

The Dawn of Tomorrow

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

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Find Sex Bigger Barrier Than Color

Today, despite educational, professional and color obstacles, a growing number of keen Negro women lawyers are confounding male skeptics in many fields. Several like Sadie Alexander of Philadelphia, Sarah Speaks of New York City and Lucia Thomas of Chicago have reputations as excellent trial lawyers. Such women as Edith Sampson of Chicago, Pauli Murray of California, Elsie Austin of Ohio and Georgia Jones Ellis of Chicago have functioned with dignity and efficiency as assistants to state attorney generals and city prosecutors. More and more are planning to follow the lead of Jean Murrel Capers of Cleveland and Sarah Speaks of New York in running for political office.

Justice Jane M. Bolin for eight years has been "Your Honor" to all the neglected children and estranged husbands and wives who ask her aid at New York's Court of Domestic Relations. The late Fiorello LaGuardia made her at 30 the only Negro woman on the U.S. bench. Wellesley-trained, she is the widowed mother of a son, 5; makes \$12,000 annually.

Most colored Portias agree that their sex is a far greater barrier than color to successful law careers. White women outside the profession seemed to have earned male lawyers' disdain for all women in court, because white housewives are notorious in refusing to take tests for jury service. Negro women, however, are quick to accept this duty of citizenship, as was recently demonstrated in St. Louis. Out of 300 women summoned for jury service, two-thirds walked out but virtually all 25 Negro women stayed.

Many white women get a taste of what being colored is like when they take up law, Sadie T. M. Alexander notes. "When I hear white women lawyers complaining about their lot it amuses me," she says. "It is the same problem I have been facing all my life."

Some judges, Edith Sampson insists, usually lean over backward to compensate for lawyers' churlishness. Lucia Thomas recalls Judge Joseph Sabbath's embarrassing gallantry when she first practiced. He stopped the whole prosecution to whisper, "Young lady, you're acquitting yourself very well!" He was heard throughout the whole courtroom.

WINS SCHOLARSHIP

Miss Carol Shrine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elbert Shrine, Chatham won the \$250 Provincial Scholarship. Carol is now in Toronto attending the Normal School there. She has hopes of becoming a public school teacher and in time a high school teacher.

Carol has won in addition to her scholarship, two silver cups for her participation in school sports, one at Central public school, the other at Chatham Collegiate Institute.

Talented Chatham Artist



MISS ARTIS SHRINE

Chatham's talented artist, Miss Artis Shrine, who won the Chaplin four year scholarship, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elbert Shrine. Miss Shrine is attending the Conservatory of Art, Toronto University, where she plans to major in portraiture.

Miss Shrine's drawings appear in Chatham public school in the form of a large wall mural depicting important events in Canadian history. She painted the 800 names for Chatham Collegiate Institute's Honour Roll unveiled during the Remembrance Day ceremony. Artis, along with a fellow artist, decorated the Chatham Public Library with a wall mural.

In 1942 Artis won the Dr. Chase's Dominion Prize of one hundred dollars in portraiture.

In Sarnia she did wall paintings for the Linen and Wool Shop.

Miss Shrine is a member of the Chatham, Kent Artist Association. Four of her paintings appeared at their annual exhibition. Fine decorative pages for a series of books on records of each Chatham enlisted man and woman were painted by her under the auspices of the I.O. D.E. The books will be kept at the Chatham Armouries.

In 1943 Artis made a charcoal sketch of the late Rev. Josiah Henson from an original photograph. The sketch was put into print by the Assumption Historical Research Society of Windsor. Several copies were distributed to colleges, libraries and historical archives of museums in Canada and United States.

Negro Who Could Be Cuban President

Most powerful Negro labor leader in the world is Cuba's dynamic, handsome 36-year-old Lazaro Pena, who easily might be elected president of the biggest island in the West Indies were it not for his race. Head of the interracial 500,000-member CTC (Federation of Cuban Workers), Pena is the strongest man in Cuban politics—revered and loved by the lowly workingmen, reviled and hated by wealthy business interest.

Rich Cubans insist he is the real ruler of the island republic, the guiding hand behind liberal President Ramon Grau San Martin. They point to the 30 per cent wage increases won by Cuban labor under Pena's guidance since Dr. Grau took office. Unionists admit that the outstanding personal integrity of Pena, his amazing ability as an executive, his persuasive power as a public speaker have welded labor into the best organized political force in the country. When white elite quip that Dr. Grau has to "clear it with Pena" Laborites express gratification that the Capitol listens to their leader.

Author Wenzell Brown in a new book on the Caribbean, *Angry Men—Laughing Men*, writes: "Pena is a consummate politician and were it not for his race might readily become Cuba's next President."

Pena rose to the top of the Cuban labor movement from a job in a Havana cigar factory. His bricklayer father died when he was ten and Pena had to quit public school to go to work and help support his mother and younger brothers. He worked his way up to foreman.

It was the illness of one of the workers, the lector, that started him on his way to leadership. All Cuban cigar factories have readers or lecturers who relieve the deadly monotony of cigar-making by reading newspapers, magazines and books to the workers for six half-hour periods a day. The lector is elected and paid—10 to 25 cents a week each worker—by his listeners.

The day the lector did not show up, Lazaro pinch hit for him and discovered a deep hunger for the printed word. His reading on economics got him in trouble. When he was only 15, he was fired for his agitation about working conditions. He made the rounds of the many tobacco "slave mills" in Havana and was thrown out of most of them. Finally he went into business himself and in the traditional fashion of the trade mounted a seat in the glass window of his shop rolling thousands of cigars to support his mother and five brothers.

But his mind was not on the cigars. It was on social problems and together with other workers, he organized nightly discussions of labor and politics. The group he organized fought against the dictatorship of Gerardo Machado, secretly distributing pamphlets and painting slogans on walls at night. His mother worried about him, ventured one day to express her fear to him. "Mo-

Deplores Racial Discrimination

WINDSOR —(CP)— Racial discrimination and lack of equal opportunity for the Negro in the United States were assailed recently by Rev. Archibald J. Carey, of Chicago, principal speaker at the observance here of Emancipation Day in the British Empire.

Thousands of Negroes poured across from the United States for the two-day celebration which features a host of entertainment by Negro talent and the selection of Miss International Sepia in a beauty contest.

Rev. Mr. Carey, pastor of the largest Negro church in the U.S., the Woodlawn, of Chicago, declared the Negro in America is not yet completely emancipated.

He cited several cases of discrimination and told how a network had refused to carry a program discussing the place of Negroes in the war because there were several southern outlets.

The truth could not be put on the air, Rev. Mr. Carey asserted. He said one program that had been approached and asked to air the discussion was the University of Chicago round table.

"It is a tragic commentary on our democracy that the Negro-American has done so much for the nation and still has a second class citizenship," he said.

He recalled that a Spanish Negro was with Columbus when he discovered America; that Dr. George Washington Carver, the great Negro scientist of Tuskegee Institute, had been nominated in an agricultural magazine as "the man of the year," and the great part played by his race in the Second World War.

ther, this is a fight that few have the courage to carry on," he answered. "Help me by not complaining of its dangers." Later she let the tobacco workmen use her house as their headquarters.

He led many strikes and soon became top man in the city's Central Labor Syndicate. When in 1939 the first national labor congress was called, Pena became the secretary-general of the new-born CTC.

Like most Latin American labor leaders, Pena has been accused of being a Communist. He does not deny the charge but rather insists that his primary interests are Cuba and the Cuban workers rather than the international situation. Cuba's wealthy whites seem to fear his color more than his communism. Collier's correspondent Frank Gervasi recently wrote: "If Pena molds labor into a political party, he might some day be president of Cuba. The possibility scares the aristocratic meringue of Cuba's social and racial pie nearly out of its pleasure-added wits."

Dawn of Tomorrow

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LONDON NOTES

Miss Gwen Abbott of Toronto was the guest of Miss Christina Jenkins for a few days.

Mrs. A. Gardner has returned home from the hospital.

Mr. James Brooks and son spent the Labour Day holiday visiting friends in North Buxton.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Howson and son Barry spent the Labour Day holiday visiting with Mr. and Mrs. John Vant, of Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Correy spent the Labour Day holiday visiting with friends in Chatham and North Buxton.

Messrs. Bob Moxley and Lloyd Kelly spent the Labour Day holiday visiting friends in Chatham and North Buxton.

Messrs. John Mallott and Clifford Miller of Brantford, Messrs. Art Saunders, Allen Wade and Dick Washington of Hamilton spent the week end in London.

Messrs. Don and Rodman Johnson of Brantford spent the Labour Day holiday in London.

BRANTFORD NOTES

Many attended the funeral service of Miss Audrey Adamson held Wednesday, September 17th. Miss Adamson was the daughter of Mr. Adamson, Montreal. Because of ill health she spent much of her time in the sanitarium. Rev. Crawford officiated.

At a recent date, Mrs. Grace Johnson, wife of Mr. Charles Johnson was buried from Adel and Brown Funeral Home. Rev. Crawford officiated.

Mrs. Maggie Parker, of Montreal and sons Larry and Curtis were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Johnson for a few days.

The weiner roast held by the young people of the B.M.E. Church was a great success.

Mrs. Rose Baldwin was the guest of her niece, Mr. Ed Johnson and wife.

The tag day held by the B.M.E. Church was a surprising success. Proceeds amounted up to \$400.00.

CHATHAM NOTES

Mr. and Mrs. Hard Farley and daughter of Toronto visited at the home of Mrs. Freeman.

Virgil Cooper Jr. is convalescing in St. Joseph's Hospital.

The Club 21 gave a farewell party for Miss Erma Francis who is leaving for California and Miss Artis Shrine also leaving Chatham to attend the Ontario College of Art in Toronto. A lovely chicken dinner was served after which Letitia Burke played a piano solo. A farewell speech was given by the presi-

dent, Miss Pauline Parker, vice president Miss Pauline Cooper presented the girls with gifts.

Mrs. Blackman and O Richard of Toronto were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Currie during the Labor Day holiday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Brown and son and sister Gloria Brown of Detroit visited Mrs. Brown's family during the Labor Day holiday.

Mr. Louis Milburn and Jean Alkey of Windsor visited with friends and relatives in Chatham and North Buxton.

Mrs. Lester Brown of Toronto formerly Miss Phyllis Happer and mother and brothers were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Brown.

Miss Ada Thompson of Montreal visited with friends in Chatham and North Buxton during Labour Day holiday.

Miss Marion Jenkins, Miss Gwen Abbott of Toronto, Mr. Grant Boswell and Messrs. Fred, La Vern and Ross Jenkins visited with friends and relatives in Chatham and North Buxton on Labor Day.

The dance held at the Community Centre by the 21 Club on Labor Day was a great success.

CANADA LEE MAKES COMEBACK

Forty is a late age to make a boxing comeback. But this fall on movie screens all over the nation 40-year-old onetime middleweight contender Canada Lee will enter the ring 15 years after he quit boxing to battle once again for a world prizefighting championship. He will be facing probably the easiest opponent in his 250 fights—John Garfield, whose only previous ring experience was in the movie Golden Boy.

But since this 1947 boxing comeback of Canada Lee is on the screen and since Garfield is the star of the Enterprise production Body And Soul, Lee will lose his fight. But in losing Lee will make more money than he made in any match in his eight years in the ring which ended when he was blinded in one eye. He will probably take a lot less punishment too although both he and Garfield really battled it out with gloves and sported substantial bruises by the time the fighting sequences in Body And Soul were finished.

For the crack Negro actor, who has a half dozen Broadway triumphs behind him, this new film represents a movie comeback too. His experience in Lifeboat caused him to swear off Hollywood for four years. But the chance to appear in Body And Soul in which he is the most sympathetic character in the picture and is an integral part of the cast lured him to the movie capital once again.

After final shooting of Body And Soul, Lee commented: "For the first time in my acting career, I've found a film role which really satisfies both my artistic and social requirements. I've been extremely happy about the film's treatment of Negroes and Jews. I consider this to be an adult film."

WRITERS BREAK THE ICE

The most outstanding case of Negroes cutting in on what was once a white monopoly comes in literature where two colored authors have suddenly zoomed to the top brackets with successful books primarily about white characters. On the heels of his Foxes Of Harrow, which sold more than a million copies and is now being made into a movie in Hollywood, ex-war worker Frank Yerby has come up with another best seller in The Vixens, a gain a book about white Southern-ers with Negroes in minor roles.

Hailed as one of the outstanding writing finds of the year, Chicagoan Willard Motley has won the plaudits of critics the country over for his novel Knock On Any Door, a story of white poverty and degradation in the slums.

These two writers forgot "the problem" of Negroes long enough to write about the problem of whites. Significantly their success probably did more to help win friends and influence white people on the side of a decent break for Negroes than would a breast-beating, agitational volume on the woes of colored folks. Logically enough to most whites, proof that the Negro is intelligent and can write with the best of white authors is much more effective propaganda for the Negro cause than any appeal seeking succor for the poor downtrodden Negro who could be great if only given a chance.

Similar trends are to be noted in other fields of endeavour: on Broadway Negroes have been cast in roles without regard to race (Canada Lee in The Duchess of Malfi and a half dozen Negroes in Beggar's Holiday) simply because they were the best talent available for the parts; in more than 50 white colleges Negro teachers are educating students who pay no attention to their color but listen avidly to what they have to say, in dozens of unsung, little known businesses across the nation, Negroes are succeeding in winning white customers for their products because they have better products to sell than competitors, white or colored.

NAACP SAVES GI FROM HANGMAN

Washington, D.C., 25th—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was notified by the War Department today that one more Negro GI, sentenced to be executed by an army courts-martial, would be spared his date with the hangman as a direct result of intervention by the Association's legal department. The condemned soldier, Pvt. L. Z. Henderson, had been sentenced to be hanged for an alleged murder committed in Viernheim, Germany in 1946.

NAACP attorneys had demanded a War Department review of the case following a request for assistance from the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance of San Antonio, Texas. As a result of NAACP intervention, the War Department subjected the 26-year-old GI who had served in the army since 1942 to a psychiatric examination which proved that Henderson had been mentally irresponsible at the time of the alleged crime. The death sentence was then set aside.

NAACP FILES PETITION AGAINST OKLAHOMA UNIV.

New York, Sept. 25 — On September 22, 1947, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People attorneys, Amos T. Hall of Tulsa, Okla., Thurgood Marshall and Robert L. Carter of national legal staff, filed a petition for a writ in the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Sipuel v. the University of Oklahoma. In this case, Lois Sipuel is attempting to secure admission to the law school of the University of Oklahoma by writ of mandamus. There is no other state-supported law school in Oklahoma except that at the state university. The petition for writ of certiorari seeks to have the Supreme Court grant certiorari and reverse without argument or hearing the decision of the state court denying her application for writ of mandamus on the basis of the Supreme Court's decision in the Gaines case. This is one of a series of cases the NAACP is handling involving an attempt to secure equal educational opportunities for Negroes. Other cases are pending in Texas, Louisiana and South Carolina.

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NAACP'S LABOR SLAPS EIGHTIES

Grand Rapids, Mich. — Playing the Eighties its failure to pass m Clarence M. Mitchell secretary, told the State Conference m as far as the welfare is concerned, this last just as well never h sion.

Mr. Mitchell declared ly people who have Congressional cons PC legislation in railroads which coll persons who went t testify, and Grover Mississippi who wa at the time, and, u deared himself to h claiming credit for of the act.

The labor secret that, besides ignorin Congress failed to cial Security Act for domestic and agric neatly pigeon-holed the minimum wage nearly meet the pre ing, and, through Bill, shackled the movement by preve from political actio worst Congressional polls.

"The Congress fur riations of the Wag ministration—thereb staff of the agency 51 per cent of the being investigated violating the law \$18,000,000 is being held from over 30 employees," Mr. M

"There is need for litical education so persons, whose tota will have an oppor ected. We must m thinking people in which will write t social reform into o bor secretary conclu

The conference, c tional Catholic Wel was attended by 3,0 Philip Murray, Pres Dr. George Shuster Hunter College, Nev His Eminence E Mooney, the Archb also spoke.

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NAACP'S LABOR SECRETARY SLAPS EIGHTIETH CONGRESS

Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 24 — Playing the Eightieth Congress for its failure to pass needed legislation, Clarence M. Mitchell, NAACP labor secretary, told the Catholic Tri-State Conference meeting here that, as far as the welfare of the people is concerned, this last Congress might just as well never have been in session.

Mr. Mitchell declared that the only people who have benefited from Congressional consideration of FEPC legislation in 1947 were those railroads which collected fares from persons who went to Washington to testify, and Governor Wright of Mississippi who was in a campaign at the time, and, undoubtedly, endeared himself to his supporters by claiming credit for blocking passage of the act.

The labor secretary pointed out that, besides ignoring the FEPC Bill, Congress failed to broaden the Social Security Act for the coverage of domestic and agricultural workers, neatly pigeon-holed bills to raise the minimum wage level to more nearly meet the present cost of living, and, through the Taft-Hartley Bill, shackled the American labor movement by preventing its leaders from political action to defeat the worst Congressional offenders at the polls.

"The Congress further cut appropriations of the Wage and Hour Administration—thereby decreasing the staff of the agency at a time when 51 per cent of the establishments being investigated are found to be violating the law and more than \$18,000,000 is being illegally withheld from over 300,000 underpaid employees," Mr. Mitchell said.

"There is need for year-round political education so that only those persons whose total record is good will have an opportunity to get elected. We must mobilize the right-thinking people in a national drive which will write the badly needed social reform into our law," the labor secretary concluded.

The conference, called by the National Catholic Welfare Conference, was attended by 3,000 delegates. Mr. Philip Murray, President of the CIO, Dr. George Shuster, President of Hunter College, New York City, and His Eminence Edward Cardinal Mooney, the Archbishop of Detroit, also spoke.

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SPEAKING OUT

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Finding New Directives for Our Life

In The Days We Once Knew men could look out across the sky, and unperurbed by clouds of distress, vision the veritable dwelling place of God. They did not view life with too much critical intelligence. They believed that their lives were ordered for them, and it was theirs to resign to such a destiny.

But today the ancestral order is in dissolution. Life is full of sudden and radical changes and offers many ways to work out our lives.

So plastic has life become that we must concern ourselves with finding new directives for our life. Our lives must be channelized, placed in the channels through which we may best find the door to life. For we are fast discovering that life does not equal our accomplishments any more than it does our constant striving for that which is good and meaningful for us today.

No more are boys and girls disillusioned in schools by success stories that everyone by hard work and perseverance can become a millionaire or the president of the United States; that they will find life and the joy of living only by the deeds that they may perform with their hands.

We know better than that today What we accomplish is not the only thing that really matters in our life. What we strive to accomplish is equally important. Not simply what we are, but what we are striving to become; not how far we go, but the direction in which we are going, should be of the highest concern to us.

MEN LED BY THEIR VISIONS

Browning found life not to consist in accomplishments so much as in aspirations. He realized that men's visions have led them farther, and have eventuated into far more enduring realities, than any "deeds of life" that have occupied their hands.

Another writer has said that "Human life is the restless striving of a spiritual energy, doing the good only to see the better; and seeing the better only to attempt it; for he who become better ceases to be good. So build we up the being that we are." Oft times where the trial at something we really wanted to do has meant failure, we have discovered still clinging to our lives fragments of value which have proved ultimately that: Defeat may serve as well as victory, to shake the soul and let the glory out.

THE DOOR OF LIFE

TO FIND THE DOOR TO LIFE, we must exercise an ethical curiosity—a curiosity that will lead us into inquiries about life, without which we can never find ourselves or know ourselves.

Somewhere there is a supreme job for each of us, a task that only each can perform. This is our sense of calling—our sense of destiny.

Profusely laid out through life are many roads that lead us to the door through which we shall find pastures. It is left for us to concern ourselves about life and what is going on around us that we may strike upon the source of power that shall lead us into more abundant living.

We shall know how our lives are to unfold, what shall make for the fullest possible development of our personalities without seeking and striving. Seeking what? Seeking the means by which we shall express the living Presence of God through our lives, and striving for all we are worth to utilize them to the full.

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT TO INVESTIGATE DEATH CAMP

New York, — The Department of Justice, in response to an urgent message from NAACP head Walter White, demanding immediate action in the recent mass killing and wounding of Negro convicts in the Anguilla "Death Camp" near Brunswick, Ga., notified the Association that "the department is giving very careful attention to this matter." The statement was made by Theron L. Caudle, Assistant Attorney General, in behalf of Attorney General Tom Clark.

UMT HEARINGS CLOSE, ACTION PROTESTED

Washington, D.C., 17 — The NAACP, through its Secretary of Veterans' Affairs, Jesse O. Dedmon, requested permission to testify before the House Committee on Armed Services holding hearings on Universal Military Training, and upon being denied the right to be heard, the following telegram was sent to Representative W. G. Andrews, Chairman:

"Information received by National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that House Committee on Armed Services of which you are Chairman plans to close hearings on U.M.T. Bill without permitting our organization to appear before said Committee. Our Organization made request to appear before this committee and testify against this most vital piece of legislation and said request has not been acknowledged by your office or Committee. We strongly urge that before your committee stops hearings on this piece of legislation that our organization be permitted to testify."

71 NEGRO ARMY UNITS NOW SERVE IN JAPAN

TOKYO, Japan — Eighth Army headquarters reported here that as of June 1, 71 Army units composed of Negro personnel were active in Japan performing a wide variety of duties.

Troop assignments ranged from criminal investigating, fire fighting and guard duty to repairing and supplying and providing clean clothing for the Army of Occupation. Most of the 23,000 enlisted men in these units on June 1 have elected to make a career of the Regular Army. Many of them are combat veterans of the war and wear decorations for heroic service.

CALIFORNIA NAACP NOT SUPPORTING WALLACE

San Francisco, 24th — Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett, president of the San Francisco branch of the NAACP, attended the "draft Wallace" meeting in Fresno, July 19, as an individual and not as an official of the Association, he has advised the national office in New York.

An inquiry by Walter White, national secretary, following a report published in the New York Times, July 20, brought a wire from Dr. Goodlett stating: "I participated in Democrats for Wallace meeting in Fresno as a private citizen without any organization affiliation."

The political action policy of the NAACP, adopted by resolution of the Cincinnati annual conference in 1946 and reaffirmed in June by the Washington conference is that branches of the Association may not endorse candidates, although individual members and branch officers are not restricted.

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LONDON — ONTARIO

POWELLS CARRY TORCH FOR ALL NEGRO RACE

New York —Rev. Adam Clayton Powell, Sr., minister emeritus of Abyssinian Baptist church, the largest Protestant church in the world, is a happy man. During his long lifetime, he has built the great stone and steel church on West 138th St. in the heart of Harlem and has seen it become, under the direction of his son, Dr. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., a mighty voice crying out against injustices to the Negro race.

"I have always said that mine would be the hand that would build the church," he says, "but that my son would interpret it and fashion its course. And that is the way it is."

Son of Slave

Adam Clayton Powell, Sr., is the son of a slave who had a nine-inch letter "P" seared into his back. Like his 16 brothers and sisters, he was born in a one-room shack in Franklin county, Virginia, for which the rent was \$1 a month and was often unpaid. He never saw a clock until he was 10 and he was a year older before he saw a train. He learned to read by studying the gospel according to St. John by the fireside in winter. He struggled on and up until he graduated from Yale university and entered the ministry.

In 1908, Adam Clayton Powell Sr. became minister of Abyssinian Baptist church. Twenty-five years ago, the ground was broken for the present church which cost a staggering \$400,000 and was paid for in seven years. In 1928, a \$40,000 home for the aged was purchased and in six years that mortgage was burned. Today the church owns all its property outright.

Ten years ago, Adam Clayton Powell Sr. retired as minister of Abyssinian Baptist Church, and was succeeded by his son. In the 29 years that he served, his church grew great in size and influence.

Today it has a membership of over 10,000, an enrolment of over 11,000 and a paid staff of 132. Daily, from 9 a.m. until 10.30 p.m. 2,000 people use the church and on Sundays over 10,000 crowd into its three auditoriums to hear their brilliant young minister who, in 1944, was elected to Congress and was re-elected again in 1946. Attendance has become so large on Sundays that every other week there are two services, one at 10 and the second at noon. On alternate Sundays, two services are conducted simultaneously with Rev. David Licorish, the assistant minister, conducting the second.

Has Credit Union.

Today the Abyssinian Baptist church has an annual budget of \$85,000. It support a mission in Nigeria. It has a credit union with a capitalization of \$150,000 which lends money to church members at rates as low as one-half of one per cent a month. To the Negro who is predominantly a working man, the credit union means ease from hand-to-mouth living and escape from installment buying which often forces him to pay as much as 30 per cent over the cash-on-the-line purchasing price.

The church has a social program which embraces all ages from the nursery to the matured member. It has a social service which ministers to the poor of all faiths and asks for membership cards in no church. It has seven basketball teams. It has seven choir and the senior choir is rated by music critics as one of the finest in the world. On its board of trustees sits a doctor of philosophy, a master of arts, a social worker with degrees from Columbia and Pennsylvania universities, an estate manager, a businessman and a police captain.

The ministers of Abyssinian Baptist church have always acted as counsellors for their parishioners. Domestic troubles, financial troubles,

personal troubles, employment troubles are dumped into the lap of the minister for solution. A long line of troubled people waits daily outside the minister's office door. A separate bureau looks after parolees and men and women who have run afoul of the law.

Emanuel Kline, the only Negro ever to attain the rank of captain on New York's police force, and the man who is in charge of the Youth Squad which deals with Harlem's young law-breakers, says the Abyssinian church is his giant partner in fighting juvenile delinquency. "The Abyssinian Baptist church has been a spearhead in Harlem which has lead other social organizations in fighting juvenile delinquency," he says. "Its social program keeps young people off the streets and its spiritual program points the right way for them to go. I say emphatically that it has reduced juvenile delinquency in Harlem. Small wonder that social workers come from all over the U.S. to study its methods."

Adam Clayton Powell, Sr., from the height of his patriarchal 82 years sees his church as a rock to which the fighting Negro can cling. He sees it, too, as a solid base from which his brilliant son can lead the fight for full Negro citizenship in the U.S.

"I guess people look at me and wonder why an old man like me doesn't die," he says. "Well, I'm just not interested in dying. I'm too interested in living. I have too much to live for."

AMERICAN NEGRO IS U.S. RE-SOURCE—HAS FINE RECORD

(From The Saturday Evening Post) Maybe it is time for white people to stop talking about the Negro exclusively as a problem and start thinking in terms of his enormous achievement in the 82 years since the opening of the first Freedmen's Bureau.

The United Negro College fund, speaking for 33 Negro institutions of higher learning, presents the extraordinary record . . . 3,200 Negro doctors . . . 1,400 dentists . . . 800 nurses . . . 1,000 lawyers . . . 27,000 students of college grade . . . and many more thousands of trained teachers, journalists, social workers, clergymen, engineers, agricultural experts, writers, artists, musicians, bankers, merchants and businessmen.

Nearly 14,000,000 Negroes in the United States make up about one-tenth of our population. By this measure the group needs many more professional people. But it is certainly in order at this time, looking back over a hard and dusty road, to take note of the immense progress made since the days when Fanny Kemble discovered it was a finable offence even to teach a slave to read.

Public authorities and private philanthropists, north and south have helped, but by far the greatest share of the credit must go to the Negro himself. In its development, this country grew accustomed to seeing successive waves of immigrants — British, Irish, German, Central European, Italian and Russian in turn — come to the United States and by making a secure and honored place for themselves make a contribution to the general welfare.

The Negro is no recent immigrant. Here almost from the first, he is among our oldest inhabitants, our most ancient families. But what he has done and is doing for himself is like the success story of every other racial strain in the United States.

With this difference: If the rest of us started from scratch, he had to start far behind the line. In the most grinding poverty and under the almost hopeless handicap of unreasoning prejudice, millions of field hands and house servants built with their bare hands a better world for the generations that followed them. It is a record of tenacious courage and

self-denial without a parallel in modern times.

The bewildered freedman of 1865, looking for his 40 acres and a mule, swindled by carpetbaggers, helpless and homeless on the highways of the ruined south, has transformed himself into a solid citizen. Legend pictured him as improvident, lazy, shiftless and happy-go-lucky, but legend neglects to account for the stores, hotels, banks and insurance companies he has founded and managed for himself. It fails to explain his 200 magazines and newspapers or the \$10,000,000,000 spent every year by Negro consumers. As Roland Hayes put it, he's a national resource.

EARLY NEGRO NEWSPAPERS NOW BEING MICROFILMED

Atlanta—(A.N.P.) — Journalism Quarterly, published at Emory university here, carried an article in its current issue, written by Armistead Scott Pride, director of the Lincoln University School of Journalism, Jefferson City, Mo., in which Pride describes the project he has been working on during the past year, the microfilming of early Negro newspapers.

Pride writes that his first task was that of determining the extent of microfilming which had already been done. He learned that a few of the early newspapers had already been microfilmed. These included Freedom's Journal (New York, 1827-1892); The Weekly Advocate and its successor, the Colored American (New York, 1837-1842); The North Star and its successor, Frederick Douglass' Paper (1847-1860 Rochester, N. Y.); New National Era (Washington, D.C., 1870-1875), and the Petersburg, Va., Lancet (1882-1894).

Setting out to discover where the papers might be found, Pride sent a questionnaire to more than 300 libraries and historical societies; searched for titles and listing among community, state and national newspaper histories and bibliographies. He visited most of the communities in which Negro newspapers have been published.

Complete or partial files for most of the well-known Negro newspaper, of the past century will be in the microfilming to the extent of some 140,000 pages, the investigator stated.

The microfilming was done under the auspices of the Committee in Negro studies of the American Council of Learned Societies. Among the members of this committee are Sterling Brown of Howard University; Lawrence D. Reddick, New York Public Library; Lorenzo D. Turner, Roosevelt College, Chicago, but formerly of Fisk, and Donald Young of the Social Science Research council. The grant making it possible was made by General Education board of New York City during the regime of the late Jackson Davis, then president.

"As far as I can see from the evidence the officers were perfectly justified in what they did. I consider the trial a mere formality to clear the names of the white men."

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DR. MORGAN'S ST

by Rita Hall

He went to the Do on a hunting trip performing 72 op

One day last Apr man stepped off a airport of Ciudad of the Dominican R ed about him. As f there were crowds women and childre dressed in bright hats, all of them sr ing. He watched ute, bewildered. T ed why they had ame to his eyes. them silently.

The man was Dr gan, nose and th Washington, D.C., ious few years, had to the health and people of the Cari any person ever h he had come down of the large, mode in gratitude, the "The Dr. William pital."

Ten years befo yacht, Dr. Morgan Dominican Repub and fishing trip. who wrote Queen was no finer land was enchanted wi to time, he return fishing.

But observing t children on the hamlets, he found difficult to keep h and his reel. Wh ident Trujillo told ing ways to imp the people, Dr. operate free on ar ed a nose or thr

Immediately he busy man. The operated on the cl orphanage. By th ished with them, about the city. he found a line operating room down the stairs Hastily, he had placed side by s iously examined each. There we aesthetists. Dr. assembly line. to table, taking in from five to the time he ha first half-dozen half-dozen had Stopping only quarter-hour of performed 740 weeks, as many The hospital wa in every ward, in the halls, extr into any availab been borrowed armouries, whea found.

Dr. Morgan b eight every mo until he could or hold his in sometimes until no matter what pital, there wer tient men and side, weary ch On his last d by each hand fell sobbing to him not to let had been wait morning. Dr. children.

"They won't her, "There is But he knew come back. A he returned. that visit he c dren including

DR. MORGAN'S STRANGE VACATION

by Rita Halle Kleeman

He went to the Dominican Republic on a hunting trip and ended up performing 72 operations a day

One day last April, a tall, graying man stepped off a plane in the little airport of Ciudad Trujillo, capital of the Dominican Republic, and looked about him. As far as he could see there were crowds of people—men, women and children, many of them dressed in bright clothes and wide hats, all of them smiling and cheering. He watched them for a minute, bewildered. Then, as he realized why they had gathered, tears came to his eyes. He moved toward them silently.

The man was Dr. William A. Morgan, nose and throat specialist of Washington, D.C., who in the previous few years, had contributed more to the health and well-being of the people of the Caribbean island than any person ever had before. Now he had come down for the dedication of the large, modern hospital which, in gratitude, the nation had named "The Dr. William A. Morgan Hospital."

Ten years before, on a friend's yacht, Dr. Morgan had gone to the Dominican Republic on a hunting and fishing trip. Like Columbus, who wrote Queen Isabella that there was no finer land under heaven, he was enchanted with it. From time to time, he returned for hunting and fishing.

But observing the wan, adenoidal children on the farms and in the hamlets, he found it more and more difficult to keep his mind on his gun and his reel. When, therefore, President Trujillo told him he was seeking ways to improve the health of the people, Dr. Morgan offered to operate free on any child who needed a nose or throat operation.

Immediately he became a very busy man. The first few days, he operated on the children from a local orphanage. By the time he had finished with them, word had spread about the city. The next morning, he found a line extending from the operating room through the hall, down the stairs and into the street. Hastily, he had half a dozen tables placed side by side, a child—previously examined and classified—on each. There were half a dozen anaesthetists. Dr. Morgan called it an assembly line. He went from table to table, taking out a pair of tonsils in from five to seven minutes. By the time he had finished with the first half-dozen children, a second half-dozen had taken their places. Stopping only for an occasional quarter-hour of food and rest, he performed 740 operations in two weeks, as many as 72 in one day. The hospital was filled to the walls; in every ward, in every room, even in the halls, extra beds were jammed into any available space. They had been borrowed from the hotels, the armories, wherever they could be found.

Dr. Morgan began operating at eight every morning and went on until he could no longer see clearly or hold his instruments steadily—sometimes until seven at night. And no matter what time he left the hospital, there were always lines of patient men and women waiting outside, weary children at their sides.

On his last day, a woman holding by each hand an exhausted child, fell sobbing to her knees, begged him not to let her children die. She had been waiting since 9:30 that morning. Dr. Morgan examined the children.

"They won't die," he reassured her. "There is no emergency."

But he knew then that he must come back. And six months later, he returned. In the two weeks of that visit he operated on 800 children including Ramfis, 16-year-old

son of the President. On the last day, exhausted, and poisoned by the ether which he had been inhaling, he collapsed.

He was fully recovered a few months later when he arrived for the dedication of the William A. Morgan Hospital. Besides the dedication he was to be guest of honor at a half dozen functions. All of the doctors of the country were to pay him homage at a dinner; he was to receive the Orden del Merito Juan Pablo Duarte, the highest decoration the country could give him. But none of these things touched him as deeply as the sight which had greeted him at the airport—the crowds of people whose children he had helped.

All that day they had been coming, from the palm-thatched or tin-roofed shacks which had so far survived the government's housing program, from the clean concrete houses with which these were being replaced. In high-wheeled carts pulled by clattering little Dominican horses on high-backed saddles astride spindle-legged donkeys, and on foot, they had come along palm-lined George Washington Avenue bringing gifts for the doctor, bringing healthy children for him to see.

Among the first to greet him was Rafael Luiz, who had been his waiter at the Hotel Jaragua. Rafael had special cause for gratitude. At the end of a long day at the hospital on the previous visit, Dr. Morgan dropped wearily into his chair at the hotel's dining terrace. He asked where Rafael was.

"His child sick," the substitute said. "Rafael very worried, think maybe he die."

Without hesitation, Dr. Morgan left his dinner and called his car. A few minutes later, he was admitted to Rafael's little house on the edge of town. In the bedroom, the mother sat rocking a tiny child, burning with fever and racked with a cough. Dr. Morgan picked him up and examined him gently. Then he smiled.

"You needn't worry," he told the anxious parents. "We'll have him well in no time."

And they did. It's countless little incidents like that which have won Dr. Morgan a place in all Dominican hearts.

Some of the people at the airport had come all the way from Santiago, the country's second city, 110 miles to the north, where Dr. Morgan had spent a few days of each visit.

HEMISPHERE SOLIDARITY FOR WHITES ONLY IS CHARGE

Washington, D.C., Sept. — "Apparently, the hemispheric solidarity talked about by the twenty-one American Republics in Rio de Janeiro a few weeks ago means only solidarity between the non-Negro peoples in the Western Hemisphere as far as Panama is concerned," Leslie Perry of the Washington Bureau, NAACP, charged in a letter to Senor J. J. Vallarino, the Ambassador from Panama. This conclusion was drawn after the NAACP learned that Panama has a law prohibiting immigration to that country by American Negroes and stringent requirements designed to discourage them even as tourists.

The NAACP had received a complaint from a well-known educator stating that he had been unable to secure passage to Panama and Guatemala this summer because both of these countries barred American Negroes. The NAACP took the matter up with the respective embassies in Washington.

Ambassador Vallarino in a letter to Perry had written:

"Article 17, Law 54, 1938, still in force, requires that any person prohibited immigration to the Republic of Panama, should ask the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through the Panamanian Consul at the Port of Embarkation, permission to visit the country only for thirty days, and if

granted, the applicant must make a deposit of \$500.00 at that Consulate, to guarantee his return to the country of origin."

The Ambassador from Guatemala has advised the NAACP that he is making a check of their laws to ascertain what the requirements are with respect to the immigration of colored Americans.

NAACP APLAUDS BISHOP ON ANTI-JIM-CROW STAND

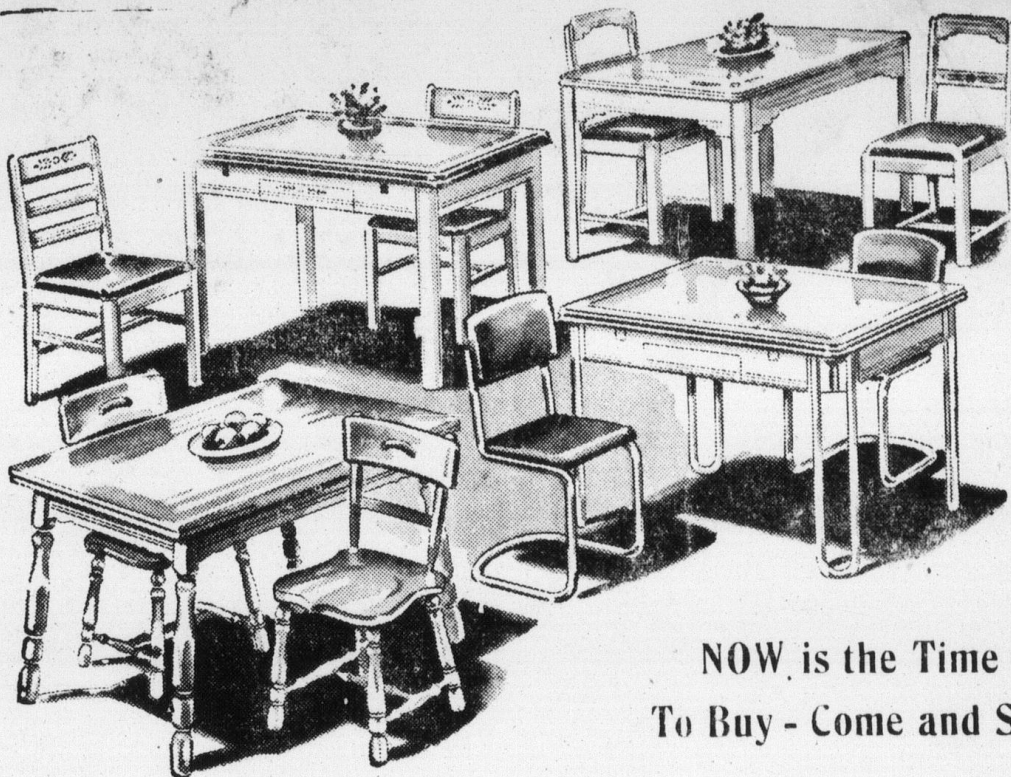
New York, Sept. 24th — Walter White, executive secretary of the national Association for the Advancement of Colored People, today congratulated Archbishop Joseph E. Ritter of St. Louis on his recent stand against St. Louis Catholics who protested the admission of Negro children into Roman Catholic schools with white children. In a widely publicized battle during which the group threatened to bar the Negro children by civil action

against the Bishop, the head of the Archdiocese of St. Louis threatened them with excommunication if they persisted in their efforts. John P. Barrett, chairman of the anti-Negro group has since stated that attorneys had advised him that since the Archbishop is titular head of the parish schools, "nothing could legally be done about what he chooses to do with them."

Mr. White in his message to Archbishop Ritter declared: "May I on behalf of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People express our congratulations to you on the unequivocal position you took against those parents who would bar Negro children from parochial schools. This position will undoubtedly have far-reaching and beneficial effect not only upon Catholic but all people who believe or should believe in the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man."

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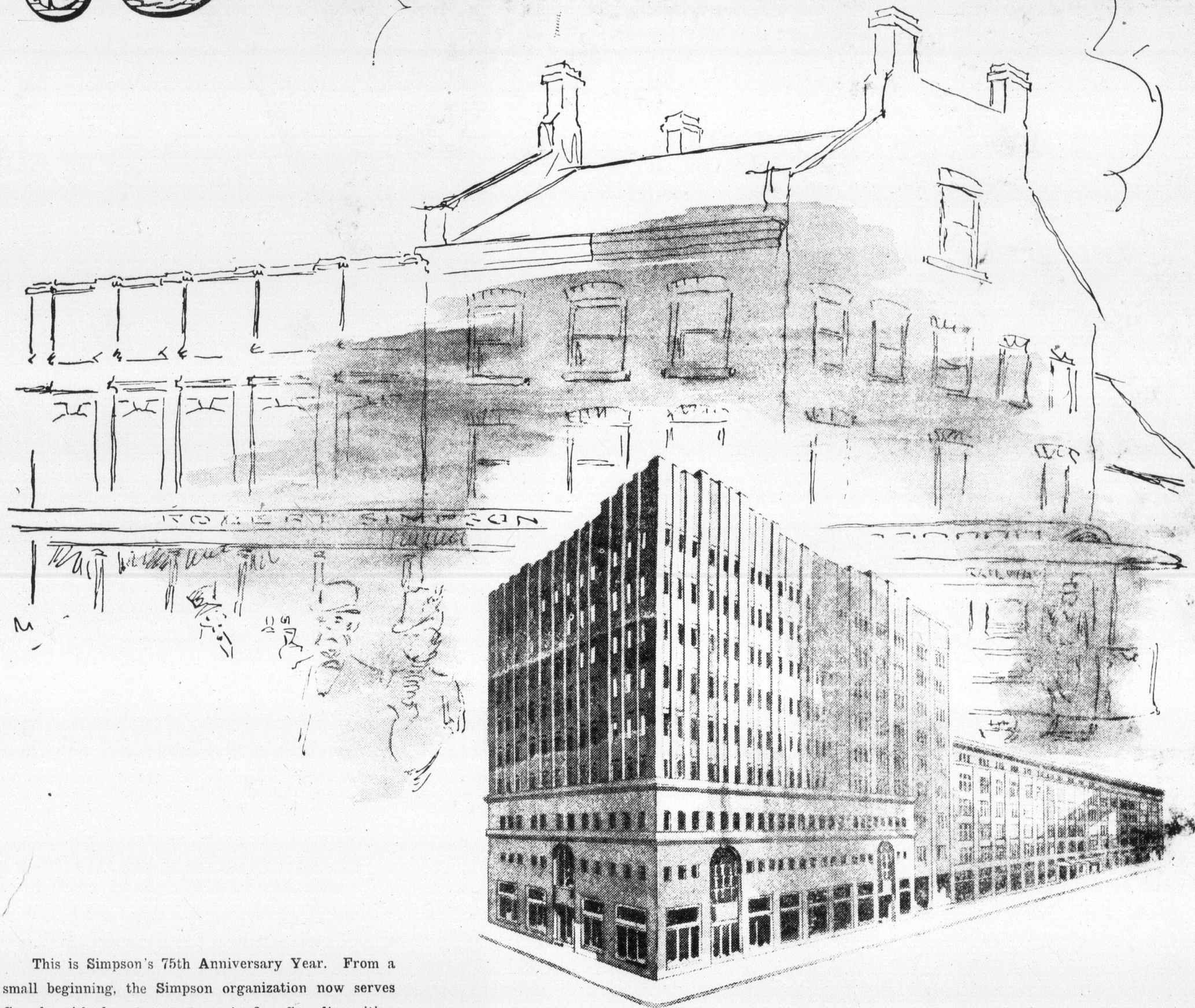
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Coloree**

More than a teachers at white York City. Of its six have a total of tors. Schools w their faculties are tan and St. John's Long Island Univ Best interracial City College, one by the Board of of the City of Ne Negro teachers, b most with five—o chology, one chem etrical engineering \$3,600 annually is chemistry instruct Bemby, who has for five years. H professor of Living North Carolina. New York Univ lyn College each on their staff.

Perhaps the n Negro faculty men which boasts top- Woodruff and erac A. Reid. Both we grants by educati courage the appoi to white faculties. ucational Board tv N.Y.U. \$18,000. for visiting professors ture and education period and Reid go ruff's salary is su grant from the Fund which regula college presidents ailable Negro sch their staffs.

Precedent for hi structors was laid a score of years b James Weldon Joh and executive sec tional Association ment of Colored F short time lecturer

Other New York number of Negro faculties are as f Brooklyn, 4; Colu l.

Aside from these stitutions, a top-r tion unit—the Nev cial Research—has a dozen Negro edu ulty.

**PENA SEEKS TO
RACIAL D**

Cuba's constituti condemning racia but for the third o 800,000 population color bias is very n and his fellow unio for a new law whic than frown at raci to outlaw Jim Cre "Discrimination d