Some of Most Persistent Myths Explode

What about all those stories you hear about Negroes? Is the race really different from the white race? Some of the most persistent myths are explained in this sixth article on "The Negro in Peoria."

By BILL CONVER

Now about the myths and misconceptions which build fear and lead to racial prejudice ... most of them can be exploded, not by personal opinion, but by scientific studies and plain common sense.

FIRST OF ALL, IT IS a scientific fact that there is no superior or inferior race. As a matter of fact we all belong to the same race ... the human race. Any differences between the races on the earth can be explained as accidents of geographic, climatic, nutritional nature and other conditions, which over a great period of time have made for the differences in human types.

For instance, skin color is caused by two chemical substances ... melanin, a brown pigment, and carotene, a yellow pigment. In the white man, the genes produce a relatively small amount of melanin. In the American Indian, Eskimo and Asiatic men, melanin is so mixed with carotene as to produce the yellowish tint to the skin, while all of the skin color genes are at work in the colored man to produce the dark skin.

RACIAL BLOOD IS a superstition just as "Ham's Curse" is a myth as far as explaining the skin coloring of a Negro. This was a favorite excuse for the exploitation of Africans and their American descendants by white men.

Body odor produced by perspiration from sweat glands, seems to be determined by climate. White men in the United States have few sweat glands than white men in India and Negroes in the United States have fewer than Negroes in Africa.

In the United States, white women and Negroes both have more sweat glands than white men. In blindfold tests, judges have been unable to pick out racial differences in perspiration samples.

AMERICAN Negroes are further removed in most cases from their African backgrounds than their fellow citizens of white ancestry.

It has been pointed out many times that the "Negro Problem" is in reality a white man's problem because it was the white

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man who insisted in colonial times on denying the Negro his
rights as a human being.

Other claims against Negroes are that they are prone to ill-
nesses and disease and that they are unreliable workers. Bad envi-
ronment and diet caused by a lower economic status forced on
them by the black man should ac-
count in a large part for the high-
der death rate among Negroes
while as for their work as work-
ers, you will find good and bad
workers among Negroes just as
you will find good and bad work-
ers among whites.

THIS MINORITY group is also
charged with being dirty and de-
structive of property, but a sur-
vey of areas in San Francisco
noted in the Annual Journal Bulletin
July 1932 stated that re-
sistors say Negroes have been
sucessed by novel
social changes.

Racial segregation is respon-
sible for reasons which are to
be found in President Lincoln. Now there
is less human than other people be-
side Negroes and a sort of in-
sanity to the community.

Over and over, Negroes have pro-
ven that they are an asset to our country. There is no
reason to support that the Negroes will be gets to work to a community.

Crispus Attucks, Bonded by the University of Pennsylvania, is one of
the early government officials of the state who was put in jail. He
was a black man who died in 1812. It is one of the strange
facts that there is no record of his activities in the field of civil
rights or in the struggle for Negro rights.

JOSHUA JOHNSON, portrait
painter, has the historic county
in the history of Georgia

URUGUAYAN MUSIC: A band of Uruguayans, one of whom is
a native of the country, played in the city at St. Mary's and
Elliot with a large audience in the
both a recreation center and
Mrs. Leonard Crow, right, pres-
ent of the board of directors,
was named a board member of St. Francis Clinic March
20. With her in the picture are Louis L. Watson, sented, new
chairman, and Robert Heiden, new board member.—Staff photo.