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PICKENS REVEALS

(Continued from Page One)

es against the gun-powder of Europe were not only more economical to slavetraders, but more comforting to slaveholders: they were easier to control and keep than white slaves, in a country dominated by white slaveholders. So that the poor whites were gradually pushed out of the slave position and into "the hills." By the Civil war time, there were several thousand slaveholders in America; in Louisiana they organized a regiment to help the Confederates.

There are many things which racial and national history does not bring out about the Negro: That next to the American Indian, the Negro is the oldest American people,—for the blacks stopped coming to America just at the beginning of the Civil war, when the last slave ship got through into Mobile: where the whites have mostly come into America since the Civil War closed. In the years preceding the World war, the whites came in to the number of one million and five hundred thousand a year. All the fifteen million Negroes are therefore descendants of Africans who came before 1860; and the most of the whites are from Europeans who arrived after 1865.

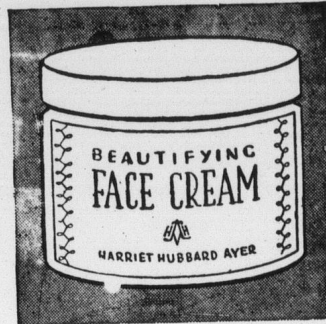
The Negro today, as one tenth of the population, is the smallest part of the people he has ever been since he came here; during colonial days he would be as much as 45 black to 55 whites in some of the colonies, and was a large part of the total non-Indian population of the English settlements. Even at the close of the Civil war, the Negro was 13 to 14 per cent of the total people.

No school history mentions the fact that the first patriot to die in the struggle for independence from England was a Negro in Boston named Crispus Attucks. All the books tell of "The Boston Massacre;" none call the name of the first martyr there Crispus Attucks.

Negoes Martyrs of U.S.

White and black children may get their lessons for 12 to 16 years in American colleges without ever learning that George Washington had Negro soldiers in his armies; that there were Negro "Minute Men" in the states or colonies; that some of the "bare and bloody" feet at Valley Forge were also Black feet; that 754 Negroes answered the roll call at the battle of Monmouth and that about 5,000 Negro troops fought with George Washington when he overcame Cornwallis at the last great battle in Yorktown, Va. History books never say that these facts are not so; they simply fail to mention the presence and participation of the Negro and the readers, white and colored draw their conclusions unconsciously. I was graduated from Yale university before I knew that there were 200,000 Negro soldiers in the Union armies between 1863 and 1865 and that Lincoln had said that the Union could not have been saved without them. Perhaps it will not be long be-

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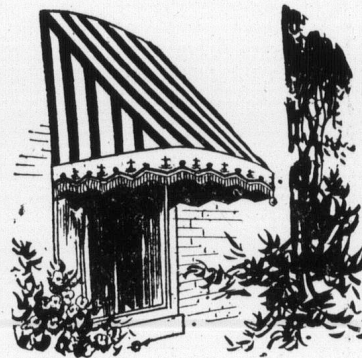
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fore school history will let it be entirely forgotten that in the World war the United States enrolled about 450,000 Negro soldiers, and that approximately one quarter-million of them got overseas,— and that the first hero honors went to two of the Negro soldiers, of all the American forces.

History is not science, like arithmetic, or physics; but history is propaganda, like sociology and anthropology. The young and innocent read history books with the same reverence with which they learned the multiplication table. There is nothing racial in mathematics, but history is the tale of race or nation. In our history books we whipped the British; in British history books the fact is not mentioned or at least not made clear.

Both white and black in America grow up and finish college in ignorance of this participation of the Negro in our common history. If white and black children were taught the truth in their schools, it would solve, or greatly lessen the difficulties of the race problem.