

The Dawn of Tomorrow

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

VOL. VII—NO. 40

LONDON, CANADA, MAY, 1956

Price 5 Cents

Community Family Club Sponsors Mother's Day Program

Mrs. Una Richardson, from Windsor, Ont., President of the Women's Home and Missionary Society of the British Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada was the guest speaker at Bethanuel Church on Mother's Day, May 13th. She paid tribute to the pioneer mothers and gave encouragement to "young mothers" of today. Prayer was given by the oldest mother, Mrs. Mary Drake. Scripture reading was by Miss Marion Jenkins and Mr. Garnet Brooks sang "The Holy City" in memory of his mother and in honor of his grandmother, Mrs. A. Brooks.

Ladies of the Community Family Club sang two numbers: "Keep Me Singing," and "Where Shall I Be?"

Rev. George Boyce welcomed the club members and congratulated them on their excellent program. "Let the Light Shine In" was sung by a group of 14 small children.

The speaker was introduced by Mrs. E. Clinton and thanked by Mrs. Myrtle Mollott. Mrs. A. Brooks assisted by her son Jim and the choir sang "Glory, Glory Hallelujah." Mr. Fred Smith and his sister Mildred from Woodstock, expressed their happiness at being present and sang a vocal number: "When I Have Come to the End of My Journey".

Rev. E. Richardson officiated at the piano during the service. Mrs. G. Coursey and Mrs. E. Clinton lifted the collection.

Flowers were presented to the pastor's wife, Mrs. G. Boyce, Mrs. M. Drake and Mrs. A. Brooks, by Mrs. A. Moxley. Flowers from the service were sent to the sick in hospital.

Mrs. C. E. Howson was chairman during the service.

W.M.S. Re-organized

Mother's Day saw the re-organization of the Women's Missionary Society by the Field President, Mrs. O. Richardson, of Windsor, Ont. Mrs. C. E. Howson was made president, Mrs. Rev. Geo. Boyce, 1st Vice President; Mrs. D. Kennedy, 2nd Vice President; Mrs. Myrtle Mollott, Secretary; Mrs. M. Moxley, Treasurer; Mrs. M. Drake, Chaplain.

Meetings are to be held the 4th Tuesday of each month.

GANDHI'S SON DIES IN AFRICA

Durban, South Africa, April — Manilal Gandhi, 64-year-old son of India's late Mandas Gandhi, died at his home in near-by Phoenix, on the north coast of Natal, today. He had been ill for some time.

He had been suffering from cerebral thrombosis following a stroke last December.

He was editor of the Durban news paper Indian Opinion and an active opponent of the South African Government's racial segregation policy.

Third son of the Indian leader, he came to South Africa in 1916 with his brother Ramdas and settled in the Indian community at Phoenix, which his father established in 1901.



ONE OF TWO London Schools to win a relay at the W.O.S.S.A track and field championships held recently was this Beal Tech foursome which captured the senior 440 yard event. Left to right, front row: Gerry Anderson and Tommy Anderson. Back row, left to right: Tony Reintjes and Jim Hern.

THE WHITE-NEGRO PROBLEM. HOW SERIOUS IS IT?

This article is based on a national survey of Negro-White relations conducted during the past year for The Catholic Digest by Ben Gaffin and Associates of Chicago.

The editors of The Catholic Digest think that discussion of any problem should be based on facts, not on wishful or gloomy suppositions. Now for the first time, those who are trying to solve racial problems will know exactly what the situation is.

The Catholic Digest is primarily interested in presenting a clear picture, not in editorializing on it. Results of the survey have therefore been submitted to persons familiar with special aspects of the problem for interpretation.

What then do people really think of segregation versus integration? The way the question was asked in the nation-wide survey was this:—"Most suggestions for solving the Negro-White problem seem to be of two general kinds. One is to keep the two races far apart, the other is to bring them closer together. Which do you think is the better idea?"

He had undertaken fasts—one for 21 days—in protest against the Government's race policy.

In December, 1952, he entered an African location at Germiston near Johannesburg without a permit as a protest against the permit system, and in the following year served 38 days of a 50-day jail sentence imposed for entering the location.

—to keep them apart or to bring them together?"

Answers reveal how completely split the nation is. White people are rather evenly divided on the matter. Negroes want the races brought together.

If you take the total white population, 42 per cent wish them kept apart, 48 per cent wish them brought together and only 10 per cent have no opinion at all.

But 90 per cent of the Negroes wish the races brought together, only 6 per cent desire them kept apart, and only 4 per cent have no opinion.

It doesn't make much difference where the Negro lives, or how much education he has, or how old he is, or how much his income is, or what his religion is. In every case nine out of ten want the races brought together, that is nine out of ten are opposed to segregation and in favor of integration.

Where a white man lives makes a lot of difference in his opinion. (For both Negroes and whites the Southern states comprise 16 states including the border states of Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, as well as the District of Columbia.)

Only 32 per cent of northern whites want the races kept apart, while 74 per cent of southern whites want them kept separate. To put it the other way 58 per cent of northern whites are for bringing them together, while only 17 per cent of southern whites want them brought together.

FREE WHITE MAN IN NEGRO DEATH

SUMNER, Miss, March — (AP) — Otis Kimbell, acquitted of murder in the shot-gun slaying of a 33-year-old Negro, says "I wasn't sure justice would be done, but I should have known."

An all-white jury made up mostly of farmers, deliberated more than four hours before freeing the 35-year-old cotton-gin operator, who is white.

Saw Attack

Two witnesses testified that they saw Kimbell blast Linton Melton three times with a shot-gun December 3, at a Glendora service station.

Witnesses said the shooting was an aftermath of an argument between Kimbell and Melton over gasoline to be put into Kimbell's car. Kimbell testified that Melton cursed him during the argument.

Defense Lawyer J. W. Kellum said Kimbell fired the fatal shots in self-defense. Kimbell said three shots were fired at him before he opened fire, one wounding him in the shoulder. He showed a scar and brought in a doctor who verified the gunshot wound.

No Weapon Found

But neither Lee McGrath, white owner of the service station, nor George Woodson, a Negro who said he witnessed the slaying, said they saw or heard Melton fire. No weapon was found on Melton's body or in his car.

The trial took place in the same courtroom where half-brothers J. W. Milam and Roy Bryant were acquitted six months ago of murdering 14-year-old Emmett Till, Chicago Negro. Kellum was one of five defense lawyers in the Till case.

Last week Mrs. Melton was killed and two of her children slightly injured when she drove off a country road and turned over into a bayou near her home.

AFRICAN SCHOLAR

WILL VISIT U.S.

Atlanta, Ga., — Major Roy C. Abraham, a linguist who has compiled grammars and dictionaries of more different African languages than any other man living, will be in residence at the Atlanta University campus during the 1956-57 academic year.

A retired district officer of the Nigerian service, Major Abraham is a pioneer in the study and recording of the difficult tonal systems of West Africa.

PROFESSOR SCORES SHORT.

AGE OF TOP SCIENTISTS

Tuskegee, Ala. — The United States faces the grave risk of having no first rate theoretical scientists in our universities to train future military and industrial leaders, a chemistry professor said here Friday.

Dr. Raymond E. Kirk, professor of inorganic chemistry, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute made the statement at a regional symposium on "Atomic Energy and Agriculture" at Tuskegee Institute.

Career Of Sam Langford

Sam Langford, the legendary Boston Baby of the boxing ring, died in a nursing home in Boston on January 12. He died alone and in darkness—a bruised and blind old man who had no money but whose name and glittering deeds will forever be enshrined in boxing's archives of the mighty.

Langford's death did not still the many voices of controversy which he had heard arguing vociferously about him for most of his life. Lengthy obituaries in the press reviewed his career. Old timers read the news and fondly argued his greatness in the ring.

Alive or dead, Sam Langford generated the fiercest kind of discussion as to his true place in boxing history. His stature remains undiminished by the years that have passed since he retired over 30 years ago. In an age that has produced a Joe Louis and a Sugar Ray Robinson, Langford is still widely regarded by experts and historians of the sport as the greatest fighter of his time, perhaps the greatest who ever lived.

Barely ten weeks before he died Langford was formally inducted into boxing's Hall of Fame, when sports writers and broadcasters across the nation overwhelmingly voted him into the Old Timers Division of the Hall along with such boxing immortals as Gene Tunney, Benny Leonard, Jack Dempsey, Henry Armstrong and the incomparable Joe Louis.

During the last few years Langford, the legend, lived on in darkness and obscurity. He lived a frugal, simple life. In the country of the blind, memory and perception have special meaning. Langford's memory was remarkable to the end and his perception most acute.

Since total blindness engulfed him 14 years ago, Sam had stumbled down a dreary road. He had been helped by friends and admirers but it was never sufficient to lift him out of desperate, often sordid poverty. For nearly two years, 1954-55, he had been one of a number of elderly residents in nursing homes for the aged in Boston.

Langford occupied a room on the second floor. He never left the floor. He slept on a large double bed but was massaged and bathed on a special cot on the other side of the room. He divided his time between resting in the big bed and sitting in a wheel chair which had been bought for him. An occasional visitor came to see him and he relished any opportunity to talk, particularly about the past.

Dr. Kirk said authorities have long recognized that the pulling out of the best brain power from the universities to industry and military service is comparable to "killing the goose that laid the golden egg."

"It is better to have persons who understand ideas in their broadest sense and persons who have confidence in the ability of reason to discern and combat error and who do not resort to repression but to education."