MAGNA CUM LAUDE, AND THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY. A BRILLIANT COMPOSER, HIS "ALL AMERICAN" SUITE WAS RECORDED BY ITURBI FOR RCA VICTOR.

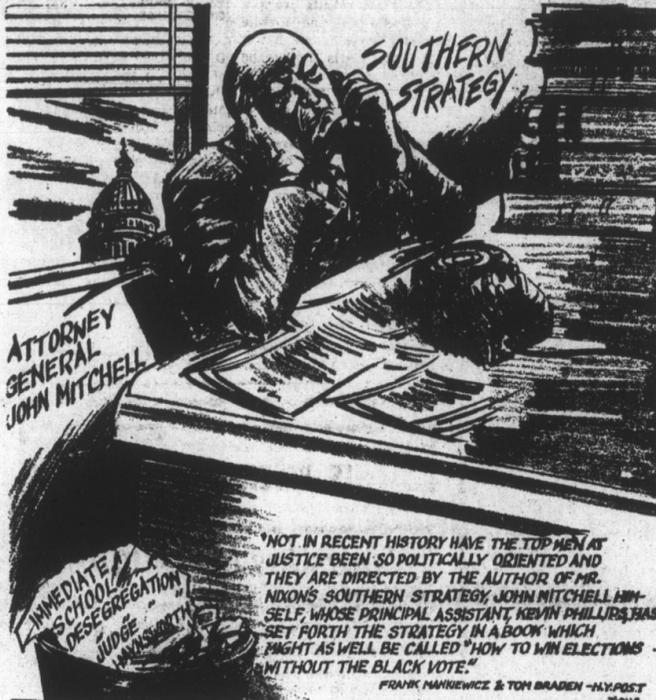


NEGROES AND WHITES ARRIVED IN WHAT IS NOW THE UNITED STATES THE SAME YEAR—1512, WITH PONCE DE LEON. IN 1526, NEGROES WENT WITH DAVYLLON AS FAR AS VIRGINIA AND LATER TO TEXAS AND KANSAS. STILL LATER TO CALIFORNIA, THEY HELPED BUILD ST. AUGUSTINE, OLDEST AMERICAN CITY. ALL THIS BEFORE THE COMING OF THE FRENCH OR ENGLISH.



**J.R. Archer**  
MAYOR OF BATTERSEA, A BOROUGH OF LONDON, ENGLAND IN 1914. ACTIVE IN POLITICS, CHAIRMAN OF A GROUP OF SCHOOL MANAGERS AND A PHOTOGRAPHER. HE WAS BORN IN LIVERPOOL ENGLAND OF WEST INDIAN PARENTAGE.

## The Era Of Mitchellism



## The View From Here

By Milton Jordan

Whitney Young made the remark in a speech here not long ago that if you are Black and qualified you have a slight advantage over the average white person with similar qualifications. As farfetched as that might sound, it is nevertheless true. Many, many companies and firms are diligently seeking qualified Black people to fill important slots in the professions. In no other field is this any more true than in journalism.

One of the most often heard laments of newspaper editors around the country is the lack of qualified Black journalists. At a Chicago Associated Press Managing Editors convention in 1967, William Dickinson of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin asked John Johnson, editor of Ebony: "How can we find more good Negro newsmen?" Johnson's somewhat laconic reply was: "I wish you'd tell me; I need some too." (In Black & White, p. 11). Another report by APME reveals that there are a mere 175 black men and women working in key editorial position on daily staffs. This represents a literal drop in the bucket for an industry of 1749 daily newspapers with 25,000 news-editorial workers alone. And the reason for such a scant number of black people in these key positions is not a lack of demand, but a lack of supply.

Editors, even in the South have begun to realize that poor coverage of Black news has created an information gap. Recently, we have seen irresponsible rabble rousers of both races stepping into these voids, spreading their propaganda of deceit and turmoil. These editors further realize that to have complete coverage of Black news, more Black reporters and editors are needed. Reporters that are black are needed to go into neighborhoods where white reporters would have extreme difficulty getting the truth, Black editors are needed to correctly translate the language so that what really happened does not break down in translation. Then, and only then will newspapers be rendering the service for which they exist.

There is yet another reason why young Blacks need to seriously consider journalism or a related field of communications. Traditionally Negroes have been the most unformed and tragically misinformed people in this country. Because of the lack of detail, accurate and relevant information, Black people have been forced to react to various

situations rather than digest the facts and come up with some logical action. Consider three of what were probably the most explosive situations to occur in this country in the past decade—the Watts, Newark, and Detroit riots. Each of these eruptions were precipitated by rumors. But rumors are not spontaneously effective. There must be a foundation of misinformation first before an unfounded rumor can mushroom into equally unsubstantiated action. Black writers could for the most part alleviate much of the fertile ignorance in which the seeds of rumor grow. This argument is admittedly the altruistic reason there is a great need for more Black writers. But the field of authorship has practical, financial attractions as well.

Based upon return of investment, writers are some of the highest paid professionals in the country. Then too, there is almost no limit to the heights a dedicated person can attain. It is extremely difficult to talk about great men and women of the world and not include several authors. Names like Goethe, Balzac, Victor Hugo, George Sand, Thackeray, Dickens and others are names that are synonymous with achievement. Contemporaneously we think of Ed Sullivan, Walter Winchell, the late John F. Kennedy, Mary Roberts Rhinehart, Taylor Caldwell, Margaret Mitchell and many, many others who are known as much for their writing ability as for other accomplishments. Who's Who in Black authorship include names such as James Baldwin, LeRoi Jones, Robert Allen, Lerone Bennett, Arna Bontemps, William Stanley Braithwaite, Lorraine Hansberry, Gwendolyn Brooks, Jessie Fauser, Ann Petry, John O. Killens and several others past and present who have demonstrated that Black people can be as articulate as their white counterparts. Though there has been several great Black writers, and some even now bordering on the realm of greatness, still there is a crying need for more.

Opportunity today is like never before. Newspapers—North and South—magazines, book publishers, advertisers, public relations firms are just a few of the avenues of profitable employment open to the trained Black writer. Many newspapers around the country are making special efforts to attract and prepare young Blacks for careers in journalism that will open the door to other careers in writing or re-

lated fields. And they are aiming at the junior high and high school students because they know the foundation for training must be laid at these levels. As has probably been ascertained by now, the key word to success as a writer is "trained." A trained writer is one who writes concisely and interestingly. Thus journalism becomes the proving ground for training. In the news office as in no other place in the world, conciseness and interest are cardinal rules. But before one gets to the news office, what can be done to prepare for a career in writing?

Reading is the first prerequisite. Establish a habit of reading and studying the styles of many authors. Become well-versed in as many subjects as possible, concentrating of course on your major field of interest. While in school devote a great deal of time to the mechanics of English, English expression, word comprehension and vocabulary. The next thing to do is start writing. Learn to be observant and see every situation during the day as it can be effectively expressed by the written word. Join a pen pals club and write letters and work to make your letters interesting and different. If the school you attend offers a course in journalism, be sure to sign up for it. Submit articles to the school paper. And if possible establish friendships with newspapermen. Most of them will take time out of a busy schedule to help as much as possible anyone who shows a definite interest in the field.

There are more ways to begin training for a career in writing than can be enumerated here. If anyone desires additional information, contact me at the Carolina Times, and I will be glad to share with you all of the voluminous information I have.

Black Panther leader given 15-year sentence.

## The Carolina Times

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## "HOW TO LIVE WITHOUT FEAR"

GOD'S GIFT  
By REV. B. A. MACK

This is one time of the year when serious thinking is most needed. There is one sober thought that will help us keep our balance at Christmas time. First John 1:15 - 17 tells us "Love not the world, neither the things that are in the world. If anyone loves the world the love of the Father is not in him. For all that is in the world—physical desires and the pride of life—is not of the Father, but is of the world. And the world passes away."

I often wonder why we wrap our very souls around so many enormous bags of material things of this life when we know they will soon pass away. Where are all of last year's expensive presents and the pleasure that they brought?—Just how lasting is the laughter at most Christmas parties? Where is also the grandeur and luxury that once

was Rome?

When John wrote these words, who would have dreamed that the birthday of Christ would become the most celebrated holiday in history? God's gift of His son to the world does not stop at Christmas time when He is born "unto us." Psalms 89 reads - I have exalted one chosen out of the people. He shall cry unto me - Thou art my father my God, and my rock of my salvation, also I will make him my firstborn, higher than the kings of the earth. His seed shall endure forever, and his throne as the sun before me.

For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given, and the government shall be upon his shoulder: and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, the mighty God, the Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace. Isaiah 9:6.



## To Be EQUAL

By  
WHITNEY M. YOUNG

## Doctor Shortage Crisis

IT'S GENERALLY agreed that there is a shortage of doctors and other health personnel in America, but in the black ghetto that shortage has reached crisis proportions.

Most white doctors set up their practices outside the ghetto and there aren't enough black doctors to serve the millions of people in the ghettos of our cities. And the situation is worse in rural areas.

Only about 2 per cent of the nation's doctors are black, and that figure isn't likely to change in the coming years. About 36,000 students are enrolled in medical schools, and less than 900 are black. But the majority of these students attend Meharry or Howard—the two Negro medical schools. So less than one per cent of the students attending nearly 100 other medical schools are black.

Similar figures hold for dental students. The reasons are many. Medical education is long and expensive; beyond the reach of most poor youngsters or even of those from many middle-class families. Medical schools, although most have changed their policies now, have a history of discriminating against blacks, so many students are discouraged from pursuing medical careers.

### Test Results Misleading

Then too, misleading test results often bar students from entrance to medical schools, although such tests aren't good predictors of professional success. Present admissions criteria have to be revised.

Black students have to be educated to consider careers in the medical profession, and the medical schools and professional organizations have to be educated to their responsibility for increasing the opportunity—through special recruitment and training programs—available to black students.

It's especially important to interest high school students in medical careers—and high school guidance counselors who so often steer black students away from medicine or from other professions, have to be educated to the new opportunities available to black students and to the need to motivate youngsters to aspire to the top.

Such an educational job is part of the purpose of a conference called by the Black Science Students Organization of New York's City College, for the weekend of Dec. 19. It's an example of the constructive work being done by so many concerned black students and their organizations.

It's virtually important that governments and medical schools expand the numbers of black medical students. One way of course, is to admit more blacks and provide the financial assistance that will enable poor young men and women to carry on their educations.

Increasing the numbers of black doctors and medical men won't automatically solve the health problems in the ghetto, but it would go far in improving the way health services are delivered to the poor.

We now have a dual system of health care. The well-off can afford to buy good medical treatment. They get regular checkups and get proper care when ill.

But the poor must travel for miles to the nearest clinic where they spend hours waiting on hard benches for treatment. The care they get is relatively casual and almost always aimed at curing, rather than preventing, disease.

Recruiting more black doctors or more doctors from poor families will go a long way towards reforming this system of neglect. A medical corps of concerned professionals is needed to help bring better services to neighborhoods through health clinics and outreach programs, and through a more humanistic approach to the health needs of millions of citizens.

## Fire Guts Firm; Owner Sold Land To Muslims

PELL CITY, Ala. — Fire destroyed the automobile firm of former State Sen. J. Ray Wyatt, a controversial figure since he sold 1,000 acres of land to the Black Muslims — for a farming and cannery venture.

The state sent investigators to look into the possibility of arson. The blaze occurred on the night of Dec. 8.

WYATT said he would set up his Ford dealership in a trailer. "I'm not going to let this fire run me out of business," said Wyatt, who is white. "If I go down, I'm going down fighting," he added. "I'm just not made out of the kind of stuff to give up that easily. You can call it just plain old country boy pride or whatever you like." WHITE residents of St. Clair County joined in protest after it was learned Wyatt sold the land to the Muslims, who plan to establish an agricultural-industrial complex in the rural county. Since that time, he has received numerous telephone calls and letters threatening his life.