

Historic Milestones

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(Brief anecdotes of Negro History from BEFORE THE MAYFLOWER, by Lerone Bennett, Jr., and THE NEGRO IN VIRGINIA, Writers Program of WPA in Virginia, Hampton Institute Sponsored).

1876

Senate, after three years of debate and controversy, declined to seat P.B.S. Pinchback by a vote of 32 to 29, March 8.

Race conflict, Hamburg, S. C. July 8, Five Negroes killed.

President issued proclamation commanding "Rifle Clubs" of South Carolina to disband, October 17.

President Grant sent federal troops to South Carolina, October 26. Federal troops sent to Tallahassee, Fla. November 9.

Edward A. Boucher received Ph.D. degree in physics at Yale University, the first Negro awarded Ph.D. by an American university.

1877

At conference in Wormley Hotel in Washington, representatives of Rutherford B. Hayes and representatives of the South confirmed an agreement which paved way for election of Hayes as President and withdrawal of federal troops from the South, February 26.

President Hayes appointed Frederick Douglass, Marshal of District of Columbia, March 18.

Federal troops withdrawn from Columbia, S. C. April 10. Democrats took over state government.

Federal troops withdrawn from New Orleans, La. April 20. Democrats took over state government.

Henry O. Flopper graduated from West Point, the first Negro graduate, June 15.

1879

Death of William Lloyd Garrison, New York City, May 24.

Southern Negroes fled political and economic exploitation in "exodus of 1879".

1880

U. S. population 50,115,783. Negro population 6,580,793 (13.1%)

1881

Frederick Douglass appointed Recorder of Deeds for District of Columbia, May 17.

Blanche Kelso Bruce appointed Register of Treasury by President Garfield, May 19.

Booker T. Washington opened Tuskegee Institute, July 4.

Tennessee kick off modern segregation movement with Jim Crow railroad car law. Florida followed in 1887; Mississippi 1888, Texas 1889; Louisiana, 1890, Alabama, Kentucky, Arkansas, Georgia, 1891; South Carolina, 1898; North Carolina, 1899; Virginia, 1900, Maryland, 1904, Oklahoma, 1907.

1883

Death of Sojourner Truth, Battle Creek, Mich. November 16.

Supreme Court declared Civil Rights Act of 1875 unconstitutional, October 15.

1884

Race Riot, Danville, Va. May 19.
John Roy Lynch, former congressman, elected temporary chairman of Republican convention, became first Black to preside over deliberations of national political party, June 3.

Death of Robert Brown Elliott, Reconstruction politician, New Orleans, August 9.

"Scramble for Africa," organized at international conference in Berlin, November 15-February 26.

1886

Carrollton Massacre, Carrollton, Miss. March 17. Twenty Negroes killed.

1889

Asa Philip Randolph born, Crescent City, Florida, April 15. This outstanding man, still living and writing, organized the union of Pullman Car porters.

1890

U. S. population 62,947,714. Negro population 7,488,676 (11.9%). Mississippi constitutional convention began systematic exclusion of Negroes from political life of South, August 12-November 1. The Mississippi Plan (literacy and understanding tests) was later adopted with additions by other states: South Carolina 1895; Louisiana, 1898, North Carolina, 1900; Alabama, 1901; Virginia 1901, Georgia, 1908; Oklahoma 1910.

1891

Lodge Bill, which provided federal supervisors of elections buried in Senate, January 22.

Chicago's Provident Hospital incorporated with first training school for Negro nurses, January 23.

1893

Walter Francis White born, Atlanta, Ga. July 1 (NAACP long time president and associate).

Dr. Daniel Hale Williams performed "world's first successful heart operation" at Chicago's Provident Hospital, July 9.

NCCU Recalls More Than 50 Years In The Arts

"NCCU Artists: The Past 50 Years" will be the theme of the first show in North Carolina Central University's Museum of Art under the direction of Norman Pendergraft. The show opens Sunday at 2:30 p.m. and continues through February 29.

Featured will be works by Dr. William A. Cooper, who graduated from NCCU in 1914 while the school was still the National Religious Training School and Chautauqua, by Ed Wilson, who was for 12 years chairman of the NCCU Art Department, and by Ernie Barnes, whose paintings are featured on the television comedy, "Good Times."


Barnes was a student of Wilson.

Other NCCU artists - alumni and faculty members - will also be featured in the show.

The show is an observance of Black History Month. It celebrates not only the work of NCCU artist of the past 50 years (Cooper's work was primarily done during the last half century) but the university's brief but important contribution to the 200-year cultural history of the United States.

Museum hours will be 2 to 4 p.m. Sunday, 3 to 6 p.m. Tuesday, 12:30 to 3:30 Wednesday and Thursday. The museum will be closed Mondays, Fridays, and Saturdays. Group showings may be arranged by calling 683-6391 between 9 and 11 a.m. Monday through Friday.

American Viewpoints



Words without actions are the assassins of idealism.
Herbert Hoover

Scabies Reaches Epidemic Proportions In Schools

RALEIGH - Scabies (a Latin word meaning scratch) has reached epidemic proportions in North Carolina public schools, according to Dr. Peter D. Rogers, field epidemiologist with the Division of Health Services.

"It's the plain ol' itch people last had to contend with on a large scale back in the early '940s" Rogers said. "There has been a stream of letters and calls to my office from school and local health officials recently, wanting to know how to treat it. It's the same throughout the country. Rogers said scabies is spread person to person and from objects to person. He said the disease is caused by an itch mite which is parasitic to man. It burrows into the outer layer skin while feeding on tissue.

Scabies, often called a "disease of families" because of its tendency to spread to all members of a family once there is an infestation, shows up about four weeks after infection, Rogers pointed out. He said the most common sites of infection in older children and adults are between the fingers,

backs of the hands, elbows, under the arms, groin, breasts of women and buttocks. In infants, the face is a common site of infection.

The public health official said the treatment of choice for scabies is one percent gamma benzene hexachloride, which is commercially marketed as Kwell cream or lotion.

"After a bath, Kwell should be applied to the entire body below the chin and remain on for 24-hours," Rogers stated. "The same treatment should be repeated in seven days. Kwell should not be applied close to body orifices, or mucous membranes. It is for external use only. If an infant presents scabietic lesions on the face, Kwell cream should be applied directly to the lesions and the infant's hands restrained.

Rogers said it is not a disgrace to get scabies, but it is to keep it.

"...and keep it they will if nothing is done," Rogers warned. "Scabies will go on indefinitely if it is not treated properly."

SENIOR CITIZEN'S CORNER

HELPFUL IDEAS FOR SUCCESSFUL RETIREMENT

Home Insurance
Many retirees, otherwise careful about money matters, neglect their largest and fastest growing investment—their homes.

As a result, many homeowners are under-insured. Their insurance protection hasn't kept up with the rising value of their property. Replacement values have more than doubled in the past ten inflation-riddled years.

According to U.S. government statistics, replacement cost are rising on the average of about six per cent per year. So if you

wanted to repair or rebuild your house after a fire or natural disaster or replace its contents after damage or theft, you might pay as much as 25 per cent more than it was worth in 1971.

If you have homeowner's insurance and wish to protect the value of your property—review your insurance policy. Take an annual inventory of household furnishings and other belongings. Insure your home and contents to their full value. Then, if disaster strikes, you'll have the money you need to repair or rebuild.