

# The Dawn of Tomorrow

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

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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" SEC- TIONS

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. Claunch, white, was the appointee.



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**CULTURE: A REAL DIAMOND, NEVER HAS TO FORCE ITSELF TO SPARKLE**

by LANGSTON HUGHES

I don't think real culture is very much concerned with appearing to be culture. Some of the most learned people I have ever met did not wear their knowledge on their sleeves. Truly smart people do not have to act smart nor waste time convincing others of their intelligence.

When you meet somebody who immediately tries to impress you with his brilliance, you can just about be sure he is not very brilliant. A real diamond never has to force itself to speak. Only fake diamonds need to be turned this way and that to snatch a little light from without in order to shine within.

True culture does not depend, as a great many people seem to believe, on college degrees. Thousands of Americans have been through college, yet have no more culture than a dog. In fact, many have not as much, because a dog makes no distinction as to color, for example. But there are Princeton and even Harvard men who do not know how to behave decently toward a Negro or a Mexican or a Jew. Even with Ph.D.s such men could hardly be called cultured. Even with Dr. in front of their names, they are no cure for anything that ails humanity.

Pseudo-culture, however, is not limited to the white race. Dan Burley's Dr. Theodore Bill-Dog Dog with his big car and large income from poor patients, putting on the Ritz in Tulsa, Okla., or Buffalo, N.Y., but not really knowing how to behave decently to a cat, being snobbish and ultra-conservative in a world moving steadily toward greater democracy everywhere, is not a cultured man. For Negroes to ape all the nouveau riche vices of wealthy whites, shows no signs of true culture at all.

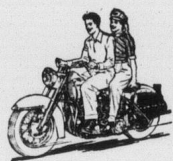
A cultured man may have ever so much learning, but he does not lord it over persons who have less learning than he. A genuinely learned man does not use his learning to humiliate others or to put anybody "in his place." Culture, in the great and good sense that gives the word its dignity and respect, means using knowledge for the well-being and happiness and decency of mankind.

It does not mean using what knowledge one may acquire through good fortune, money, or college, to low-rate and look down upon others. The people looked down upon are the foundations of culture, anyhow. The millions who do the ordinary work of the world are the ones who support culture. They are the mase of civilization's pyramid.

Without the Toms, Dicks, and Harrys of the work-a-day world, whose dollars and dimes pay the doctors and lawyers whose incomes permit them time and study to "pursue" culture, where would the refined and learned folks of this world be? They would be working for small salaries, too, and would remain as unlearned as the rest of us. So it ill behooves any of us to scorn the rest of us who may not be too clear about who Stravinski is, or Jean Paul Sartre. Not everybody can afford to subscribe to the "Atlantic

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It's too bad colleges do not teach young people from non-intellectual homes that politeness is also a part of culture, and that parents who did not have an educational chance, but nevertheless made sacrifices to see that such a chance is given their children, deserve more than scornful toleration when the children come home full of book-learning—but too often, regrettably, no sense.

It is too bad more colleges do not teach good manners and simple common sense. It is not intelligent to think that because one knows a little, one knows enough to look down one's nose at persons who may know less. In knowing less but better, sometimes folks who know the least are wisest after all.

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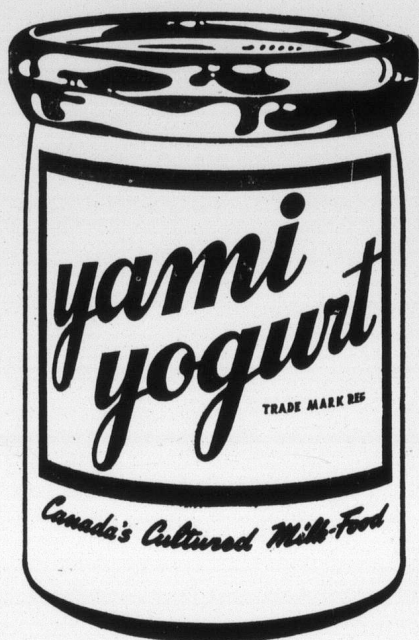
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### STATES CANNOT SEPARATE NEGRO AND WHITE PUPILS

WASHINGTON — (AP) — The U.S. Supreme Court ruled today that the States have no right to Separate Negro and white pupils in different public schools.

By a 9 to 0 vote, the high court held that such segregation of the races is unconstitutional.

#### Warren Reads Decision

Chief Justice Earl Warren read the decision to a packed but hushed gallery of spectators nearly two years after Negro residents of four states and the District of Columbia went before the court to challenge the principle of segregation.

The ruling does not end segregation at once. Further hearings were set for this fall to decide how and when to end the practice. Thus a lengthy delay is likely before the decision is carried out.

For years 17 states in the Southern U.S. have imposed compulsory segregation on approximately two-thirds of the nation's Negroes. Officials of some states already are on record as saying they will close schools rather than permit them to be operated with Negro and white pupils in the same class-rooms. Changes 1896 Ruling

In its decision, the high court struck down the long standing "separate but equal" doctrine first laid down by the Supreme Court in 1896 when it maintained that segregation was all right if equal facilities were made available for Negroes and whites.

Here is the heart of today's decision as it deals with this hotly controverted doctrine:

"We come then to the question presented: Does segregation of children in public schools solely on the basis of race, even though the physical facilities and other 'tangible' factors may be equal, deprive the children of the minority group of equal education opportunities?"

"We believe that it does." Reaction from Capitol Hill was swift and in some cases strongly critical.

#### Slammed by Russell

Senator Richard Russell, of Georgia, leader of Southern Democrats in the Senate, termed the decision "a flagrant abuse of judicial power." He said questions like that of segregation should be decided by the law-makers, not the courts.

Other Southerners were plainly unhappy, but they did not go so far as Russell.

Other Southerners were plainly unhappy, but they did not go so far as Russell.

J. M. Hinton, South Carolina conference president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said:

"Christianity and democracy have been given a great place in America through the elimination of segregation in public schools and Communism has lost a talking point."

#### Legality Challenged

Four states — Kansas, Delaware, Virginia and South Carolina — had challenged the legality of segregation on the ground that it violated the 14th amendment to the constitution. The District of Columbia complained that it violated the 15th amendment.

The court ruled that segregation deprived Negroes of "equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the 14th amendment" and held that "racial segregation in the public schools is a denial of the due process of law guaranteed by the fifth amendment."

Warren's opinion noted that enforcement of the court ruling raised "problems of considerable complexity." For this reason the court ordered further arguments in the fall.

### AME CHURCHMEN SUED FOR \$300,000

Two leading ministers of the African Methodist Church in Philadelphia, Rev. Kelsey G. Keeys and Arnold D. Nearn, were sued by three church members for false arrest and malicious slander following controversy over Bishop D. Ward Nichols proposed sale of Allen Building back to the connection.

### SOUTH AFRICA GETS MAU MAU

South Africa's Prime Minister Malan's strict and oppressive laws against the native have produced a Mau-Mau-like organization called Cheesa Cheesa (Fire Fire) which has already issued a threat to the whites, "We have an army and will burn your farms." It takes its cue from the Kenya group.

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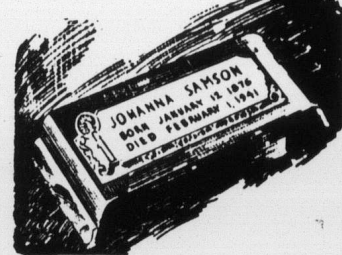
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#### THE NATION: "TO ALL ON EQUAL TERMS"

It was 12:52 p.m., May 17, 1954. At the long mahogany bench sat the nine Justices of the U.S. Supreme Court. From the red velvet hangings behind the bench to the great dais at the back of the room every seat was filled. Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the U.S. picked up a printed document from his desk and began to read in a firm, clear voice

There was an awesome quiet in the high-ceilinged, marble-columned courtroom. The eight Associate Justices gave Warren rapt attention. In the press section, reporters strained forward to catch every word. Departing from custom, the court had not given newsmen advance copies of the opinion. Shortly after the Chief Justice began reading, the first bulletin clacked out over the Associated Press wires: "Chief Justice Warren today began reading the Supreme Court's decision in the public school segregation cases. The court's ruling could not be determined immediately." At 1:12 the A.P. sent a second message to editors all over the world, who had been awaiting the momentous decision. Warren was attacking segregation in schools, but "the Chief Justice had not read far enough in the court's opinion for newsmen to say that segregation was being struck down as unconstitutional."

When Warren finished reading at 1:20 the ruling was crystal clear: the U.S. Supreme Court held that racial segregation in the public schools violates the constitution. The decision was unanimous.

#### Timely Reassertion

In its 164 years the court had erected many a landmark of U.S. history: Marbury v. Madison, the Bank of the United States case. Dred Scott, the Slaughterhouse cases, the "Sick Chicken case" that killed the NRA, 1952's steel seizure. None of them except the Dred Scott case (reversed by the Civil War) was more important than the school segregation issue. None of them directly and intimately affected so many American families. The lives and values of some 12 million school children in 21 states will be altered, and with them eventually the whole social pattern of the South. The international effect may be scarcely less important. In many countries where U.S. prestige and leadership have been damaged by the fact of U.S. segregation, it will come as a timely re-assertion of the basic American principle that "all men are created equal."

The school segregation issue came before the court in cases from South Carolina, Virginia, Delaware, Kansas and the District of Columbia. In making its ruling, the court issued one opinion covering all of the state cases, a separate one to deal with the special legal aspects in the District of Columbia. A sharp note crept into Chief Warren's voice as he read one section of the District of Columbia opinion: "In view of our decision that the Constitution prohibits the states from maintaining racially segregated public schools it would be unthinkable that the same Constitution would impose a lesser duty on the Federal Government."

In his first important opinions since he became Chief Justice last October, Earl Warren was clear and concise. The court was not surprised that the history of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution "(Nor shall any state deny to any person the equal protection of the laws . . .") did not clearly show an intention to prohibit segregation in the schools. In 1868, there was little public education for white children,

and less for Negroes. To decide the present case, the court had to consider "public education in the light of its full development."

"Today education is perhaps the most important function of state and local governments . . . It is the very foundation of good citizenship. Today it is a principal instrument in awakening the child to cultural values, in preparing him for later professional training, and in helping him to adjust normally to his environment. In these days it is doubtful that any child may reasonably be expected to succeed in life if he is denied the opportunity of an education. Such an opportunity, where the state has undertaken to provide it, is a right which must be made available to all on equal terms."

#### For Hearts and Minds

For many years the South, aware that it might be brought under Supreme Court scrutiny, has justified its segregation policy as giving "equal but separate" facilities to white and Negro children. This phrase was used by the court in an 1896 case involving Jim Crow transport. This week's opinion flatly rejected "equal but separate" as a guiding principle in education.

Even if physical facilities are equal, said the court, there are intangible factors which prevent separate from being equal. "To separate (Negro children) from others of similar age and qualifications solely because of their race generates a feeling of inferiority as to their status in the community that may affect their hearts and minds in a way unlikely ever to be undone . . . We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal."

Because of the complex problems involved, the Supreme Court deferred decision on the method of implementing the new policy. It asked all sides to present argument next fall on 1) when schools should be ordered to abolish segregation and 2) who (a special master or the district courts) should set and enforce the terms under which it will be abolished.

For a scholarly New York Negro lawyer named Thurgood Marshall, the court's decision was the victory of a lifetime. Marshall, a graduate of Jim Crow schools, handled the state cases for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Said he: "The most gratifying thing, in addition to the fact it was in favor of our side, is the unanimous decision and the language use. Once and for all, it's decided, completely decided."

#### Wisdom and Tirades

As the news spread through the South, the reaction was varied. In border states, e.g. Kansas and Oklahoma, officials calmly said that they expected segregation to be ended with little trouble. In Texas, Governor Allan Shivers said that his state will comply, but that it might "take years" to work out the details. From Virginia's Governor Thomas Stanley came a quiet, wise reaction. He carefully read the full opinion, then told reporters: "I shall call together . . . representatives of both state and local governments to consider the matter and work toward a plan which will be acceptable to our citizens and in keeping with the edict of the court. Views of leaders of both races will be invited . . ."

In South Carolina, old (75), adamant Governor James F. Byrnes was "shocked" but calm. The fanfare with which South Carolina changed its constitution to permit it to abandon its public schools had

been interpreted as a warning to the Supreme Court. Now that the court has disregarded the warning, it remains to be seen whether South Carolina will actually carry out the threat.

The loudest roars came from Georgia, which also has a law under which it could abolish the public-school system. U.S. Senator Richard Russell, contending that the question of segregation should be decided by the legislative rather than the judicial branch of the Government, had his own label for the court's action: "A flagrant abuse of judicial power." Out of Georgia's statehouse came a tirade from Governor Herman Talmadge: "The United States Supreme Court . . . has blatantly ignored all law and precedent and lowered itself to the level of common politics . . . The people of Georgia believe in, adhere to, and will fight for their right under the U.S. and Georgia constitutions to manage their own affairs . . . (We will) map a program to insure continued and permanent segregation of the races."

By legal manoeuvres (e.g., test cases in court, redistricting), Herman Talmadge and others could continue segregation for some time. But they have little chance of making it permanent. The Supreme Court's decision was another vital chapter in one of the greatest success stories the world has ever known: The American Negro's 90-year rise from slavery. The Herman Talmadges are not going to write the last chapter of that story.



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**LONDON NOTES**

Mrs. Bessie Fountaine is improving in Victoria Hospital. We wish her a speedy recovery.

Rev. F. O. Stewart, General Superintendent was happy to announce that the Conference held at North Buxton from June 29th to July 6th was one of the most successful and congenial conferences held in quite some time. We are also happy to report that we of the B.M.E. Church in London were able to send a bus load to attend the Annual Conference.

We wish to extend our hearty congratulations to Master Tommy Clinton who has been newly appointed delegate for the Young People and Sunday School Convention. He is well liked by all and those more near and dear to him felt quite proud of his capabilities.

Mr. Billy Fields and mother from Detroit, Mich., along with Mr. and Mrs. W. Hackett were the guests of Mr. George Anderson and family.

**HEMISPHERE PARLEY  
CONDEMNNS PREJUDICE**

Led by the militant wife of Panama's president, Senora Cecelia Remon, the tenth Inter-American Conference condemned racial discrimination and called on the 21 American republics to enact legal and educational measures for its abolition. The United States did not vote for the resolution which declared that discrimination "promotes a favorable climate for Communist propaganda."

**AIDE TO V.I. GOVERNOR**

Attorney George W. Hamilton of Los Angeles, Cal., has assumed the position of Executive Assistant to Virgin Islands Governor Archie A. Alexander. A graduate of the University of Kansas, Mr. Hamilton practiced law for 25 years in Minnesota and Wisconsin before moving to California, where he has been active in political and civic affairs. He was recommended by Senator Thomas H. Kuchel.

**GETS RADIO POSITION**

Lorenzo Saunders set a mild precedent when he was employed on the engineering staff of Radio Station WVOW at Logan, W.Va. This is believed to be the only radio station in the South with an integrated staff. Mr. Saunders is a graduate of Radio Electronics Institute of New York.

**MIRACLES**

By Georgie Starbuck Galbraith  
In wonderment they held their breath  
When the Man from Nazareth  
Multiplied the fish and bread.  
"A holy miracle!" they said.

Yet daily they had watched the sea  
Increasing fishes endlessly;  
Daily watched the fruited vine  
Changing water into wine;  
Watched the cosmic capsule seed,  
Conjure blade and stalk the breed.  
Loaf on loaf on countless loaf.  
Marvel? Not the simplest oaf.

The wonder, then, the cause for awe  
Was not what but that they saw  
Whose purblind eyes could not discern  
Miracles at every turn!

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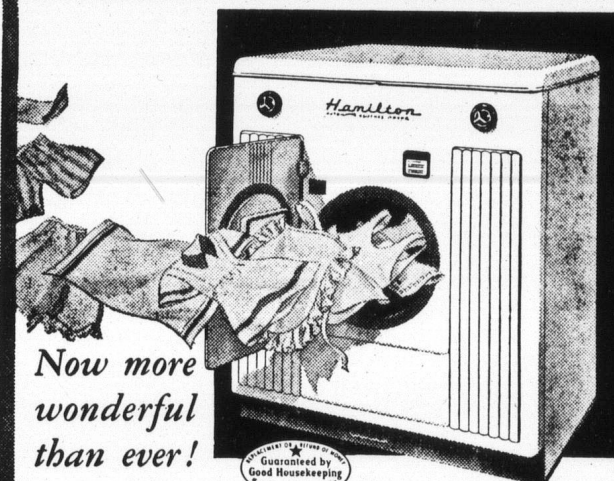
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### RACE LAW FAILS, NEGROES

By GORDON DOUGLAS  
 Telegram Staff

DRESDEN, Sept. 2.—A new law against racial discrimination is not working out.

The men and women for Dresden's reputation as a stronghold of color prejudice are ignoring the law.

And, as it now stands, gives a Negro no effective dress for the insults thrown upon him.

Yesterday I accompanied a Toronto couple to Dresden. They are Julian Brooks, 28, St. and Miss Gladys Borden St. They are dressed, well-spoken.

I sat in Dresden restaurant, feeling ashamed and embarrassed. I saw the way they were treated. I shared their helplessness as we discovered the situation about it.

The events I shall describe are legal, according to the interpretation of the Ontario Accommodation Practices law provides a \$50 to \$100 fine for race discrimination.

The act states: "No person shall deny to any person or persons, accommodation, facilities available in which the public is permitted because of their color, nationality, and of origin of such persons."

But the law can only be enforced by Labor Minister C.

I sat in Kay's Restaurant with Telegram photographer White and watched Miss Grizzle enter. She sat at a vacant table.

There was silence for minutes. A young waiter, nervous, walked past six times, although all customers had been served.

Then she stopped to ask for a drink. "I'm sorry but I can't," she said. Julian Brooks said: "Not."

"Rule for 3 Years" Said the waitress: "The rule for three years is to serve you."

Gladys Grizzle asked: "You mean by you can't we want is a soda?"

Mr. Brooks asked: "Serving us because we are colored?"

The waitress, nervous, they'll serve you again at Martin's." The waitress looked on silently. The waitress was tense. Mr. Brooks was the manager.

The waitress went where she spoke with Morley McKay. Then using the aisle further, a colored couple, apparently to ignore them.

Mr. Brooks called, asking if the manager was out. The waitress said why she had been told the couple she replied: "I don't have to give you."

Across the street at the Bar, second of Dresden.