

a Infantry distinguished them
t Carizal as the heroes of the
In the World War, Negro
nd officers were justly prais-
ourageous men, admirable in
Their bravery won the ad-
of observers and the grati-
France, to the salvation of
hey made a distinct contrib-
Negroes, then, have been not
lling labcrers in the develop-
the United States of America
ve soldiers in its defense.

Spiritual Contribution.
Negro is a natural artist. He
gift of producing things use-
pleasing to the eye. He has,
e, been accredited with ach-
it, in both the industrial and
s. Numerous implements,
weapons, musical instru-
and personal adornments made
natives of Africa show expert
nship and exceptional skill.
fine arts the African has left
riking evidences of his aes-
development in the Sherbro
the Megaliths of Gambia, and
nize sculptures of Benin. Af-
rt, however, is not yet apprec-
because it differs so widely
European art which is based
mitations. African art is bas-
a sculptural design. It is or-
ather than imitative. The Af-
rtist is not restricted by what
He endeavors to produce
e imagines, and his imagina-
most fertile. This same pro-
imagination is evident in the
poetry produced by Negroes
hen in primitive condition in
tive land. In the folklore, the
ig tales handed down from
son in Africa, is found evid-
this same art in tender and
s touches. Art is found also
very telling of these stories
wealth of descriptive detail in
of recitative chanting and
g very much like a song.

amatic art the Negro has also
good account of himself. The
is naturally an actor. Inas-
s he has never permitted his
holly to dominate his body, he
pression much easier than in
e of other people. What
theatrical persons have to
years in acquiring the Negro
spontaneously.

Negro Music.
e value of Negro music the
ny is almost universal. Even
untutored condition the slave
s "canticles of love and woe"
ldly in that darkness which
few rays of light brightened.
were significant contributions
the most notable of any peo-
larly circumscribed in the
of the world. It is an art
eking appreciation but getting
ng now and then from persons
ve sufficient penetration to en-
soul of an oppressed people.
in their primitive dignity
pirituals are now being appre-
With this attitude artists
inning to focus their attention
important background of the

BRANTFORD

on C. Johnson, electrical con-
has been awarded two con-
n Walsingham Centre, Ont. to
t once.

The Dawn of Tomorrow

THE NATIONAL NEGRO WEEKLY
DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DARKER RACES

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LONDON, CANADA, THURSDAY, SATURDAY, MARCH 28th, 1931.

Price 5 cents

COLORED WOMEN FACE PROBLEMS

The low pay and lack of opportu-
nity typical of the industrial employ-
ment of Negro women parallel the
experiences of other labor groups,
such as immigrant workers or wo-
men in general, when entering almost
any wage-earning field as new recruits
Miss Mary Anderson, Director of the
Women's Bureau, U.S. Department of
Labor, stated last evening in an ad-
dress on the economic problems of
Negro women at the Conference in
Atlanta, sponsored by the Commission
on Interracial Co-operation.

Most Work in Tobacco.

A Women's Bureau bulletin devoted
exclusively to Negro women wage-
earners and containing data collected
in 15 state studies show that tobacco
products accounted for the largest
groups of Negro women, and food,
textiles and the wood industry came
next in regard to numbers.

In general the earnings of Negro
women were found to be very low,
Miss Anderson said. In only 2 of 12
States from which data are available
did the media of week's earnings—
that is one half of the women earning
more and one half of the women less
rise as high as a \$9. In 4 of these
States the median fell below \$6 pay
for the week's work. The industries
included that gave women the best
pay were meat packing and glass,
while those with the lowest wage
standards were lumber and veneer
factories and certain textiles.

Have Long Hours.

Hours of work were found to be
long in far too many cases, according
to the report. In the 15 states nearly
four-fifths of the women had daily
schedules of 9 hours or longer, and
well over a third had a day of 10
hours or more. More than a fifth
had weekly schedules of over 55 hours
and 6 per cent had schedules of 60
hours or longer.

Domestic and personal service, the
field giving employment to one-half
of the Negro women gainfully occu-
pied in 1920, was touched upon by
Miss Anderson who referred to two
studies of household service made
by the bureau, one in Baltimore and
the other in and around Philadelphia.
The reports revealed that this work
in many cases was subject to very

EASTER GREETINGS



long hours and to thoroughly under-
standized conditions that often
prove disadvantageous to both employ-
er and employee. The worker finds
in it little chance for occupational
and financial advancement, while the
employer in return for his payments,
too frequently gets poor work and un-
certain attendance.

A SLAVE IN CANADA 200 YEARS AGO

(by Hon. William Renwick Riddell)

Most of the slaves in French Can-
ada were Indians—panis, as they were
called—though late in this regime, a
few Negroes made their appearance.

It may be of interest to note the
value of a young Pani, two centuries
ago—it was the custom to effect sales
of any importance before a Notary
Public who retained the record of the
transaction among his papers. It is
to that custom, still followed in Que-
bec that we owe it that we are able
to learn of a sale of this kind.

Among the treasures of the Histori-
cal Society of Chicago is to be found
a Notarial Act of the sale of a Slave
in Montreal, which I translate:

"Before us, the undersigned Notary
in the City of Montreal came Louis
Chappeau resident in the said City,
who has acknowledged by these pre-
sents to have sold to Steur Pierre
Guy, Merchant, of the said city . . .
one Indian of the Patoka Nation, aged
about ten to twelve years, whom the
said Chappeau guarantees to be of the
Patoka Nation and to belong to him
for the sum of two hundred livres,
which the said Chappeau acknowledg-
es to have received from the said
Pierre Guy in beaver-skins and furs
this day and of which he acquits the
said Pierre Guy and all others.

Montreal, August 15, 1731.

(Signed) GUY

Chas. Benoist et St. Desiez"

The livre was about 18 cents. The
price of the boy was therefore about
\$36.

The vendor had to guarantee the
Nation of the young Indian—if he
turned out to belong to a tribe friend-
ly to the French, for example, the
Hurons, he might be set free.

WILLIAM RENWICK RIDDELL.
Osgoode Hall, Toronto.
February 25, 1931.

N.L.A.C.P. Pleas Re- store Postal Clerk

New York, Mar. 20—A letter writ-
ten by William T. Andrews, Special
Legal Assistant of the National Assoc-
iation for the Advancement of Colored
People, has procured a recommenda-
tion that a colored postal clerk, dis-
missed from his job, be restored to
duty.

The clerk, Arthur M. Rice, had been
given a check which, unknown to him

SPINGARA MEDAL TO R. B. HARRISON

The seventeenth Spingarn Medal
goes this year to Richard B. Harrison,
sixty-seven year old star of "The
Green Pastures," to whom it will be
presented next Sunday night in the
Mansfield Theatre by Lieutenant Gov-
ernor H. H. Lehman. Members of the
theatre-going public who have rejoiced
in the dignity, gentleness and
force of Mr. Harrison's character crea-
tion will no doubt avail themselves
in considerable numbers of the invita-
tion issued by the National Assoc-
iation for the Advancement of Col-
ored People, to attend this public
ceremony. It will add Mr. Harrison's
name to a long list of distinguished
members of his race who have won
this medal in the past, among them
Roland Hayes, James Weldon John-
son, Harry Burleigh, William Stanley
Braithwaite, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and
H. A. Hunt. Some of these former
winners of the Spingarn Medal are in-
tending to be present at the present-
ation to Mr. Harrison in tribute to an
actor who has made a great gift to
the cause of his race. His devotion
to his career and his achievement in
his present part have constituted the
finest possible object lesson in the
value of opportunity for the Negro's
creative expression. Established
seventeen years ago by Mr. J. E.
Spingarn, to call to the attention of
the world the gifts and hard-won ach-
ievements of colored people, the Spin-
garn Medal has come to represent an
accolade of which any man might
well be proud. To the tradition of
the medal Mr. Harrison's name adds
luster. (It is recalled here that Rich-
ard B. Harrison is a native of our
own city, London, Canada.)

self, had been forged. He cashed it
but upon learning of the forgery,
made full restitution.

The N.A.A.C.P., in its letter to John
J. Kelly, U.S. Postmaster at New
York, said: "We very strongly feel
that a situation such as this might
happen to anyone; that in no way
does it show, or tend to show, any
circumstances which may be criminal
dishonest, or even unmoral." The
N.A.A.C.P. also pointed out that Mr.
Rice had had an untarnished record
of 21 years in the postal service.

Mr. Kiely has informed the N.A.A.
C.P. that he is recommending the re-
instatement of Mr. Rice.