

The Dawn of Tomorrow

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N.Y. Has the Most Colored Teachers

More than a third of all Negro teachers at white colleges are in New York City. Of its ten major colleges, six have a total of 17 colored instructors. Schools without Negroes on their faculties are Fordham, Manhattan and St. John's (all Catholic) and Long Island University.

Best interracial record is held by City College, one of four colleges run by the Board of Higher Education of the City of New York. All have Negro teachers, but City College has most with five—one history, one psychology, one chemistry and two electrical engineering. Top salary of \$3,600 annually is earned by Ph.D. chemistry instructor Dr. Thomas H. Bemby, who has been a C.C.N.Y. for five years. He formerly was a professor of Livingstone college in North Carolina.

New York University and Brooklyn College each have four Negroes on their staff.

Perhaps the most distinguished Negro faculty members are at N.Y.U. which boasts top-ranking artist Hale Woodruff and crack sociologist Ira de A. Reid. Both were hired on special grants by educational funds to encourage the appointment of Negroes to white faculties. The General Educational Board two years ago gave N.Y.U. \$18,000 for the support of a visiting professorship in Negro culture and education for a three-year period and Reid got the job. Woodruff's salary is supplemented by a grant from the Julius Rosenwald Fund which regularly supplies white college presidents with lists of available Negro scholars to hire on their staffs.

Precedent for hiring of Negro instructors was laid at N.Y.U. almost a score of years back when the late James Weldon Johnson, noted poet and executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was for a short time lecturer at N.Y.U. classes.

Other New York schools and the number of Negro teachers on their faculties are as follows: Hunter 3; Brooklyn, 4; Columbia, 1; Queens, 1.

Aside from these undergraduate institutions, a top-rate adult education unit—the New School for Social Research—has had at least half a dozen Negro educators on its faculty.

PENA SEEKS TO OUTLAW

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Cuba's constitution has a clause condemning racial discrimination but for the third of the island's 4,800,000 population who are Negro color bias is very much a fact. Pena and his fellow unionists are fighting for a new law which would do more than frown at racism. They want to outlaw Jim Crow completely.

"Discrimination does not exist in

N.S. Contralto To Appear Here

Hailed by critics as "The Marian Anderson of Canada," Portia White, gifted young Halifax contralto was guest artist at this week's Sunday Nine O'clock program in Convocation Hall at the University of Western Ontario.

Since making her American debut at a Town Hall recital in New York in 1944, the ex-school teacher has been acclaimed wherever she has sung. Clearing the hurdle of New York critics opened new fields to the young artist, and she has given recitals in Detroit, St. Louis and Chicago, in addition to appearing



as soloist at Promenade Symphony Concerts in Toronto.

Sang in Choir

Starting her singing career in a Halifax Church choir, Miss White taught school to finance singing lessons. Her talent was recognized by Dr. Ernesto Vinci now of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, and her training assured by the establishment of a trust fund by Halifax citizens and Government officials.

Her first Toronto concert was the turning point in her career, and her rich contralto has carried her to new artistic achievement each year since. PORTIA WHITE, contralto and former Halifax school teacher, who appeared at the Sunday Nine O'clock program in Convocation Hall at the University of Western Ontario.

the same sense in Cuba that it does in the U.S. but we do have private schools where they do not register colored and jobs, such as trolley car conductors, where they have never employed colored. Yet the Vice Secretary of Labor is colored and so is the Minister of the Interior," Pena says.

Pena is particularly bitter about the disproportionate numbers in government officialdom. Although a third of all Cubans are colored, only three of 54 Senators are Negro and there are only six Negroes out of 124 members of the House of Representatives.

G-MAN 26 YEARS

Born in the shadow of the nation's capitol, James E. Amos has gum-shoed for the FBI for the past 26 years. Gray and balding at 68, he helped throw a monkey wrench into the well-oiled Nazi spy machine in World War II. The policeman's son who grew up to be President "Teddy" Roosevelt's bodyguard was one of the agents who captured the notorious Dutch Schultz and helped write an unhappy finish to Marcus Garvey's dramatic "Back to Africa" movement by enmeshing him in the coils of the law.

Back in 1933 Amos let his whiskers grow long and donned old clothes to unmask a Berkeley, Calif. Negro who was suing the government for \$10,000, claiming he lost his sight during 45 days of Army service in World War I. Amos wangled board and lodgings in the home of the supposed blind man, Harvey Green. He watched Green get his own supper over a red hot wood stove, cut bread, pour coffee from a percolator and reach nimbly for three cigars Amos offered him. Then he caught Green putting drops of belladonna in his eyes to paralyze the muscles. That completed the missing part of the puzzle and Green's case was thrown out of court.

Amos' long career in public service began a few months after the inauguration of Theodore Roosevelt when the 22-year-old youth was ed by super-spy Frederick Duquesne in 1941 just before Pearl Harbor. Amos was one of the agents who helped track down the elusive Nazi. When Duquesne was brought to trial and claimed to have been a close personal friend of the late President Theodore Roosevelt, Amos took the stand to testify that he had known all of Roosevelt's friends but Duquesne was not one.

The blueblood sport of steeplechasing has a red-blooded, brown-skinned jockey. He is 33-year-old Wilbert Breland of Orangeburg, S. Carolina, who last season booted home five winners in the cavalrymen's sport that bears the monocolored flair of old-line English gentry. Wearing the colors of Mrs. Florence Ambrose Clark's stable, Breland has coaxed and spurred bangtails over the jumps and ditches at Saratoga and Aqueduct.

Breland, who weighs a mere 130 and is 5 feet 3 inches short, is one of the few Negro jockeys in the nation carrying on the glorious tradition of Isaac Murphy, the first rider to win three Kentucky Derbys (Negro jockeys have won the Derby 14 times, last time in 1902). He has been riding the ponies since 1939, working his way up from an exercise boy.

But Breland actually started straddling horses back in 1929 when he worked with show horses, hunters and polo ponies. He soon lost his ambition to become a musician. When he reined home trophies in the "Show Horse" Competition three years in a row for the James Andrews Stables at Orange, Virginia, he decided he wanted to be a jockey.



HAZEL SCOTT

Under the auspices of the Quota Club of London, this celebrated pianist returned to the Grand Theatre Tuesday, November 25th to present another concert program of both classic and swing music. Miss Scott's burning technique, her interpretive genius and her imaginative creations have brought about an enormous demand for the talent of this distinguished star of motion pictures, radio and night clubs. Old fans awaited her all along the line and sale of her records and popular motion pictures have created a new public in every city in which she has appeared.

taken into the White House family to care for the President's five children. His father, a Washington police officer for 30 years, met "The Big Stick" in Rock Creek Park one day while the President was horseback riding and TR asked: "Have you got a boy who would like to go to work?"

"I got one I can't control," was the reply. "That's fine," said Mr. Roosevelt. "He is the one I want. Send him around."

From the day he reported to the White House until the death of Teddy Roosevelt, Amos was with few exceptions at his side (TR called him "my head man"). He was with the William J. Burns Private Detective Agency before joining the FBI in 1921.

When the G-men went after the New York Nazi espionage ring head-

HITS N.Y. BANNING OF

"DEEP ARE THE ROOTS"

Albany, N.Y., Sept. 24th—Nello F. Towner, President of the Albany, New York, Board of Education, was urged to reconsider the recent action of the board refusing the use of a high school auditorium for a performance of "Deep Are The Roots," Walter White, N.A.A.C.P. head, expressed alarm over the banning of the play which enjoyed a highly successful run on Broadway.

Mr. White, in a telegram to the Board of Education official stated: If democracy is to survive in the present war-torn world, it will be due solely to ability of democratic government like ours to face its defects and correct them. "Deep Are the Roots" is one of the most forthright presentations of the menace of racial

Louis Promises An Early K.O.

By Jim McCulley

By Joe Louis' own admission there will be a knockout in the heavy-weight title fight between the Brown Bomber and challenger Jersey Joe Walcott at Madison Square Garden the night of Dec. 5.

"We are both past our peak," commented Louis. "Somebody will get knocked out."

Joe, of course, doesn't expect to take the count himself. But the Detroit dynamiter is right. There should be a knockout.

Look for Quick K.O.

The only thing in question is the time. There a couple of facts concerning the case, which makes this observer believe the knockout will come early. Say, within the first two rounds.

Take all the fights Louis has engaged in since he knocked out Jimmy Braddock for the championship back in 1937. One thing about all of them stands out: Louis never fools around with anyone who can hit. And Walcott can hit better than he can do anything else.

The Fancy Dans, such as Bob Pastor, Billy Conn, Tommy Farr and Arturo Godoy, went a total of 80 rounds with the champion. While the hitters, such as the Baer Brothers, Max and Buddy, Tony Galento, Red Burman, Tami Mauriello, et al, went out in a hurry.

Louis has always been confident of his ability. But never in his life has he been overconfident, except maybe once, and that time Max Schmeling taught him a lesson.

Louis says there will be a knockout in the Walcott fight and he means it. What he means, naturally is that he isn't going to fool around with Jersey Joe, because Walcott can hit.

It's difficult to believe that Walcott can beat Joe. But such things, absurd as they seem, have happened before in the prize ring.

Champ Can Take Punch

Walcott is capable of knocking a man out! He won't give away too much weight. We will give away too little of anything in the youth department. He will undoubtedly go right out for the kill. This may turn out to his advantage, but it could be just the opposite. Mauriello almost belted Louis to the deck with the first punch of their fight and before another two minutes were up Tami was dead to the world.

So, next week's scrap figures to be a short one. It could be an interesting one as far as it goes, however. Because Walcott does have the power to hurt Louisi if he connects.

bigotry ever produced on America's stage. Banning of it in Albany only increases doubts of minorities that such evils will be corrected and will also be held up throughout the world as proof of charges by America's enemies that the United States believes in liberty and justice only for white people.