

Providing Better Race Relations in N. C.

The announcement last Saturday that North Carolina's five most populated counties, namely: Mecklenburg, Guilford, Durham, Forsyth and Wake would gain an additional House representative each, under the tentative plan drafted by a legislative committee, should raise high hopes among the state's Negro leaders. With a deep South state like Georgia already having elected two Negroes to its State Senate and eight to its lower House, we think it is high time that the more than one million Negroes of "liberal" North Carolina bestir themselves and place candidates in the race for the legislature in each of the above mentioned counties.

We are of the opinion that there is a large number of progressive white voters of North Carolina who feel that Negro representation in the State legislature is not only fair but greatly needed to provide a better line of communication between the races during these stressful times. It is, therefore, our feeling that if qualified Negro candidates are entered into the cam-

aign, in the counties mentioned above, that they will receive great support from the growing number of forward thinking white voters as well as from those of their own race.

If at least one Negro can be elected to the legislature from the five counties mentioned above, it will provide the beginning of a fair and just recognition of what has amounted to over the past hundred years, as North Carolina's forgotten citizens. Certainly the state cannot hope to ever realize the kind of race relations that is most desirable, so long as qualified Negroes are not considered eligible for the state legislature and employment in other policy making positions of state, city and county offices. If the people of Georgia, a deep South State, are progressive enough to take such a forward step as to elect ten Negroes to that state's legislature we feel that "liberal" North Carolina can do likewise by electing at least one Negro representative from each of the state's five most populated counties.

Negro Employment in State and Counties

It is too early yet to determine whether or not the ousting of Col. Dave Lambert, as State Highway Patrol Commander, will mean any improvement in the patrol's employment policy as it regards Negro citizens of North Carolina. Of the 700 or more men now employed in the department not one of them is a Negro. This, we think, belies again the reputation of liberality about which people of this state so often boast.

It appears to us that the employment of Negro policemen in every major city of the state, and even in a majority of the smaller towns, that the employment of Negroes in the State Highway Patrol would come as a natural development. We can think of no source of objection to such, unless it is the Ku Klux Klan by which we trust leaders of the state do not intend being influenced.

If the reason for non-employment of Negroes in the patrol is due to the fact that none have applied we think

an announcement to the effect that the department intends to hire persons on the basis of qualifications rather than race will result in Negroes applying for the position. Certainly with the continued annual increase of Negro high school and college graduates, finding employment for them is certain to be eventually at a premium. We think, therefore, that it is only fair and just that qualified Negro citizens of the state be employed in not only the Highway Patrol but all state departments.

Likewise, we think the time has come for Negro leaders to make a determined bid for such employment. In so doing it will be far more impressive than the established policy of one or two of them accepting a few political crumbs, for which others of the race are required to pay by keeping their mouths shut about the general lack of employment of Negroes in state, county and city offices.

Caswell School Investigation Needed

The latest episode, in a series of upheavals in Caswell County Negro Schools over the past ten years, in which E. T. Artis, a highly respected citizen and resident of this city, was dismissed last week as principal of the Stoney Creek Elementary School is distressing. An account of the incident is published elsewhere in this issue of the Carolina Times and discloses that Mr. Artis was charged with "padding" or instructing his teachers to report pupils present when they were actually absent from school.

As usual the full blame for the violation of the rule in such cases most always falls on the principal, when in all sincerity he may have permitted sympathy for his teachers get the better of his judgement. Thus so often we find, under such circumstances, that a good man becomes the sole victim of his error.

With no intention, whatsoever of trying to defend Mr. Artis for the violation of a rule he must have known was in existence, we do think there are one or two unanswered questions that need to be taken into careful consideration by all those concerned in the Caswell County School case. First, we would like to know where was the administration or superintendent when such obvious figures were being

submitted to him in the monthly reports of the school? A second question that remains unanswered is: Why were the teachers totally excused for the party they played in the infraction of the rule against padding? Instead, one of those involved was promoted.

A review of similar incidents in the operation of the Negro schools of Caswell County reveals that they were all handled in the same inept manner. There appears to be a pattern and it is one that evades the recognized line of authority until something happens. In the case of Mr. Artis, as in all previous cases of the Caswell County Negro schools, when the explosion takes place, the superintendent is always found hiding in the barn, the backhouse or some other safe place from which he emerges with upraised hands, disclaiming any prior knowledge of the situation.

We think the time has come, and this latest incident demands, a full investigation of every aspect of the Negro schools in Caswell County, along with practices of the superintendent, and other high school officials. Until this is done we would warn qualified persons of principal caliber to beware of accepting employment as principal of any Negro school in Caswell County.



SPIRITUAL INSIGHT

By REV. HAROLD ROLAND



"Everything Works for Good For Those Who Love God"

—Roman 8:28

Oh what a blessed, heart-warming promise we have from the God of all power. The God who has created and sustains all things has made this promise. The promise is that everything will come out all right for those who are striving diligently to live for God. And this great promise should sustain and comfort us at all times. Some of the great redeemed souls have lived and died by this promise. This promise sustained that man of God who preached for seven long weary years in a strange land for Jesus before one soul was converted. And those numberless souls who gave their lives for the cause of Christ lived by and anchored their hopes in this glorious promise. Everything will come out all right for those who take God at his word. Oh what a change would be wrought if every redeemed soul would live by this promise. Everything, yes it says everything will come out all right for those who will dare

to live by God's word. Why do we doubt God? Why do we fail to take our God at his word? In failing to take God at his word we find ourselves living at this poor dying rate. The job you are doing for God will come out all right in spite of all the evil plans and schemes of men arrayed against it. They will scheme against you. They will talk about you. And with evil intent they will block you on every hand. But in the midst of all that evil men may do just remember, everything will come out all right for those who take God at his word.

Just keep on fighting in the name of Jesus and the way will be cleared for you. God has promised and He will open the way for you. When God gets ready for men in their blindness to move and let his work go on, they must move. I have seen God at work clearing the way for His children. When God says gangway evil, men must move. Fight on for God will clear the way for you!

Have you ever seen God move men who kept the cause from moving? God moves some in death and then he moves some in sickness. "Everything works for good for those who love God." Don't be unduly weary nor discouraged in those battles for God: Everything comes out all right!

In everything that may happen to you in your labor for God remember this too will pass away. Time has a way of moving all things. Thus we must never give up in the face of evil. The great message of Book of Revelation as revealed to John on Patmos in a dark and trying hour was God in his omnipotent power would overcome all evil. At this point all believers in God must anchor their hopes. Fight on dear child of God for what you face today will be no more on some tomorrow.

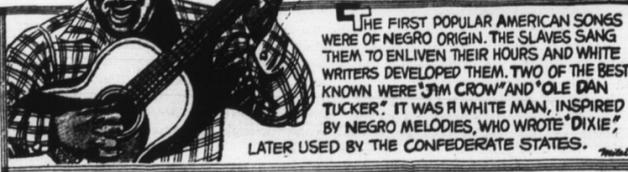
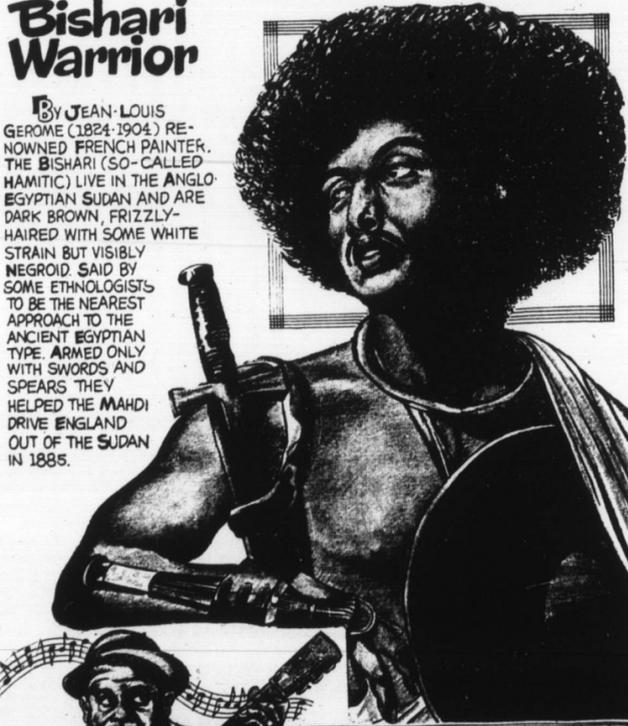
In God the believer will stand at last in the joyous hour of victory over every hindering cause.

FACTS ABOUT THE NEGRO

By J. A. ROGERS
Illustrated by
A. S. MILAI

Bishari Warrior

By JEAN-LOUIS GEROME (1824-1904) RENOWNED FRENCH PAINTER. THE BISHARI (SO-CALLED HAMITIC) LIVE IN THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN AND ARE DARK BROWN, FRIZZLY-HAIRED WITH SOME WHITE STRAIN BUT VISIBLY NEGROID. SAID BY SOME ETHNOLOGISTS TO BE THE NEAREST APPROACH TO THE ANCIENT EGYPTIAN TYPE. ARMED ONLY WITH SWORDS AND SPEARS THEY HELPED THE MAHDI DRIVE ENGLAND OUT OF THE SUDAN IN 1885.



THE FIRST POPULAR AMERICAN SONGS WERE OF NEGRO ORIGIN. THE SLAVES SANG THEM TO ENLIVEN THEIR HOURS AND WHITE WRITERS DEVELOPED THEM. TWO OF THE BEST KNOWN WERE "JIM CROW" AND "OLE DAN TUCKER." IT WAS A WHITE MAN, INSPIRED BY NEGRO MELODIES, WHO WROTE "DIXIE," LATER USED BY THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

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To Be Equal

By WHITNEY M. YOUNG JR.

To Fulfill These Rights

THE PRESIDENT'S recent conference "To Fulfill These Rights" has already come in for some widespread criticism and projected skepticism. One columnist has said it "failed...dismally." Such evaluations have emerged despite the fact that the conference's three top leaders asked that news releases be handled by them or those designated to speak for them.

Now that there seems to be no "deep, dark secrets" left, an overall impression of the two days of workshops seems appropriate. Hopefully, over the long, cold winter, wholesome dialogue will flow as a prelude to a productive conference in the spring.

The conference held some disappointments but it also held high hopes. There were some militants who exhibited an impatience as unharsh as a Watts. But, if such a conference was to truly reflect the Negro mood—these spokesmen, an integral and vital part of that mood, should have been present.

The greatest mistake of those who participated in the November sessions was in the MR. YOUNG expectation that they were to solve the problems in those two days rather than provide a frank exchange of points of view, thus, weaving the format for the spring conference.



The 'Middle Men' Were There

Present were the "middle-men"—the middle-class Negro, representative of public and private agencies, researchers and authorities, in excess, on Negro pathology. Missing were business, labor, private interests in housing—those with the authority to effect change, and the people for whom those changes will provide the greatest promise.

Present were continuous reminders that the Federal government, by edict and law, had taken a strong posture on race and equality. Missing was a feeling that these laws and edicts were truly a part of national policy to be understood and honored by every American citizen—including many at that conference.

Consequently, there was generally much discussion of the malaise of the Negro and "his" community; but a gloss in govern his strength and of the pathologies of the society which caused these conditions in the first place.

The bell signalling direct confrontation on the race question has rung. Whether this confrontation shall continue at the conference table or return again to the streets will depend on how well the idea has taken, that Negroes can talk back to white people in serious dialogue, all remembering that criticism without positive planning is empty and planning without implementation is a waste of time.

This Week In Negro History

One hundred and thirty-six years ago (1829) on Tuesday of this week the only U. S. Negro congressman from Virginia was born. He was John Mercer Langston who died in 1897.

Other events of historical interest to be recalled this week are as follows:

DECEMBER 13—Negro servicemen were sworn into the WAVES for the first time in 1944.

DECEMBER 15—Negro troops fought in the Battle of Nashville in 1864.

DECEMBER 16—Shirley Graham was awarded the Julian Messner Prize in 1945 for the best book.

DECEMBER 17—Henry Adams (1802-1872), noted

teacher and Baptist minister, was born.

DECEMBER 18—George H. White, United States representative from North Carolina, was born in 1852.

The 13th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States was ratified in 1865. It made involuntary servitude illegal except for the punishment of crime in which case the citizen must be convicted of violating the law.

DECEMBER 19—Carter G. Woodson (1875-1950), historian and founder of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, was born. He was born near New Canton in Buckingham county, Va.

MEDICAL CORNER

Cancer Is More Easily Cured If Caught Early

By EARL B. SMITH, M.D.

Many persons could defeat cancer if these lesions were discovered early and corrective therapy instituted promptly. Today, our exact knowledge concerning the cause and many other aspects of malignancy is limited or incomplete, but we are convinced that patients with cancer, regardless of the type, can be rehabilitated to a worthwhile and useful life.

In order to defeat this "crab-like" lesion, all people should realize that there should not be a waiting and watching period; there should not be a "I don't have pain period," "I am afraid" or "I can't be cured." At the first danger sign, your physician or surgeon should be contacted for a complete evaluation which includes history and physical examination, urine and blood studies, X-rays and other indicative diagnostic procedures. These are decisions which must be made by a competent physician and not relegated to lay persons, incompetent personnel, commonly called medical quacks, and many others.

One of the most significant questions in the clinical approach to cancer is: Why did the patient delay in seeking competent medical attention? We are aware that in a few instances, in spite of a so-called early diagnosis based on minimal or few symptoms, the cancer is beyond care. However, in more than 85 percent of cases, early diagnosis and treatment indicate control. Many studies indicate that patients and physicians alike are responsible for the delay in diagnosis. Therefore, each component should be well-informed and work for the common goal of health and security for each individual patient.



Things You Should Know

Daniel Hale WILLIAMS

BORN IN HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA., HE

MOVED TO JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN. HIS FATHER DIED LEAVING A LARGE FAMILY IN POVERTY.

WILLIAMS ENTERED MEDICAL SCHOOL AT NORTH-WESTERN UNIV.—HE GRADUATED IN 1883, BUT STAYED THERE AS AN ANATOMY INSTRUCTOR./

IN 1891 HE FOUNDED PROVIDENT HOSPITAL IN CHICAGO, HELPING TO SET UP THE FIRST TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NEGRO NURSES./LATER, PRESIDENT GROVER CLEVELAND APPOINTED HIM TO HEAD

FREEDMAN'S HOSPITAL IN WASHINGTON, D.C./

1858 - 1931

