

The Dawn of Tomorrow

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Negro Caution Answers Hotheads

Jackson, Miss. — Characteristic of Dixie's debate over school segregation is the noisiness of some white intemperates and the silence of the Negroes.

In Mississippi, where tradition, economics and politics combine in major complication of the recent Supreme Court ban against separated schools, two statements typify the point.

One was that of fiery editor Frederick Sullens, who this week predicted on page one of his Jackson Daily News that blood may flow from what he called "the specious reasoning, shallow subterfuge, silly sophistry and sordid politics" of the court decision.

Will Never Consent

Said Sullens in part: "The United States Supreme Court decision abolishing segregation in the public schools of the nation, even when equal but separate facilities are provided, is the worst thing that ever happened to the South since carpetbaggers and scalawags took charge of our civil government in Reconstruction days.

"Mississippi will never consent to placing white and Negro children in the same schools. The white people and the thinking Negro people do not want that to happen. Both look on the decision as a calamity.

"Human blood may stain Southern soil in many places because of the decision, but the red stains of that blood will be on the marble steps of the United States Supreme Court building."

In juxtaposition was a speech at Utica, Miss., at what is called "School Closing Day," the ceremony at which eighth grade graduates of 64 Hind County rural Negro schools got their diplomas.

Only Time Will Tell

J. D. Boyd, superintendent of the Negro agricultural high school in Utica, was talking, and something electric went through an audience of more than 1,000 pupils, teachers and parents when he touched on the South's current "Subject 'A.'"

"The highest court of our land," he said, "has said that the segregation your children have known is unconstitutional. You can therefore remember your graduation week as an important one in history. Whether it will prove to be a good one or not, only time will tell.

"But permit me a word of caution: It's not enough for us to have something to look forward to and to say that we also have responsibilities. The thing for Negroes to do now is to keep our feet on the ground, our heads level and our big mouths shut. Then we may get somewhere. Remember — we can talk too much."

Same Conclusions

Southern Negroes and, with the exception of some politicians and editors, whites, too, are generally following the "big mouth shut" philosophy. It takes time and prying for a touring reporter to get them talking, and then they usually start out with: "Now don't quote me but . . ."

Here in Mississippi those of both races who (having thought) start talking confidentially, come up with

BETTER THING

There is a better thing on earth than wealth, a better thing than life itself; and that is, to have done something before you die, for which good men may honor you, and God your Father smile upon your work.

—Charles Kingsley

surprisingly identical conclusions: that school segregation will eventually end in the South, that it will happen faster in some places than in others, and that there will be no trouble if "the hotheads on both sides" remain under control.

Concede Change

Just as later-day historians say economics had doomed slavery before the first Civil War shot, so here do both whites and Negroes concede that this very poor among the nation's states could not continue segregation under the "separate but equal" rule.

Mississippi, dollar-wise, spends less per pupil on education (white and Negro combined) than any other Southern state. The last available comparison, one for 1952, showed cost here of \$119.85 per year per city pupil as compared with \$129.35 in the second lowest state, Arkansas, and \$265.75 in the highest Southern state, Kentucky. Mississippi's rural expenditure of \$56.46 compared with a second low, again Arkansas, of \$91.80 and a Southern high in Texas of \$211.73.

But on the other side of the coin, recent studies financed by the Ford Foundation show that Mississippi's devotion of 2.7 per cent of the total income of all her people to education was higher than that of 18 other states, including such educationally "advanced" ones as Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and New York.

To give true "equal but separate" schooling, Mississippi would have to increase her 1952 appropriations for Negro city schools by 49 per cent and for rural schools by 66 per cent.

"We just haven't got that kind of money," said one white school official. "We've been trying, but we cannot afford 'separate but equal' facilities. That means we have either got to have one system, or continue as in the past with smaller appropriations for Negroes."

Ironically, the very counties where the "separate but equal" system is the most financially burdensome present the greatest opposition to the theory of one school for all.

Of her 72 counties, Mississippi has 31 in which there are more Negroes than whites. Most of them are in the cotton-growing regions of the Delta and the percentages of Negro population run to such heights as 81.8 per cent in Tunica County, 74.5 in Jefferson and 72.2 in Clay.

"That's where the trouble lies," said a Negro educator. "It isn't a question of schools: It's politics. White politicians control those counties. They know any real Negro independence would end their control and they'll fight it at every step."

"That's where the trouble lies," agrees a white school official. "In the Delta, integration means more Negroes in a given school than whites. The whites, who own most of the land and pay the taxes, just won't go for that for quite a time to come."

BETTY LOU GETS HER MAN —

Despite Unusual Handicap, She Fell in Love with the "Right" Man And She Plans to Marry.

Since she quit Savannah State College in 1950, Betty Lou Williams, who has been "trouping" since she was 3, has made a fortune, built a home for her parents and found a man who wants to marry her.

With ordinary people, that's not strange. But 22-year-old Betty Lou is different. She's the world famous "Four Legged Woman."

Three months ago, while playing at a Can Antonio theatre, Betty Lou met handsome Ernie Lombard, an army man. The acquaintance ripened into love and Ernie proposed marriage. This changed Betty's plans to return to college. Hed contract with Dick Best, at \$750 a week, prohibits her from marrying during the busy season. That problem Ernie and Betty hope soon to solve and get around to tying the knot.

WIDOWS OF VETS

SEEK AID RISE

Ottawa, May 17—(CP)—The Dominion Council of Canadian Soldiers' Non-Pensioned Widow's Association will ask the House of Commons committee on veteran's affairs for better terms under the War Veterans' Allowance Act.

The delegation will present its requests to the committee on Thursday. They will ask to have the basic rate of assistance paid under the act increased from \$50 a month to \$75, and also that the act apply to dependents of veterans who served outside the actual war theatre in World War I. It now applies only to those who served in a war theatre, which does not include the British Isles.

Wider Interpretation

They will also ask that nothing be taken off the assistance paid under the act to those who reach the age of 70 and receive the old age pension of \$40 a month. They also seek more generous interpretation of the act as it applies to the widows of Imperial war veterans.

On Wednesday the eight delegates will place a wreath in the Memorial Chamber in the Peace Tower.

Members of the delegation are: Mrs. M. Wainford, Dominion president, Montreal; Mrs. L. Caunt, Dominion secretary, Toronto; Mrs. J. Robinson, Montreal; Mrs. M. H. Pulford and Mrs. H. Hickey, Toronto; Mrs. B. Lowther, Winnipeg; Mrs. Z. Haley, Calgary; Mrs. R. Spalding, Edmonton; Mrs. E. Darville, Vancouver.

U.S. REFUSES TO SIGN "RIGHTS" PACTS

The United States served notice that it would not sign the two United Nations pacts on human rights. One document guarantees civil and political rights and the other deals with economic and social rights that states are called upon to promote. The UN has worked five years on the documents in which Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt played a prominent part. President Eisenhower does not believe that laws or treaties are the best ways to promote human rights.

"NO COLOR BAR" CLAIMS OF BRITISH PEOPLE FACE TEST IN "LITTLE HARLEM" SECTIONS

LONDON—The color question has gone to England.

With the influx of from 2,000 to 2,500 colored persons each year from the West Indies and Africa, the claim that England is free of any color bars has been put to the test.

It has been estimated that there are some 50,000 colored persons who are presently residents of Britain. They are mainly British citizens.

Most of these British citizens, unskilled or semi-skilled low-wage workers, have grouped themselves together in "little Harlems" in the cities and seaport towns.

The largest concentration of migrants may be found in Liverpool, Cardiff, Manchester and Birmingham, as well as the East End of London.

A sense of "not being wanted" has kept them from mixing in the social life of the areas. This tends to breed discontent and trouble in the "colored" areas.

The problem of employment has been manifested especially in the industrial city of Birmingham, after a bus company invited colored men to apply for jobs as conductors and driver.

Staff members, particularly women conductresses, opposed the hiring of colored workers other than those who work in garages as mechanics and cleaners.

Many of the women said they would leave the company if colored workers were hired. The transport union did not object to the hirings, but said it was not in the best interests of the colored applicants.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill, when questioned on the issue, merely stated the government's policy regarding the color issue, but refused to be drawn into the Birmingham situation.

HAMILTON MINISTER, "CITIZEN OF '53," DIES

Hamilton, June 22—(CP) — The Rev. John Holland, the son of a slave who was chosen Hamilton's "Citizen of the Year" in 1953, died today in hospital. He suffered a stroke in March and had been ill since.

Mr. Holland was a retired head porter of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railroad, where he started working as a newsboy. He retired in 1948 after 33 years' service.

He was a former part-time minister of St. Paul's African Methodist Episcopal Church and in 1948 became full-time minister.

TEXAN THREATENS SECESSION FROM UNION

The old Civil War issue of the right of the Southern states to secede from the Union when it doesn't like national policy was raised by Texas Legislator Jack Fisk who said he would "urge and fight for secession from the United States as a last resort to keep Negroes from attending the state's white public schools."

BME Conference At North Buxton

The ninety-eighth annual session of The British Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada was held at North Buxton, Ontario from Tuesday, June 29th to Monday, July 5th.

On July 1st the Laymen's Session and Educational Board meeting was held. Also on July 1st the 26th Annual Session of the Ministers' Wives League was held.

July 2nd the 44th Annual Session of W. H. and Foreign Missionary Society was held.

July 3rd the 56th Annual Session of the Sunday School Convention and Young People's Societies and on July 5th at 6:30 a.m. the Consecration Meeting was held and other sessions were held throughout the day.

Reverend Abie Harris was the entertaining Pastor.

Appointments were as follows: Rev. F. O. Stuart is still in St. Catharines, his assistant is Mr. Elack, Rev. G. Crawford, at Brantford. Rev. Crawford, Sr. at Niagara Falls. Rev. Edwards at Windsor and Harrow.

Rev. A. B. Harris, Owen Sound and Collingwood.

Rev. Anny Alstock at North Buxton.

Rev. G. Boyse at London and Woodstock.

Rev. C. Johnson at Guelph.

Rev. Mercury at Fort Erie.

Rev. Markham at Toronto.

Deaconess Susie Johnson is the Travelling Deaconess.

FEAR POISON FATAL TO SON OF "ANDY"

Santa Monica, Cal. —(AP)—The son of Charles J. Correll—Andy of radio's "Amos 'n Andy" show—died yesterday in hospital and the coroner's office said it is investigating the possibility he was accidentally poisoned.

Seven-year-old John Joseph Correll was taken to hospital last Thursday with what was believed an acute kidney ailment.

The coroner's office said cause of death could not be determined until an autopsy is conducted. It is believed the youngster may have come into contact with garden spray or cleaning fluid, a spokesman in the office said.

COUNCIL BACKS DEPOSED

AFRICAN KING

The Buganda Council has declared that 29-year-old Cambridge-educated Mutesa II was still Kabaka (King) of Buganda in Uganda. He was exiled by the British on charges that he would not co-operate with the British administration.

IKE STUBS POLITICAL TOE

Virgin Islanders and American Negroes were both surprised and insulted by President Eisenhower's appointment of a White House assistant usher as Government Secretary of the Virgin Islands. This is the second highest and most important administrative post in the island government and it is felt that a person of more stature and qualification should have had the post. Charles K. Clauch, white, was the appointee.