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BOOK ROOM FOR NEGRO AUTHORS

Once-Hungry Writers Finally Hit Pay Dirt in Publishing Houses

After a long century of frugal, fruitless writing, Negro authors are finally hitting pay dirt. World War II and the heightened concern of America over the race problem has replaced the haggard, hungry look of colored writers with a new-found smile of prosperity. A book boom is here.

Along Book Row in New York's mid-forties, publishers are frantically grabbing at any and all manuscripts which touch on the Negro. Lucrative prize money is held out as bait by several publishers for first rate works by Negroes. At least two or three new titles concerned with the darker brother hit the book stalls each month. The schedule in coming months calls for even more.

In the book stores around the nation, ancient dowagers and giggling stenographers no longer shrink from "race books."

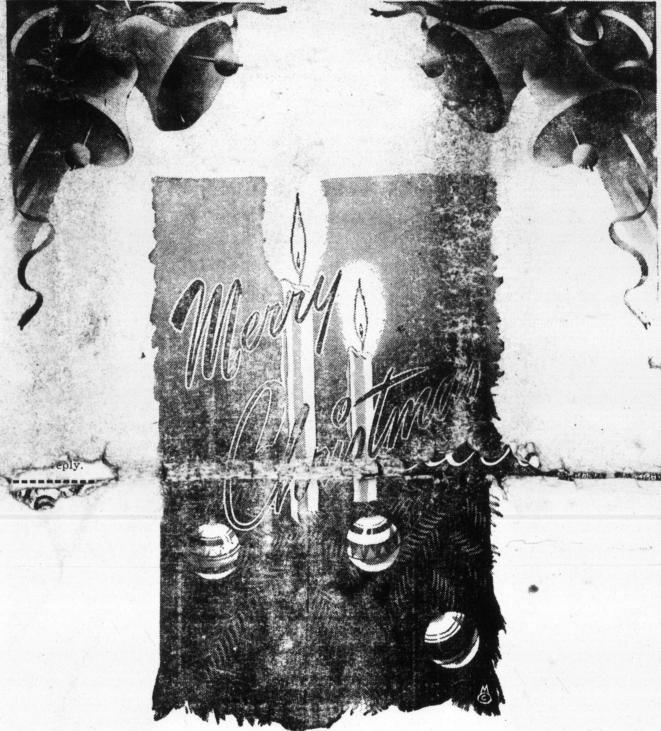
but they ask, nevertheless. ne book clubs are finding novels about Negroes sell well and they vie with each other for first distribution rights. Richard Wright made history in having two successive works, Native Son and Black Boy, selected by the Book-Of-The-Month Club in little more than five years. Cheap, low cost editions are beginning to clutter up the market. Howard Fast's Freedom Road will be published in a \$1 edition.

Beginning to reap a rich harvest of royalties for the first time in history are the dozen or so really toprank Negro authors who have been struggling in vain for years to crack th ebest seller class. Dust-covered manuscripts dragged out of forgotten attics have been rushed into print. And many aspiring authors, who had to turn to other fields because of the one-time futility of writing, are returning to their typewriters.

Typical success story of a longstruggling writer is that of Arna Bontemps, a graduate of the Chicago WPA school of literature which also turned out Richard Wright, Margaret Walker, Frank Yerby, Horace Cayton and other well-known writers. Bontemps plodded along for years, wrote three novels, Druins At Dusk, Black Thunder and God Sends Sunday, all of which just about paid his rent. Finally he forsook writing full time to take a job as librarian at Fisk University. He continued writing there as a sideline.

Now he has suddenly become a very-much-in-demand author. He has two books, They Seek a City written with Jack Conroy, and We Have Tomorrow, a collection of biographical sketches. A play, St. for a Broadway production. Bon- French, Danish, Swedish, Chinese temps will not have to worry about and Portuguese. feeding his five children for some time to come.

lishers in Negro books comes after doing the same



MAY YOUR CHRISTMAS DAY AND NEW YEAR, TOO BE ALWAYS AS BRIGHT AND SHINING AS THESE GLEAMING, STAR-DUSTED CANDLES -THAT'S OUR WISH FOR YOU.

what was virtually a boycott up until 1918. In the decade following DEMAND MONEY: World War I, manuscripts that pictured the Negro as an Uncle Tom, chicken-thief, and melon-stealer found a ready market but any work which attempted to picture the Negro as facing the problem of prejudice found a very limited market. and Sterling Brown did not find writing very lucrative and had to turn to other pursuits for a living.

a mint of money from a novel strict- night and tied up the owner and "with some sort of a club," were in His steps. He understood men ly about racial discrimination. He three other men. They took what taken to hospital. Goold was re- and women and was the soul of even went into the foreign market money the men had on their persons leased after treatment but Mallott kindliness, sympathy and love. We and his book was translated in a some \$170, and then ransacked the was detained for treatment for head may not have his healing power but ing the rounds for years, is now set half dozen languages, Russian, home in search for more.

The new-found interest by pub- more and more other authors are den "or we'll let you have it."

who brutally beat two of their vic- there isn't any hiding place'," tims after invading a Brantford home were sought by police tonight Men like Langston Hughes, James as this city of about 30,000 sprang Weldon Johnson, W. E. B. DuBois into the centre of Ontario's continuing crime wave.

The thugs, all wearing masks, Perhaps it was Richard Wright forced their way into Alex Mallott's

Demand Hiding Place

"How could he tell them?" Goold house.

said. "He didn't have money except what was on him. But they wouldn't believe hi mand they went KNOCK VICTIM OUT to work on him. It was horrible. They smashed him in the face and over the head and he kept whimp-Brantford, Dec. 7 — Four men ering: "I haven't got any money-

> Finally he passed out. Nobody could take what he was taking. Then the men left. The place was like

> > Beaten With Club

Both Mallott and Goold, who said follow but which should move us who first broke precedent and made house through the back door last he was also beaten over the head nevertheless to more closely follow wounds and shock.

Trevor Goold, visiting Mallott, by a neighbour. One of the other bourly, yes a little more loving in Wright was able to write for both said the men then demanded that two, Mallott's brother, Dan, was an our relationship with our fellow a Negro and white audience. Today the owner tell them where was hid 80-year-old invalid and the fourth men, for "we shall not pass this way was W. J. Muir, a visitor to the again.

CONDESCENDING TO MEN OF LOW ESTATE

The title of this article may be somewhat misleading. I am not on a pedestal. I am not by any means superior to my fellows. In many ways I am their inferior. I would prefer the phrase "associating with men of low estate." No man who knows his own limitations and weaknesses should go "high hat" or assume an air of superiority. Through years of unskilled labor I have developed perhaps to some extent an inferiority complex, but at least because of my experiences I know what it is to have much in common with the underpriviledged in the matter of labor, race and color. I do not regret having had these experiences. I know the common person better than as though I had belonged to and always associated with a privileged class. Come to know them the common folk are not as commonplace as some would imagine them to be. Their experiences when you come to hear them related turned in fond interesting as

I work with a man, a nat Spal iard who in better English than some people of English descent use, can tell of life among the poor people of Spain, of experiences in various ines of work in the newer parts of Canada and of his own hard struggle to support a family under trying domestic conditions. I have quite a bit in common with men of German and Italian descent who work in the plant where I am an employee. Here is a suggestion I heard a few days ago which was timely: "Get ecquainted with your neighbour or as in this case, your work mate; you may like him." We can easily pass the other fellow by without a friendly nod or word if we so will, but it is better for our sake and his to utter the word of greeting. I have known some Negroes whom I got to think a good deal of. One in particular in Vancouver who stopped his team on the street to congratulate me on the wearing of a police

uniform. The politician at election time knows the game of catering to and endeavouring to win the good will and support of the man on the street but not for ulterior purposes but for the mutual benefit of friendships developed and experienec sxechanged, should we contact our fellows of the common task and the common way.

The Man of Galilee was the best mixer (to use the term in its highest sense) the world has even known. Here was an example that few of us we may have in a measure, his kind-The four men were found trussed ly touch. Let us be a little more up on the floor about two hours later approachable, a little more neigh-

MORLEY T. SWART

don