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

VOL. IV—NO. 27

LONDON, CANADA, OCTOBER, 1948

Price 5 Cents

Stay Home Campers Delight Audience

Magic music from the bute of the Pied Piper was heard again on Saturday afternoon when the children who have been participating in the Y.M. - Y.W.C.A. "Stay-at-Home" camp program at Russell Street park enacted the famous play by Robert Browning for parents and friends.

The presentation was held in conjunction with the closing exercises of the two-week camp and under the direction of Mrs. U. T. Mays. Sets were designed and executed by Max Bradford, A. E. C. Slater and F. Milne of the Sarnia Sketch Club. Assistance in this department was also given by Mrs. A. J. C. Payne and Winston Walker for the Sarnia Drama League.

Program chairman was Alex Sinclair, representing the Board of Directors of the Y.M.-Y.W.C.A. In his preliminary remarks he commended Mrs. G. E. Evans and members of the parks program committee who with Miss Barbara Plewman, girls' program secretary for the Y.M.-Y.W.C.A., arranged the camp program. Purpose of the venture was to lead and supervise constructive play among children who are spending the summer in the city. A telegram of congratulations was read from Aubrey Oldham, chairman of the "Y" Board.

W. E. Germain, chairman of the Sarnia Board of Parks management and representative of Sarnia Lions Club, expressed pleasure that the parks were being used for such a progressive undertaking. He asked the co-operation of the parents in seeing that children do not abuse parks properties and equipment.

The story of how the ancient town of Hamelin was rid of a plague of rats was related over a public address system by Ruth Ladewig, while the members of the cast enacted the piece in pantomime. Appearing in proper white wigs and elaborate robes of office were Lyle Nichols, the mayor, and councilmen Billie Barr, Bob Berglund, Kirk Berglund and Robert Houston.

Pied Piper Jimmie Powers, in coat half of yellow and half of red was followed about the playground by "rats" who were eventually to "drown" in the mold spray of the wading pool.

Climax of the play arrived when the children followed the piper through a split in the back curtain on which were portrayed the sun-kissed mountains and forests of that mythical land.

Costumes were made by the children under supervision during their handicraft periods.

WALTER WHITE IN GERMANY

NEW YORK, — Walter White, NAACP secretary, now in Europe to attend sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations as a consultant, has left Paris for a tour of United States military establishments and displaced persons encampments in Germany according to word received here today.

Africa Opposes U.N. Rights Plan

PARIS — (C.P.) — South Africa today assailed a declaration on human rights proposed by the United Nations Assembly Social Committee and flatly rejected several parts.

M. E. H. Louw, South African Economics Affairs Minister, said the declaration "would destroy the whole basis of our multi-racial structure." His country could not accept an article pledging equal rights and freedoms without race or color distinctions.

Louw also told the committee that the right to participate in Government "is not an absolute right which belongs to every person as such." He added that it is conditioned "not only by nationality but also by qualifications of franchise."

He said the declaration should be limited to the category of rights capable of universal application including freedom of speech and religion, inviolability of person and property and free access to courts.

Ralph Maybank, parliamentary assistant in Canada's Health and Welfare Department, earlier told the committee the Dominion is in general agreement with the human rights declaration. Afterwards, in an interview, he said the Canadian delegation will suggest a number of changes in wording in the interest of clarification.

Although Canada has no national declaration of human rights, the Dominion's concepts were developed as a result of "daily contacts of free men living together and sharing common basic objectives," he said.

The declaration which the committee is considering sets out "equal and unalienable" rights of man, with specific reference to slavery, involuntary servitude, arbitrary arrest and detention, and freedom of movement and residence.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt presided over the United Nations Human Rights Commission which drafted the declaration last May. Thursday she told the Social Committee the United States would accept the declaration without amendment if other countries followed suit. There appeared no prospect of that.

Goderich Plans Community Affairs

GODERICH, Oct. 1 — The first of the community concerts to be held under the local Community Concert Association will be presented by "de Paul's Infantry Chorus" on Monday evening, November 22. The chorus consists of 36 Negro ex-G.I.'s trained and directed by Leonard de Paur.

The second concert of the series will be held on March 15, by a piano-cello duo, Nikolae and Joanna Grandan.

A crack two-piano team, Whittemore and Lowe, will present the third concert.

There were 712 subscriptions for the series sold in Goderich and district during a campaign for membership last week.

Community Centre Names Committee

Plans for the long contemplated Ward Three Community Centre took definite form last night at a meeting in the hall of Grace United Church, Hamilton Rd. when officers were elected as follows:

Mrs. C. E. Howson, president; R. Findlath, vice-president; Miss Marion Jenkins, secretary; A. C. Robinson, corresponding secretary; J. Marriage, treasurer; ways and means committee: Charles Heath, chairman; Miss E. Blakeman, A. Bernhardt; C. Johnson, W. D. Finch, O. C. Bridgeman, Rev. S. A. Moote and Mrs. Lucy Cole.

Groups Represented

About 30 members of various clubs and organizations were present and enthusiasm ran high. Among groups represented were London Labor Council, Y.W.C.A., East End Athletic Club, Ex-Service Wives, Mothers' and Guardians' Association, Chicken Coop Athletic Association and Grace United Athletic Club.

At an earlier meeting it had been decided to ask City Council for permission and assistance in erecting the proposed centre. The building planned for the corner of Ash and Sycamore streets, will provide a community focal point for clubs, youth organizations and other groups and with furnish recreational facilities for school children and adults of the community as a whole throughout the winter. It was emphasized that the centre would be for the use of the whole community without distinction as to race or religion and that no person or group would be refused use of the premises or participation in its activities.

Fully Equipped Building

The proposed building will be provided with all facilities usual to such a centre including a stage, art, library and recreational program as well as committee, dressing, shower and club rooms and kitchen.

Rev. S. A. Moote, pastor of Grace United Church, announced that the Public Utilities Commission had offered to administer and operate the centre, in co-operation with the various committees yet to be elected, if council would agree to appropriate the grounds in question.

It was the general opinion of the meeting that something concrete in the way of active organization must be in evidence before either the City Council or individual householders of Ward Three could be effectively approached.

It was announced that there will be a general meeting for the benefit of those interested in the project Thursday, October 14 at Grace United Church.

WHITE'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY OUT

NEW YORK — "A Man Called White," the autobiography of Walter White, NAACP secretary, is scheduled for publication by Viking Press on Monday, October 4. The volume recounts Mr. White's career as an official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People over a period of 30 years.

Housing Ended Discrimination In

TRENTON, N.J. — By action of the City Commission this week, Negro veterans were assured an opportunity to obtain housing in a Trenton veterans' housing project. According to charge made by Clifford R. Moore and Charles Williams of the Trenton branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, city officials had planned, while refusing to pass on applications of Negro veterans, to admit white veterans to the completed units.

Protests were made to city officials and to the State Department of Economic Development, which had built the homes, by NAACP branch officials and by Mrs. Marian Wynn Perry, NAACP assistant special counsel.

The City Commission and representatives of the Trenton Committee on Veterans' Housing have now agreed that no applicants will be admitted to the project until all applications have been screened and passed upon without discrimination.

REPORTS IMPROVEMENT IN MORALE OF TROOPS

New York — "Morale among Negro troops in Germany is high although the situation is complicated by failure of the War Department to end segregation," Walter White, NAACP secretary, reports in a communication received here today.

Mr. White's report followed a week's tour of troop installations and displaced persons' camps in Heidelberg, Frankfurt, Mannheim, Nurnberg, Kissingen, Giessen, Karlsruhe and Berlin.

Contributing to higher morale is the increased proportion of Negro servicemen now assigned to combat outfits, nearly half of whom are now so assigned. The higher morale is reflected in a reduction in the crime rate which last month, Mr. White reports, was lower than that for white troops and the lowest in the history of the occupation.

In Berlin, the NAACP official observed that most of the work handling supplies for the air lift into the American, French and British sectors is being done by Negro troops.

Following his tour of inspection, Mr. White returned today to Paris where he is serving as a consultant to the United Nations General Assembly.

WHERE INTOLERANCE HURTS.

(Welland-Port Colborne Tribune)

We in Canada believe in racial and religious tolerance if we believe in anything at all that makes our civilization distinctive and worth preserving.

There is a phase of that, however, which we do not often think about. We think of the injury done to the innocent against whom prejudice and ill-feeling operate. We do not think often enough of what intolerance does to the person who lets it creep into his being.

Seek To Ban Jim Crow Housing

NEW YORK — Renewing the attack against residential segregation, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People this week joined with the American Jewish Congress and the American Civil Liberties Union in filing a brief asking the Appellate Division to reverse a lower court decision which affirmed the right of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to exclude Negroes from its semi-public Stuyvesant Town housing project in lower Manhattan.

The appeal, filed on September 20, involves two cases: one on behalf of three rejected Negro applicants, and the other by Shad Pollier, vice-president of the American Jewish Congress, suing as a taxpayer.

The Metropolitan Company admits that it has refused to accept Negroes in Stuyvesant Town. The plaintiffs argue that this discrimination is unconstitutional because the project was built with the aid and cooperation of New York State and the City of New York. The Constitution forbids racial discrimination by the State Government and its branches; the plaintiffs urged in their brief that this restraint applies also "when the State acts through a private corporation in performing its public functions."

Money from both Negro and white taxpayers is benefiting the life insurance company, since tax exemption was granted for twenty-five years on the improved value of the land. The total saved by this exemption will come to more than fifty million dollars over the full period.

The brief concludes: "If the defendants' contention is sustained, there will be, within a stone's throw of the United Nations building, a gigantic undertaking in which racial segregation is not only openly avowed, but publicly subsidized and approved. It is undesirable, dangerous, and, above all, illegal."

The plaintiffs are represented by NAACP Special Counsel Thurgood Marshall and Mrs. Marian Wynn Perry, assistant special counsel; Will Maslow of the American Jewish Congress; and Charles Abrams of the American Civil Liberties Union.

MR. JAMES BELL

The death of Mr. James Bell, past treasurer of the City of London, was greatly felt by the members of Beth Emanuel Church. It will be some time if ever such a staunch friend will come to our rescue. The B. M.E. Church had always been known as Mr. Bell's church. Never at any time did he let an opportunity pass to assist in any way he could. He was treasurer of the building fund and a good one. On Thanksgiving Day at our annual dinner it did not seem the same. Always he brought a crowd to dine with us and lemon pies were always made especially for him.

Dawn of Tomorrow

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HOW I BECAME INTERESTED IN RACIAL JUSTICE

By Samuel Goldwyn

The title of this series of articles is, in a sense, a reflection of a tragic state of affairs. For it carries the truthful implication that there are many people of good will who have not always been interested in racial justice. It brings out all too clearly the fact that such a feeling may have been dormant within many of us until aroused to action by some specific catalyst.

We all know that injustice and intolerance flourish best in surroundings of ignorance and prejudice, but we must also realize that indifference to the effects of conditions based solely on differences of race can be almost as dangerous as active persecution of the victims.

If we sit idly by when fellow Americans, because of their color or creed or origin, are discriminated against in employment opportunities in educational facilities, in housing, in the right to vote, in the right to "Freedom from fear," then we are really participating in these denials of rights. Because failure to fight against the evils of intolerance is—in its effect—the equivalent of condoning such injustices.

It would be impossible for me to date the beginnings of my interest in racial justice, for this is a belief which has been virtually instinctive with me. It goes hand in hand with a recognition of the dignity and self-respect that is the rightful heritage of every individual who has not cast them aside, and the obligation to respect his rights as a human being and a fellow member of society.

I would be less than candid if I did not say frankly that there have been times when my interest was more passive than active, but the fact is that it has always been abhorrent to me that a person's race or color should be a factor in his right to live a life on a plane of full equality with his fellow men. I feel strongly that there is no more important task before us in this country—and in fact, in the world at large—than that we strive to bring into reality the letter and the spirit of Article 55 of the United Nations Charter which provides that the United Nations shall promote "universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion."

by Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr.

Having been reared in an atmosphere of liberalism, I have always been more or less aware of questions of racial justice. But the horror of the situation did not burst upon me with full impact until the early years of the war.

In 1942 the Office of War Information sent me on a tour of Army camps in the South. This was part of a coast-to-coast survey to investigate the wildly exaggerated rumors about drinking conditions around Army camps. I had never been in the South before for a very extended period, and I had never before seen the miserable and hopeless conditions in the Negro sections of Southern towns. As I went through these sections with the Military Police, I realized for the first time the sense of bitterness and despair which a Negro

might so well have in America. Later, when serving in the Army overseas, I was impressed by Negro readiness to serve the country which, in some respects, promised so little to them. After the war in Washington I occasionally spoke at the local Negro high schools and at Howard University. Every time I saw the serious, intelligent faces of the students, I felt again how imperative it is to end this wretched business of discrimination and to make America truly a land of opportunity for all. One hundred and twenty-eight years ago John Quincy Adams called Negro bondage "the great and foul stain upon the North American Union." It is still the most urgent challenge to the American conscience.

by Agnes E. Meyer

My first comprehensive insight into the social injustices meted out to the Negro in our country came to me during the second World War while I was studying the impact of our industrial mobilization upon family life. In every war centre the hardships endured by the white population were bad enough but for the Negro they were doubled and trebled, whether it was a question of health, housing, food or education.

The frightful neglect of the war workers, whether Negro or white, was due to the fact that our badly organized community services broke down and that our Federal, State, local relationships were not and are not geared to function efficiently.

In trying to remedy these basic weaknesses of our social structure I have never isolated the problems of our Negro fellow citizens except to see that their needs are given special consideration in drawing up legislation, in planning new facilities, or in the measures being taken all over the country for better integration of local community services.

For I am convinced that the normal, natural functioning of the Negro in our society cannot be achieved through superficial means such as race relations committees and the endless talk in which they dissipate their energies. I believe that we Americans can know and understand and respect each other only if we work together shoulder to shoulder to solve our social problems. That is why my endeavours are directed toward stabilizing community and family life and toward creating a society in which the individual can function as a participating citizen to bring about the common good. If people could once more feel firm ground under their feet; if they had decent housing, good schools and a chance to bring up their children in health and happiness, most of our post-war tensions would be softened.

In all of these efforts to accelerate social progress throughout our country, I find a very general awareness that the disadvantages from which the Negro has suffered in the past must be wiped out. A new sense of a more genuine, more honest, more conscientious democracy is abroad in the land. The whole battle of equal rights has not been won. But the signs are manifold that a new day is dawning.

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BRITON BUYS NEGRO PAPER

NEW YORK — (AP) — The New York Afe, one of the oldest Negro newspapers in the United States, has been purchased by an Englishman who says he wants to "improve the lot of the Negro in particular and of minority groups in general."

The buyer is Richard Bourne-Van-neck of London who said his wife is of Negro parentage.

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Mr. and Mrs. LeV. Brantford were the mother, Mrs. Mary D. hours on Sunday

Mr. and Mrs. F. I. turned from their v other cities Mr. and ited in Detroit for a

A very successful and weiner roast was day, October 2nd. large number in at all who participated thoroughly enjoyed

Misses Letitia Burl et Morton of Chath of Misses Marion Jenkins over the v

Messrs. Walter C ris, Austin and Ja Toronto visited with don over the week

Congratulations Melvin Hackett on born Tuesday, Octo wish you all many come.

There were a Londoners present services held at the in Woodstock.

Mr. Floyd Smith home for the week stay he visited m relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Ja guests of their siste in Detroit, Michig end.

Mr. and Mrs. B Stacey visited frie

THE DAWN OF TOMORROW

LONDON NOTES

Mr. and Mrs. LeVern Jones of Brantford were the guests of their mother, Mrs. Mary Drake for a few hours on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Kelly have returned from their vacation. Among other cities Mr. and Mrs. Kelly visited in Detroit for a few days.

A very successful hay ride party and weiner roast was held on Saturday, October 2nd. There were a large number in attendance and all who participated report having thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

Misses Letitia Burke and Margaret Morton of Chatham were guests of Misses Marion and Christina Jenkins over the week end.

Messrs. Walter Clark, Carl Harris, Austin and James Bowen of Toronto visited with friends in London over the week end.

Congratulations Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Hackett on your new son, born Tuesday, October 5th. We wish you all many happy years to come.

There were a large number of Londoners present at the special services held at the B.M.E. Church in Woodstock.

Mr. Floyd Smith of Toronto was home for the week end. During his stay he visited many friends and relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Hill were the guests of their sister Mrs. E. Jordan in Detroit, Michigan for the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Corray and son Stacey visited friends and relatives

in Windsor and Detroit, Michigan over the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jordan of Detroit spent a month's vacation visiting Brantford, also the Wilson Farm at Paris and in London at the home of Mrs. Emma Harris, mother and sister, Mrs. James Hill returning home to celebrate their 25th anniversary. A pleasant time was spent in games and a lovely lunch was served by Mrs. Jordan's niece and friends. Mrs. Jordan was presented with 25 silver dollars by Mr. Jordan.

Mr. and Mrs. James Hill of London were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jordan on Saturday, September 18 on the C.N.R.A. excursion to Windsor and Detroit.

Mrs. Fannie Brown visited London to bring Mr. and Mrs. Jordan back to Detroit. We hope it will not be her last visit. It was good to have her.

Mr. Albert Smith is in Victoria Hospital. His condition is very serious.

DEATHS

The death of Mrs. Wm. Harris came as a shock although being ill for some time it was hoped she would recover. She is the mother of three small girls, Mary, Helen and Elizabeth.

Funeral service Thursday 2 p.m. at the Oatman Funeral Home.

Mr. William Palmer of Guelph was buried September 21 after a long illness. He leaves a wife, two sons and three daughters, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, other relatives and a host of friends.

Mrs. A. Brooks, a sister-in-law, was present at the funeral, also Mrs.

A. Hill, Mr. Hill being a cousin.

Mrs. Sylvia Brooks who passed away 2 years ago was remembered by flowers to the church from her husband and son, James and Garnet Brooks and brother and sisters, Jack, Margaret and Edith Moxley and Gladys Coursey and nephews, Michael, David and Gilbert Moxley.

CANADIAN BORN GIRL MATRICULATING AT DETROIT INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE

Miss Lynn, a Canadian born girl has been living in Detroit, Mich. for two years attending Northern High School for one year, graduating and now matriculating at Detroit Institute of Commerce, majoring in business administration, she is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lawson. She enjoys her hobbies of sewing and reading, is an accomplished pianist having studied at the University of Toronto.

BRITISH EMPIRE LIGHTWEIGHT CHAMPION, ARTHUR KING

On October 1st, Arthur King won the British Empire lightweight championship when he whipped Billy Thompson in the 7th round. This has happened quite often that a home boy had to go out of town before receiving his or her due recognition. Arthur is the first Negro boy to be recognized as a champion by the Boxing Board of Control in Blighty. Billy Thompson comes from the British Isles and has been sought to fight many bouts in New York. As we know, King comes from Toronto, Ontario and is scheduled to appear in a bout at Maple Leaf Gardens on Monday evening, October 25th. Suggested opponents are Willie Pep and Beau Jack, the former lightweight champion. But whoever it is we are all pulling for Arthur King.

DETROIT NEWS

Limelighters Social Club gave their first fall party on October 9, 1948 held at the home of Mrs. Baily, of 225 Bedbury. Hostesses for the evening were: Evangeline Huston, president; Pergeth Arnold, Secretary Irene Carter, Treasurer; Jean Brooks business manager and other members, Joan Brooks, Catherine Nelson.

Mrs. Edith Marshall, from Toronto, Ontario was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Vant.

Miss Christina Jenkins from London, Ontario was a house guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Vant during the holidays.

Mr. John Vant is visiting his mother, Mrs. M. Harris in London, Ont.

Attending the Hay Ride and Weiner Roast in London from Detroit, were Mr. Joseph R. Mayo, Mr. Alfred P. Johnson, Mr. Albert Wickett, all guests of the Jenkins family.

CONGRESS VOTE RECORD PUBLISHED BY BULLETIN

NEW YORK — The voting record of members of both Houses of Congress on civil rights and other issues is published in the current issue of The NAACP Bulletin, the Association's bi-monthly organ. The record reveals the vote on seven vital issues in the House of Representatives and on nine in the Senate.

"The record of the 80th Congress," the report asserts, "is a dismal record of failure. Failure to control inflation; failure to provide adequate housing; failure to meet the educational and health needs of the people; failure to enact a single civil rights measure. You are urged to review the record of each of your senators and your representatives."

On November 2, remember those who have voted for your interests and those who have voted against you, regardless of party affiliation."

INFORMATION WANTED

"Information is being sought of Louis L. Richardson on behalf of his wife with whom he has failed to communicate for some time as a result of which she is presently most anxious to learn of his present whereabouts so that she may be able to discuss a matter of great importance to himself. Mr. Richardson was born in Alabama some 60 years ago, is 6 ft. tall, weighs about 175 pounds, has brown hair, blue-grey eyes, wears glasses and is a chef, tailor and moving truck driver by occupation. Anyone aware of his location is requested to communicate with the National Desertion Bureau, 105 Nassau Street, New York 7, N.Y."

END JIM CROW NOW

OHIO NAACP URGES

DAYTON — Elimination of segregation and discrimination throughout the state is the objective of a strong civil rights program adopted by the delegates attending the annual Ohio State Conference of NAACP branches here this week.

Not only did the conference urge "an uncompromising struggle" to attain enactment of civil rights legislation, but also called upon the state legislature and the governor to relieve the acute housing shortage through a comprehensive unsegregated state program of slum clearance, public housing for low-income families, and incentive aids to private builders and developers.

Conference speakers included J. Maynard Dickerson, president; Glosster B. Current, Leslie Perry, Mrs. Ruby Hurley and Mrs. Marian Wynn Perry of the NAACP national office; Charles Lucas, executive secretary



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WHY NOT RECOGNIZE ISRAEL?

As one of the countries responsible, through its support of Palestine partition, for the establishment of the provisional government of Israel, Canada has proceeded with perhaps too much caution in taking the logical next step, recognition of the new state. The Canadian government's arguments against recognition at this time may seem strong, but they are not strong enough to outweigh the fact that in the United Nations Canada supported the decision which gave birth to a Jewish state in Palestine.

Canada's chief arguments are first, that Israel is not yet a member of the United Nations and secondly, that although a truce now exists in the war between the Arab League and Israel, the situation has not clarified itself sufficiently to warrant recognition of Israel. For example, the frontiers are not yet defined, serious fighting might again break out, Israel might be overwhelmed by superior forces, and the new state wiped out entirely.

Neither of these arguments will bear close examination. A number of countries with which Canada maintains formal relations are not members of the United Nations. Eire is one of these. Moreover, the fact that the frontiers of the new state are not yet set, and that war might destroy it altogether, has been true of other countries which Canada recognized. Eire, again, is an example, with the question of the frontier and partition still a live issue. Italy is another; the loss of Trieste and the colonies has by no means been permanently accepted by the Italians. And who can with certainty describe the boundaries within which the government of China holds sway or forecast how long that government will last? Further, without the intervention of the United Nations, is there any small country surrounded by large neighbors, as is Israel, which is not in danger of destruction?

On the other hand, if Canada's external affairs department is taking its lead from the British foreign office (which has advanced similar arguments against recognizing Israel at this juncture) a reconsideration of our stand might well be timely. In view of the results of British policy in the Middle East, which Mr. Winston Churchill himself has criticized for its "ineptitude," it is doubtful whether we have a great deal to learn from the "experts" in Whitehall. Their views and policies are neither sacred nor all-wise, and the record indicates that all they have been able to accomplish in the Middle East is to embitter everyone concerned against Britain. Britain and the Commonwealth have been done a disservice by these "experts," and if our own foreign policy makers are following their advice, they should by this time know better.

About the best that can be said of Canada's hesitation to recognize Israel is that it is a "safe" policy. But it is neither logical nor courageous.

COMMITTEE TO FETE US NEGRO LABOR LEADER

The Montreal Labor Committee Against Racial Intolerance will tender a luncheon to Lillard S. Townsend of Chicago at 1 p.m. Monday at the LaSalle Hotel. Mr. Townsend, well-known Negro labor leader in the U.S., is international president of the United Transport Service Employees.

Among those present will be O. Renaud, president of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council; W. J. Smith, president of the Montreal Labor Council; M. Rubinstein, president of the Jewish Labor Committee; B. Shane, Jean Marchand, H. A. Reiff, M. Silcoff, C. Jodoin, S. Linds, R. M. Bennett, P. Pichette, K. Kaplansky and Romeo Girard.

COMMUNITY S.W. ASH AND SYCAMORE STS.

Mrs. C. E. Howson, 95 Glenwood Ave., Mrs. C. Heath and A. C. Robinson appeared before the board with regard to the proposed Ward Three Community Centre.

Ald. Calder seconded by Mrs. Albright, moved that the city-owned property at the south-west corner of Ash and Sycamore Streets be held by the City for the possible enlargement of Silverwoods Park, that the Council be informed that it would not be inconsistent with park use to have a community centre built upon this property and that, if so desired by Council, the Advisory Committee will give further study to the suitability of this and other sites for the erection of the proposed Ward Three Community Centre. Adopted.

DR. RALPH J. BUNCHE

It is interesting to note that Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, who has been appointed acting United Nations mediator in Palestine, following the assassination of Count Folke Bernadotte, is a Detroit-born Negro.

When Dr. Bunche was 12 years old his family moved to Los Angeles. There he became an honor student and star athlete at the University of California. After taking his master's and doctor's degrees at Harvard he became professor of political science at Howard University in Washington.

Appointed to the U.S. State Department in 1944, Dr. Bunche was active in the formulation of the United Nations organization at Dumbarton Oaks and the San Francisco conference. When the U.N. set up a secretariat in Palestine in December, 1947, he was placed in charge of it.

The task to which Dr. Bunche succeeds is a tough and thankless one, as evidenced by the murder of Count Bernadotte. That he will perform it to the credit of his country and his race may be confidently predicted on the strength of his record of past public service in his homeland.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

BIASED PASSPORT FORM BLAMED BY U.S. BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 — After protest by Leslie Perry, Washington Bureau, NAACP, the U.S. Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization has abolished the practice of reserving the passport designation "American" for white citizens alone while requiring Negro Americans to designate themselves as "black."

The Bureau had sent out the following instruction for forms required of all Americans seeking foreign travel:

"Native-born citizens of the United States of all Caucasian or white races, departing for permanent residence in a foreign country, should be recorded by race as 'American'."

Other native-born citizens of the United States, viz: African (black), Chinese, Japanese . . . should be classed under their respective designations."

In a recent letter to Mr. Perry, the Deputy Commissioner of the Bureau of Immigration, John Boyd, wrote: "You are advised that this form together with the above-mentioned instruction appearing thereon has been abolished."

COLORED VOTES

Four million Negroes, nearly four times as many as voted in 1944, will take part in the presidential elections in the United States this fall. At that the situation leaves plenty of room for sardonic reference to the alleged "land of the free." Despite pious proclamations, men are a long way from being either born equal or treated as such — Brantford Expressor.

SOUTH'S OWN PROBLEM

(Toronto Telegram, Sept. 1948)

Editor, Telegram:

Sir,—As I have spent over 25 years in the south as a priest of the Episcopal Church, while still remaining a Canadian citizen, may I comment on the experiences of an American reporter who spent some time in the southern states masquerading as a Negro.

In the first place it is difficult, if not impossible for two races, fairly evenly balanced in numbers, to live together without major frictions developing, and that is especially true when the two races are of a kind that make assimilation a major stumbling block. Witness the attitude of California and British Columbia in regard to Orientals—the Japanese in particular. That attitude is largely condemned by the eastern provinces and states, but if an easterner took up residence in Vancouver or San Francisco I venture to say he would come to share the popular opinion of the people of those cities, and resent quite keenly the criticism of outsiders who had no Oriental problem. I am not saying this attitude would be correct, but I am saying it is natural.

Now the Oriental, while he cannot be assimilated, is yet a member of a race whose intelligence is as great as the Anglo-Saxons and such is not the case with Negroes. There are of course outstanding members of the race—Marion Anderson, Booker T. Washington, George Washington Carver, etc., but the Negroes on the whole are a primitive people as anyone is aware who knows them well, and is very fond of them—as I do and am. They have made great strides in the last half century and I am sure as a race have a real future, but I am not discussing what they will be centuries hence, but what they are now, which is quite a different matter.

So, the south has a race problem. It would have been a difficult one to handle under any circumstances. It was made doubly difficult by the Civil War, and the terrible reconstruction period which followed it. If there had been no war between the states, slavery would have died out naturally before the close of the century as it did in Brazil for it was not an economical system. There would have been no bitterness engendered and there would have been no carpet bag and Negro Rule, regime, from which latter much of the bitterness of the white south is derived.

It would, I am sure, be much better to let the south handle its own problem. Contrary to general opinion there is a deep affection between the Negro and southern white as individuals. White people feel responsible for their care in a way which would be quite incomprehensible to a northerner. I recall on one occasion the old colored woman who came in each week to give our rectory a cleaning, took sick. I did not hear about it for several days, but when the news reached me, my wife asked a basket to take round to her. Instead of gratitude, however, I got a fine dressing down. It was about time I came round to see her. Hadn't I known she'd been sick most a week. All her other white folks had been in long ago, etc., etc. I had quite a time to make my peace.

Most of the criticisms of your reporter are true enough. Things are very far from ideal, but the southern white man realizes it, and matters are changing for the better and rapidly. There is a wonderful improvement in the present status compared to the time I first took up residence in the South.

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CAP HAYNES LIVES

Cap Haynes works dawn to dark on his 34-acre farm at Liberty gro community in M. Texas. Last year, his \$1,000 and that does own time as part of ought to be full of he isn't. George Sessi in the current (Oct. 2 Evening Post.

"He doesn't owe a one, and pays cash for purchases," Mr. Perry children are helpful k dispositions. Cap Ha life is as foreign to t dustrialized Negro wo the slums of the grea eastern cities as any differs from any city comes about as near know to leading a ha . . .

Mr. Perry's article, is the fourth in the "Y series by the Rocklan or. The purpose of tell, in neighborly fa diverse religious and which make up the A lation live today.

Cap Haynes believe gro in the United S clear-cut strides tow izenship and full opp ised so long ago in Fourteenth and Fifti ments to the Constit to Mr. Perry.

"To Cap, that prog able," Mr. Perry writ father was a slav throughout his boy hood, has meen an ov ly literate farm han his 10-year-old-son passed him in educa

Although Cap Hay ily—wife, Ressie, the Mary, Pearl Mae, ior and Cap's widow cinda Goff Haynes— itive conditions, th their self-respect, an their neighbors, Mr When they go to sh ten miles from thei the people treat the and respect.

"They are known ple, have many frie whites and Negroes Perry declares. "It wariness is necessa avoid the corners w and ruffians hang o are compartmented colored sections children must sit in is reserved for Negr . . .

Cap lets Bud Gib Negro farmer of 72 Mr. Perry says.

"With only mode since he's a wise ol some actual impatie virile one, a pionee Bud Gibson, unask less than 100 years his people were ig and unfit to exercis Perry writes. "Lik ants driven to the U Europe by pogrom they were in need sistance, guidance more than anythin he feels that the ti the full liberation Bud is certain that struggle for equal the law and in the traveling with a him . . .

CAP HAYNES LIVES
A HAPPY LIFE

Cap Haynes works like a dog from dawn to dark on his badly eroded 34-acre farm at Liberty Hill, a Negro community in Milam County, Texas. Last year, his best, he netted \$1,000 and that doesn't include his own time as part of his costs. He ought to be full of complaints, but he isn't. George Sessions Perry says in the current (Oct. 23rd) Saturday Evening Post.

"He doesn't owe a penny to anyone, and pays cash for all his modest purchases," Mr. Perry says. "His children are helpful kids with happy dispositions. Cap Haynes' way of life is as foreign to that of the industrialized Negro workers living in the slums of the great northern and eastern cities as any country man's differs from any city man's. . . . He comes about as near as anybody I know to leading a happy, busy life. . . ."

Mr. Perry's article, The Hayneses, is the fourth in the "Your Neighbors" series by the Rockland, Texas, author. The purpose of the series is to tell, in neighborly fashion, how the diverse religious and racial groups which make up the American population live today.

Cap Haynes believes that the Negro in the United States is making clear-cut strides toward the full citizenship and full opportunity promised so long ago in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, according to Mr. Perry.

"To Cap, that progress is inescapable," Mr. Perry writes. "His grand father was a slave; he himself, throughout his boyhood and manhood, has been an overworked, barely literate farm hand. Now Junior, his 10-year-old-son, has already passed him in education."

Although Cap Haynes and his family—wife, Ressie, their four children Mary, Pearl, Mae, Viola and Junior and Cap's widowed mother, Lucinda Goff Haynes—live under primitive conditions, the Hayneses have their self-respect, and the respect of their neighbors, Mr. Perry says. When they go to shop in Rockdale, ten miles from their farm, most of the people treat them with kindness and respect.

"They are known to be good people, have many friends among both whites and Negroes in town," Mr. Perry declares. "It's true that some wariness is necessary. They must avoid the corners where the drunks and ruffians hang out. . . . the cafes are compartmented into white and colored sections. . . . The Haynes children must sit in the balcony that is reserved for Negroes at the movies. . . ."

Cap lets Bud Gibson, a successful Negro farmer of 72, do the talking, Mr. Perry says.

"With only moderate impatience, since he's a wise old man—but with some actual impatience, since he's a virile one, a pioneer and a Texan—Bud Gibson, unasked, points out that less than 100 years ago virtually all his people were ignorant, illiterate and unfit to exercise the ballot," Mr. Perry writes. "Like the white peasants driven to the United States from Europe by pogroms and poverty, they were in need primarily of assistance, guidance and education more than anything else. But now he feels that the time has come for the full liberation of his people. . . . Bud is certain that the Negro, in his struggle for equal treatment before the law and in the hearts of men, is traveling with a tail wind behind him. . . ."

JURY INDICTS POLICE
FOR BLINDING NEGRO

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 14 —Accused of beating and blinding a Negro truck driver while imprisoned in a jail cell, a white policeman was this week indicted by a Federal Grand Jury sitting here. The indictment followed protest by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People demanding an investigation by the U.S. Department of Justice.

James Simpson, the victim, told the Grand Jury that he had been blinded in one eye and severely beaten by Patrolman James Swift in the Rock Island, Ill. prison on the night of November 23, 1947. He had been arrested by Rock Island police when he became involved in an accident while driving along the highway between Rock Island and Moline. Swift is reported to have beaten the truck driver in the mistaken belief that he was a man who had recently had a run-in with another Rock Island policeman.

The Tri-Cities branch of the NAACP reported the assault to the national office which, through Franklin H. Williams, assistant counsel, referred it to the Department of Justice, insisting upon investigation and prosecution.

COLOR BLIND

Humiliation and the necessity for a humble apology has been thrust upon the American Association for the Advancement of Science following a deplorable act of discrimination against Ras H. M. Imru, Ethiopian minister to the United States, and a princely relative of Ethiopia's emperor.

Ras Imru was invited to an Association session in Constitution Hall at Washington, but when he attended he was asked to leave the diplomatic section because of the Hall's long standing rule against admittance of colored people.

In a hall that stands as a monument to the declaration: "We hold three truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal," the action has about it a mockery that is callow and small.

Too often, however, it is easy to point the finger of scorn at occurrences in another country while blithely ignoring similar, if not worse happenings in our own. There isn't a Canadian who can say that our hands remain unsoiled by the taint of racial discrimination.

The action, however, points to the need for a review of just what is necessary if we are to transform our treasured democracy from a fetish into a vital, living condition for all.

From one coast of our country to the other there have come frequent reports of persons being discriminated against in hotels, in restaurants, in places of social relaxation, in employment, and even in educational institutions. It has rarely taken the violent form it often takes in the United States, where the problem of a large and easily identifiable minority increases the tension and occurrence of discriminatory expressions.

The wrong, and the impact, of discrimination is not lessened appreciably, however, by the absence of violent expression. The crime is one of act, not of degree. It is ridiculous to exercise discrimination against a prince because of his racial origin. But it is just as ridiculous to discriminate against any human for reasons as superficial as race, color, or creed.

—Winnipeg, Man. Citizen

OKLA. U. JIM CROW ABSURD
THURGOOD MARSHALL ASSERTS

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 — The plan to admit a Negro student to the graduate school of the University of Oklahoma on a Jim Crow basis was today branded as "absurd and fumbling" by Thurgood Marshall, NAAACP special counsel, who headed the legal staff which attacked the state's segregation laws. Mr. Marshall further indicated that the case would not be abandoned.

G. W. McLaurin, retired teacher, was admitted to the university's graduate school today as the first Negro student, following a decision handed down recently by a special three-judge Federal Court, declaring that the state's segregation laws were unconstitutional insofar as they prevented the enrollment of Negro students in the university for courses not otherwise available in state-supported institutions.

Mr. Marshall's statement follows: "The State of Oklahoma, having abandoned its attempt to exclude Negro students from the University of Oklahoma by statute, has now resorted to the absurd and fumbling device of admitting G. W. McLaurin and attempting to segregate him within the university. This purported compliance with the 14th Amendment and the Oklahoma segregation statutes at the same time is so ridiculous that it is clear that even these feeble efforts cannot be maintained as the officials of the University of Arkansas have already learned. Accordingly, Arkansas has abandoned intra-class segregation in its law and medical schools."

"Mr. McLaurin's entering the university of Oklahoma does not mean that either he or the NAACP approve of the stupid efforts at segregation, nor does it mean that this particular law suit, which opened the university's doors during its preliminary stages, will be abandoned short of the abolition of segregation in the University of Oklahoma. The case, however, demonstrates the speed with which action may be obtained in this type of proceedings before a special federal court."

NAACP YOUTH CONFERENCE
TO HONOR OLYMPIC CHAMP

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14 — Miss Alice Coachman of Albany, Ga., winner of the women's high jump competition in the 1948 Olympic Games, will be the recipient of a special Youth Award at the tenth annual Youth Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to be held here, Nov. 10-13. Miss Coachman, a student at Albany State College, was the only woman on the American track team to win an Olympic championship.

In further recognition of the contribution of Youth to better human relations, the Ike Smalls trophy will be presented to the NAACP Youth Council which has the most outstanding record for the past year.

In the course of the four-day Conference program, which stresses active participation by young people in the present-day struggle for peace and democracy, more than 250 representatives of NAACP Youth Councils and college chapters will discuss problems affecting the Negro in America and techniques for solving these problems. Recognizing that important victories have been won against restrictive covenants in housing, inequalities in educational opportunity and denial of the right to vote, the delegates will re-dedicate themselves to the continuing struggle against discrimination in employment, education, housing, and in the armed forces of the United States.

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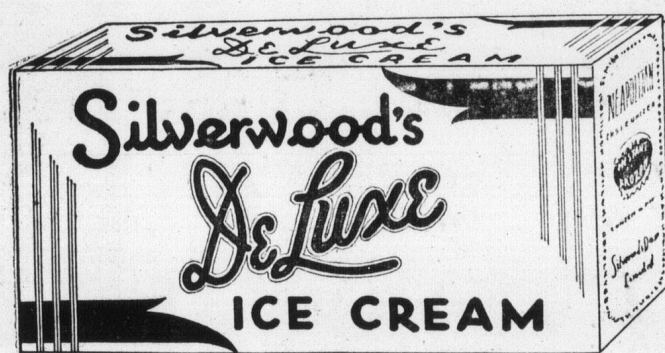
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RACIAL DISCRIMINATION EVEN IN DEATH

(The Semans Gazette, Sask.)

On March 5 at 3 p.m., Frank Crawford, aged 35 years, born near Edmonton, Alberta, came to his death. He was a feller at the Holberg camp of the B.C. Pulp and Paper Co. the top of a tall hemlock which Crawford was felling broke off and struck him. He was instantly killed.

The body was brought from the camp at the northern tip of Vancouver Island to this city (Vancouver). The widow with the help of friends began arrangements for the funeral.

It was her wish that her husband be buried in the beautiful hillside grounds of a mainland cemetery. She and her friends journeyed there and were shown available lots by a salesman. The salesman led Mrs. Crawford and her friends directly to a spot where the purchase price of the lots was \$60. Mrs. Crawford was not satisfied with this location. She asked to be shown the \$120 plots. They are on the hillside in the sun. The salesman with some reluctance, escorted Mrs. Crawford and her friends to this area.

When the party had returned to the cemetery office, Mrs. Crawford said that she wanted the \$120 plot. The salesman was embarrassed. He excused himself for a consultation with a superior and returned shortly to say with regret, that it would not be possible.

Frank Crawford would have to be buried in the segregated section. He was a Negro.

"As men, we are all equal in the presence of death", Publius Syrus.

But Frank Crawford was buried in the hillside plot his widow has selected. This was done because of the intervention of a white man with the weight of authority and sincerity.

This man is Dick Custer, a power saw contractor who had employed Frank Crawford and another Negro for several months. Mrs. Crawford phoned Mr. Custer. She told him of her difficulties. Custer had to choose between a compromise with his conscience and doing what was right. He decided to stick his neck out. "I knew Crawford well and respected him. He was a credit to his race, a man with a great smile and spirit, whose father had been a Baptist minister. In a camp of over 300 loggers there had been no hint of discrimination. Apart from that, Mrs. Crawford's brother was killed in the Canadian Army fighting against just this kind of intolerance. I decided I'd do something about it," Custer told me.

Custer phoned the cemetery salesman. He found he was carrying out a policy that had been in force for many years. Then he phoned the cemetery board head. When he found him unavailable, Custer said: "Tell him I won't be responsible for the actions of 300 loggers when they hear about this." The cemetery yielded. "Tell Mrs. Crawford she may have any plot available."

Custer attended the funeral of Frank Crawford. Talking with many Negroes present he found that they felt that this was just one more petty humiliation to be accepted by them patiently. "Protest by people of our own race is pointless," they said. The restrictions of the cemetery extended also to Asiatics, Custer discovered.

But Custer's action, however accidental in this particular case, is proof (if proof any longer is needed) that the fight against discrimination is a fight that courage and sincerity can eventually win.

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NEW TRIAL SOUGHT CONVICTED AL

WASHINGTON — Ch Samuel Taylor, imprisoned youth, had been prevented court decisions from following channels in effort to new trial, NAACP lawyer ed a petition seeking of the United States Supreme in a special proceeding view of the lower courts.

The suit, filed on Sept. 1, by Thurgood Marshall, National Counsel, and Neshia Montgomery, Alabama, seeks to establish the right a full hearing in a federal court to test the validity of conviction in violation of the Constitution.

Taylor was convicted of an allegedly coerced confession. His attorneys maintain that on such a confession of his rights under the Constitution.

Taylor, who has been sentenced to death for nearly a year, was convicted by a jury in Mobile in November, 1957, of the rape of a white girl. A confession later repudiated, claims Taylor, was extorted by police used to convict him.

Three times he was shadow of the gallows. Lawyers battled through of state and federal courts to secure a new trial after court denied the request. Meanwhile, stays of execution were granted.

In this latest move to free Taylor, the law United States Supreme Court "once more reaffirm the role of the writ of habeas corpus in the scheme of human rights, establishing that a federal court has the right to review the conviction of a state prisoner.

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**NEW TRIAL SOUGHT FOR
CONVICTED ALA. YOUTH**

WASHINGTON — Charging that Samuel Taylor, imprisoned Alabama youth, had been prevented by lower court decisions from following normal channels in efforts to secure a new trial, NAACP lawyers have filed a petition seeking intervention of the United States Supreme Court in a special proceeding for a review of the lower courts' findings.

The suit, filed on September 14, by Thurgood Marshall, NAACP Special Counsel, and Nesbit Elmore, Montgomery, Alabama, attorney, seeks to establish the right to have a full hearing in a federal court of the validity of convictions secured in violation of the Constitution.

Taylor was convicted on the basis of an allegedly coerced confession. His attorneys maintain that conviction on such a confession is violative of his rights under the 14th Amendment.

Taylor, who has been under sentence to death for nearly two years, was convicted by an all-white jury in Mobile in November, 1946, charged with the rape of a 14-year-old white girl. A confession, which he later repudiated, claiming that it was extorted by police beatings, was used to convict him.

Three times he was within the shadow of the gallows while NAACP lawyers battled through all levels of state and federal courts in an effort to secure a new trial. Court after court denied the appeals or refused to grant the necessary certificates. Meanwhile last minute stays of execution were obtained.

In this latest move to secure justice for Taylor, the lawyers ask the United States Supreme Court to "once more reaffirm the fundamental role of the writ of habeas corpus in the scheme of human liberty by establishing that a federal district

court may not refuse to make an independent investigation into the merits of a petition with the excuse that a state court has found the claim of right so insubstantial as not to require a hearing."

**SEEK GOVERNOR'S AID
IN SLAYING OF VOTER**

NEW YORK — M. E. Thompson, outgoing Governor of Georgia, has given assurance of his "willingness to do everything I can, as long as I am Chief Executive, to see that those violating the law of this state are brought to justice."

The Governor's position was expressed in a letter to Thurgood Marshall, NAACP Special Counsel, who had protested the election day slaying of Isiah Nixon, 28-year-old Negro of Mt. Vernon, who had voted in the recent Georgia Democratic primary despite the threats and warnings of white persons. Two white men, brothers, M. A. and Johnnie Johnson, were arrested and charged with the murder.

It was his understanding, Governor Thompson said in his letter to Mr. Marshall, that the case was "being pushed vigorously by the prosecuting authorities in the judicial circuit where the alleged murder occurred." The slaying grew out of the primary election in which Governor Thompson was defeated.

REDUCE VETERANS' SENTENCES

NEW YORK — Life sentences imposed upon two ex-servicemen for alleged rape of German women while serving in the Army of Occupation have been reduced following intervention of the NAACP legal department. The sentence of Robert Payne, who was convicted by a General Court-Martial on June 5, 1944, was reduced to 18 years,

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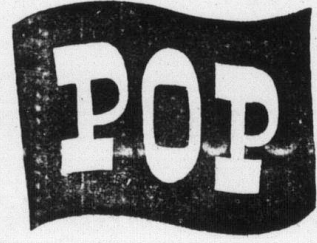
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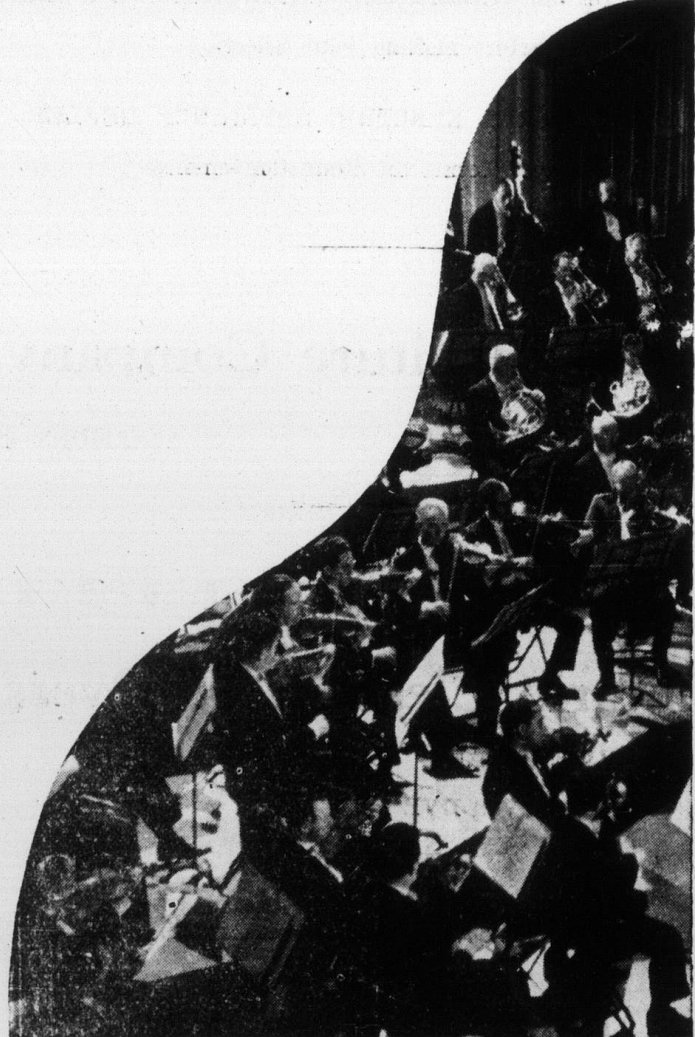
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**Few Knew
Future Would**

Few of the Negro knew in their twenties were at college or what jobs what their future would be. Still fewer realized the youth that they were greatness. For the following the formula by Shakespeare: "Some great, some achieve, some have greatness thrust upon them."

Marked for high achievement in life were talented Hazel Scott, who as a child played the piano in age of 3; Paul Robeson to have been successful in anything he did whether in football, acting or singing; Campbell, who sold a turkey when he was a national high school athlete; Alain Locke, who graduated from Harvard with Kappa honors at 21.

Others were drifters, less in their twenties and unsure about the future. League head Lester B. Pearson through Dartmouth College planless as to my future recalls: "I pushed around in law in favor of some foreign office post with a bank. No one explained American banks had unyielding and as Jim Crow rules trains."

Virgin Islands Governor Hastie thought about engineering but went to law, mainly concerned with first class liberal college.

Fisk University had S. Johnson had not what career I wanted while in college, got in sociology listening to speakers and white customers as a porter. N. Walter White left a in an insurance office NAACP investigator participation in an A for Negro schools.

Bill Robinson, top 23 was already a vaudeville. He was dancing show when 7, singing team at 17.

A. Philip Randolph, union head, was speaking while working when 10. He wanted J. Rosamond Johnson, pianist and composer, in vaudeville at gave him early music.

John A. Gregg, bishop, graduated from high school at 20 and way through as janitor.

W. C. Handy, forerunner was teaching bama A. & M. at wanted him to be a C. C. Spaulding, Negro insurance firm owner and grocery clerk.