

Port Royal Experiment

Special to Black Chronicle
ANALYSIS

Will the 15th Amendment make the freedmen truly free?

According to Frederick Douglass: "The failure to provide land for the economic emancipation of the freedman is a basic problem in the current Reconstruction policy."

Many whites insist that the freedman is incapable of handling his life. But his friends reply, "Look at Port Royal."

Confederate land on the South Carolina Sea Islands was given to the blacks by General William Sherman after his march to the sea, in 1864. His plan was called the Port Royal Project.

Within one year, 30,000 Negroes had settled the islands. Seventeen thousand were self-supporting, the others were receiving only temporary relief from the government. Although unskilled and deprived of the land they left was theirs, the ex-slaves proved some vital points to those who questioned their self-sufficiency.

Don't Have My Feelings Hurt

These freedmen were given "sole and exclusive management" of their property after refusing to flee with their "masters" when the Union Army invaded the islands.

We are told that one slave, Cupid, said, "If I go with you I be good as dead, so I I got to be dead. I might as well be dead here as anywhere. So I'll stay and wait for the Yankees."

Many blacks remained on the islands under Union control. "Don't have my feelings hurt now," said Scipio, a very old man, to a Northern teacher. "Used to have my feelings hurt all the time. But don't have them hurt now no more."

Without fear of the master's whip, the ex-slaves on the islands began to enjoy being free. Under the protection of black and white Union troops they felt safe to pursue their education and work their land.

The freedmen's greatest success on the islands, however, came in planting. Despite a shortage of animals and tools,

15th Amendment Ratified

Continued from page 1 col. 1 and that, the committee felt, was enough. Recently, however, Congressional support for a Constitutional amendment has grown.

Northern Congressmen have come to believe that whites in the South may, by terror or trickery, retake control and disenfranchise the Negro. In that event, Republican power in the South (through the black vote) would die, and what has been gained during Reconstruction would be lost.

One of the Amendment's most distinguished supporters, Massachusetts Senator Charles Sumner, said in a brilliant supporting speech, "Without their (Negro) votes, we cannot establish state governments in the Rebel states. Their votes are as necessary as their muskets. Without them the old enemy will reappear."

Support also came from those, like North Carolina's Governor Holden, who believe that the gift of freedom to the colored race would be worse than useless if not accompanied by the right to vote.

Amendment Protects Voters

The growing Ku Klux Klan terror in the South may have finally convinced Congress that federal protection for the black man's vote is needed.

Thus, with the passage of the Amendment, 5,000,000 black people, whose enslavement had long smothered the ground-work of democracy, will now provide America with tremendous new strength.

Two friends met on the street. One remarked, "I have just met a man who told me I looked exactly like you."

"Tell me who it was that I may knock him down," replied his friend.

"Don't trouble yourself," he said. "I did that myself at once."

they marketed thousands of acres of cotton the first year they worked.

When the war was ended, many black farmers prospered. Occasionally they even made small loans to the white planters who returned to visit the plantations after the war. Knowing that some planters had rented rooms near their old plantations, the freedmen made their position perfectly clear. "We own this land now," one is reported to have said. "Put it out of your head that it will ever be yours again."

In May of 1865, President Johnson began granting amnesty to all Confederate participants in the war "with return of all rights to property, except as to slaves." The colored men knew what this meant—their happiness might be destroyed.

In September, 1865 many ex-slave owners who had fled Port Royal petitioned President Johnson for the return of their land. Johnson ordered General Howard to arrange a settlement between the planters and the freedmen, implying that the freedmen were to be given back their land.

Although the blacks protested and many left the island, others had no alternative but to sign labor contracts, and are once again working for their old "masters."

ELECTRICITY MAY BE USED FOR HEATING

From Harper's Weekly

Electricity promises not only to run machines, but in due time to keep us warm and for all we know to cook our food!

Dr. Leigh Burton, of Washington, D. C. has clearly demonstrated that electricity can be successfully employed as a heating agent. In his experiments he was successful in warming railroad cars.

Dr. Burton's invention consists of a chain made up of alternate conductors and non-conductors that are covered with a metal plate. One unit is placed in front of each seat, so passengers may rest their feet on them. A current is sent through these heaters, it is obstructed by the non-conductors, and the desired heat is generated.

One advantage of heating cars in this fashion is that if a train is thrown from the track, the passengers escape being burned to death a danger always to be feared when stoves are used.

Information Wanted

I seek information of my father, Sam Mosely, mother Elizabeth, brothers and sisters. All last belonged to a man named Joe Powell, who lived about two miles from a place called Amandy Furnace on the Ohio River in Kentucky. I was sold to one James Bouae, then to a speculator, Ellis of Kentucky. Contact: Mrs. Charlotte Powell.

I desire knowledge of my father and mother, residents of Maffrebois, Tennessee, in 1861. They were slaves, my father was called Isaac Fisher, and my mother was called Fanny Bouae. Anyone knowing their whereabouts please write P. A. Bell, Editor, Elevator, San Francisco.

I have recently been blessed with a visit from one I never expected to meet on this earth again, and to the Chronicle thanks are due for a brother and sister's meeting after 33 years.

W. Jackson



Primary school for freedmen in the charge of Mrs. Green, at Vicksburg, Miss.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU AIDS FOUR MILLION

BEREA, Ky., March 30, 1870—Ku Klux Klan members prowl the woods surrounding Kentucky's Berea College (white and Negro enrollment) sometimes shouting curses and threats at night. But reports a recent visitor, knowing "that every student here carries a revolver," they stay out of sight.

Not all black students in the South carry revolvers, but most show great enthusiasm for their education. Ex-slaves know they must be educated if the chains of slavery are to remain broken. For their growing opportunities to learn, we can only thank the freedman's Bureau.

The Freedman's Bureau was established in 1865 to provide a wide range of services for 4,000,000 freedmen, many of whom were homeless and poverty-stricken. At first the bureau had no money for education, providing only transportation for volunteer teachers and supervision for schools, often held in tents or under trees. In 1866, however, its educational powers were greatly enlarged. In the past two years, the Bureau has spent \$5,000,000 on schools throughout the South. Another million has been given by religious and freedmen's aid societies in the North.

In South Carolina, long-time abolitionist James Redpath was appointed school superintendent. Reopening the city's old schools, he invited back all ex-teachers. Those who returned were joined by hundreds of volunteers, black and white, from the North.

Establishing the schools has not been easy. Teachers have been refused lodging and insulted on the streets. The builder of a free school in New Bern, N. C., was driven out of town by armed men. Observers feel the rural schools would not last a week if Federal troops were withdrawn.

Despite such opposition, efforts by the Bureau, dedicated whites, and the freedmen themselves have kept education alive. (Since 1866, freedmen have contributed \$785,700 to their schools.)

The Bureau has helped to

Teachers Hated

Teachers Hated

Teachers Hated

Teachers Hated

Teachers Hated

Teachers Hated

The Klan—For The "Old Glory"

MARCH 30, 1870—The Ku Klux Klan was formed in 1865 in Pulaski, Tennessee. Its leader—General Nathan Bedford Forrest (Rebel chief at the Fort Pillow Massacre)—its vice object—to accomplish by terror and murder the permanent subjugation of black men and women throughout the South.

The Ku Klux organization is one of many Southern night-riding groups. Others include the Knights of the White Camelia, Pale Faces, Red Jackets and the Constitutional Guards. Their purpose, so they say, is to bring back the glory of the "old South."

Last May, Elias Hill—black Baptist preacher in York County, South Carolina, was beaten almost to death by a Klan mob. Rev. Hill said: "I was awakened when I heard walking. They came to my brother's house and attacked his wife until they told them where I was and they headed for my cabin. At last, I heard them coming; someone hit my door. It flew open and I was carried out between the two houses. One man had a horse whip. I reckon he struck me eight cuts right on the hip bone."

Rev. Hill was not killed because he agreed to sign an oath in the papers denouncing the Republican Party.



Two members of the Ku Klux Klan in their disguises.

NOTICE

Miss Abigail Townsend came to California in 1858, and went to reside near Benicia. If she will address a letter to P. A. Bell, editor of the Elevator, she will learn something to her advantage.

ANSWERS

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1. 15th Amendment
 2. Jonathan J. Wright
 3. Hiram R. Revels
 4. 76
 5. The Port Royal Project
 6. Freedmen's Bureau

CLASSIFIED ADS

WANTED

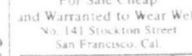
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Wanted, Many colored mechanics at the Navy Yard, Mare Island. Anyone wishing to procure employment at the establishment should make the necessary application to Black Chronicle.

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BLACK CODES LEAD TO "RADICAL" RECONSTRUCTION

The 13th Constitutional Amendment is the latest Federal action against Southern efforts to totally control the freedmen. These efforts began with the Black Codes.

Soon after General Robert E. Lee's surrender at Appomattox, 4,000,000 black people found themselves in an uncertain relationship to the white men who had controlled them for 200 years. Legally emancipated, they were still bound to their former masters by economic and political ties. The Freedmen's Bureau was established to deal with the problem. But Southerners seemed determined that little change would actually take place.

Attitudes Unchanged

In a Black Chronicle interview, presidential advisor Carl Shurz said the Southerners still have an ingrained feeling that the blacks at large belong to them.

President Johnson seemed satisfied with letting the South control its own reconstruction. And it did with the Black Codes. These laws, passed by every Southern legislature, maintained a slave-like status for newly freed blacks.

In South Carolina, the code required all black adults to hire themselves out to some "employer" and to sign a contract. A local judge set their wages. A black man who left his "employer" because his pay was too low was guilty of vagrancy and, if caught, sent back to work at even lower wages.

In Mississippi, freed blacks were not permitted to own land, nor could they testify in court against a white man. The Code required freedmen to be employed by mid-January of each year or be "bound out" for a period of time. If a black ran away, his "employer" could deduct the price of his capture from his wages.

Alabama provided punishment for whites who "lured" blacks away from their employers with offers of better wages. In Virginia, employers were permitted to pay starvation wages to the freedmen. Those refusing to work for such low pay were sold into the masters' service.

Congress reacted to the Black Codes with outrage. "The freedmen must be protected," said the great Senator Charles Sumner. "The proclamation of President Lincoln promises to maintain this freedom, not for any limited period, but for all time." Strike at the Black Codes, as you have struck at the Slave Code. Strike at once.



NINETY-ONE newspaper men fought duels in Paris the past year. Mar. 20, '68

Anonymous Scribblers. We receive almost weekly communications from parties who are either afraid or ashamed to give us their right names, but sign their articles with fictitious names. We have frequently announced that we will publish no such communications. We took them into the flames. This rule is imperative. "Harold Beaufort," "Pilgrim" and others please take notice.

"Have I not offered you every advantage?" said a father to his son. "Oh, yes," replied the youth, "but I could not think of taking any advantage of my father."

"Remember who you are talking to, sir!" said an indignant parent to a fractious boy. "Am I your father, sir?" "Well, who's to blame for that?" said the young impertinence. "I ain't me!"

New Orleans Tribune

strike hard." But President Andrew Johnson remained silent. Congress passed the Civil Rights Bill, designed to give Negroes the privileges of citizenship. President Johnson vetoed it. An angry Congress overrode his veto.

New Orleans Riot

Then in New Orleans, on July 30, 1866, police fired into a group of black men who had gathered to write a new state constitution. Thirty-seven were killed. Shock swept the North.

In the Congressional election that fall, most of Andrew Johnson's supporters were defeated. The radical-dominated Congress swung into action. In the Reconstruction Act of 1867, it divided the South into five military districts. Ex-Confederates were barred from holding office. Blacks were permitted to vote. The Black Codes were dead.

President Johnson was no longer even consulted. He had discredited himself by making personal attacks on members of Congress during a summer campaign tour. His veto was repeatedly overridden.

Although impeachment proceedings against him failed, reconstruction efforts have to this day remained firmly in the hands of Congress. As a result, freedmen are useful citizens, helping to reconstruct the South.

Black Lieutenant-Governor In D.C.

We have received the following letter from a friend in Washington who witnessed the visit there of Lieutenant-Governor Dunn of Louisiana.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7, 1869. The Lieutenant-Governor of Louisiana, distinguished by his deep color, stood before me on the Senate floor. I made my way through the crowd surrounding the distinguished gentleman, was introduced, and immediately interviewed him.

He said that when he decided to visit Washington, he questioned the Superintendent of the Jacksonville Railroad to see whether he could travel first-class, as a gentleman should. The Superintendent refused. He is the notorious ex-Rebel, General Beauregard, and the Lt-Governor was forced to travel to Louisville, Kentucky, in a smoking car.

In Washington, his friends tried to secure him rooms at the Hotel Willard, for the Governor is quite wealthy. But the aristocratic owners of this fashionable hotel declined to give him rooms.

On the senate floor, as I said, he was surrounded by eminent men. Territorial representative Chaves, of New Mexico, introduced him to all the leading senators, and Chaves looked as pleased as Punch.

"I looked up at the crowded galleries," said Governor Dunn, "where the people stood in mute admiration. I expected to hear the cry of 'nigger in the pit,' but they were all well behaved."

STEVENS DIES BEFORE RATIFICATION

APRIL, 1870. Thaddeus Stevens, white leader of the Radical Republicans in the House and head of the movement to impeach former President Johnson, did not live to see the passing of today's amendment, one of his dreams for black people.

A brilliant debater and politician, he led the fight for a strong, workable reconstruction program and was despised by many ex-Confederates. He died August 11, 1868, three weeks after ratification of the 14th Amendment.

Immediately after the war, the Pennsylvania Congressman began advocating the confiscation of Southern property and its distribution to the landless poor—white and black. He submitted the 13th Amendment to Congress and was largely responsible for the first Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

This strong but gentle man was guided by a righteous abhorrence of slavery. In 1851, he publicly defended the black abolitionists who killed one Dave catcher in Christiansburg, Pennsylvania. The black men were later acquitted of treason.



Thaddeus Stevens, Reconstruction leader

ANDREW JOHNSON TO RUN FOR SENATE

Andrew Johnson has announced his candidacy for the Senate from Tennessee. The black-owned newspaper Elevator expresses the hope that he will be defeated. "He is," says the Elevator, "the meanest man in the nation and does not deserve the respect of either North or South."

OTHER NEWS

The Virginia House of Delegates has adopted a resolution to strike out the word "white" from the suffrage clauses in the state constitution.

The Missouri Senate has adopted a constitutional amendment, to be submitted to the people, seating enfranchised black citizens on juries.

The Tennessee Convention of Colored Men has adjourned after reporting favorable progress in education in that state, but an unsafe condition as to personal security.

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1869.—The President has appointed James Simms (colored) to be Postmaster at Savannah, Georgia.

RICHMOND, Va., May 4, 1869.—Joseph Holmes, a colored member of the Virginia Constitutional Convention, was killed today in Charlotte County Court House by a son of Judge Marshall, in whose family Holmes was formerly a servant.

Charles Mitchell, a member of the Massachusetts 54th Regiment, who lost a leg in service, has received an appointment in the Boston Custom House. He was one of the first colored men elected to the Massachusetts legislature.

Robert Douglas (colored), son of Frederick Douglas, has been appointed to a place in the Treasury Department.



BUFFALO SOLDIERS

MARCH 30, 1870.—The buffalo is considered sacred by the Cheyenne Indian of the Great Plains. When a brave calls an enemy "buffalo," he respects this enemy as he does the buffalo. The Cheyenne call the black troops of the U. S. 9th and 10th Cavalry "buffalo soldiers." For two years now, the black horsemen have served with distinction on the American frontier.

Advantages In Army

Organized in August, 1866, the two regiments attracted many young blacks. The army, after all, affords them social and economic advantages difficult to achieve elsewhere in society. Thirteen dollars a month is meager pay, but more than most blacks can earn today as civilians.

After a year of training, the 9th and 10th Cavalry moved westward into the Great Plains. Today they have distinguished themselves in scouting, escort duty and Indian fighting.

This correspondent remembers one black soldier, Filmore Roberts. He was assigned to carry the mail to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, but was never seen again.

Roberts was charged with desertion. Months later his body was found in the Canadian River. He had died trying to ford the swollen river and the mail pouch was still strapped to his back.

Last October, 11 and 7 Companies of the 10th Cavalry had their first major contact with hostile Indians. About 500 attackers charged and fired into the column's wagon, which had been circled up. The buffalo soldiers maintained a steady, accurate return fire and in late afternoon the Indians departed.

General Philip Sheridan personally praised their action and recommended their white lieutenant, Louis Carpenter, for the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Report From Arkansas

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Mar. 1, 1870.—Arkansas has not surrendered to Ku Klux Klan terror.

Two years ago, Governor Powell Clayton declared martial law after the marauders had committed a series of outrages. He called out the state militia (white and colored) to battle the white supremacists.

Today, Governor Clayton boasts of Arkansas' economic growth following the suppression of most Klan activity.

Last year, the wages paid Negro laborers in Arkansas were the highest in recent memory (excluding California, of course, where they shot sky high during the first days of the 1848 gold rush).

Northern capitalists have been buying property in the city, foreseeing its rapid growth as a railroad gateway to the west.

Even now, Little Rock boasts of a steam saw planing mill that employ over 300 hands (black and white), foundries, brick machines and scores of business houses.

QUIZ

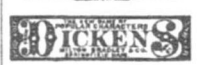
1. The _____ gives all American men the right to vote regardless of race, color or previous condition of servitude.
2. _____, a colored lawyer, has been elected Associate Justice of the South Carolina Supreme Court.
3. The first black United States Senator is _____.
4. Of the 124 delegates elected to the South Carolina Constitutional Convention in 1868, _____ are black.
5. After General Sherman's march blacks were given South Carolina Sea Island land under a plan known as _____.
6. The agency established to help the new freedman start his new way of life is the _____.

Answers page 4 col. 5

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A list of colored papers we exchange with and others which advocate our cause. (We do not know whether their editors are colored or white men.)

- Colored Citizen, Cinn. Ohio
- Christian Recorder, Phil.
- New Era, St. Louis, Mo.
- New Orleans Standard, New Orleans, La.
- Missionary Record, Charlotte, S. C.
- New Era, Washington, D. C.
- not rec'd three months
- irregular
- irregular
- regular
- regular

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BLACK CHRONICLE

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Issue 8

"O, for other Frederick Douglasses, Lincolns, Grants and Butlers" - Marie Brown, 12 years old

June 1, 1896



"One Vote Less" - Negro murdered in Richmond, Va.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON HONORED

BOSTON, Mass., May 30, 1896—Dr Booker T. Washington today received an honorary Master of Arts degree from Harvard University. Dr. Washington is famous throughout the nation for his speech at the Atlanta Exposition last year calling for industrial education among Negroes and advising them that agitating for social equality is "extremest folly."

The ex-slave's speech came during a period of turmoil for Negroes in the South. One hundred-seventy-one Southern blacks were lynched last year. Black men were disenfranchised in South Carolina and Mississippi, black workers were excluded from most unions.

"Cast down your bucket..."

During these dark times for Negroes, Dr. Washington admonished them to:

"Cast down your bucket where you are making friends of the people of all races by whom you are surrounded."

"Cast it down in agriculture, in mechanics, in commerce, in domestic service, and in the professions. We shall prosper as we learn to dignify and glorify common labor."

Discussing Negroes rise to political power immediately after the Civil War, he said that:

Republicans Face Color Line

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 26, 1896—The Topeka State Ledger reports from St. Louis that "every hotel, boarding house and cafe came out flat-footed yesterday, declaring they would accept no Negro guest or customer. This," says the Ledger, "will put black delegates to the up-coming Republican convention in a pretty fix."

Money does not interest the hotel owners. Threats of prosecution have had no effect.

"I am thoroughly disgusted and discouraged," said the Republican white National Committeeman, J. G. Long. "I have been looking all day long for accommodations for the Negroes, but it has been fruitless. I even went so far as to try to charter a steamboat, but when the owners learned why I wanted it, they found an excuse to refuse me the vessel. It is the only time in the history of the Party when such an embarrassing predicament has arisen."

Now, it seems that many of the delegates will be housed in sleeping cars in the Terminal yards. And members of local committees have assured the colored delegates that the whole matter will be settled to their satisfaction.

since they had been "ignorant and inexperienced" at emancipation, it was not surprising that they had begun in politics ("at the top") rather than in acquiring property and industrial skill ("at the bottom"). "It is at the bottom of life that we must begin and not at the top," he continued.

According to James Creelman of the New York World, Washington spoke softly at first.

Continued on page 3 col. 1

A REPLY

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 22, 1896. "If we are not striving for equality in heaven's name for what are we living? Yes, my friends, I want equality. I want all that my God-given powers will enable me to get. Now, catch your breath, for I am going to say we demand social equality. Rise Brothers! Be discontented. Be dissatisfied. Sweat and grunt to get present conditions. Then we shall not have to plead for justice for we shall be men."

JOHN HOPE, President, Atlanta University

TUSKEGEE—INDUSTRY FOR THE RACE



TUSKEGEE, Ala., May 12, 1896—Booker T. Washington's Tuskegee Institute has become the model for hundreds of schools for blacks all over the South. Tuskegee, which emphasizes practical rather than intellectual skills, seeks "to educate the heart, the head, and the hand."

Eight of the school's 14 buildings were built by the students themselves. The students also farm the land around Tuskegee, raise their own food, and take care of livestock. After completing this practical education, Tuskegee graduates return to teach others.

The Tuskegee idea has caught on among both blacks and whites. Donations, small gifts from poor blacks and large grants from wealthy white businessmen have blessed the Institute. President Cleveland and other famous people have come to visit.

Established just 15 short years ago, the school now has over 450 students and more than 30 instructors.

HIGH COURT APPROVES RACE SEPARATION

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18, 1896—Today, in its decision on *Plessy vs. Ferguson*, the Supreme Court ruled that states may separate the races on public cars "for the promotion of the public good."

Silver or Gold?

Silverbugs vs. Goldbugs vs. Straddlebugs

POLITICAL ANALYSIS
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1896—Are you for silver or gold? Do you want a high tariff or a low one? These questions will be central in this year's presidential contest.

"Silverbugs" vs. "Goldbugs"
Today, paper dollars are "backed-up" by gold, and currency is in short supply.

Silver advocates (farmers, city workers, and many Westerners) want a "double standard" in which currency is backed up by both silver and gold. "Silverbugs" hope that if more paper money is put into circulation, they will be able to get badly needed loans at low interest rates. Westerners also favor a "double standard" because their states have huge silver deposits to sell to the government.

"Goldbugs" (bankers and big businessmen) want to keep the gold standard. They profit from charging high interest on loans. They also believe that a sound and stable money system depends on keeping the gold standard.

The Tariff Question

The question of tariffs also divides the nation. High tariffs protect American-made items by adding a tax to competitive foreign goods, thereby keeping their prices high. While this protects American manufacturers, it keeps prices high for consumers who would like to buy cheaper foreign goods. Naturally, the consumer opposes the high tariff.

Right now, in the Republican Party, these controversies rage around Maj. William McKinley (McKinley seems to be the leading candidate for the Republican presidential nomination). McKinley is believed to favor both silver currency and high tariffs—an odd combination since it embraces the demands of the businessmen and the farmers. Some observers feel this may

draw both groups into his camp, despite their natural dislike for each other.

The *New York Times*, however, feels that McKinley's "Straddlebug" strategy will not work.

"No matter in what form the people are questioned this year," says a *Times* editorial, "they will relate to the currency. If one party presents a candidate (for gold) and the other does not, the first will

Continued on page 4 col. 1

Fights Off Lynch Mob

From the Cleveland Gazette

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 12, 1896—A Negro, Jack Trice, has escaped after fighting off 15 white men who were attempting to "regulate" (brutally whip and perhaps kill) his 14-year-old son. The battle occurred after Trice's son had fought with the son of Town Marshal Hughes and beaten him badly.

The marshal was enraged. He brought 14 of his friends to Trice's Palmetto home and demanded the boy be sent out to be "regulated."

Trice refused and the mob began firing. Returning the fire, Trice's first bullet killed Marshal Hughes.

When the whites tried to batter in the door, Henry Daniels received a fatal bullet in the stomach. Albert Bruffum was shot in the back as the "regulators" began their retreat.

The whites returned the next morning with reinforcements, vowing to burn father and son at the stake, but both were gone.

Poses with bloodhounds are chasing Trice and his son. If caught they will be lynched.

In a brilliant dissent, Justice John Marshall Harlan claimed the decision violates the 14th Amendment because it permits states "to regulate civil rights... upon the basis of race and to place in a condition of legal inferiority a large body of American citizens. In my opinion," he said, "the judgment will prove to be quite as pernicious as the... *Dred Scott Case*."

A Test Case

Homer Plessy, a light-skinned Louisiana Negro, became involved in the case after a group of black citizens in New Orleans organized to fight Louisiana's "separate but equal" railroad law. The colored Citizens Committee had first asked the advice of Albion Tourgee, a white lawyer who had been a judge during Reconstruction.

Tourgee felt that public opinion was not favorable for a test case, particularly in light of Booker T. Washington's speech at Atlanta last year. (Many felt that Mr. Washington publicly accepted an inferior status for blacks.)

Nevertheless, the Committee decided to go ahead. They contacted officials of the Louisiana Railroad, who agreed to cooperate in a test case. Then, in March 1892, Plessy entered a white railroad car and was arrested when he refused to leave. After going through the lower courts, Plessy's case was brought before the Supreme Court last year.

In his presentation to the High Court, Tourgee argued that "Justice is pictured blind and her daughter, the Law, ought at least to be color-blind." He then appealed to the Justices' humanity: "Suppose every member of this Court should wake tomorrow with black skin and curly hair," he said. "If then," he continued, "the Justices were ordered into a Jim Crow car by a conductor, what humiliation, what rage, would then fill the judicial mind? You would then

Continued on page 2 col. 3

Rev. Turner Calls For Return To Africa

BOSTON, Mass., May 30, 1896—In 1875, when the Georgia legislature refused to admit duly elected Negro representatives, one of them did not take it sitting down.

"I am here to demand my rights," shouted the Reverend

BLACK SCHOLAR WITH SLAVE TRADE BOOK

MAY 31, 1896—A young black Harvard graduate, Dr. William E. B. Du Bois, is planning the publication of a book entitled *The Suppression of the African Slave Trade*. The monumental work will analyze the slave trade from its earliest beginnings.

Dr. Du Bois, a brilliant 28-year-old scholar, studied at Fisk University before coming to Harvard, where he received a Ph.D. this year. Currently, he is an instructor at Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio.

Dr. Du Bois and several other black intellectuals are said to be planning an organization for black scholars that they will call the American Negro Academy.

Henry M. Turner, "and to hurt thunderbolts at the men who would dare to cross the threshold of my manhood."

That was more than 20 years ago. Turner, now a bishop, has concluded from many bitter experiences that there is no manhood future in the United States for the Negro.

In light of this Turner advocated in a speech last December that "two or three million of us should return to the land of our ancestors and establish our own nation."

Referring to a speech by Booker T. Washington, Turner said:

"It is idle talk to speak of a colored man not being a success in skilled labor or fine arts. What the black man needs is a country with respect for his manhood."

IT IS TRUE
if you see it in the
BLACK CHRONICLE.
Don't borrow it,
buy it!

BLACK CHRONICLE

"Is There No Justice In This Land?"

Ten years ago, when she was little more than a girl, Ida B. Wells (The "Princess of the Press") was thrown off a "white" Tennessee railroad car that required "separate but equal accommodations." She sued the railroad and won the case. But two years later, the Tennessee Supreme Court overturned the ruling and ordered her to pay \$200 in court costs, saying her suit was obviously intended "to harass (the railroad)." At that time, she tells us, she wrote in her diary: "O God, is there no redress, no peace, no justice in this land for us? ... Show us the way even as Thou led the children out of bondage into the promised land."

Today the Supreme Court of the nation has ruled that blacks can legally be separated from whites, and we ask: "Which way do we turn, O God?" In *Plessy vs. Ferguson*—see page 1, col. 5.)

Although the white press considers this decision so harmless that they have all but ignored it, we, the black people of America, consider it a final indication that this country is determined to prevent black people from gaining full citizenship.

In human terms, it is an insult to the 40,000 black soldiers who died in the Civil War. It is an outrage to the black men and women who have waited so long for this tainted democracy to grant them the rights they deserve, the rights of full CITIZENSHIP.

In past years black people have watched white America pushed onward. Fortunes have been made in railroads and in business. Today, the nation seems to be emerging from a depression and heading toward new prosperity. But black people again have found themselves on the outside. Thirty-one years after the abolition of slavery VERY LITTLE HAS CHANGED for most black Americans.

Our people have been denied the right to vote in two Southern states, excluded from labor unions all over the country, and lynched throughout the South. Is there no place to turn for JUSTICE?

Today's decision can only worsen the situation. Under the absurd new ruling, "separate but equal" policies could be carried to the extreme of requiring separate washrooms, water fountains or even separate Bibles to be sworn in on!

The day must come soon when Americans realize that a government which will not protect its citizens cannot demand protection for itself.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor: It is time for every colored citizen of Boston to protest against the outrages to our race in the South.

The idea of those old white Rebels treating our race like this, just look at the way that poor man was burned at the stake in Texas. Why doesn't the President at Washington do something to help us? Why? For the simple reason our faces are not white.

When you vote for president next time I think you had better try and put in a man who can protect our race better.

Why, it is getting so bad that they cannot even live in peace where they were born in the South. If it had not been for the blacks fighting in the Civil War, the North could never have won, so they have something to be grateful to us for.

Over 200 years ago we were brought here by the whites and now they do not want us, but they will have to have us whether they want us or not.

I think that some of the young men who graduate from our public schools, instead of spending money foolishly, should spend it in buying firearms to protect our race in the South. As the government is not strong enough to protect us, we should show the government what we Northern colored people could do, and perhaps when they see that we are in earnest they might help to fight our cause to the end.

Maria Brown, 12 years
Boston, Nov. 3, 1895
From the Boston Courier

Six Northern newspapers seem determined to make light of anything that hurts black people. Yesterday, the *New York Times* reported the Supreme Court's *Plessy vs. Ferguson* decision on its third page, under railroad news. The *Boston Transcript* gave front-page space to a

Supreme Court decision about a millionaire, but did not even mention the *Plessy* case. In the *Washington Star*, the *St. Louis Globe Democrat*, and the *Chicago Tribune* it was merely listed.

Such "off-hand" treatment is typical. Trouble over the "nigger question" might threaten the Southern economy, which has brought tremendous fortunes to Northern businessmen (Jay Gould and Mark Hanna are two examples).

The North's leading magazines are described as a stupid, shuffling leader. He is referred to jokingly as "Doctor" or "Senator." He is pictured as a born liar and a thief. He is called "nigger," "darkie," "pickaninny," and "coon."

These false portrayals are designed to make us appear comical and less than human. Reading them, the white public is likely to ignore the injustices we suffer.

Rarely do white newspapers mention the Afro-American's glorious history as a soldier. Rarely do they mention our poets, writers, lawmakers, inventors, or educators. For years, the Northern press fought gloriously in the struggle against slavery. But it has come round full circle and now fights for conservatism, stability, and big business. —Horatius

HEART TROUBLE?

HAVING HEART TROUBLE? Go to the Freedmen's Hospital in Washington, D. C. The head of that Negro institution is none other than Dr. Daniel Hale Williams first man to perform a successful operation on the human heart.

Dr. Williams, a light-skinned Negro, is also known for having founded the first interracial hospital in America, Provident Hospital, in Chicago.



Moving North.

Blacks Leave "White" South

A Negro colonization movement has begun in Shawnee County, Oklahoma, Mr. W. L. Eagleson, a founder of the Colored Men's Independent League, heads the effort. He proposes to start an all-Negro town called Summer.

"Colored people," Eagleson says, "get along better when there are no whites around."

In the past 20 years the migration movement has grown from a trickle to a torrential "black Exodus" as thousands of Negroes leave the South or form all-black towns. Lynchings, political intimidation and injustice on all levels had become unbearable, said one migrant, "and we see that there was no way on earth that we could better our condition there."

Although Eagleson is confident that his scheme will work, most other efforts at building all-black towns have failed.

The most recent attempt occurred early last year. In the Mexican state of Durango, a severe winter, inadequate housing, and smallpox soon drove most of the settlers back to the United States.

In the "Exodus of '79," nearly 50,000 Negroes fled to Kansas. The migrants wore, at first, made to feel wanted. The governor welcomed one group to "the State made immortal by Old John Brown." But as thousands of penniless and ragged blacks poured in, Kansas officials sent messengers to advise others that no jobs were available.

A Cincinnati policeman has been fined \$100 for kissing a woman while on duty.

There are good white people and bad white people. We are in favor of the former and against the latter.

Let the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution remain upon the statute books. We will someday have a Supreme Court which will properly read them.

The best time to punish a lyncher is to fire on him when he attempts his crime. There can be no question of identity, the next morning, if your shot has been sure.

High Court Approves Separation
Continued from page 1 col. 5

feel and know," he continued, "that racial assortment of citizens was a discrimination intended to humiliate and degrade."

But the Court overruled his argument, stating: "Legislation is powerless to eradicate racial instincts or to abolish distinctions based upon physical differences."

Dissenting Justice Harlan warned that the decision will "not only stimulate aggressions upon the admitted rights of colored citizens, but will encourage the belief that it is possible, by state enactments, to defeat the purposes of the recent amendments of the Constitution."

What can more certainly arouse race hate than state enactments, which proceed on the ground that colored citizens are so inferior and degraded that they cannot be allowed to sit in public coaches

BLACK CHRONICLE ARCHIVES

Southern blacks have long been controlled by whites. The following quotes from the Black Chronicle archives describe Southern control over black education, political activity and other freedoms since early slave days.

Slave Days

EDUCATION, 1829 (Education was feared by slave owners because slaves might read of their Natural Rights!—"Georgia lawmakers punished those teaching any black to read or write.

PERSONAL FREEDOMS, 1778 (Our people were prohibited by law from leaving their owners.)—"WANTED, \$5.00 Reward for Slave Diamond—Has been heard to say he was going to Newport.

POLITICAL ACTIVITY (None)

Presidential Reconstruction
Over 4,000,000 freed Negroes were controlled with the BLACK CODES.

EDUCATION, 1866—"In Tennessee, colored children shall not be admitted into the same schools with whites."



Popular Southern method of keeping blacks from voting.

FREEDOM TO LABOR, 1866—"South Carolina's code required all black adults to hire themselves out to some employer."

POLITICAL ACTIVITY, 1866—"In New Orleans, on July 30, 1866, police fired into a group of black men who had gathered to write a new state constitution. Thirty-seven were killed."

Military Rule

Federal control assured freedom for freedmen.

EDUCATION, 1869—"There has been great progress in the general (educational) elevation of the whole colored population."

letter from the Superintendent of Education, Freedmen's Bureau.

FREEDOM TO LABOR, 1870—"Last year, the wages paid (free) Negro laborers in Arkansas were the highest in recent memory."

POLITICAL ACTIVITY, 1870—"I looked up at the crowd," said Lt. Gov. Dunn (colored), "I expected to hear the cry of 'nigger in the pill,' but they were all well behaved."

Continued on page 4 col. 5

Do you know her?

I wish to find my daughter Patience Green. I have no trace of her since she was sold at Richmond, Va. in 1859. She was then 12 years old. I also desire information regarding the whereabouts of my son, John William Harris. He was 14 years old at the time. They were both formerly the slaves of Dick Christian by whom my daughter was sold. Any tidings of either will be thankfully received by their mother.

Mrs. Clara Baship,
915 N. 17th St.,
Richmond, Virginia

Miss Anthony Elected

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29, 1896—At the Women's Suffrage Convention here, Susan B. Anthony has been re-elected unanimously as President.

occupied by white citizens."

Black Reaction Is Bitter

Although the case has received little attention in the white press, black press reaction has been bitter. "We can be discriminated against," wrote John M. Mitchell, Negro editor of the *Richmond Planet*, "we can be robbed of our political rights, we can be persecuted and murdered and yet we cannot secure a legal redress in the courts of the United States."

Mr. Tourgee spoke with *Black Chronicle* reporters after the decision. "Caste the worst element of slavery," he said bitterly, "still exists. Under the protection of a Supreme Court which has been the consistent enemy of personal liberty and equal rights (it) may for a time triumph in the land. But this nation can no more endure a caste republic than it could endure a slave republic. Caste must die, as slavery died—accursed of God and despised of man."

POPULISTS DIVIDE NATION BLACK, WHITE FARMERS STRUGGLE

ANALYSIS

MAY 30, 1896 Populist leader Tom Watson recently explained why farmers in the South and West are overcoming race hatred. "The accident of color can make no difference in the interests of farmers, croppers and laborers," he said.

In recent years, the Populist Party, embracing black and white farmers, has created far-reaching political upheavals. In the 1894 election, Southern populists made tremendous gains despite the violence and terror used against them in North Carolina, with strong black support, they won control of the state legislature and elected both U. S. senators.

Populists Welcome Blacks

Black and white farmers began working together in the 1890's. By 1891, many of both races had joined the rising Populist Party, which declared that "the powers of the people should be expanded." Populists agreed with a Negro delegate from Texas who said, "The Negro vote will be the balancing vote. If you are going to win you will have to take the Negro with you."

In the '92 and '94 elections, black and white Populists formed the Southern organizing Populist Clubs. They called for land from railroads and from huge corporations, for a silver standard and more currency, and for government ownership of railroads and of the telephone and the telegraph system. In North Carolina, 100 armed white farmers turned out to protect a black Populist speaker whose life had been threatened.

Today, as in the past, nearly every effort by blacks to organize and gain political power is being opposed and destroyed by white reaction.

Last year, the North Carolina victories were used by South Carolina's governor, "Pitchfork" Ben Tillman, to arouse fears of "Negro domination" in his state

and to push through a state constitutional amendment that will prevent South Carolina Negroes from voting. This year, in other Southern states, white Democrats are again expected to threaten violence to force blacks to vote for white supremacist candidates.

Colored Farmers' Alliance

Black farmers began organizing on their own in 1886, in the Colored Farmers' Alliance. The organization claimed over one million members in 1888. Its counterpart, the white Farmers' Alliance, at first welcomed the colored organization, but opposed it when it threatened to become too powerful.

When the C.F.A. called a nationwide strike of cotton-pickers, demanding one dollar per hundred pounds of cotton picked, the white organization refused to support it. Nevertheless, the C.F.A. proclaimed that "All our people should absolutely stop picking cotton, except their own, until November 1, unless their just demands for wages shall be met."

The strike was sporadic and finally unsuccessful. Many black workers did not respond. Of those who did, many were killed by white planters. The failure of the strike seriously weakened the Alliance.

The Populists seem to hold the only hope for black people in the South. But even that hope is shaky. Blacks have suffered vicious reaction from white democrats who create fear with threats of "Negro domination." As one Populist writer said recently, "This is a white man's country."

Washington Honored

Continued from page 1 col. 2

but his words were ringing and his hands were raised as he admonished Negroes not to seek social equality.

"In all things that are purely social we can be as separate as the fingers," said the fiery orator, raising his hand and extending his fingers, "yet one as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress." He concluded, clashing his fingers into a fist.

This brought the crowd to its feet, cheering and shouting. Washington said later, at the conclusion of the speech, that Georgia's Governor Bullock "rushed across the stage and took me by the hand." According to Creelman, however, "Most of the Negroes in the audience were crying..."

Dr. Washington has been widely acclaimed for his practical views. President Cleveland even asked for a copy of his speech. The response of the black community, however, has not been all favorable.

Blacks Wary of Speech

"We should understand a speech before we applaud it," wrote the editor of the *Washington Bee*, a black-owned newspaper. "He (Washington) forgets that young colored men who are well qualified in mechanical arts are not allowed to work in places where white men are employed. He forgets the great printing houses in this country where competent colored printers are prohibited from entering although they belong to the Printer's Union."

Other blacks have been even more bitter. One black correspondent wrote, "He said something that was death to the Afro-Americans and elevating to the white people."

In a reply, Mr. Washington wrote, "I have been misunderstood. It is folly to shut our eyes to the fact that the masses of our people are to live for all time in the South among the white. Apart from higher con-

siderations, it pays from a business point of view for the two races to be friendly.

Clearly, Dr. Washington believes that because black people cannot hope to achieve political or social equality in the near future, the only hope for improvement lies in industry.

He has, therefore, founded Tuskegee Institute, in Tuskegee, Alabama, dedicated to the industrial education of blacks.

Dangers in Practical Philosophy

Despite the practicality of Mr. Washington's philosophy, his speech seems certain to provide whites with another excuse to exclude blacks from almost every area of advancement.

That, perhaps, is why he has been glorified by the white press. The *Charleston News and Courier* called him "one of the great men of the South. His skin is colored, but his head is sound and his heart is in the right place."

In response to the controversy created by his speech, Dr. Washington has written, "In everything I have said and done I have emphasized... that the Negro should take no step that means sacrifice of manhood... While the masses of our people are so largely without homes, food or proper clothing, the demand is for a large part of the educated... to use their education for the development of the race."

The registration at Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio, this week includes two additional African students who are preparing for higher work on their native shores.

ANSWERS

from page 4

1. Ida Wells
2. South Carolina and Mississippi
3. Booker T. Washington
4. Separated
5. Knights
6. [?]
7. McCoy

NEGRO INVENTORS FLOURISH

MAY 30, 1896 is our modern age, a machine that can be depended on not to fail is called "the real McCoy." The phrase may bring immortality to black inventor Eliah J. McCoy, son of runaway slaves. McCoy holds more than 50 patents for inventions. His greatest achievement was a device which has made it possible to oil machinery while it is running, greatly increasing efficiency.

McCoy is one of many black inventors whose devices have influenced recent developments in transportation and machinery. Two years ago, George H. Murray, a Negro congressman responding to attacks upon his race, made this evident to his white fellow lawmakers when he submitted a list of 92 patents awarded in the past 30 years to black inventors.

Makes Shoes

The earliest patent granted a Negro went to freeman Henry Blair of Maryland in 1834 for a corn harvester.

In 1846, Norbert Rillieux patented a vacuum pan that revolutionized the refining of sugar.

The shoe-making machine of Jan Matzeliger, patented in 1883, revolutionized the making of shoes by hand to one simple operation. This increased the income from shoe manufacturing in New England alone 350% and sales of American shoes overseas rose to 16 million dollars.

Matzeliger's method of producing shoes has been adopted around the world.

"The Greatest"

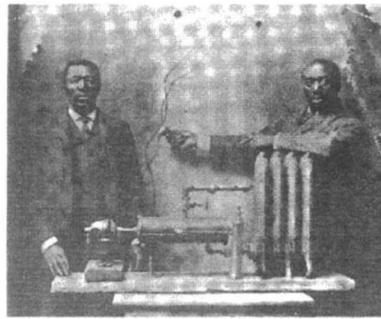
In 1888, a white newspaper, the *American Catholic Tribune*, called Granville Woods the greatest electrician in the world for his improvements for railroad and electrical equipment.

His electrical devices were so advanced that on two occasions Thomas Edison tried to patent them also. Woods sued Edison in court, proving that he was the first to develop and patent the ideas.

Edison was so impressed with Woods he offered him a position with the Edison Company which Woods turned down, preferring to work on his own.

Another Negro inventor, Lewis Latimer, did join Edison's company. In 1876 he had helped Mr. Alexander Graham Bell patent the telephone. An expert electrical engineer and patent draftsman, Mr. Latimer executed Bell's drawings.

Latimer left Bell and joined Edison in 1884. He now draws the original plans for Edison's inventions.



Negro inventors with a device for making superheated steam.

CONVICT LEASE SYSTEM EXPOSED

"If there are any people who deserve our sympathy," writes Mrs. C. O. Keeler, "they are the colored convicts in the Southern states." Mrs. Keeler, a white woman, has studied the South's convict-lease system for seven years.

As a source of cheap labor, the convict-lease system has almost reestablished slavery in the South. Colored convicts, hired out by the state to mine owners, roadbuilders, and industrialists, are paid nothing, and almost nothing is spent on their wretched living conditions.

"Politics controls the whole concern," says Mrs. Keeler. "Even though businessmen pay very little for the convicts, members of the Georgia legislature have made themselves immensely wealthy out of convict labor."

The system also drives down the wages of non-convict workers. "The mine owner," writes Mrs. Keeler, "says to his employees, 'You come to my terms or I will employ the convict force.'" (In Tennessee recently, striking miners burned

stockades to free convicts being used as strikebreakers.)

Brutality

"The system is brutal," says Mrs. Keeler. "Hundreds of our fellow beings are whipped until they surrender their spirits."

Because the system provides a "reliable" cheap-labor force, colored "criminals" often receive outrageously long prison sentences.

A Georgia penitentiary report for 1893 lists 50 prisoners sentenced to over 20 years for burglary, including one 13-year-old boy serving a 41-year term. A boy of 15 is serving a life sentence for "mayhem," another 20 years for simple theft.

Says Mrs. Keeler, "Few, if any, survive more than 15 years of chain-gang slavery."

OUTLAWS ATTACK BUFFALO SOLDIERS

FORT THOMAS, Ariz., May 30, 1896—Although all-black cavalry have totalled one-fifth of all U. S. troops assigned to protect the frontier, little attention has been paid to their exploits. To correct this omission, we present an account of Negro soldiers guarding Army paymaster J. W. Wham. Mr. Wham himself wrote this in a letter about a black sergeant, Benjamin Brown, who was awarded the Medal of Honor.

A large gang of outlaws had placed a boulder in the road and waited in ambush. The investigating soldiers... were nearly all at the boulder... wrote the paymaster, "when a signal shot was fired from a ledge about 50 feet above instantly followed by a volley believed to be 15 or 20 shots."



10th Cavalry trooper.

"Sergeant Brown, though shot through the abdomen, did not quit the field until again wounded, this time through the arm."

"Private Burge received a bad wound in the hand, but gallantly held his post, resting his rifle on his forearm... until shot through the thigh and twice through the hat."

"I was a soldier in Grant's old regiment," the paymaster concluded, "and during the entire Civil War was justly proud of its record but I never witnessed better courage or better fighting than shown by these colored soldiers."

ADVERTISEMENTS

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EXCITING BASEBALL GAME

FORTRESS MONROE, Va. July 17, 1895 Summer has brought a continual whirl of gaiety.

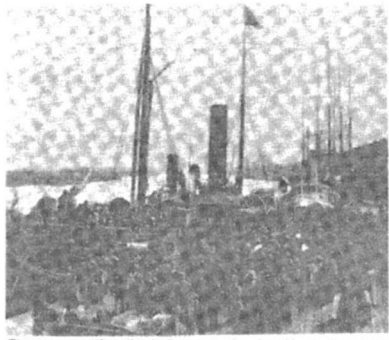
Since July 1, Mr. Samuel Simpson, one of our worthy colored gentlemen, has opened his property for hire.

During the morning one of the day's two baseball games was played by the Manhattans and the Hygias. A large crowd saw the contest result in a 13 in favor of the Manhattans. The second game was called owing to a dispute on the part of the Manhattans in regards to the umpire.

Anchor Line

NEW YORK, LONDON, GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL.

HENDERSON BROTHERS



The steamer "Horn" left Savannah, Ga., last March, bound for Liberia with 200 Negroes aboard.

SUPREME COURT AND BLACK AMERICANS

Our rights as citizens have been increasingly undercut in the past 20 years. The Supreme Court has supported this trend in the following cases. (For the clarification of our readers, an American's national citizenship involves one's obligations to and protections by the federal government. One's state citizenship involves the obligations to and protections by the state government.)

The Slaughter House Case (1873) A group of meat packing companies brought suit against Louisiana for a law which granted special business advantages to their huge rival, the Slaughter House Company. They pointed to the section in the 14th Amendment which forbids states from "denying citizens equal protection of laws." After declaring that the 14th Amendment applied to Negroes only and not to companies, the Court outlined Negro rights protected by the 14th Amendment. The Court declared that only a Negro's national rights of citizenship were protected by the Amendment. These, said the Court, included only such matters as travel to exports and travel to Washington, D. C. Rights involving equal treatment in education and public transportation, the Court said, were protected by the state, not the federal government. (The ruling has meant that Southern blacks can no longer turn to the federal government for protection against most cases of racial injustice.)

U. S. vs. Cruikshank (1876) Three white men were convicted of mob action against Negroes at a political meeting (two blacks were killed). The Supreme Court decided the 14th Amendment protected a Negro's rights against infringement by states, but not by individuals. The convictions were overturned and the men went free.

The policy established in this case has been applied to voting rights. If, for instance, a state bars Negroes by law from voting, the Court can declare the law illegal. But, the Court said, the federal government has no power to stop a mob of whites from driving blacks from polling places.

The Civil Rights Cases (1883) In five cases, the Supreme Court undercut the 14th and 15th Amendments and civil rights acts. Sections of the Civil Rights Act of 1875 had forbidden anyone to deny a person "the full and equal enjoyment" of hotels, railroads, and theaters, because of their color.

The Supreme Court in 1883 declared these sections of the Act unconstitutional. The 14th Amendment, the Court insisted, does not prohibit private individuals from denying Negroes admission to facilities. Private owners have a right to refuse admission to anyone, and such a refusal, the Court said, is not a "badge of slavery" as some insist.

As in the previous case, the Court insisted that any anti-Negro discrimination resulting from state actions is illegal. The 14th Amendment, it said, cannot prevent discrimination by private individuals.

One Court Justice disagreed. In his dissent Justice John Marshall Harlan said, "It is fundamental in American citizenship that there shall be no discrimination by the State or by individuals against any citizen because of his race."

With the Court's decision, Harlan said, "We shall enter upon an era of constitutional law, when the rights of freedom and American citizenship cannot receive from the nation's efficient protection."

Silver or Gold?
Continued from page 1 col. 4
win and the second will be overwhelmed.

The Times, a "gold" paper, believes McKinley if elected, will support silver coinage. It has called him the "trumpety son of accident and delusion."

But latest reports indicate that McKinley may be pressured into abandoning his silver position. Millionaire Marcus Hanna has given up all other interests to run the McKinley campaign. Surely, observers say, "goldbug" Hanna could not collect the recent enormous campaign contributions from businessmen if his man McKinley were really for silver.

If McKinley is nominated on a gold platform, the Democrats will undoubtedly take up the silver standard. In that case, they might attempt to join forces with the huge silverite Populist movement (President Grover Cleveland, a "goldbug" Democrat, is not likely to be nominated.)

Whatever the result of next month's nominating conventions, the presidential contest will be the bitterest of recent elections.

QUIZ

1. A woman reporter was forced to leave Memphis for writing a newspaper story about lynchings.
2. The vote was taken away from the Negro in the states of _____ and _____.
3. A black educator, spoke at last year's Atlanta Exposition.
4. Today's Plessy v. Ferguson decision allows the races to be _____ on public facilities.
5. The _____ of Labor was a labor union that accepted Negroes.
6. _____ black people were lynched in the South in 1895.
7. The lubricating cup was the first trial _____.

Answers page 3 col. 2

Black Women Reporters Barred

JOURNALISTS TO WORK FOR RACE
Delegates from the Georgia Women's Press Club to the September Convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs have stated they will withdraw from the Convention if black women are admitted. Southern white ladies say they cannot recognize the colored women socially. The National Association of Colored Women (N.A.C.W.) has vowed to fight for future admission if they are denied this year.

Colored Women Fight
Ironically, the Georgia Women's Press Club is refusing to recognize as "social equals" women who are pioneering in their own field of journalism. Miss Ida B. Wells, for instance, often called the "Princess of the Press," has struck harsh blows at race hatred. In '92, after publishing information about a lynching, this black woman barely escaped death at the hands of a white mob in Memphis.

Two years later, in '94, she shocked the nation with the publication of *A Red Record*, the first book to document the barbaric lynchings occurring daily throughout the South. In this work, Miss Wells stated: "We demand a fair trial by law for those accused of crime, and punishment by law after honest conviction."

Miss Wells has also written for these black newspapers: *New York Age*, *Detroit Plaindealer*, *Indianapolis World*, *Gate City Press*, and *Fisk University Herald*.

"She has plenty of nerve and is as sharp as a steel trap," said T. Thomas Fortune, a black editor of the *Age*. "She handles a goose quill pen as easily as any man in newspaper work."

Another black newswoman, Mrs. W. E. Matthews, reports for the *New York Times*, *Herald Mail and Express*, *Sunday Mercury* and the *Earth*. Mrs. Matthews is now preparing an historical series aimed at developing race pride among young blacks.

THE BUSTLE HAS COME BACK

Latest Statement in the World of Fashion
APRIL 21, 1896. The bustle is to be revived, says the *New York World*. It is light in weight, it absorbs no moisture and it does not attract the dust and dirt of the sidewalk. It is predicted that the short bustle will evolve into the hoopskirt in all its circular glory. Wide bustles, capable of being increased or decreased in size are among the spring's novelties in this line.

Silverites!
You must read COIN'S FINANCIAL SCHOOL by William H. "Coin" Harvey "Professor Coin" exposes the "Conspiracy of Goldbugs" Absolute Proof that Free and Unlimited Coinage of SILVER Will Answer the Nation's Ills!

BELGIAN DOCTOR: "YAWNING HEALTHY"

A Belgian physician has found that yawning is beneficial for throat and ear complaints. The throat and ears of those who have followed some recent political debates must be in splendid condition.

BLACK LABOR ABANDONED

The attempts of Negro freedmen to join America's growing labor movement seem to have ended in complete failure. There is no greater indication of this than the collapse of the Knights of Labor—the only national union to have included blacks on a wide scale.

For many years manufacturers have been using non-union blacks as strikebreakers. They have even been accused of encouraging race hatred to prevent black and white laborers from joining forces. For that reason, the Knights of Labor posed a real threat. Employers fired workers who represented the Knights. They used undercover spies to discover union men.

In the South, attacks were directed at the union's mixed membership. Vigilantes and mobs terrorized and murdered Knight organizers. Most Southern states made union organizing illegal.

Despite all opposition, however, the Knights made huge gains, both in membership and work benefits. The Knights achieved their greatest strength in 1886 (700,000 members, 60,000 of whom were black). But that year their decline began with the loss of an important Southwestern strike. In the next two years they were accused of being anarchistic and communistic and attacked for organizing blacks. These elements contributed to their total decline by 1888.

While the Knights of Labor have declined in power, the American Federation of Labor, led by Samuel Gompers, has risen. Although Gompers has expressed support for the black struggle, he seems unwilling to force A. F. of L. unions to include blacks.

Referring to black strikebreakers as "cheap men," he has said: "If the colored man continues to lend himself to tearing down what the white man has built, a race hatred far worse than ever known will result."

But with no union protection and few employment opportunities, Negro workers have had no choice but to accept the role of strikebreakers.

Exclusion of blacks brought about the formation of the black Anti-Strikers Railway.

Negro Boys Shot In Florida

PENSACOLA, Fla., Apr. 25, 1896—A sheriff's posse brutally fired into a crowd of colored boys, killing one and wounding several others. The boys were practicing military movements. The sheriff is said to have ordered the posse to frighten the boys by shooting over their heads. But in the gunfire, one boy was killed and several wounded. Commenting on the incident, the black editor of the *Richmond Planet* asked: "Will the day ever come when white men in the South will cease their inhumanity to Negroes?"

THE STORE ORDER SYSTEM—Each plantation has a commissary store. (There are no other stores in the area.) The very cheapest grade of goods is sent to these stores by the landlord with a high price already fixed. This is the way our debts are made. The only way we can move is to get someone to pay the debt. If you are a good hand they won't accept it and you have to stay and they say it is LAW. *The Richmond Planet*, June 13, 1895.

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Black Chronicle Archives
Continued from page 2 col. 5

1876 Through Today

In 1876 President Rutherford B. Hayes withdrew Federal troops from the South. He believed that rights and interests would be safer if this great mass of intelligent white men were left alone by the general government," he said. But Southern whites immediately began reasserting control over their ex-slaves.

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"A man who is good enough to shed his blood for his country is good enough to be given a square deal afterward."
Theodore Roosevelt

BLACK CHRONICLE

Issue 9

"I do demand political equality for black folk and 'social equality'." — W. E. B. Du Bois

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July 15, 1910

HARLEM QUIET COUNTRY TOWN BECOMES HAVEN

NEW YORK, N.Y., July 11, 1910—The wide streets and huge brownstones of Harlem are rapidly becoming havens for Negroes. Many are moving from rat-infested tenements on the west side of Manhattan.

For years, Harlem was "a quiet country town, shut off by a long ride or sail." But with the erection of the elevated railway in the 1890's, the community grew prosperous.

In 1903, Negro real estate operator Phillip A. Payton persuaded some whites to rent their long-vacant Harlem apartments to Negroes. Little did anyone realize that blacks would one day dominate the most attractive section of Manhattan.

Whites Resisted

Although the *New York World* editorialized that the Negro was "entitled to pitch his tent wherever he sees fit," most whites did not agree. *The New York Indicator*, a real estate publication, has contended that the presence of Negroes lowers the value of property. The article concluded: "their presence is undesirable among us; they should not only be disfranchised, but also segregated in some colony in the outskirts of the city, where their transportation and other problems will not inflict disgust on worthy citizens."



On a Harlem street.

Whites put pressure on banks not to make loans to blacks. Several white real estate companies formed the Harlem Property Owner's Improvement Association "for the purpose of preventing Negroes from coming into Harlem to live."

Blacks Meet Challenge

Negroes countered by forming their own companies. Though not as rich as their rivals, they have managed to purchase apartment buildings and other properties outside the segregated zone bounded by East Lenox Avenue. Wealthy blacks started investing their money in Harlem property, purchasing many fine homes on Seventh Avenue.

As whites vacated houses after house, white real estate brokers were forced to sell cheaply to blacks. The Equitable Life Assurance Society, for example, sold 80 luxurious brick houses on West 138th Street for \$2,000 each.

Harlem, once the stronghold of wealthy New Yorkers, is a symbol of victory for the Negro. Many predict that blacks, peering in from all over the country, will make Harlem a major black metropolis.



Jim Jeffries and Jack Johnson tug it out.

Professor Du Bois Accepts NAACP Position

NEW YORK, N.Y., July 11, 1910—Dr. William E. B. Du Bois, the nation's foremost Negro sociologist, has accepted a position as director of publicity and research for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Dr. Du Bois will concern himself with the problem of the status of the Negro. He will also bring to public attention actions that deny Negroes the basic rights guaranteed under the Constitution.

From Massachusetts

A native of Massachusetts, Dr. Du Bois attended Great Barrington High School. He earned Bachelor of Arts degrees, first from Fisk University in Tennessee and then from Harvard University, and then won a scholarship for a year's study in Berlin. He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Harvard in 1896. Among his many writings are *Philadelphia*

Negro and The Souls of Black Folk. He is also the author of several highly praised pamphlets dealing with the condition of the American Negro. The pamphlets were part of a far-reaching research project begun 13 years ago at Atlanta University. Dr. Du Bois believed at that time that prejudices could be overcome by honest examination of the problem. "My faith," he said, "was that race prejudice was based on widespread ignorance. My long-term remedy was Truth."

NAACP

Although the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) was officially formed this year, the grim meetings which led to its organization were held two years ago, in 1908, as a result of a bloody anti-Negro riot in Springfield, Illinois. Describing that terrifying event, William English Walling, a German-Jewish reporter, had told his readers that the "spirit of Lincoln must be revived."

"What large and powerful body of citizens is ready to come to their (the Negroes) aid?" he challenged. Walling began holding meetings in his New York apartment to discuss the development of an interracial organization. The meetings were attended by men of both races. They included social workers and journalists, socialists and clergymen. Some were the descendants of abolitionists. All had one thing in common: a desire to stop the oppression of the Negro.

A public call for a national organization was issued on February 12, 1909, the 100th anniversary of Lincoln's birth. The document, written by Oswald Garrison Villard, the grandson of the great William Lloyd Garrison, proclaimed:

"A house divided against itself cannot stand. This government cannot exist half-slave and half-free any better today than it could in 1861." The proclamation called for a National Negro Conference to be held the next year in New York.

The 1909 meeting reminded many of the old abolitionist days.

Black journalist Ida B. Wells, in a spirit reminiscent of the late Sojourner Truth, declared that a defense of white womanhood was no excuse for

Continued on page 2 col. 3

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Johnson Defeats "Great White Hope"

Jeffries Badly Beaten

RENO, Nevada, July 4, 1910—Last night, Jack Arthur Johnson, the man with the golden smile, brought the spirit of Independence Day to the boxing ring by easily defeating Jim Jeffries, the "white hope," before 20,000 spectators. Jeffries had been talked into coming out of retirement for the fight.

Women's Movement Gains Strength

NEW YORK, N.Y., July 11, 1910—Although the American Federation of Labor has won improved working conditions for some skilled workers, blacks, immigrants, and women remain unprotected.

Women are becoming a force to be reckoned with, however, as was demonstrated last September, when women workers in two New York clothing factories simply walked out on strike.

Conditions in the shirt-making shops had long been intolerable. Pay deductions were made for talking, singing or laughing, for accidental damage to goods, or for poor work. Workers on the day shift often stayed until 10 p.m., with only a sandwich for supper and no overtime pay. The most skilled received only \$6.00 a week.

Strike Spitters, Then Sparks

The strike gained no momentum until late November, when a huge meeting was held at Cooper Union in downtown New York City. The hall was jammed to overflowing.

After several long and uninteresting speeches, a teen-aged girl, Clara Lemlich, asked to speak. Miss Lemlich has been involved in strikes before. She is said to have had several ribs broken when police attacked her on a picket line.

"I am a working girl, and one of those who are on strike against intolerable conditions," she began. "I am tired of listening to speakers who talk in general terms. What we are here for is to decide whether or not we shall strike. I offer a resolution that a general strike be declared—NOW!"

Hall Cheers

She took the hall by storm. Even the meeting chairman raised his hand, saying: "If I turn traitor to the cause I now pledge, may this hand wither from the arm I now raise!" Every woman in Cooper Union's Great Hall took the pledge.

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NEGRO INVENTS TROLLEY CAR DEVICE

HOPE, Md., May 24, 1910—Walter M. Hard, a young black barber, has invented a device which will improve trolley car service enormously.

Hard's device, which he has patented, makes it almost impossible for the electrical contact on top of a car to slip off the overhead wire. This will eliminate the many wasteful delays trolley car riders now suffer whenever the contact slips and the car stops dead.

Johnson, known as "Lil' Artha," maintained his World Championship title by knocking Jeffries out in the 15th round. He stunned his opponent with a powerful left in the sixth.

From the opening round to the end, the smiling Negro kidded Jeffries, his aides, and the crowd as he battered his opponent from behind an unbeatable defense. At the end of the fight, Johnson left the ring without a scratch on his face, while the "white hope's" face was swollen and bruised.

In the wake of Johnson's victory, Negroes are being attacked by mobs of white men all across the nation. In New York City, hundreds of angry whites went on a rampage after receiving news of the fight, beating any Negro they could find.

Johnson's victory came as a tremendous disappointment to advocates of white supremacy, many of whom sat at ringside and openly urged Jeffries to "kill the nigger." White supremacists had built the fight up as the battle to save white civilization. Echoing their sentiments, the *New York World* said: "Mr. Johnson so lightly and carefully punching the head off of Mr. Jeffries must have come as a shock to every devoted believer in the supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon race."

Blacks Joyful

On the other hand, the reaction in the Negro community is one of elation. Enthusiasm is so great that Negro citizens are rushing to buy every newspaper they can get their hands on. Said one elderly colored woman: "I saw one (black man) with every New York daily paper, including a German and a Hebrew paper. He told me that he wanted to cut the pictures of the fighters out of the two he could not read."

"I think that the feeling of independence which Johnson's victory has created among the men of my race will make the colored man politically more independent," said Rev. G. E. Bevens, pastor of the Mt. Olive African Methodist Church of Philadelphia.

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Black Named Chief Sweeper

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March, 1910—A black man, Mr. Everett Spurlock, has been named superintendent of this city's street cleaning department. The Negro community is overjoyed that the city has finally recognized the dependability of its colored population.

Mr. Spurlock's job pays \$1,500 per year. Although presently all his 100 employees are colored, Spurlock says whites will be employed if there is a vacancy.

BLACK CHRONICLE

ALL IS NOT WELL

Mr. Booker T. Washington recently told audiences in Europe that the American Negro's life is improving. Twenty-three distinguished black leaders have signed a reply for full release. With permission, we print some excerpts.

The undersigned Negro-Americans have heard, with great regret, the recent attempt to assure England and Europe that the condition of Negroes in America is satisfactory. They sincerely wish that such were the case, but... if Mr. Booker T. Washington, or any other person, is giving the impression abroad that the Negro problem in America is in the process of satisfactory solution, he is giving an impression which is not true.

Our people were emancipated... and then left naked to the mercies of their enraged and impoverished ex-masters. As our sole means of defense we were given the ballot. Without it we would have returned to slavery, with it we struggled toward freedom. No sooner, however, had we rid ourselves of nearly two-thirds of our illiteracy, and accumulated \$600,000,000 worth of property, than this ballot... was taken from us by force and fraud.

Along with this has gone a systematic attempt to curtail the education of the black race... Not one black child in three today has a chance to learn... The school funds due to black children are often spent on whites, and the burden on private charity to support education has become almost intolerable.

We are, for instance, forced to live in the worst quarters, and our consequent death rate is noted as a race trait and reason for further discrimination. When we seek to buy property in better quarters we are often in danger of mob violence.

We are forced to take lower wages for equal work, and our standard of living is then criticized... Labor unions refuse us admittance, and claim that as "scabs" we lower the price of labor.

Our women in the South are without protection in law and custom, and are then derided as lewd. A widespread system of deliberate public insult... makes it difficult, if not impossible, to secure decent accommodation in hotels, railway trains, restaurants and theatres, and even in the Christian Church we are in most cases... unwelcome unless segregated.

Worse than all is the willful miscarriage of justice... Not only have 3,500 black men been lynched in the last 25 years... throughout the South... (but) courts are used, not to prevent crime and correct the wayward among Negroes, but to wreak vengeance, and raise public funds.

Against this dominant tendency strong and brave Americans, white and black, are fighting... and it is like a blow in the face to have one, who himself suffers daily insult and humiliation in America, give the impression that all is well. It is one thing to be optimistic, but it is quite a different thing, consciously or unconsciously, to misrepresent the truth. Signed J. Max Barber, B.A., Editor, W. Justin Carter, Barrister, James R. L. Diggs, M.A., W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, Ph.D., Archibald H. Grimké, William Monroe Trotter, B.A., Editor (partial list)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir: I cannot refrain from a word in reply to the nameless critic who makes me the occasion for a "bitter" attack on Atlanta University. He objects to the demand for political and social equality of Negroes and to my personal criticism of Booker T. Washington.

I do demand political equality for black folk and "social equality." It is precisely because I am proud of being a Negro and have unlimited faith in my race that I refuse to submit lamely and silently to the unbearable indignities heaped upon it today.

I try always to make up my criticism with due thought and courtesy. Yet what is the fact? It is impossible to discuss the Negro problem today and not discuss Mr. Washington. A public person like that must not only endure but expect criticism. Only in this way can we reach truth.

I shall, therefore, insist on my right to think and speak, but if that freedom is made an excuse for abuse and denial of aid to Atlanta University, then with regret I shall withdraw from Atlanta University. But I shall not cease to defend the right and attack the wrong.

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dear Sir: Have you ever seen a "Jim Crow" Negro? If you have not, stand outside the moving picture shows on 7th Street and watch as he enters the side door and sits in a separate department made for him. He would rather stand from a stop can used by a white than sit at a first-class

table presided over by his own people. The "Jim Crow" Negro is found not only in the lower classes, but among the more intelligent.

The "Jim Crow" Negro lacks common decency. Whenever you see a "Jim Crow" Negro put a mark on him and discard him from decent society. Let the churches and all other organizations ostracize the "Jim Crow" Negro. An Afro-American



CAR SAWS WOOD

INDIAN ORCHARD, Mass.—André Laroche has developed a means of using his automobile for travel and for a woodsawing machine. Laroche attached a circular saw to the rear of his old ten-horsepower automobile and connected it to the engine. He now rides about town sawing wood. In the evening, he detaches the saw and rides for pleasure.



Professor W. E. B. Du Bois.

"Litany" To Atlanta Riot Brings Bitter Poem

Great God, deliver us! "A city lay in travail, God our Lord, and from her loins sprang Murder and Black Hate. Red was the midnight, clang, crack, and cry of death and fury filled the air and trembled underneath the stars where church spires pointed silently to These

Turn again our captivity, O Lord! "Behold this maimed and broken thing, dear God; it was a humble black man, who toiled and sweated to save a bit from the pittance paid him. Did this man sin? Nay, but someone said another did — one whom he had never seen nor known. Yet for that man's crime this man lieth maimed and murdered

Hear us, O Heavenly Father! "Doth not this justice of hell stink in Thy nostrils, O God? How long shall the mounting flood of innocent blood roar in Thine ears and pound in our hearts for vengeance? Pile the pale frenzy of blood-craved brutes, who do such deeds, high on Thine Altar, and burn it in hell forever and forever!"

Forgive us, good Lord, we know not what we say! "Bewildered we are and passion-tossed, mad with the madness of a mobbed and mocked and murdered people... we raise our shackled hands and charge Thee, God, by the bones of our stolen fathers, by the tears of our dead mothers, by the very blood of Thy crucified Christ: What meaneth this? Tell us the plan, give us the sign!"

Keep not Thou silent, O God! In September, 1906, Professor W. E. B. Du Bois penned the above lines while returning to Atlanta, Ga.

The decade's bloodiest race riot had just occurred there during a local election in which race hatred had been aroused by newspapers and politicians. "Vicious blacks are sounding the doom of their race," wrote the Atlanta News. "The wonder is that the whites do not begin in earnest a real warfare on the blacks." As tension increased, papers' headlines accused blacks of rape and other crimes. (No charges were proven. — Ed.)

The riot began on September 23, when whites began pulling Negroes off trolley cars and beating them. Black women fought back "like Amazons," reported the Baltimore Afro-American, using hat pins and

umbrellas. Negro men began fighting back with guns.

When the violence died down two days later, ten Negroes and two whites had been killed. Sixty blacks and ten whites had been seriously injured.

Max Berber, editor of the The Voice of the Negro, later accused Governor Hoke Smith of "abusing the Negro to the snarling riff-raff of the state" in order to win the election.

"There has been no 'carnival of rapes,'" Berber said. "There has been a carnival of newspaper lies... and the innocent were the only ones to suffer."

Lewis Douglas, son of the late Frederick Douglass, offered this veiled threat: "Our people must die to be saved, and in so doing must take as many along with them as possible

used to disfranchise blacks. — Ed.)

As the bill was being rushed through the legislature, three ex-slaves filed protests with the Oklahoma Secretary of State.

The secretary ruled against them, saying the Democrats had obtained the required number of signatures.

Since then, black political participation in Oklahoma has decreased tremendously. It will completely cease for the state's 138,000 blacks if the grandfather clause is approved.

Race Richer By Half A Million

JULY 5, 1910.—It is estimated that the Negro race is richer by nearly half a million dollars as a result of Johnson's victory last night at Reno. Of that amount, the champion is the biggest winner. He cleared over \$200,000 including the sum he was given for coming out victorious.

BUSINESS LEAGUE TO MEET

NEW YORK, N.Y., July 11, 1910.—The National Negro Business League will hold its 10th annual convention here next month. Over 2,000 delegates are expected to attend.

Among the states to be represented for the first time are North and South Carolina, Louisiana, and Alabama.

Local committees are making preparations for the gathering. A hoped-for feature will be an address by ex-President Theodore Roosevelt. A banquet and reception will be given for the delegates.



Theodore Roosevelt and Booker T. Washington at Business League

National Organization

Ten years ago the National Organization consisted of a small group of men who assembled in Boston under the leadership of Booker T. Washington. They then discussed how blacks might best succeed in business. Today, there are 30,000 members.

With substantial backing from the "Iron King," Andrew Carnegie, Mr. Washington's League has proven an influential platform for his philosophy of thrift, industry, and self-help among the Negroes.

Washington's emphasis on economic development and black support of Negro business has appealed to the rising black bourgeoisie, whose income is based on the "Negro market."

Monroe Trotter Has Once Again Refused to Print Ads for Hair Straighteners or Chemical Skin Lighteners in his Paper, The Guardian

Monroe Trotter has once again refused to print ads for hair straighteners or chemical skin lighteners in his paper, The Guardian.

Johnson Stops Jeffries

Continued from page 1 col. 5

Johnson has proven that he is the cleverest heavyweight fighter that ever stepped into the prize ring. That the Negro should feel highly elated because a member of their race is champion of champions is to be expected," said Lester A. Walton of the New York Age.

A crowd of 20,000 Negroes is expected to meet Johnson at Grand Central Station when he arrives in New York next week. Already the colored citizens are hiring every sightseeing car in the city that can be secured for the occasion.

STUDENTS "REBEL" AT HOWARD U.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY Washington, D.C., January 1, 1910.—In what is being called a rebellion, the students at Howard University have refused to sing plantation songs and spirituals to white audiences. Students say that white visitors request these songs for "entertainment purposes."

"These hymns," says one black journalist who supports the students, "attest the cruel character of the oppression under which our fathers and mothers groaned and the hope and faith which sustained them. To render them to excite the 'entertainment' appetites of those who clamor for them... is close to sacrilege."

2,000 Black Farmers Meet

UTICA, Miss., July 1, 1910.—Two thousand Negro farmers and their families attended the 4th Annual Negro Farmers' Conference here recently. Although ten years ago many were living from hand-to-mouth, today all are prospering. To many, these farmers are living proof of the success of Booker T. Washington's "Tuskegee plan." His philosophy calls for Negroes to learn industrial and farming skills and not to worry about political and social equality.

Under the "Tuskegee plan," the Negro industrial institution becomes part of the community.

Continued from page 1 col. 3
The mass lynchings in the South. She presented statistics which proved that lynching is a mob movement devised to eliminate Negroes. "The cowardly lyncher revels in murder, then seeks to shield himself from public execration by claiming devotion to women," she charged.

Memories of Frederick Douglass filled the hall as Dr. Du Bois demanded the ballot and full citizenship for colored people. Answering the charge that the Negro voter is ignorant, Du Bois said "Negro voters never did anything as bad as slavery. The black voter established the public education systems in the South."

For two days, whites and blacks at the convention honestly sought solutions to the problems of Afro-Americans—the lynchings, the denial of civil and political rights, inferior educational facilities, and the widespread doctrines of Negro inferiority. At the conclusion of the convention the new national association declared it would wage battle with anti-Negro forces.

Brownsville, Texas - 1906

JULY 11, 1910—Congress has announced that certain members of the 25th Infantry Regiment will be permitted to re-enlist in the army. This is a partial victory for Senator Joseph Foraker, who for four years has insisted that the black soldiers were unfairly treated over the "Brownsville shootout."

The colored regiment, famous for its heroism in the Spanish American war in 1898, was stationed at Fort Brown, near Brownsville, Texas. The black soldiers had been cursed and insulted by townspeople since their arrival. Several days before the shooting, a white man struck a black soldier with a six-shooter for the alleged crime of walking between two white women.

Town Riddled

At midnight, August 13, 1906, 10 to 13 unidentified men shot up the town. One man was killed and the town sheriff seriously wounded. Although the black soldiers were immediately accused, no positive proof against them was ever presented. When the rifles at the fort were examined, all were clean.

Washington: "The Greatest"

A friend tells us the following story about Booker T. Washington. Washington, in 1901, had made history as the first Negro to dine with President Roosevelt. The event, at course, infuriated the white South.

One day, shortly after the event, Dr. Washington met a poor white Southerner. "Say," the white man remarked to Washington, "you're the greatest man in this country."

Washington protested mildly and said that, in his opinion, President Roosevelt was the nation's greatest man.

"Huh!" the Southerner replied. "Roosevelt? I used to think that Roosevelt was a great man—until he ate dinner with you!"

The school principal, teachers and students try to make the community's unduly-estimated people see the value of training. Their house-to-house visits and well-publicized annual conferences are believed to have a great influence.

The 2,000 farmers who attended the recent conference were addressed by Negro lawyers, businessmen and bankers, all supporters of Mr. Washington's goals.

During the conference, farmers admitted frankly to their shortcomings. "I made good money," one said, "but I ain't got no home because I ate up all the money." This farmer vowed, however, to do more for his family next year.

AGE EDITOR CALLS ON HARLEM-ITES

NEW YORK CITY, April 30, 1910.—T. Thomas Fortune, editor of the New York Age, has bemoaned Harlem's political leadership. "Fair Harlem is first in population, first in money and first in glory," he said recently. "Its citizens have intelligence, and control more places of business than any like area in the North or South."

"But," he added, "the Negroes of New York have less to show than any similar number of Negroes anywhere. What is the trouble?—Does Harlem leadership lack intelligence, or does it lack honesty? The people of Harlem must learn the lesson of the power of cohesion. Let Harlem take advantage of her wonderful opportunities."

Black Towns, North And South

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 18, 1909—"It is only a question of time before it will rank with the leading towns in Mississippi—in fact it is there now," said the Baltimore Afro-American reporter recently, describing the Negro town of Mound Bayou, Mississippi.

Half the visitors at a recent business meeting in Mound Bayou reportedly came just to see this real, live and hustling Negro city.

Brooklyn, Ill.

Brooklyn, Illinois, is the only Northern Negro town. Its annual income is more than \$10,000. Business is conducted by the Negro merchants. Generally, wages vary from \$1.50 to \$2.00 a day. Most Brooklyn citizens own their own homes.

Little Crime

Officials have reported less crime in Brooklyn than in larger towns with racially mixed populations.

There are some whites in the town, however. "We give the few whites here the same show that we have ourselves, if they are determined to stay with us," said Burton Franklin, a town administrator. "We say their school teacher \$80.00 a month, furnish them adequate police protection, and look after their interests."

Women's Movement

Continued from page 1 col. 4



Women in shoe factory.

Although 3,000 workers were expected to strike, at the end 15,000 were involved, 75 per cent women.

Inexpensive union officials faced enormous organizing problems. They had to use 24 meeting halls. Discussions were often held in three languages. Many strikers were recent immigrants.—Ed.

The strike wore on for 13 bitter winter weeks. Although \$60,000 was distributed among the strikers, many were unable to pay rent or buy food.

Legal expenses skyrocketed as hundreds were arrested. Many women were attacked as they marched with signs stating: "We are Striking for Humane Treatment."

Strike Against God

New York judges were unsympathetic. One judge told a striker: "God's prime law is that man shall earn his bread in the sweat of his brow. YOU ARE ON STRIKE AGAINST GOD!"

The strike ended last February. The women admitted they had made few real gains. But they are now certain of growing support because the women's movement is growing.

Post Toasties

DELIGHTFUL DESSERTS

And many other pleasing dishes can be made with POST TOASTIES

A crisp, wholesome food—always ready to serve. With fruits or berries it is delicious.

Black Chronicle Interview: Matt Henson

"When I went to Greenland," Matt Henson said recently, "they told me I couldn't stand the cold—that no black man could. I said I was willing to die if necessary to show them. I survived all right and here I am." (Last April 6th, Matt Henson, Commander Robert E. Peary and four Eskimos were the first men to reach the North Pole.)



Matt Henson, first man to reach top of world.

"During our dash to the Pole," says Henson, "I had worked out all the details. I built the sledges. I had charge of the packing of them and I looked after the equipment."

Igloos at the Pole

Arriving at the Pole, the explorers first built two igloos. Hazy weather prevented the party from taking immediate observations of the sun to determine if they had reached the correct spot. When the weather cleared the next day, however, Peary made three careful calculations. The American flag, which had been raised behind the igloos, was moved 150 yards.

Commander Peary said, "We have placed the Stars and Stripes at the North Pole, and then he shook hands all around."

Eskimos Joyous

"We had a more liberal dinner than usual," remembers the black explorer. "The Eskimos danced about and showed great pleasure that the Pole at last had been reached. For years the Eskimos had been trying to reach that spot, but it was always 'too high' with them, which means 'get so far and no closer.'"

Praised, Then Ignored

No one had greater praise for Henson's role than Commander Peary. Before a recent falling out between the two, Peary sent the following telegram to a banquet held in Matt's honor.

"I congratulate you and your race upon Matthew Henson. He has driven home to the world your great adaptability and the fibre of which you are made. He has added to the moral stature of every intelligent man among you. He deserves every attention you can show him."

Since Peary made these statements, however, he himself has shown Matt little or no attention! Their only correspondence...

pendence has been a telegram from Peary.

"When I started out on my lecture tour," Henson says, "Peary telegraphed me to abandon it. He gave no reason for his request."

Henson, who saved Peary's life on at least two occasions, often worked for the white explorer for little or no pay.

"I am much surprised," Henson said, "after the hardships we went through together and the work I have done for him."

Peary's unkindness has not dimmed Henson's high ideals, however, as an excerpt from one of his recent lectures reveals.

"Great ideals are the glory of man alone. No other creature can have them. Only man can get a vision and an inspiration that will lift him above the level of himself and send him forth against all opposition to do and to accomplish wonderful things for the world and for humanity. There can be no conquest for the man who dwells in the narrow and small environment of a growing life, and there can be no vision for the man, whose vision is limited by the bounds of self. The path is not easy...but the glory at the end is worth while..."

CLASSIFIEDS

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Young lady with pleasing manner can obtain employment by applying at the office of the Afro-American newspaper, Kansas State Ledger, 534 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

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ANSWERS

from page 4

1. Jack Johnson
2. W. E. B. Du Bois
3. Harlem
4. Mound Bayou
5. Matthew Henson
6. Sharecropping
7. Niagara Movement

Mexico— A "Black Man's Country"

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, March 19, 1910—A black reporter for the *Chicago Defender* has called Mexico a "black man's country."

"There is not a drugstore in the capital city," writes G.W. Slaughter. "That will refuse a Negro a drink of ice cream soda. In several cases, whites and blacks have intermarried without causing a comment."

He calls the courts "especially fair." In one case, he says, a Texas ruffian shot a Negro in Mexican territory. When brought before the judge, the Texan pleaded he was defending the white man's superiority.

"But this is a country for every man," the judge said, "You shall be shot. This is my sentence."

President Taft tried to persuade President Diaz of Mexico to pardon the Texan, but he refused.

Rivalry Over Centennial

BOSTON, Mass., July 9, 1910—Trouble has been brewing between Monroe Trotter's New England Suffrage League and the NAACP over who will organize the celebration of Charles Sumner's 100th birthday next January.

Some observers are reminded of the fracas that developed five years ago between Trotter's organization and friends of Booker T. Washington. The rival groups had both organized festivities in Boston to celebrate William Lloyd Garrison's 100th birthday anniversary.

Although ridicule flew back and forth, both celebrations went off successfully.



NIAGARA— A NEW DIRECTION

BOSTON, Mass., July 11, 1910—Four years ago, in August, a group of black men stood barefoot in the grass at Harper's Ferry. One of them, Professor W.E.B. Du Bois, stepped up and said: "We do not believe in violence, but we do believe in John Brown, in that incarnate spirit of justice." And here, on the scene of John Brown's martyrdom, we reconsecrate ourselves, our honor, our property, to the final emancipation of the race which John Brown died to make free.

This was the Niagara Movement.

Organized in 1905 by William Monroe Trotter (radical editor of the *Guardian*) and Dr. Du Bois, the Movement was the first organized black challenge to "Jim Crow" citizenship in effect, this meant a challenge to the conservative influence of Booker T. Washington.

Trotter Heckles Washington
Dr. Du Bois was provoked to call for the radical organization by the arrest of Mr. Trotter at a Boston meeting where Washington was speaking. A small riot broke out between pro- and anti-Washington factions when Trotter interrupted Washington's speech to ask him some hard questions. Du Bois was famous at Washington's representatives for pressing charges against Trotter for his "misstraken judgment."

In an attempt to reconcile the opposing factions, Mr. Washington called a meeting of Negro leaders at Carnegie Hall a few months later. But Washington's men dominated the convention and Dr. Du Bois left because, he said, "I refuse to wear Mr. Washington's livery."

Rev. Powell Condemns Cigarettes

NEW YORK, N.Y., March 17, 1910—The Rev. Adam Clayton Powell, Sr., pastor of Harlem's Abyssinian Baptist Church, has condemned the fad of smoking among colored society women.

Rev. Powell says he was prompted to speak on this subject by the actions of some Negro women at a recent Harlem party. Some women there, he said, delightfully smoked cigarettes and several of them gave exhibitions of inhaling!

Denouncing the practice, Rev. Powell said: "What a spectacle! Think of a mother with a baby at her breast and a cigarette in her mouth. The poor baby! Born into the world with poison in its veins!"

"The apology for this," he said, "is that white women on Fifth Avenue smoke cigarettes."

"Well," he continued, "white people can afford to go to hell. But for God's sake let us not commit racial suicide."

Dr. Powell has long been outspoken, challenging even Booker T. Washington.

"For years," Powell once said, "the (Washington) has counseled colored men to meekly wait and murmur not. What are the results? Lynchings are increasing and riots are more numerous, the race is humiliated by Jim Crow laws, and woefully handicapped by inferior schools."

Muskogee Negroes Kept Off Sidewalks

MUSKOGEE, Okla., April 1, 1910—Negro women may walk on the sidewalks here, but black men must keep to the street. Extra sheriffs have been sworn in to enforce this law. Further, Negro women must stand on the rear platform of the new pay-as-you-go cars, and Negro men on the front. When passing through the cars, black men must remove their hats.

ANALYSIS

NIAGARA— A NEW DIRECTION



Founders of Niagara Movement.

At Trotter's suggestion, Du Bois issued a secret call for a conference of radical blacks. In July, 1905, 29 men from 14 different states met at a small hotel on the Canadian side of Niagara Falls. Among them were J. Max Barber, editor, and George Crawford, attorney. The new organization resolved: "We refuse to allow the impression to remain that the Negro-American assents to inferiority, a submissive under oppression and apologetic before insults."

Mr. Trotter headed the Press and Public Opinion Committee. Dr. Du Bois was chosen general secretary. The group strongly opposed Washington's Tuskegee Machine, which preaches hard work and acceptance of white superiority.

In its first year, Niagara men distributed pamphlets, cooperated with protest groups, and publicly attacked "Jim Crow" legislation. Although the

SHARECROPPING— ANOTHER SLAVERY? CROPPERS LIVE IN OLD SLAVE CABINS

JULY 11, 1910—After the devastation of the Civil War, plantation owners had little cash to pay the masses of freed laborers. Black freedmen, on the other hand, saw their chances for owning land disappear. Therefore, sharecropping, a system in which small farmers would live on the land with their families and receive a share of the crop they grew, was adopted. Roughly half the farms in the South today are operated (by blacks and whites) under some form of sharecropping.



Suffrage League Attacks Court

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 12, 1909—One of the most forceful black organizations in America today is the New England Suffrage League.

"Its object," says President William Monroe Trotter, "is not to discuss how the Negro should vote, but to lay the wrongs and claims of the race before the American public." The League is opposed to the "accommodating" policies of Booker T. Washington and distrusts the white leadership of the NAACP.

Stand Taken At Conference

The League has taken an uncompromising stand on the question of Negro rights. At its sixth yearly conference last October, the League noted the dangerous "strengthening of public prejudice" against the Negro. Spokesman accused the Supreme Court of having "denied justice to the Negro."

The Court has upheld Southern laws which deny Negroes the vote without directly violating the 15th Amendment.

"Understanding" Clauses
In several Southern states, laws requiring voters to prove they "understand" the Constitution are used by officials to keep Negroes from voting.

In one case, a Southern voting official is reported to have asked an educated black man to read a passage in Chinese as a test for voting.

The League also attacked the Court for supporting a Kentucky state law which makes integration of the races at Berea College a crime. They also took issue with the Court's refusal to declare lynching a crime covered by the 14th Amendment.

Movement made headlines, it ran into difficulties. While Ivesegee received financial aid from wealthy whites, including Andrew Carnegie, Niagara received nothing. Also, many blacks were not ready to accept its "radical" goals.

In addition, friction grew within the Movement. Du Bois supported Trotter's rival, Clement G. Morgan, in a bitter struggle for control of the Massachusetts branch. Trotter denounced them both as enemies, and by 1908 was finished with the Movement. Without Trotter and his *Guardian*, Du Bois could not keep the Niagara group going.

Early this year, the Movement disbanded. But Dr. Du Bois and many of its remaining members have joined the newly formed NAACP.



Who needs education?

Congress Called

In a call to Congress, the League asked for enforcement of the 15th Amendment in "those states which have so plainly denied the ballot because of color." Moreover, the League wants Congress to "end national sanction of 'Jim Crow' railroad cars" by making them illegal in interstate travel.

The League also criticized President Taft's approval of a lily white Republican Party in the South which they say will finally rob the Negro of the ballot.

The League called upon Negro voters to support men "who will stand by the federal Constitution."

QUIZ

1. _____, boxing champion of the world, defeated the "White Hope," Jim Jeffries.
2. _____ has accepted the position of publicity director of the NAACP.
3. Blacks in the City of New York have taken over the rich white community, _____.
4. _____ is an all-black town in Mississippi.
5. _____ was the first black man to reach the North Pole.
6. The system in which small farmers live on land and receive a share of the crop they grow is called _____.
7. The first movement organized by blacks to fight Jim Crow was the _____.

Answers page 3 col. 2

In the most common form of sharecropping, the cropper family keeps one-half of their crop. If they use tools and animals given them by the plantation owner, they may get only one-third.

A Fair System?

Southern landowners insist that sharecropping is a practical and fair system. Black journalist T. Thomas Fortune (editor of *The Age*) does not agree. "To tell a man he is free when he has neither money nor the opportunity to make it," he said recently, "is simply to mock him. To tell him he has no master when he cannot live except by permission of the man who monopolizes all the land, is to deal in the most tantalizing contradiction of terms."

Although many plantation owners insist they can operate no other way, most make certain of their profit by over-charging and cheating their croppers.

"I have seen," says Prof. W.E.B. Du Bois, formerly of Atlanta University, "a black farmer fall in debt to a white storekeeper, and that storekeeper go to his farm and strip it of every single marketable article—mules, plough, stored crops, tools, furniture, bedding, clocks, looking-glass—and all this without sheriff or officer." Croppers often find that their mounting debts can never be overcome. A Georgia Negro described his "debts" to one interviewer: "The storekeeper took us one by one and read to us statements of our accounts. Some of us were down for as much as \$200. These debts ran back for three or four years, so we were told—in spite of the fact that we had a full settlement at the end of each year [!] But no one of us would have dared to dispute a white man's word."

Under such circumstances, each year the croppers' hopes for profits are eaten up by what he owes. If he tries to run away, he can be arrested for failing to live up to his contract.

Education—None

Southern states provide little or no education for their croppers. "With the exception of a makeshift school lasting for a few weeks each year," says one black educator, "the South offers its farming masses absolutely no other inducement to a larger and better life. Little wonder is it," he continues, "that there are hundreds of thousands of acres cultivated in the same sort of indifferent way year after year."

"But the black is given a home," the white landowner may say. In many cases the "home" is an old slave cabin. "I know of houses occupied by poor Negroes in which a respectable farmer would not keep his cattle," one Negro woman told this reporter.

Eight or ten members of a black family often live in one or two bare rooms. The only light comes through the doorway or perhaps a hole in the wall.

Black writer Frazier Hunt calls such dwellings hovels. "It would be a little unkind to the precious word to call them homes," he says bitterly.

Despite this bleak picture, however, Negro farm ownership has reached an all-time peak. Some 219,000 farms, comprising 15 million acres, are now owned by blacks.

BLACKS SUPPORT ACCUSED MINISTER

BALTIMORE, Md., April 3, 1910—Black citizens of Baltimore have resolved to support Bishop Wealey J. Gaines who was recently arrested on an embezzlement charge.

The United States
is the
Only Land on Earth
where human beings are
BURNED
AT THE STAKE!

BLACK CHRONICLE

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Issue 10

"If we must die, O let us nobly die. And for their thousand blows deal one death blow!"—Claude McKay

August 20, 1919

THE "RED SUMMER" NAACP SECRETARY BEATEN

VIOLENCE FOLLOWS PATTERN

ANALYSIS
AUGUST 19, 1919—The "Red Summer" of the nation has watched bloody and destructive race riots break out across the country. Mob violence in the North and South has occurred with alarming frequency against black communities.
A forerunner of this summer's violence occurred two years ago in St. Louis, Missouri. Hours after white union leaders urged the city mayor to stop the migration of blacks into East St. Louis, a mob of several thousand whites, provoked by rumors, began attacking every black person they could find. St. Louis police daunted Negroes, often to the applause of mobs. The National Guard was called out, but was unable to prevent a second riot, in which mobs pulled blacks off streetcars along a "bloody half-mile," beating and shooting them in cold blood. Forty-eight black people were killed.



Mounted police escort black man to a safety zone during the riot in Chicago.

The many riots we have witnessed since East St. Louis have followed surprisingly similar patterns in their development. Anti-black mob action has been set off by rumors of blacks attacking whites or by reports of actual black retaliation. In most of the riots, blacks have retaliated in self-defense and usually without the aid of police. In the face of superior white numbers, however, their courageous actions have taken heavy tolls in black lives and property. A brief summary of this summer's outbreaks follows.

LONGVIEW, TEXAS—A white mob entered a black section to punish a Negro school teacher. Several blacks were shot, Negroes' homes were burned, and prominent blacks were run out of town (June).

WASHINGTON, D.C. Rumored assaults on white women provoked mobs of white servicemen into three days of violence against blacks. Negroes returned the violence when whites entered their districts, bent on destruction (July).

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS—A racial confrontation in a Chicago beach. Continued on page 3 col. 2.

This July marks the 100th Anniversary of the landing of slaves "secretly" negroes at Jamestown, Virginia.

CHICAGO ERUPTS JURY CHARGES DISCRIMINATION IN ARRESTS

Now that the tally of destruction in this city has been released (38 dead, 537 injured) it is possible to reconstruct a fuller account of the riots which occurred here earlier this month.

The trouble began on Sunday, July 27, after an 18-year-old black swimmer, Eugene Williams, drifted across an imaginary line separating the white and Negro sections of the 29th Street beach. Stones were thrown at Williams, who was clinging to a railroad tie. The boy took two strokes before he went down. Most witnesses believed he had been hit.

Angry Negroes on the beach asked a policeman to arrest one of the stone-throwers, but he refused and instead arrested a Negro on a white man's complaint. Blacks mobbed the policeman.

Rumors Inflamm City

Rumors of the incident swept Chicago. Several whites were attacked and injured that night. On Monday, white mobs stopped streetcars, dragged Negro riders out and beat or stoned them, sometimes to death. In many cases, policemen on the scene did not arrest white men.

By Tuesday, mob violence reached a high pitch. "Death cars" traveled at high speed into the "Black Belt," their armed white occupants shooting right and left. Blacks fled at the cars from windows, back porches, and yards. One black ex-soldier was attacked by a white mob while walking across town with friends. He stabbed one attacker to death, but one of his friends was shot.

The police sectioned off areas of the city for Negroes and for whites. When a white mob began crossing a "deadline" into a black area, concealed blacks opened fire, killing one.

Resistance, however, was sometimes impossible. A white gang of 200-300 went down Shields Avenue, chasing out black families and burning their homes. Emma Jackson, a black woman, shot and killed a white man who was stoning her home.

Wednesday evening, Mayor Hugh Thompson called in the militia. Unlike many of the police, the soldiers established friendly relations with the Negroes, often escorting them through hostile mobs. The militia was ridiculed by white gangs, called "athletic clubs," who

Continued on page 3 col. 4

Wilson Plans League Tour

WASHINGTON, D.C., Aug. 20, 1919—President Woodrow Wilson is planning a "swing around the circle" tour this fall to win support for his plan for a League of Nations. The President returned from Versailles last month, having obtained cooperation from the victorious Allies to form the world's first international peace-keeping organization.

The President had gone through weeks of incredibly difficult negotiations. Master diplomats from England, France, Japan and Italy had sought land and money from the defeated German Empire.

Continued on page 4 col. 3



Soldiers of the 369th (Harlem Hell-Fighters)

A CALL TO RETURNING SOLDIERS

We are returning from war!... We stand again to look America squarely in the face... We sing: This country of ours, despite all its better souls have done and dreamed, is yet a shameful land.

It lynchens... It disenfranchises its own citizens... It encourages ignorance... It steals from us... It insults us.

This is the country to which we Soldiers of Democracy return. It was right for us to fight. The faults of our country are our faults. Under similar circumstances, we would fight again. But by the God of Heaven, we are cowards and jackasses if now that that war is over, we do not marshal every ounce of our brain and brawn to fight a sterner, longer, and more unbending battle against the forces of hell in our own land.

We return.
We return from fighting.
We return fighting.
Make way for Democracy! We saved it in France and, by the Great Jehovah, we will save it in the United States of America, or know the reason why.

Ed. note: The above appeared in this month's Crisis Magazine.

"RED CAPS" FORM UNION

NEW YORK, N.Y., Aug. 9, 1919—Negro station attendants at Pennsylvania Station became part of organized labor Tuesday night.

At Lafayette Hall, the "Red Caps" accepted a union charter from Hugh Frayne, general organizer for the American Federation of Labor for the Eastern District. This marks the first time that these porters have been unionized.

Responded To Wage Cut-Off

The "Red Caps," who will be called the Brotherhood of Railway Station Attendants, organized in response to deteriorating working conditions at Pennsylvania Station. They were notified last May that they would no longer receive the monthly salary of \$25 that they got when the railroads were taken over by the government as a wartime measure. The "Red

JUDGE, CONSTABLE ADMIT ROLES
AUSTIN, Tex., Aug. 22, 1919—John R. Shillady, white Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was severely beaten in front of his hotel here today and ordered to catch the first train out of town.

Shillady was attacked by several men after attending a meeting with Negroes. Judge David J. Pickle of Travis County said that Shillady had been "inciting Negroes against whites" and had been warned to leave Austin. Judge Pickle said that Constable Charles Hamby, and Ben Perez had made the attack. He stressed, however, that they were acting unofficially. Shillady agreed to leave town at once.

"Whipped For The State"

Shillady was returning from a meeting with Negroes, said Judge Pickle, as he described the attack.

"I told him," said the judge, "that his actions were inciting the Negroes against the whites and would cause trouble and warned him to leave town. I told him our Negroes would cause no trouble if left alone. Then I whipped him and ordered him to leave because I thought it was for the best interests of Austin and the State."

When reached for comment, Shillady had a dark bruise on his right eye and cuts and other bruises on his face. He said he had visited the Texas branch of the NAACP to discuss anti-

Continued on page 2 col. 4

D.C. NEGROES USE GUNS FOR PROTECTION

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 30, 1919. The violent riots here two weeks ago began shortly after Police Chief Raymond Pullman ordered his men to aid Negroes found on the streets at night if they could not give satisfactory reasons for being there. City-wide violence erupted the next day, when white soldiers and sailors pulled Negroes off streetcars and beat them unconscious.

Helpless At First

For two days, the colored people were disorganized. When it became clear, however, that they could expect no help from the Washington police, Negroes from all walks of life responded to the call. By Monday, witnesses reported that three machine guns were mounted on high-powered automobiles. Guns and ammunition were distributed among the population. A "flying squad" of automobiles manned by armed blacks patrolled the city.

One 17-year-old colored girl, Carrie Minor Johnson, shot and killed Detective Harry Wilson when he reportedly broke into her bedroom without a warrant.

Many white Squibners have come to Washington during the Wilson administration. Tension between them and the "Northern" Negroes is clearly one cause of the violence. In the words of the New York Age:

"The next time that the whites start a riot in this town, they will think a long deep-thank as the colored men who do not belong to the criminal class have determined to defend themselves. And that is how it should be."

BLACK CHRONICLE

WE CALL FOR AN END

Woodrow Wilson called World War I a "white man's war." He also called it a "war to make the world safe for democracy."

At the close of this "Red Summer" it seems fair to ask: Why not make America safe for democracy?

Since 1900, 1,000 black men have been lynched. During the war, black American soldiers, 400,000 strong, went cheerfully into the service of this country looking to a future that promised a "New Freedom" in the political and industrial areas. Speakers and writers constantly held this promise before our youth as an inducement to enlist. But neither the government nor any state has yet taken a step to give colored people a larger share of democracy. The sight of black Americans lynched in uniform seems a grim image of our "New Freedom."

The issue is simple. The Great War is over, but we will not return to pre-war "normal." That "normal" means exclusion, segregation and submissiveness before assault. Lawlessness, black or white, is not defensible. But the brave black men who fought against attacking white soldiers, sailors, and marines in the nation's capital were not lawless. They were men acting in an American tradition guaranteed by the Second Amendment.

We call for an end to night-riding violence, we call upon the police to protect black men and women against such attacks.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor: Asa Philip Randolph has long opposed black men joining the armed services, as long as colored people are being lynched and Jim-Crowed in America. This seems to make a lot of sense in light of the recent race turmoil. Randolph, you may remember, spent a few days in jail last year for refusing to enter the service and making public protests.

You recommended us to fight and die to help "make the world safe for democracy," and now we ask you to make America safe for us. We have resolved that we shall share in the fruits of our sacrifice and death. We will not return or submit to the quasi-slavery lynchings, and burnings we endured before the World War. You yourself have taught us by your preachments during the World War that liberty and freedom are dearer than life itself and by this doctrine we stand ready to live or die at home the same as you bade us do in France. In the name of God and Justice, Mr. President, we plead with you to make ours a land of real democracy.

A Messenger reader
4. Philip Randolph is editor of the Messenger 5.

The following letter was recently sent to President Wilson.

Hon. Woodrow Wilson: You have pleaded the cause of humanity for Europe now let charity begin at home. The recent race war in Washington is indicative of the Negro's determination to defend himself, since he is denied the protection of the

George E. Lannon, President
National Federation of
Colored Organizations &
Interests in the USA

GARVEY ARRESTED CHARGES CONSPIRACY

NEW YORK, N.Y., Aug. 15 (AP)—Marcus Garvey, founder of the Black Star Line, Inc., has been charged with criminal libel by Assistant District Attorney Edwin P. Kilroe. Garvey had charged in his newspaper, *Negro World*, that "anister forces" were using Kilroe "to bound and persecute him."

For the past month Kilroe has repeatedly warned Garvey not to sell stock for the black-owned ship line before the company has ships on the water. (The line is currently without ships.)

U.N.I.A. Project
The Black Star Line is a project of Garvey's Universal Negro Improvement Association (U.N.I.A.), the goal of which is to improve the condition of people of color the world over. Garvey says white men fear his role in awakening the Negro and is trying to "scatter the sheep by striking the shepherd."

Has Enemies
Garvey's charge that he has enemies is not entirely unfounded. He is believed to be considered a "radical" by the Department of Justice for his teachings of the supremacy of early-colored civilizations.

Also, Negro leaders are disturbed at the huge sums of money Garvey has received from American Negroes for a scheme (the Black Star Line) that has not yet shown any signs of success. Garvey has vowed, however, that by the end of this year he will have purchased at least one ship.



Longview Riot

JULY, 1919—Last month's riot at Longview, Texas, occurred after Professor Jones, a colored man, found out he was to be lynched. Whites had accused Jones of telling the *Chicago Defender* about a recent lynching. He took refuge in the home of a friend, Dr. Davis.

Dr. Davis immediately called together a group of the town's colored men and prepared for defense.

At midnight, a crowd of white men arrived. When four rushed onto the porch shouting for Jones, Dr. Davis opened fire in the battle that followed, 11 whites were killed. The mob retreated, but reformed the next day. In the attacks that followed, although Jones and Davis escaped, their homes were burned and a Negro couple who lived nearby were seriously wounded.

A Longview newspaper has reported that the "Negroes are not planning anything but will defend themselves if attacked."

I. W. W. LEADER JAILED

NEW YORK, N.Y., Aug. 15, 1919—Blacks have launched a campaign to free Ben Fletcher, a black leader in the militant labor union, the Industrial Workers of the World (I. W. W.).

Fletcher was among 103 union leaders who were found guilty of "interfering with the war effort" by encouraging resistance to the Selective Service Act. The men had opposed U. S. participation in World War I.

Fletcher is serving a ten-year sentence in Leavenworth Federal Penitentiary, Kansas. Many of the others are serving 20-year sentences.

A. Philip Randolph, Editor of the *Messenger*, has said the government's real reason for prosecuting the labor leaders was their "crime" of organizing black and white workers.

W. E. B. Du Bois, Editor of the NAACP journal, the *Crisis*, has said: "We respect the Industrial Workers of the World as one of the social and political movements in modern times that draws no color line."

According to Mary White Ovington, an NAACP founder (white), the I. W. W. has supported black workers since it was founded in 1903. At that time, the union's founders asserted that the American Federation of Labor was eliminating a vital part of the working class by excluding the black man.

William Haywood, an I. W. W. founder, declared at their first convention: "If you are a wage worker you are welcomed in the I. W. W. no matter what your color."

Often referred to as the "Wobblies," the I. W. W. is composed of the "color blind" elements in the American labor and Socialist movements. Their motto: "No Race. No Creed. No Color" has echoed throughout the South as well as the North.



D.C. KLAN FOUNDED

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 11, 1919—A Ku Klux Klan chapter has recently formed in the Washington, D.C., area. It is patterned on the Klan of Reconstruction days. The white terrorist organization is believed to have organized in response to the activity of the NAACP, the Lincoln League, and other equal rights organizations.

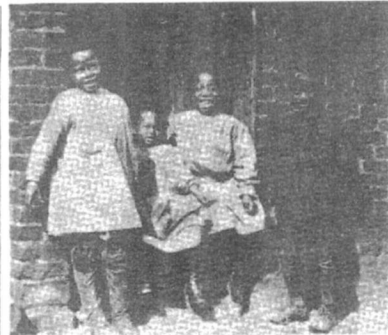
DID YOU KNOW?

In the Great War, black soldiers Henry Johnson and Needham Roberts were the first Americans of any race to receive the French Croix de Guerre. On the night of May 5, 1918, these black men held off two platoons of Germans, killing several and capturing many more.

Ed. note: In the Great War, few Negro regiments received France's highest award for bravery, the Croix de Guerre.

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NEGRO MIGRATION A TIDAL WAVE

The number of black men and women migrating from the rural districts of the South to the industrial centers of the North has doubled since 1910. The number of black emigrants from the South has risen from 207,000 in 1900-1910 to over 414,000 since 1910.

Cut loose from bondage by the Emancipation Proclamation of January 1, 1863, and often forced to abandon their land because of the increased use of machines, boll weevil plagues and cotton competition from the Southwest, black men and women are coming North. Encouraged by the efforts of the black press and the attraction of a large post-war labor market, this black exodus is growing day by day as black people search for betterment.

From the files of the *Chicago Defender* come these letters, showing the hopes, anguish and determination of our brethren.

Miami, Fla., May 4, 1917
Dear Sir: Some time ago down this side it was a rumour about the great work going on in the North.

I am now looking for a location and am a man hunting work and there is so many has left the South for the North and Seewee as they are all gone to one place now please send the names of some firms that wants labor. I am a Man who Believe in right and Believe in work and has worked all of my days and mean to work till I die and Never been No kind of trouble and never has to be made work.

Cloes, hoping to hear from you Soon Yours Very Truly.

Lutcher, La., May 13, 1917

Dear Sir: I have been reading the *Chicago Defender* and seeing so many advertisements about the work in the north I thought to write you concerning my condition. I am working hard in the south and can hardly earn a living. I have a wife and one child and can hardly feed them. I thought to write and ask you for some information concerning how to get a pass for myself and family. Please sir let me hear

from you as quick as possible. Now this is all Please dont publish my letter. I was out in town today talking to some of the men and they say if they could get passes that 30 or 40 of them would come. But they haven't got the money and they dont know how to come. But they are good strong and able working men. If you will instruct the other men how to come as they all want to work Please dont publish this because we have to whisper this around among our selves because the white folks are angry with us because the negroes are going north.

Granville, Miss., May 16, 1917

Dear Sir: Tell Mr. Abbott (Robert S. Abbott black publisher of the *Chicago Defender* and a leader in the campaign to bring blacks North Ed.) that our people are (ole) that they cannot get anything to do up there and they are being snatched off the trains here in Greenville and arrested but in spite of all this, they are leaving every day and every night 100 or more is expecting to leave this week. Let me here from you at once.

Birmingham, Ala., May 13, 1917

Sir: the editor of the paper I am in the darkness of the south and I am trying my best to get out. do you no where about, can get a job new york, I would be so glad if cood get a good job hear in this beautiful city o please help me to get out of this low down county I am counted no more than a dog help me please help me o how glad I would be if some company would send me a ticket to come and work for them no joking I mean business I work if I can get a good job.

Though black men and women are leaving the South uncertain as to their future and unfamiliar with the people and customs of the North, they are nonetheless leaving, sometimes paralyzing the industries of the South, upsetting the labor market of this country and establishing black people as a permanent factor in the economic world.

Secretary Beaten

Continued from page 1 col. 5

lynching efforts. He had gone also to confer with the branch president, who had been ordered to appear in court with all the Association's books, papers and correspondence.

The NAACP was charged, had no charter in the State of Texas. Mr. Shillady had by letter instructed the local president to tell the court that the NAACP was not a business corporation but a "membership" corporation, incorporated in 1911 under the laws of the State of New York, and that its purpose was civic and educational. He had travelled to Austin hoping to be of further assistance.

Governor Calls Shillady Offender
Learning of the attack on Shillady, the NAACP immedi-

ately wired Governor W. P. Hobby of Texas, asking what efforts were being made to punish the offenders. The Governor replied by telegram that "Shillady was the only offender in connection with the matter referred to in your telegram, and he was punished before your inquiry came."

Shillady became secretary of the NAACP last February. Since then, the Association has advanced from 80 branches and 9,000 members to 268 branches and 79,500 members.

With NAACP president Moorfield Storey, Shillady issued a call last year for a conference on lynching in New York, which was held in May. The conference demanded a congressional investigation of lynching and mob violence in the United States.



The Klan, from Birth of a Nation

Griffith Film Distorts History

BOSTON, Mass., July 30, 1919.—D. W. Griffith said recently that his controversial film, "Birth of a Nation," will Americanize the world.

"Its influence," he said, "has been spreading, until our unconscious propaganda excites the admiration of the nations."

"Unconscious," indeed! One would be hard-pressed to find a piece of propaganda more calculated to create a sensational effect than "Birth of a Nation." Its main purpose seems to be to defame the entire Negro population.

Romantic Distortion

In the film, a group of defeated Southerners attempts to re-establish the "glorious old South."

Very romantic! But vicious distortion as well! In "Birth of a Nation," the character Stoneman (meant to represent Thaddeus Stevens) is determined during Reconstruction to "Africanize the ten great [Southern] states of the American union." Newly freed Negroes are portrayed as sub-human creatures who aim only to ravish young Southern white girls. The "Mighty Klan" springs up to defend their honor.

New Use of Art

Admittedly, Griffith uses the film art as it has never been used before. With his camera angles, scene-work, and artful editing, he has created an emotionally forceful film. Unfortunately, his talents are ill-used.

When it was first released, groups such as the NAACP fought with little success to have its showing banned. One of the fiercest struggles occurred in Boston. After trying in vain to convince Mayor James Curley to ban the film, a large group of Negroes attempted to buy tickets, but were refused. One managed to get in and threw a very rotten egg. In the near-riot which followed, several blacks were arrested.

The fever has died down since the film's release four years ago, but its effect remains. As one reviewer remarked, "Griffith has taken the most grotesque and vicious individuals and showed them as representative of the entire Negro race."

The recent increase in Klan activity has been attributed, in part, to the effect of the film. Griffith certainly made one point. The power of cinema to manipulate feelings.

HOW
 THE ONLY...
 MAURICE TOURNEUR
 THE WHITE HEATER
 PICKFORD THEATER

10TH NAACP REPORT STATES GOALS

• First and foremost among the objectives for 1920 must be the continued strengthening of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's organization and resources. Its general program must be adapted to specific ends.

• The lines along which the Association can best work are fairly clear. It seeks to reach the conscience of America. And the appeal must be made on the basis of the facts. The presentation of concrete data necessitates ample funds.

• Lynching must be stopped. Many Americans do not believe that such horrible things happen as do happen when Negroes are lynched and burned at the stake. Lynching can be stopped when we reach the heart and conscience of the American people.

• Legal work must be done. Defenseless Negroes are every day denied the "equal protection of the laws" because there is not money enough in the Association's treasury to defend them.

• Legislation must be watched. Good laws must be promoted wherever that be possible and bad laws opposed and defeated, wherever possible. Once more, money is essential.

• The public must be kept informed. This means that our regular press service under the supervision of a trained newspaperman must be maintained and strengthened. Every opportunity must be sought out to place before the magazine and periodical reading public constructive articles on every phase of Negro citizenship. Once again, money is needed.

• The facts must be gathered and assembled. This requires effort. Facts are not gotten out of one's imagination. Their gathering and interpretation is skilled work. Research workers with a practical experience are needed. Field investigations are essential to good work.

• The country must be thoroughly organized. Money, again, is needed.

• But, not money alone is needed. Men and women are vital to success. Public opinion is the main force upon which the Association relies for a victory of justice.



Negro women are taken to safety in Chicago

FRENCH DEPUTIES DENOUNCE PREJUDICE

PARIS, France, July 25, 1919.—Today, the French Chamber of Deputies unanimously adopted a resolution condemning race prejudice and reaffirming the absolute equality of all men regardless of race or color.

The resolution was passed after several deputies inquired about the rough treatment French colored soldiers are said to have received from American military police in French ports. The resolution, unanimously adopted, follows:

"The Chamber, faithful to the immortal principles of the rights of man, condemning all prejudices of religion, caste, or race, solemnly affirms the absolute equality of all men with out distinction of race or color, and their right to the benefit and protection of all the laws of the country."

Jules Patus, Minister of the Interior, said that the government had applied penalties. He

meeting of the Niagara Movement at Harpers' Ferry in 1906.

"We refuse to allow the impression to remain that the Negro American assents to inferiority, is submissive under oppression and apologetic before insults. Through helplessness we submit, but the voice of protest of ten million Americans must never cease to assail the ears of their fellows, so long as America is unjust."

ANSWERS

from page 4

1. Red Summer
2. John R. Shilady
3. Bill Fletcher
4. South vs. North
5. William Monroe Trotter
6. National Urban League
7. League of Nations

"Riders of Vengeance"

This exciting new film opens as cattleman Dave Bruell has Cheyenne Harry's entire family gunned down after promising a truce. Harry (Harry Carey) vows revenge. After a two-year absence in the desert, he returns to even the score.

But Harry falls in love with the new school "marn," who has pledged to marry the sheriff—a man Harry has sworn to kill. The two men meet in the desert and are immediately surrounded by hostile Apache Indians. The suspenseful outcome makes "Riders of Vengeance" a thrilling film.

Chicago Erupts

Continued from page 1 col. 2

were believed behind some of the worst violence.

By August 7, Chicago was quiet.

The Grand Jury, called to indict rioters, expressed surprise that only colored rioters were being prosecuted. (Although 342 blacks were injured, as compared to 178 whites, 81 blacks were indicted for crimes during the rioting as compared to 47 whites.)

The Grand Jury finally refused to indict any more blacks, declaring that "it is the opinion of the jury that the colored people suffered more at the hands of the white hoodlums than the white people suffered at the hands of the black hoodlums."

Tensions Built Over Months

Although the riot was set off by the drowning incident, racial tensions had been building in Chicago. Since 1910, over 60,000 Negroes have come here from the South and many blacks moved into previously all-white neighborhoods because of overcrowding in Chicago's "Black Belt." The resulting tensions are similar to those that developed between new and old immigrant groups in earlier years. This year, 34 bombs have been thrown into black homes or into the homes of whites who have rented or sold to Negroes.

Negroes Band Together

Negroes here now feel that for survival they must band together to protect themselves. "The recent race riots have done at least one thing for the colored race," said a black man.

"Since the riot, we are getting together. It is the duty of every man to provide himself with guns and ammunition. I have at least one gun and enough ammunition to make it useful."

CO-OP STORES SELL \$10,000 IN STOCK

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 2, 1919.—The Negro Citizens' Co-operative Stores in Memphis have reported selling \$10,000 worth of stock in their first year of operation. Five grocery stores with meat markets are operating in the vicinity of each store is a Negro co-operative guild composed of the stockholders of the company.

The new venture in black-owned business is the work of W. E. B. Du Bois, Editor of the Crisis, B. M. Roddy, of Memphis, and others interested in black economic development.

Such enterprises not only offer great savings to black shoppers, but also provide jobs for colored youth.

According to the first annual report, issued by Dr. Du Bois, "The Co-operation is an organized non-political effort of people to control the production and distribution of the things needed to satisfy their wants."

BILBO SAYS CAN'T STOP LYNCHING

NEW YORK, N.Y., July 11, 1919.—Governor Theodore Bilbo of Mississippi has said it is "practically impossible" to prevent lynching in his state.

"Mob violence is deplored by all," he wrote in response to a query by the New York World. "However," he continued, "it is practically impossible to prevent lynching of Negro rapists when the crime is committed against the white women of the South." Governor Bilbo made no effort last week to prevent the burning to death by a mob of John Hartfield, a Laurel, Mississippi Negro.

There is a bitter [white] resentment [at] the attempt of the negro race to seek social and political equality.

"Fuel is added to the flames by the Northern Negro press," Bilbo added, accusing "certain Negro newspapers" of advocating intermarriage.

"This is strictly a white man's country," he wrote. "Any dream on the part of the Negro race to share social and political equality will be shattered in the end."

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TROTTER WARNS BLACKS WILL FIGHT

NEW YORK, N.Y., July 28, 1919—William Monroe Trotter told an audience of 2,000 last night that "a new Negro is facing the white man today. We have shown how we can, and will, retaliate."

The 47-year-old Editor of the *Guardian* told a cheering crowd that "the other race will think twice the next time before they strike a single blow."

Mr. Trotter spoke of this summer's riots at a huge rally called to celebrate his return from Paris. He had gone to the French capital in an unsuccessful attempt to convince delegates to the Versailles Conference to call for an end to racial injustice.

He Has An Adventure

The State Department had refused to grant him a passport, Trotter said, so he changed his name and worked as Second Cook on the *S.S. Yarnmouth*, a small freighter sailing to France. Once in Paris, Trotter attempted in vain to contact Conference delegates. His repeated requests for an interview with President Wilson also received no reply. President Wilson probably recalled their stormy meeting six years ago. (See col. 2)

Despite his failure at Versailles (the League of Nations' Charter makes no mention of racial injustice), Mr. Trotter won wide recognition from the Paris press. He wrote many articles on the Negro's condition in America and was frequently interviewed.

Press Called On

His speech last night was repeatedly interrupted by applause. The entire audience stood up and cheered when he said Negroes must demand or take the rights and liberties of full-fledged Americans. Audience members yelled to white reporters to publish their grateful attitude towards France (black soldiers found little prejudice among the French) and their condemnation of American prejudice and lawlessness.

It was, said one black observer, "a Trotter audience, and Trotter was backed as the foremost leader of the Equal Rights League and of our race in America."

Druggist Loses License

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, July 3, 1919—Walter Sanborn, a white druggist who refused to serve Jack Johnson, world heavyweight champion from 1910-1916, has had his license revoked by the city authorities.

The action against him was begun by friends of Johnson, Generals Rafael de la Torre and Frederica Montes. When they learned of the insult they petitioned that the druggist be denied the right to do business in Mexico City. Sanborn later attempted to apologize to Johnson, but the fighter refused to see him.

Johnson has taken up residence here. He recently wrote an open letter urging American Negroes to settle in Mexico, "where one man is as good as another."

DON'T BE BAMBOOZLED!



Cocolum

Tent-Town Forms In Pitts

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 11, 1919—A tent town may soon appear in the congested Hill District, a Negro section. Several black families are planning to set up tents on city property and to live in them until winter. Rents in the Hill District area are said to have been boosted so high that black families are being forced to vacate their homes.



William Monroe Trotter

Trotter v. Wilson

Six years ago, William Monroe Trotter made another "splash" when he was spokesman for a delegation of colored men at the White House. He asked Woodrow Wilson about his new policy of segregating government workers.

Mr. Trotter: Mr. President, we are here to renew our protest against the segregation of colored employees in the departments of our National Government.

President Wilson: The white people of the country, as well as I, wish to see the colored people progress, and admit the progress they have already made. There is, however, a great prejudice against colored people. It will take 100 years to eradicate the prejudice, and we must deal with it as practical men. Segregation is not humiliating but a benefit, and ought to be so regarded by you gentlemen.

Mr. Trotter: It is not in accord with the known facts to claim that the segregation was started because of race friction of white and colored (federal) clerks. For fifty years white and colored clerks have been working together in peace and harmony and friendliness.

Wilson has refused even to consider these changes. He feels the League as it stands is our chance to guarantee that the last war was the "war to end all wars" and is not likely to compromise his forthcoming tour in clearly designed to counteract the Republican objections by mobilizing tremendous public support.

Disappointed Recruiter Returns South

CHICAGO, Ill., July 30, 1919—A Southern labor agent, who came to the North looking for Negroes to work in a Tennessee milling company, has been disappointed. Of the 300 black men he interviewed for laborers' jobs, not one volunteered.

The labor agent told the *Chicago Defender* that a returning Negro would have to abide by the customs of the South. If in the North he had become accustomed to riding in the front of street cars, eating in public restaurants with whites or having the unrestricted use of parks, he was advised not to take the job.

Also, the agent admitted, there would be a little trouble when a Northern black first returned. "We would have to keep a close watch on every man we take back," he said. "The Northern Negro becomes uppish when told to do something by a white man, and wants to use his fist freely. Of course, that wouldn't do in the South. They must listen to us and obey us first of all."

Yesterday, the agent returned to the South, alone.

URBAN LEAGUE AIDS DURING RIOT

CHICAGO, August 15, 1919—Our thanks go to Chicago's Urban League for their good work during the disturbances. The League distributed leaflets urging blacks to stay off the streets, they sent telegrams to the governor and mayor, suggesting methods of ending the rioting, and perhaps most important, served as a bureau of information and a means through which Negro and white groups communicated during the worst of the trouble.

The League has for years been helping Southern blacks adjust to city life here and in other Northern cities. The National Urban League was formed in 1911, one year after the NAACP was organized. Unlike the NAACP, however, the Urban League has avoided politics and legal battles, and has, instead, devoted itself to getting Negroes jobs in industry and business and to creating better schools, housing and recreational and health facilities.

—The Editors

Wilson to Tour

Continued from page 1 col. 2

"Cynical" Men

"The most cynical men I had to deal with," he has said, but added, "Before our conferences were over, all admitted that the League of Nations, which they had deemed an ideal dream, was a practical necessity."

The League was the last point in Mr. Wilson's celebrated 14-Point Plan.

The world organization's major purpose is to maintain peace through moral suasion. Members have agreed to sign their disputes to the League before engaging in warfare.

The League can recommend that member nations provide military units to protect a member who has been attacked.

All that remains now is for President Wilson to win ratification of the peace treaty which includes the League in the United States Senate. He is hopeful that partisan politics will not endanger his plan. Republican Senators, however, led by Henry Cabot Lodge, have put forth a list of "reservations" they want attached to the treaty.

Wilson has refused even to consider these changes. He feels the League as it stands is our chance to guarantee that the last war was the "war to end all wars" and is not likely to compromise his forthcoming tour in clearly designed to counteract the Republican objections by mobilizing tremendous public support.

PONCHO VILLA ATTACKED

American troops here attacked Pancho Villa's men and put them to flight. Colored soldiers of the 24th Infantry were the first to cross the International Bridge and to march into Juarez prior to the attack. One white American soldier was killed and two soldiers wounded.

QUIZ

1. During this riots broke out in a chain of cities across the country.
2. _____ was beaten in Texas after he attended an NAACP meeting with Negroes.
3. _____ was the only black man arrested among 103 I.W.W. union leaders.
4. Blacks are migrating from _____ to _____ in search of better jobs.
5. _____ Editor of the *Guardian* of Boston, has said Negroes will fight back.
6. The _____ was formed to ease the transition of Southern rural blacks to city life.
7. President Woodrow Wilson considers the _____ of _____ a practical necessity.

Answers page 1 col. 3



New Orleans marching jazz band

A WAKE OR A REVIVAL

By a Black Chronicle Staff Member

Recently, during my visit to New Orleans, a funeral was about to take place in the neighborhood where I was staying. Certainly I anticipated sadness and unrest among the mourners visiting the widow of the deceased. Yet, to my surprise, an entirely different kind of celebration was under way.

The wake was an eventful celebration of all night hymn singing. Many of the family members became hysterical, and at times many women became unconscious. The church service, the next day, was extremely solemn. After the sermon and praying, members of the various secret societies (of which the deceased was a member) gathered around and circled the casket. The circling of the casket is called the "walking spirits."

The march to the cemetery was certainly the most painful part of the ceremony. The march music performed by a professional jazz band was sad and very slow. After the body was buried the band would walk slowly to the front of the procession. Then the mourners followed to the steady beat of the snare drum alone. A block or two away from the cemetery the band began to play a spiritual in an energetic ragtime beat. The immense crowd that had gathered behind the mourners danced on the sidewalks and in the streets!

MADAME WALKER: Richest Black Woman

NEW YORK, N.Y., Aug. 19, 1919—"Madame" C. J. Walker, who died last May, is thought to have been the world's richest black woman. The Harlem hairdresser made a fortune after discovering a method to straighten hair.



Madame C. J. Walker

Hers is a "rags to riches" tale. Starting with a capital of two dollars, Madame Walker built up a tremendous business of hairdressing schools, home preparations and hair-straightening instruments.

She left a fortune of \$2,000,000 to her only daughter, A Lelia Walker Robinson. In addition, she established a trust to support six Tuskegee students and left \$100,000 for the creation of an African Academy for Girls.

The ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS, Inc. Announces the establishment of its Chicago office.

The Associated Negro Press will serve Race papers everywhere with the important news of the day. We will be glad to receive news items affecting the business, social, civic and political interests of the Race.

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BLACK CHRONICLE

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Issue 11

"Up you mighty race, you can accomplish what you will." Marcus Garvey

December 23, 1927

INDIANAPOLIS SEPARATES BLACK STUDENTS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 20, 1927—The Indianapolis Board of School Commissioners recently announced that all Negro high school students will be required to attend Crispus Attucks High School as soon as the building is completed. The announcement ends mixed high schools in Indianapolis.

Last year, a group of blacks, supported by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, brought suit to stop construction of the building. They charged that the all-black high school would violate the "equal" part of the 14th Amendment's "separate but equal" doctrine. They argued that only one school for blacks could not begin to offer the varied resources of the city's other three high schools.

The judge ruled against them. They then appealed to the Indiana Supreme Court, which upheld the decision. The state Supreme Court ruled that no one could tell until it was completed and operating whether the new school would be as good as the other three schools.

Last year the Indiana Supreme Court supported Indiana Negroes by striking down a segregation ordinance.

The City Council had passed an ordinance prohibiting whites from residing in Negro neighborhoods and Negroes from living in white neighborhoods without the written consent of a majority of the neighbors.

When a black physician challenged the ordinance in court, claiming he couldn't live on the property he had purchased in a white neighborhood, the judge ruled the ordinance unconstitutional on the grounds that it deprived a citizen of his or her constitutional rights by making the right to live on his or her own property dependent on the consent of other citizens.

REPORT HITS HAITI OCCUPATION

DECEMBER 20, 1927—An eye-witness report on the 27-35 occupation of Haiti, written by two black women, three white women and one white man, has been published. "Occupied Haiti" has been reviewed by the NAACP's magazine *Crisis*, which calls the occupation "a story of inexcusable aggression, distortion of the truth, cheating and discrimination."

"The excuse generally given for the American occupation," says the report, "is that it was necessary to prevent foreign intervention." But, the report notes, "German cruisers had been swept from the seas," the French had no interest, and the British were busy elsewhere.

"There was virtually no danger of foreign intervention." According to the *Crisis*, the report also "looks carefully into the economic aspects of the occupation. (It) shows the large profits the National City Bank of New York is making."

From the Haitian point of view, the report adds, "it is not true that we (U.S.) are in Haiti solely as disinterested benefactors. The occupation guards American financial interests at the expense of our poor and weak neighbors."

GARVEY DEPORTED STRESSED BLACK/AFRICA TIES

NEW YORK, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1927—Marcus Garvey has been released from prison and deported to his native Jamaica.

"Marcus Garvey made black people proud of their race. In a world where black is despised, he taught them that black is beautiful," said the *Amsterdam News* in its farewell editorial.

Before his departure, Garvey told members of his Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA). "The greatest work is yet to be done. I shall work with God's help to do it." Such optimism was typical of Garvey, the acknowledged leader of almost 2,000,000 American Negroes.

Immediately after he settled in New York in 1916, Garvey established a chapter of the UNIA and began operating a number of all-black businesses. By August of 1920, Garvey's newspaper, *Negro World*, was reaching almost 200,000 Negroes a week. The UNIA's first annual convention, in 1920, drew delegates from 25 countries to hear Garvey speak in Madison Square Garden.

At the convention, Garvey was given a standing ovation that lasted five minutes. He told his 25,000 listeners, "We are descendants of a suffering people. We are the descendants of a people determined to suffer no longer. If Europe is for the Europeans, then Africa shall be for the black people of the world. It is time for the 400 million Negroes to claim Africa for themselves."

Garvey never made it clear how black people were to "claim" Africa.

Rusty Old Boats

Nothing contributed more to Garvey's rise and fall than his steamship venture, the *Black Star Line*.

The line took in three-quarters of a million dollars by selling stock to Negroes. But, in 1922, after three years of buying over-priced and rusty boats and making other bad decisions, the line had \$31,122 left.

Nevertheless, the failing company continued to mail glowing brochures to prospective investors.

Continued on page 3 col. 1

Jelly Roll's Back!!!

DECEMBER 20, 1927—The famous jazz pianist Jelly Roll Morton (Ferdinand Joseph La Menthe) performed last night with his Red Peppers (the band's official name) at a private party. Critics and special guests were also invited. Among the outstanding pieces were *Doctor Jazz*, *Black Bottom Stomp*, and *Wild Man Blues*.

La Menthe began studying the piano at the age of seven. At first he considered playing the piano a "sissy" career, but soon changed his mind after talking with a pianist at a local concert. Before long Ferdinand was playing at local dance joints despite opposition from his family.

Jelly Roll has been one of the most influential jazz musicians of this decade and considers himself "the inventor of jazz." Although his contribution to jazz has been important, the actual development of jazz can be traced to the first African slaves whose folk songs, both melodies and rhythms, developed into the spirituals and blues, which have been part of this country since it began.



PORTERS FIGHT PULLMAN

NEW YORK, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1927—"Forward! March On!" is the battle cry of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. Many of them children of former slaves, these black men and women are struggling against one of America's most powerful industrial giants, the Pullman Company.

At four an low wages and poor working conditions. According to recent figures, the workers put in long hours for \$72 a week, while the Company's net profits last year were over \$70,000,000.

The young and militant union won a partial victory recently when the Company was forced to arbitrate.

Organized two years ago, the Brotherhood is led by A. Philip Randolph, the eloquent black leader who has been insulted for years in American Federation of Labor conventions for demanding that colored workers be organized.

In a recent interview, Mr. Randolph commented on the lack of support by white Railroad Brotherhoods. "What we cannot understand," he has said, "is the continued silence of the white Railroad Brotherhoods, who ought to be our natural allies."

Mr. Randolph is skeptical about reliance on government agencies. He said, "Nothing will not ought to take the place of self-struggle, self-effort, self-discipline, self-control, and self-organization."

The Brotherhood made the first systematic presentation of the case of Negro wage-earners to white labor groups. Many of the unions which have consistently excluded colored workers have never heard of a black union. In some cases, conservative, white, anti-Negro leaders have told white unionists that all Negroes were voluntary scabs.

Now, white workers are learning about the new industrial groups of Negroes committed to the programs of organized labor and attitudes among some whites are showing signs of change.

Haiti: "The withdrawal from Haiti of all military forces of the United States."

Belgian Congo: "We still await real evidence of a movement by Belgium to restore land ownership to the natives."

Liberia: "We are alarmed at the increasing power and influence of the Firestone Rubber concession of Liberia. We urge the authorities of Liberia to be vigilant lest this industry's concession (weaken) the political independence of Liberia."

West Indies: "We urge an utter erasing of that color line between mulattoes and blacks. (It) is still being drawn and

Continued on page 3 col. 1

"Lucky" Lindy Succeeds Again

NEW YORK, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1927—Charles ("Lucky" Lindy) Lindbergh, America's unofficial "ambassador of the air," has convinced Mexico to open an airline. The Mexican government has also decided to form a civilian aviation school as a result of Lindbergh's urging.

Since May 21st, Capt. Charles A. ("Lindy") Lindbergh has become an traveler's number one salesman. On that date his small silver airplane dropped gently from the night sky over Paris, France. Lindbergh had just become the first man in history to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean.

For 33½ hours, the young captain guided his single-engined craft from New York to Paris, nonstop. Lindy flew alone, making room for extra fuel by doing without a radio or conventional navigation equipment. During the flight, he often flew as high as 10,000 feet to get "above the weather."

In a *New York Times* article, Lindbergh admitted wanting to return at one point. "The weather," he said, "was so bad once, that for a moment there came over me the temptation to turn back. But then I figured it was probably just as bad behind me as in front of me. So I kept on toward Paris."



Charles A. Lindbergh, America's "ambassador of the air."

"My real director was my earth inductor compass," he said. It guided him "so faithfully," that he hit the Irish coast only three miles from where he had expected to.

While still over the ocean, Lindbergh skimmed low over some fishing boats and shouted: "Am I on the right road to Ireland?"

The fishermen didn't answer, but that didn't matter. An hour later Lindbergh saw "the most wonderful looking

Continued on page 3 col. 2

10th Anniversary Month
LEW LESLIE'S
BLACK BIRDS

BLACK CHRONICLE

"I AM THE DARKER BROTHER"

"I, too, sing America," wrote Langston Hughes. "I am the darker brother. I, too, am American."

Mr. Hughes speaks for us - black people in America. Today, we are working together to build better lives. We are forming our own organizations. We are seeking to learn of our heritage so ours will be a proud future.

There is a growing sense among us of the special essence of blackness - "Negritude." On a wider scale, the Pan-African Congress, held recently in New York City, expresses the common bond growing among people of color around the world.

In America, we are moving rapidly into new areas of accomplishment. Black musicians, writers, artists, and performers are making contributions that are finally being acclaimed by American society.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, an interracial organization, has declared that blacks will no longer bow to injustice. The NAACP recently won major victories for the Race in the Texas Poll Tax Case and in the nation's capital, where black clerks in the Department of Interior have been assured the same rights and privileges enjoyed by white clerks.

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, an all-black union led by one of our greatest organizers, A. Philip Randolph, is battling to improve the working conditions black porters have always been forced to accept.

Despite our growing unity, however, we must not become complacent. We must remember that lynching, segregation, and mob violence still oppress our people in the South.

Sixteen black men have been lynched this year. This cannot be forgotten.

Nor can we forget the plight of men with darker skins in Haiti and the African countries.

Marcus Garvey, although receiving severe criticism by some of our people, teaches one lesson that deserves universal black support. We must work to better not only our own conditions, but also those of black people the world over.

HARLEM FLOWERS ANALYSIS

HARLEM, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1927. Since 1924, Harlem has become the black cultural mecca of the Americas. Her streets are alive with many languages and rhythms. Black journalism and poetry flourish. Black painting and sculpture have grown and dances like the Charleston and the Black Bottom have swept the nation.

This has proved a fertile decade for black authors. More works of black writers have been published than in any previous decade in American history.



Bill "Bojangles" Robinson.

Young writers like Claude McKay, Anne Spencer, Countee Cullen, Gwendolyn Bennett, James Weldon Johnson, and Helene Johnson are publishing poetry and novels. Older black writers W. E. B. Du Bois and historian Benjamin Brawley, for example - continue their literary flow.

In addition to gospel and the blues, black people have left their mark on classical and concert music, as well as on popular music and the new jazz. In 1922, Roland Hayes broke the color barrier with a command performance before King George V at Buckingham Palace. Pianists "Jelly Roll" Morton and Duke Ellington, and singers Ella Fitzgerald and Bessie Smith have added greatly to America's music.

The achievement of black men and women in the sciences

has been no less significant. Dr. Daniel Hale Williams, a Fellow of the American Academy of Surgeons, was the first to sew up and heal a wounded heart. He set up the first training program for black nurses in the United States. Dr. Charles Drew is a leading authority on the preservation of blood plasma, and Dr. Percy Julian has made pioneering discoveries of the uses of vitamins. Dr. Charles Johnson, one of America's leading sociologists, has become the first black president of Fisk University.

In the eyes of America, black artists, scholars, scientists and musicians have "come of age."

CONGRATULATIONS TO BLACK PRESS!

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 22, 1927 - This year marks the one-hundredth anniversary of the Negro press in America. On March 16, 1827, John B. Russwurm, America's first Negro college graduate, established Freedom's Journal with Rev. Samuel A. Cornish in New York City. Their action inspired the founding of many other Negro newspapers.

Civil War - An Ending The abolition of slavery and the close of the Civil War brought the first period of the Negro press to an end. Then began the second period in which our newly freed race was confronted with different, more difficult problems of adjustment.

This second period has been more difficult for Negro editors and publishers than was the first. Many had the wrong notion that, with slavery out of the way, the Negro press had accomplished its work. In truth, its work had barely begun. Today, the Negro press is still on the firing line, fighting many of the problems which grew out of Reconstruction.

NAACP Victory In Interior Dept.

WASHINGTON, D. C. - The Washington, D. C., branch of the NAACP has won a victory over segregation in the Department of the Interior.

The Department, in an "efficiency move," ordered colored clerks to sit aside from the whites and deprived them of the services of white stenographers. The NAACP immediately began a protest campaign, which also complained that colored clerks were not being promoted to higher positions.

As the struggle gained momentum, Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, sent a letter to Neval H. Thomas, president of the branch NAACP, complaining against "meddling from the outside."

In reply, Mr. Thomas clearly pointed out that he was a taxpayer to the U. S. government and therefore no outsider. He further pointed out that he represented a national organization whose business it was "in behalf of American principles to protest against discrimination, segregation and other un-American practices."

The campaign has finally won. Two colored clerks were promoted to the office of examiner recently, and clerks have been restored to the places they occupied before the segregation order was issued.

HIGH COURT AWARDS BLACK INVENTOR \$13 MILLION

DECEMBER, 1927 One of America's wealthiest Negro inventors was Elbert R. (Doc) Robinson. He perfected a wheel design that was eventually used by every railroad in the country. Although he patented this device, a white man stole the idea and sold it to the Chicago Railway Co.

Robinson took his case all the way to the Supreme Court. The Court finally awarded him \$13 million dollars in royalties.

Panamas advertisement with image of a man and text: Panamas... \$4.25 to \$10.00

TEXAS WHITE PRIMARY BEATEN

AUSTIN, Tex., Dec. 22, 1927 - Nearly two years ago, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People opened its historic attack on the Texas White Primary Law. In January, 1926, NAACP lawyers, argued the case of Nixon vs. Herndon before the U. S. Supreme Court. In March, the Court declared the law unconstitutional.

Flagrant Rights Violation This Texas law was considered one of the most flagrant violations of black rights. Although other Southern states used "undebatable" methods to deny blacks the votes, Texas boldly passed a law forbidding Negroes to vote in Democratic Primary elections.

A political party holds primary elections to pick its candidates for general elections. But in Texas, the Republican Party has no support and Democratic candidates always win. The law, in effect, denied Negroes the right to vote.

"We have not permitted..."

NAACP lawyers attacked the Texas law in El Paso. Dr. L. A. Nixon (black), a registered Democrat, attempted to vote in the state Democratic Primary of July 26, 1924. Denying him the vote, election officials handed

Hughes Says Renaissance Fails For Average Negro

The "Harlem Renaissance" is flourishing with talented black writers. Claude McKay, James Weldon Johnson, Jean Toomer, and others are attempting to describe the new direction in black life today. Following is a commentary on the "Harlem Renaissance" by our most celebrated author.



Langston Hughes as a busboy, before winning recognition as a poet.

"The Negro Renaissance in Harlem is not very gay or sparkling to the average Negro reader," says Langston Hughes.

In a recent interview with a Black Chronicle reporter, Hughes stated that the dream of famous blacks, such as Countee Cullen, Ethel Waters, Bill "Bojangles" Robinson and others, of improving the conditions of the race through their artistic success is a myth.

"I don't know what makes any Negro think that, except that they are mostly intellectuals doing the thinking," he said. "Ordinary Negroes have not even heard of the Negro Renaissance."

"And if they have, it has not raised their wages any," he continued.

This "ordinary Negro," according to Hughes, is still involved in the daily task of trying to earn enough money to support his family.

The only effect of the Renaissance on his life is the extra effort he has to exert to find "some place to get a drink that the tourists haven't discovered."

The latest form of entertainment among poor Negro workers is the house-rent party. These parties are not always held to raise the rent money. Sometimes they result from a need for "one's own thing where you can do the black-snobism (the latest dance craze) with no stranger

behind you trying to do it too," Hughes said.

Although Hughes can afford to attend the fancy clubs, he prefers the house parties.

"Almost every Saturday night when I am in Harlem I go to a house-rent party," said the author. "They are often more amusing than any club. They are held in small apartments where God only knows who lives."

There is usually a piano augmented by a guitar, or an old corner or somebody with a pair of drums walking in off the streets," he continued.

The dancing and singing and impromptu entertaining sometimes goes on until dawn.

According to Hughes, such people are indeed the heart of Harlem.

"I meet ladies (maids and truck drivers, laundry workers and shoeshine boys, and seamstresses and porters," he said.

Commenting on the night lives of the socialites and whites in the clubs of Harlem, Hughes doubts that this kind of fun and easy living can go on forever.

"How can a large and enthusiastic number of people be crazy about Negroes forever?" he asked. (Mr. Hughes is referring to the fact that white people have provided the financial backing for black writers, artists and performers, because of their growing enthusiasm over Negro art. -Ed.)

The Views Of MARCUS GARVEY

ON AWARENESS: "Now we have started to speak, and I am only the forerunner of an awakened Africa that shall never go back to sleep."

ON AFRICA: "The Negroes of the world say, 'We are striking homeward toward Africa to make her the big black republic.'"

ON HIS LIFE: "You will see that from the start we tried to dignify our race. If I condemned for that I am satisfied."

ON FORCE: "The powers opposed to Negro progress will not be influenced by mere verbal protests. (Whatever influence is brought to bear must contain FORCE.)"

ON BLACK AIMS: "No race or people can well survive without an aim or purpose. Our racial program is a united, emancipated and improved people."

ON THE KLAN: "I regard the Klan as better friends of the (Negro) race than all other groups of hypocritical whites put together. (Potentially, every white man is a Klansman, as far as the Negro... is concerned.)"

(Garvey has come under bitter fire from other black leaders for meeting in Atlanta with Klan representatives. -Ed.)

"Bojangles" Performs In Tornado Benefit

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 20, 1927 (ANP)—Bill "Bojangles" Robinson, highest salaried vaudeville star and the world's champion buck-and-wing dancer, is appearing at the Orpheum Theatre here.

Bojangles recently sponsored a midnight benefit show at the Booker T. Washington Theatre, 2248 Market St., for victims of tornados in the Midwest.

The affair was a financial success. The admission price was 75 cents, with the proceeds turned over to the American Red Cross.

The following entertainers and artists from the Orpheum Theatre appeared on the program: Neville Flesoon and Bobby Poisson, composer and musical comedy star, respectively; Billy Mills, comedian; the Four Fays, song and dance artists; and John Adair, the Broadway stage star.

The huge midnight show was attended by patrons of both races.

Garvey Deported
Continued from page 1 col. 3

stock buyers. Such misrepresentation led the federal government to indict Garvey for mail fraud.

Despite the claim of experienced sources that Garvey and his associates were just bad businessmen, not criminals, Garvey was found guilty and sentenced to the maximum penalty of five years. (Many Garvey supporters feel the decision was aimed at getting him "out of the way" because of his tremendous influence with American Negroes.)

Garvey entered Atlanta Federal Penitentiary in February, 1925. He was released on a presidential pardon earlier this month after serving almost three years. Garvey has been deported to his native Jamaica in the British West Indies.

Surprisingly, some of Garvey's most severe critics are members of his own race. He has been roundly attacked in an meeting with Ku Klux Klan representatives, who support his plan for the separation of Negroes and whites. (Garvey claims that Klan members are the only whites who are "perfectly honest" about their racism.) In addition, some black leaders who desire full participation in American society for Negroes feel Garvey's teachings have encouraged dangerous anti-white hatred.

Gave Race Pride
Garvey may have faults, but he has reached the poor black masses as no Negro leader has done before. Said the Negro magazine *Spokesman*, "Thousands who merely dreamed dreams, now see visions."

Garvey never stopped reminding his followers of black people's great achievements. "Up, you mighty race," he would thunder, "you can accomplish what you will."

With a company of 50 performers, Henry Drake will present his new revue, *My Chocolate Gal*, at the Lafayette next week.

Pan-African Congress
Continued from page 1 col. 4

encouraged by those who are the enemies of Negro freedom.

United States: "We believe that the Negroes should vote with their eyes fixed upon...the national policies which affect the Negro race."

"Lynchings, segregation, and mob violence still oppress and crush black America."

Other peoples: "We demand the end of the interference of the United States in the affairs of Central and South America."

"We urge white workers...to realize that labor uplift cannot be successful...so long as colored labor is exploited."

"LITTLE BLACK BIRD" WILL SING NO MORE

By a Black Chronicle Staff Member

NEW YORK, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1927—A benefit program will be held next January to raise money for the Florence Mills Memorial Home. There is no question that many will attend, for everyone remembers Florence Mills, the "Little Black Bird" who danced, sang and lived for her race.

When the girl who was born beneath the dancing stars was silenced by death last month, the echo of that silence reverberated around the world. The crescendo, however, climaxed in Harlem, where 200,000 Negroes attended the "final curtain"—just as they had crowded the box offices and theatres to see Florence Mills in life.

Secret Charity Rides
Mrs. Mills' London manager recalled his last visit with the Little Black Bird: "Before she left England, I went riding with her on one of her secret rides of charity around London. It was midnight. She leaned back in a corner of the great car, huddled in a coat so big that only her eyes showed, gleaming. 'She pressed money into her husband's hand. He stepped out, and gave it to the poor who flowed around the car. 'And silently, we drove on,' the manager concluded."

Dreamed For Her People

She never forgot her dreams for the colored people. "I want to help the colored people. My own success makes people think better of colored folk."

The rise of the star reads



Florence Mills, in happier days.

like a novel. She worked her way up from small theatres in New York and Harlem until she reached Broadway in the show *From Dixie to Broadway*. She won world-wide acclaim for her performances in *Blackbird*. In London the company played for an entire year, giving 300 performances.

The Little Black Bird's tiring schedule is thought to have brought on her fatal illness. During an operation for appendicitis, she was found to have ulcers of the intestines. In the last minutes of her life, her husband gave a quantity of blood for transfusion, but even this failed to save her young life.

She was 32 when she died

Lavish Funeral

Ignoring the rain on the day of her funeral, crowds jammed the streets and the funeral home to view Florence Mills for the last time in her \$10,000 bronze coffin.

Heading Miss Mills' funeral procession were ten large automobiles carrying flowers worth over \$10,000. (Some were believed sent by the Prince of Wales, an enthusiastic admirer of her voice and charm.) As the procession left the Mother Zion Church, the band played the chords of "Bless'd Be The Tie That Binds." Thousands of mourners joined in singing a last "Goodbye" to the Little Black Bird who had sung and worked so long and so hard for them.

"Tiger" Flowers Also Dead

Theodore "Tiger" Flowers, middleweight champion, also died last month of an unexpected illness. He, too, was 32, at the height of his career. Just as the Little Black Bird worked herself strenuously in her last days, "Tiger" fought 150 grueling battles in his short career.

Both black stars rose from terrible poverty in New York, largest city in the world, to reach world-wide fame.

Negroes Don't Vote In Mississippi

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 20, 1927—Black people do not vote in Mississippi. Despite the 14th and 15th Amendments, state officials refuse to register blacks.

Of 19 counties with a total black population 121 of over 188,074, only 840 black people are registered.

To register in Mississippi, applicants must "be able to read and write, or understand the Constitution when read."

However, the Clerk of the Circuit Court decides who meets the qualifications. If a white person cannot read or write, the Clerk usually rules he "understands the Constitution when read." Black citizens who come to register, however, are often told to leave. In some instances they are ordered away at the point of a gun. Black college graduates are often told they are illiterate. (According to the U. S. Census of 1920, 60% of the blacks in Mississippi can read and write.)

Sometimes a few Negroes are allowed to register, but when the number increases, the books are closed.

The management of the Lafayette Theatre is presenting a double feature this week *Whip Price Glory*, the most popular war picture ever made, and *Bessie Smith*, recording star, in her own review.

Movie "Don'ts"

"Don't include any scene or title offensive to any race." That is one of Louis B. Meyer's proposed "Don'ts" in a new movie code of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America. It was offered at the opening session of the trade practices conference called by the Federal Trade Commission.

This resolution also contains a list of "Don'ts" intended to raise the standards of the cinema. It already has the backing of 45 companies and is likely to widely influence the future of screen productions.

Lucky Lindy
Continued from page 1 col. 2

piece of natural scenery I have ever beheld—Ireland!"

"After I had made up my mind that it was Ireland," he wrote, "the rest was child's play."

The whole flight was probably child's play compared to what Lindbergh experienced leaving the airfield after landing in France.

One hundred thousand Frenchmen broke through police lines and surged toward Lindbergh's plane in welcome.

One brave man with a club tried to clear the way for Lindbergh, but only succeeded in hitting him on the head.

Lindbergh was finally rescued by French police and hidden in a darkened field house for two hours.

The next day, he received a bouquet of flowers from the American Ambassador.

"I am glad I am able to receive it..." said Lindbergh. "Flowers sometimes come (when) you can't appreciate them."

Kansas Blacks Fight Off Attackers

COFFEYVILLE, Kan., Dec. 19, 1927—In March, 1927, Texas Negroes won a court victory over the "White Primary."

The same month, Negroes in Coffeyville, Kansas, won a different kind of victory. They successfully defended their section of the city from invasion by a white mob.

The whites had threatened to burn down the Negro section when their attempt to lynch a Negro had failed. The Negro, Curtis Smith, was suspected of having attacked two white girls. He was being held at the City Hall jail by police, who refused to surrender him. Tear gas was used to drive the whites away, but not before they broke every window in City Hall.

Having been denied their lynch victim, and angered by the use of gas, the mob turned on the Negro section for revenge.

The colored population was awaiting the attack. Armed with rifles, pistols and bayonets, they marched in military formation to meet the enemy. Opening fire from previously dug trenches, the Negroes wounded two and drove off a mob of 1,500 armed whites.

Troop B, Kansas National Guard Unit, soon arrived to restore order. The mob returned, however, after breaking into hardware stores for more guns and ammunition.

Fighting continued throughout the day. Major E. T. Patterson of the Kansas Guard declared the City of Coffeyville under military rule and imposed a nine p.m. curfew.

Curtis Smith, the mob's intended lynch victim, was freed after the girls were unable to identify him.

During the military occupation, several Negro leaders protested against the military's search procedures. Some Negroes, they said, had been stopped and searched for weapons as many as ten times.

After the first two days of fighting, peace was restored. The Negro section was still intact. The colored population of Coffeyville, Kansas, had served notice that their rights cannot be ignored.

CHRONICLE CRITIC: BLACK PLAYS FLOURISH

NEW YORK, N. Y., Dec., 1927—Critics on all the metropolitan dailies agree that *Porgy*, recently opened at the Guild Theatre, introduces the Negro to Broadway and America as a legitimate, dramatic actor.

The play, by Dorothy and DuBose Heyward, presents colored actors in a folk play about Negro life on "Catfish Row" in Charleston, South Carolina. It is acted by a cast of 40, with only five white actors in minor roles.

Porgy is an earnest effort to attempt to describe his inner-

most emotions with sympathetic accuracy without disguising them under the usual cover of humor. Teeth that have been bared in broad glimpses of merriment in other plays have found in *Porgy* a shulphax for the contempt and anger felt by the race.

"*Porgy* cannot be smiled away by superior whites as an interesting attempt by colored people to be serious on the stage," said the critic of the Sunday *Telegraph*. "It is more than an attempt. It is a positive, though not a perfect, artistic success."

ADVERTISEMENTS

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ANSWERS

- from page 4
1. Langston Hughes
 2. 100
 3. Texas
 4. Marcus Garvey
 5. Florence Mills
 6. Ghana
 7. Spear

OUR AFRICAN HERITAGE



Countee Cullen.

What is Africa to me,
Copper sun, a scarlet sea,
Jungle star and jungle track,
Strong bronzed men and regal black
Women from whose loins I sprang
When the birds of Eden sang?
One three centuries removed
From the scenes his fathers lived,
Spicy grove and banyan tree,
What is Africa to me?

Countee Cullen

Black Americans must discover their past in order to shape their future. For this reason black people are eagerly seeking knowledge of the beauty and culture of the mother country, Africa.

African-Americans are restoring to the race what slavery took away. Their objective is to build racial pride and to develop a sense of the accomplishment of the past to prepare for the long fight for equality in the future.

One fact is becoming quite clear: The Negro's past does not begin with slavery nor with the white man's ventures in Africa. Great civilizations existed in the Fertile Crescent of the Near East and along the narrow ribbon of the Nile when the human drama began. For 600,000 years, according to historians of early civilizations Africa and Africans led the world.



Gold money weights, used in ancient Ghana.

ANCIENT GHANA TRADE CENTER

(Ancient Ghana is not to be confused with the present state of Ghana - Ed.)

In 1000 A. D., during the Dark Ages in Europe, several great Moslem states were growing strong in North Africa. African Moslem scholars during this period preserved the learning of Ancient Greece.

The Moslem religion soon crossed the Sahara Desert to West Africa, usually via traders. Ghana, located in the center of the trade routes, became the strongest and most powerful of the West African states.

Although there is no exact date of its beginning, historians agree that Ghana's history dates back to 200 B. C.

At the height of the nation's prosperity, in 1040 A. D., its capital city, Kumbi, had a population of 15,000. Its people had developed effective methods of governing themselves peacefully and of producing wealth.

Ghana had two main sources of revenue. The first was an import and export tax. Money or goods had to be paid by traders for the right to transport all goods into or out of Ghana.

The second tax was applied to gold, the most valuable of all Ghana's products.

"All pieces of gold that are found in the empire," declared the ruler, "belong to the emperor." This regulation was more than a means of collecting royal wealth; it was also a way of screwing up the price of gold by making it scarce.

Ghana's successful trading system brought her enemies, she was finally defeated in the 11th Century by the Maninka people of West Africa, who built the even larger empire of Mali.

Ghana is still remembered, however, for bringing law and order to a large part of Africa.



AFRICANA

Africana, a revue at the 63rd Street Theatre starring Ethel Waters, is still going strong. Miss Waters completely dominates the show. She is as powerful in her performance as was the late Florence Mills.

Miss Waters "gets her audiences" with her own inner dignity and with the quaintness and variety of her personality. She seems to create a sense of reserved power that compels the listener.

Miss Waters' singing has brought fame to songs such as "Dinah," "I'm Coming, Virginia" and "Shake That Thing."

Miss Waters began her career in a Harlem cabaret. She took the lead in *Africana* after the death of Miss Mills.



Painted limestone sculpture of Queen Nefertiti, 14th Century B.C.



DID YOU KNOW?

That ancient Africans evolved systems of self government, invented methods of irrigation, and developed complex mining techniques?

That Africans had the first working library system?

That human life is believed to have begun in Africa?

That the Yoruba people in A. D. 1200 made sculptures in brass, rather than bronze, which are still famous throughout the world?

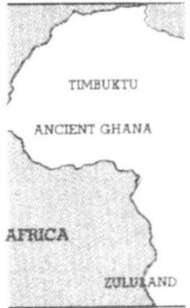
That the African people learned to cultivate their land nearly 8,000 years ago?

That as early as 500 B. C., two regular trade routes had been established by Africans across the Sahara Desert?

That the first settlers in South America were believed to have come from Africa?

That hieroglyphics, the first writing, developed in Africa?

That Africa was once colonized by every major European country?



ZULUS WERE GREATEST WARRIORS

The Zulu army at one time consisted of several tiny independent regiments from equally tiny independent states. Large-scale tactics had no place in their form of warfare.

But Shaka, conquering chieftain of the Zulu clan, changed all that. In the early 19th Century, he united many tribes in northern Zululand to form a nation. Soon, he commanded an army of 10,000 to 15,000 soldiers. With his natural military genius, Shaka soon devised orderly formations and clever plans for war.

He divided the army into three main divisions of which the central division contained the older, more experienced regiments. This division bore the brunt of a fight. The two supporting wings attempted to encircle the enemy.

Before "Shakan" times, in the early 19th Century, the chief weapons of warriors were javelins (throwing spears). After introducing the closed formation, the new chief introduced the use of the spear (for hand fighting). The javelin was still used when necessary.

Battle Tactics

When the invasion of a foreign tribe was being planned, spies were sent out as soon as possible. Shaka insisted on knowing everything possible about the enemy before making an attack.

When the army was in enemy country, scouts were sent in every possible direction. They served as the army's eyes and, on some occasions, acted as decoys to lead the enemy into traps.

When an attack was expected on home ground, soldiers took positions at every vantage point in order to give timely warnings. Spotting the enemy, a soldier would shout, "Ka-yy-Home! Nanti! Mui bo!" (To arms! Here is the enemy coming!)

Zulu warriors usually carried a supply of food in a skin sack when going on distant campaigns. Cooked cow's liver and maize-grain were the warriors' favorites.

Shaka had developed names for his war tactics. A single engagement in which one regiment fought the enemy was called an *izwombe* (an ostrich). If both sides became exhausted before either won, the troops would rest and then begin battle again. Some battles thus comprised two or three *izwombe*.

On occasions the whole Zulu army would suddenly throw themselves upon an enemy. This was termed an *uTshwa-Yeka*.

After a battle all who had killed an enemy were praised, while those who succeeded only in saving their own lives and those who had been wounded



were shamed and sent home. Although many considered Shaka's tactics too harsh, they proved to be unbeatable by other African armies, and for a long time by European troops as well. In 1838, only after Shaka had been killed by his brother Dingane, the Zulus were defeated.



Zulu warriors.

TIMBUKTU: An Education Center

"Salt comes from the North, gold from the South and silver from the country of the white men, but the word of God and the treasures of wisdom are only to be found in Timbuktu." So goes an old Sudanese proverb.

Indeed, in the 12th Century, the ancient city of Timbuktu was the intellectual center of the Sudan. An entire class of the population pursued knowledge with great dedication. Called *manabulis*, they devoted themselves to the Islam religion and to chosen fields of study.

Following is a description of the daily routine of Mohammed ben Abou Bakr, one of the most respected teachers of his day.

"He gave lectures on different subjects from early morning until ten o'clock. After returning home for prayer he went to settle the affairs of his clients and act as mediator in disputes. He recited the midday prayer in public and taught until three o'clock, he then said a prayer and went out to teach until dusk; after sunset he gave a lecture in the mosque."

AFRICA TODAY

Seventeen colored civil servants of the Gold Coast have been awarded certificates and badges of honor by King George V for service to the colony.

Great Britain, after attacking Ethiopia for having slavery, has found herself with a slave problem in Sierra Leone. Domestic slavery there had never been abolished and, by a legal decision last July, runaway slaves could be recaptured. After January 1, 1928, however, slavery in Sierra Leone will be abolished. This will affect between 200,000 and 300,000 slaves.

The landed wealth of Ethiopia, according to the U. S. Department of Commerce, is enormous. Not only is its rich soil suitable for grain and rubber, but it also has stores of coal, copper, silver, iron, potash and mica. Coffee grows wild and \$1,000,000 worth is already being exported annually. Ethiopia's imports are chiefly salt and cotton goods. Salt and Austrian silver dollars are the currency. The silver is hoarded.



1. "Almost every Saturday night when I am in Harlem, I go to a house party," said _____.
 2. The Black press is now _____ years old.
 3. The NAACP attacked the white primary laws in what state?
 4. Who was the organizer of the Black Star Line?
 5. Who was the Little Black Bird?
 6. Which African nation is famous for its system of law and order?
 7. What was the main weapon of the Zulu army?
- Answers page 3 col. 2

AMERICAN
RACE PREJUDICE
MUST BE DESTROYED!
Robert S. Abbott
Publisher
Chicago Defender

BLACK CHRONICLE

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Issue 12

"Last Hired, First Fired"

July 15, 1936



Men wait at the Emergency Unemployment Relief Office.

DEPRESSION ANALYSIS

In the wave of economic depression which has swept our nation since 1930, nowhere have unemployment and poverty hit harder than in black communities.

Life for poor blacks has gotten progressively more bleak last year, 18,000,000 people were on relief, one-sixth of them black. There are no jobs today for black men and women. Nine-tenths of the work that white folks do is closed to blacks. In the chief trades open, blacks are only taken after the supply of white labor has been exhausted. Jobs formerly held by black men are now entirely in the hands of the whites.

This is what the black man and woman know, and this knowledge is the fundamental cause of the disturbance in New York City last March. (See page 3.)

Although federal projects are trying to stem the rising tide of unemployment (see page 4, col. 4) one out of every four black Americans last year was on relief.

Brown Condor Returns From Ethiopia BLACK EAGLE ALSO HAILED

NEW YORK, N.Y., July 1, 1936—Crowds waving Ethiopian flags today welcomed Colonel John Robinson, "The Brown Condor." Robinson's daring exploits in the Ethiopian Air Force have thrilled black people around the world. Col. Robinson served as Emperor Haile Selassie's personal pilot and aide during the conflict with Italy.

In a speech of welcome, Mr. A. J. Johnson, chairman of the Colonel Robinson Aviation Fund, said, "Every awakened Negro should look upon Robinson's daring achievement in defense of Ethiopian independence

with greater enthusiasm than that with which (white Americans) greeted Lindbergh's flight." Mr. Johnson "had the best equipment, with only the elements against his skill. In addition to the elements, the Brown Condor had to pit his skill against Italian bullets shot from planes doing 200 miles per hour, while he flew eight-year-old planes doing at best 100 miles per hour."



Col. John C. Robinson

University officials claim they have broken no law. Under the "out-of-state scholarship arrangement," Negro students receive state aid to attend professional schools in other states—a practice which exists in most Southern states. The university claims that this plan provides "equal facilities" and is not in violation of the "equal protection" clause of the 14th Amendment.

pendence He will use the fund to aid an-minded Negro youths and perhaps open an aviation school to train black pilots.

Black Eagle

Hubert Julian, Harlem's "Black Eagle," also returned recently from Ethiopia. He, too, used his flying skills to aid this African nation's unsuccessful fight against Mussolini's invading forces.

STUDENT SUES MISSOURI U.

COLUMBIA, Mo., April 15, 1936—Lloyd Gaines, 24, has filed a court action against the University of Missouri Law School for refusing to admit him because he is black. Gaines claims that he was barred from the school last year although he is fully qualified. Charles H. Houston, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), has agreed to handle his case.

Officials "Innocent"

Continued on page 2 col. 4

BETHUNE HEADS YOUTH ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 2, 1936—Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune has been named Director of the Division of Negro Affairs for the National Youth Administration. The NYA was established last year to aid needy students and young people of families on relief. Its projects are designed to benefit the young and their communities.

Mr. Aubrey Williams, the program's director, declared after appointing Mrs. Bethune, "I am confident that the splendid program for Negro youth... will be continued and enlarged under Mrs. Bethune."

Mrs. Bethune, daughter of slaves, is a noted leader and educator. She established a school in Florida which later became the Bethune-Cookman College. She also founded the Southeastern Federation of Negro Women and is president of the National Council of Negro Women, which was founded in 1935. Mrs. Bethune is a member of the so-called "Black Cabinet," a group of noted Negroes who advise President Roosevelt.

Other important Negro advisors in New Deal programs are Eugene K. Jones, Department of Commerce; William H. Hastie and Robert C. Weaver, Department of the Interior; and Ira De A. Reid, Social Security Board.



NAACP To Hang Lynch Banner

NEW YORK, N.Y., July 15, 1936 The NAACP has prepared a huge banner with the words "A MAN WAS LYNCHED YESTERDAY." The banner will hang outside the organization's Fifth Avenue offices every time another lynch-murder occurs. This, they hope, will remind New Yorkers of the nation's continuing tragedy and encourage federal anti-lynching legislation.

Anti-Lynch Bills Fail

Despite numerous murders by lynching throughout the South (one every three weeks this year), the federal government has taken no action. The Costigan-Wagner Anti-Lynching Bill, drafted by the NAACP, has again been defeated in Congress. The NAACP blames the defeat on lack of vigorous support by President Roosevelt, and has announced that it will no longer support him for reelection.

Many federal anti-lynching bills have been introduced since 1927, but none has been passed. The NAACP's efforts to end the Southern mob murders has achieved some success. Seven states have enacted statutes that make lynching a crime and four other states have passed statutes against mob violence. Nine states have made provisions for the dismissal of peace officers who fail to prevent lynchings.

Less than 1% of all lynchings in the United States since 1900 have been followed by convictions. Only federal action will break the power of lynch mobs.

MAYOR'S SECRET RIOT REPORT PUBLISHED

NEW YORK, N.Y., July 10, 1936—The explosive report on last year's Harlem riot has been made public. Yesterday, the *Amsterdam News* printed Mayor La Guardia's Commission Report, including Chapter IX, which La Guardia said to have rejected as too radical (a charge vehemently denied by the Mayor's office). The *News* accused the Mayor of having "hidden (the report) for months." The bulk of the report, including its controversial conclusions, still has not been released by the Mayor.

The document calls the disturbance that occurred last March "a spontaneous outbreak, symptomatic of pent-up feelings of resentment and insecurity."

May Occur Again

"Today, extra police stand guard on the streets of Harlem,"

Harlem Hospital Called "Unbelievable Situation"

Harlem Hospital has been the focus of extreme discontent. Despite a high disease rate, health facilities are inadequate. The Mayor's report revealed: "As a result of... terrific overcrowding, patients were forced to give up their beds periodically, cots were placed in the hallways, couches were squeezed between beds, stretchers were used as beds, and some patients were forced to sleep on chairs. In other respects the inadequate facilities and the old and worn-out equipment of the hospital make for an unbelievable situation in a civilized community. For example, as a result of the fact that the elevator which was installed for patients has been out of order for more than a year, patients are carried up and down the elevator which is used for garbage."

Riot Sparked By Rumor

The riot in Harlem, sparked by a rumor, was the first in which black citizens revolted as a community against oppressive living conditions. Three people were killed, and \$2,000,000 in property was destroyed.

Mayor La Guardia immediately appointed a commission to investigate the riot's causes. The commission was divided into six sections, each investigating a facet of Harlem life that has been a source of bitterness. The studies and surveys were directed by Negro sociologist E. Franklin Frazier. Areas investigated include: Harlem Hospital, job discrimination, housing, education, unemployment relief, and police action.

All citizens were welcome to testify at the public hearings, which often flared with bitterness. Although officials from public utilities, unions, and private industry were also asked to testify, very few appeared.

Continued on page 4 col. 3

OWENS HEADS OLYMPIC TEAM

NEW YORK, N.Y., July 8, 1936—Nineteen Negroes will go to Berlin with America's Olympic team later this month. In addition to the great Jesse Owens, the team will include such Negro athletes as John Woodruff, Fritz Pollard, Cornelius Johnson and 15 others.

JESSE OWENS, the "wonder man of Ohio State," is believed to be the world's greatest sprinter and broad jumper. He has been a track star since high school in Cleveland, where his coaches trained him in the city streets. He worked his way through Ohio State University as a freight elevator operator, a gas station attendant, and a page in the Ohio House of Representatives. Owens is the son of Alabama sharecroppers so poor that they sometimes had to eat potato peelings. He is modest and every inch a champion.

With 19 Negroes, this year's team is certainly a far cry from the days when one black broad jumper, Howard Drew, carried the banner for the American Negro to the 1912 Olympics.

Blacks to Boycott?

Some Afromericans have urged Owens and other Race athletes to boycott the Olympic



Owens at the Olympic try-outs.

games in Berlin as an open protest against Hitlerism and its threat to civilization. (Since Hitler's rise, the United States has been deluged with anti-Negro and anti-Semitic propaganda.)

The *Amsterdam News*, in an editorial, insisted that Germany will lose the "financial and moral support of thousands of sports fans who will stay away if internationally famous athletes refuse to appear." Most black Americans, however, seem to favor taking a "trip to Berlin" and beating Hitler's "champions."

BLACK CHRONICLE

We Will Be Heard!

The "suppressed report" on conditions in Harlem holds no surprises for blacks in America. Most Negroes living in America's major cities experience mistreatment by police, discrimination in employment and housing, and poor schools and hospitals. What is to be done?

In Chapter IX of its "suppressed report," the Mayor's commission lists conclusions and recommendations. Excerpts from the conclusions are given below. (For recommendations, see page 3.) They must not be ignored. The fundamental issues of inequality and injustice can no longer be brushed under the rug by this nation. WE WILL BE HEARD.

Conclusions

"The first and most fundamental problem of Negro citizens of Harlem is the economic problem. . . . The great mass of workers in the community lives . . . close to the subsistence level.

"The main social factor which is responsible . . . is racial discrimination in employment. It is this factor that arouses so much resentment among Negro workers.

"The Negro workers get a certain revenge against a community that discriminates against them through the money which the community must spend upon them in the form of relief. Discrimination against the Negroes in employment is responsible . . . for a large number of Negroes who are supported by relief agencies.

"In view of the Negroes' impoverished condition, it is not surprising to find them living in the often dilapidated and dangerous living quarters which whites have abandoned. . . . Crowded in a black ghetto, Negro tenants are forced to pay exorbitant rentals. . . . They are the . . . slaves of the ghetto landlords.

"In Harlem, the Negroes' battles against tuberculosis seemingly were bringing victory until, following the migrations from the South, the death rate ceased its downward trend about 15 years ago. The health agencies . . . were designed for a community with a different pattern of life and a different set of problems. There has been no . . . effort to modify these agencies to serve the needs of the present community.

"The same is true of the educational institutions which the Negroes inherited when they took over a community that the whites abandoned. The disgraceful condition of the schools of Harlem . . . indicates the presence of a poverty-stricken and therefore helpless group of people.

"The Negro community is powerless to force the city . . . to afford adequate educational and recreational facilities.

"The Police Department should see to it that police do not become the . . . oppressors of the citizens of the community. Nevertheless . . . the police practice aggressions and brutalities upon the citizens of Harlem not only because they are Negroes but because they are poor and therefore defenseless. But these attacks by the police . . . are doing more than anything else to create a disrespect for authority and to bring about mass resistance to the injustices suffered by the community."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir: After 50 years of loyalty to the Republican Party, we must take a look at some facts. Segregation in federal agencies, inherited from the Republican Wilson administration, is gradually being overturned with the encouragement of Democratic President Franklin Roosevelt. The Department of Interior has brought blacks - notably Dr. Clarke Foreman, Dr. Robert C. Weaver, and assistant solicitor William Hastie - into key positions. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) employs an estimated 200,000 black carpenters.

Most important, black communities are now receiving the aid denied them under Hoover. The WPA is granting them large sums of money for schools, hospitals, and housing.

Today, black voters are turning to the Democrats in

Pennsylvania, 170,000 Negroes switched to the Democratic Party in the '34 election. Thirty-two Negro delegates, a record number, attended the Democratic Convention early this month in Philadelphia. I urge you Follow Robert L. Vann, Negro publisher who is directing Roosevelt's campaign for reelection among our people. Vote Democratic! *A Black Democrat*

Dear Sir: Liberia may soon suffer as a result of Herr Hitler's demands for new colonies. Liberia was founded under American sponsorship. She has many sentimental, racial, and economic attachments with this country. Our people should be ready to startle Washington with protests when any act is made against Liberian independence.

An Afro-American



ENEMY

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INTOXICATED PIGEONS

CHICAGO, Ill., June 26, 1936 - Intoxicated pigeons and sparrows, whose wobbly flight alarmed a neighborhood, led federal agents to a whiskey 'still' on Dearborn Street this week.

Neighbors noticed that a flock of birds would cluster around the windows of an apartment in the building then wobble away. Police found that the birds were feeding on grain used to make alcohol.

G-Men made a spectacular raid upon the apartment and discovered 32 new barrels and a large still.

DUSTBOWL GRIPS SOUTHWEST

JULY, 1936 - Severe drought conditions throughout Midwestern states have alarmed government officials and farmers. Hundreds of farmers are loading their families and possessions into trucks and are heading westward, leaving their land as it rapidly disintegrates into a massive dust bowl. The morale of families who are leaving their land is at the breaking point.

Drying Streams, Grasshoppers

Many farmers have remained on their land to fight the elements. Their existence in many cases is painful. In some areas, men and beasts are drinking the same water, hauled for 20 miles from rapidly drying streams.

In addition to intense heat and drought, swarms of grasshoppers are sweeping the countryside, devouring every remaining bit of vegetation.

Washington Acts

To combat the disaster, Washington has begun a comprehensive relief program through the Federal Resettlement Administration (FRA) and the Works Progress Administration (WPA). The FRA has declared a one-year suspension on the repayment of loans. This action will affect more than 75,000 of the nation's farms in nearly 300 drought-stricken counties. Rexford G. Tugwell, head of the FRA, has announced that about \$18,000,000 would be made available for crop loans and fodder. The FRA also will give suffering farmers nearly \$2,000,000 per month, in \$20 "doles."

The WPA has also launched a program that will provide 75,000 jobs for unemployed farmers - digging wells, building farm-to-market roads, and "terracing" land so that it will retain rainfall. Cattlemen will receive government help transporting their herds to market or to grazing lands not yet destroyed.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration estimates that from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 people who live on farms have been seriously affected by the drought. Crop losses are put at \$300,000,000.

Don't Buy Where You Can't Work

Anyone who witnessed the events in Harlem last March understands the resentment of the common people against white merchants. They take the little money we have, often sell us shoddy goods, and trick us with slyly worded credit arrangements. And none of their stores employ black clerks!

The Mayor's commission report also reminds us of the gas, electric and bus companies, and the city subways. Black people support them, yet are refused employment in all of them. These companies enjoy privileges from the state government, but nothing is done to end their discriminatory practices.

These are times when we must rely only on ourselves. Sixty per cent of all Harlemites are unemployed. The remedy lies within our grasp - a boycott won thousands of jobs for black people in Chicago in 1929. Detroit, Cleveland, Washington and Atlanta have all used boycotts successfully. We must simply stop spending our money where we cannot work.

We must get the five-and-ten cent stores until the white merchants hire black clerks. If we paid our gas bills in pennies, and on one night each week used candles instead of electricity, the utilities would soon hear our demands.

The Editors



Father Divine, surrounded by his "Angels."

Father Divine Eyes Politics

NEW YORK, N.Y., July 10, 1936 - Father Divine, worshipped as "God" by his followers, held a Righteous Government Convention in Harlem last January. At that time he announced his entrance into politics. Father Divine declared his intention to bring justice into politics, to unseat corrupt officials, to obtain civil rights for

Father Divine's Mission

Negroes, to end lynchings and capital punishment and to stop the destruction of crops and food by the New Deal. Local political leaders have been courting his favor, and are anxious to receive his endorsement. "Divine-ites" are taught politics and citizenship, and many uneducated followers have become qualified to vote. The New York courts are now deciding if his followers will be allowed to register with their adopted "heavenly names" (i.e. Faithful Mary, Miss Charmed Life, and Daniel in the Lion's Den).

LABOR NEWS

JULY 10, 1936 - The big news in labor remains the conflict between the American Federation of Labor (A.F. of L.) and the Congress of Industrial Organizations (C.I.O.).

The A.F. of L., headed by William Greene, represents skilled or "craft" unions, many of which do not admit Negroes.

The C.I.O., headed by John L. Lewis, favors organizing both the skilled and unskilled into unions that represent an entire industry. His committee, representing more than 1,000,000 workers, is currently organizing steel workers.

The C.I.O.'s position on black workers is reflected in Lewis' own union, the United Mine Workers. This union has no "color line," even in the deep South. Negroes hold offices according to their ability.

Understandably, most Negroes support Lewis' C.I.O.

Pullman Porters and Maids

The Brotherhood of Pullman Porters and Maids, an all-black union led by A. Philip Randolph, has finally received a charter as an international union from the A.F. of L. For the first time in American labor history, black delegates will be allowed to participate in policy-making committees of the A.F. of L.

Missouri U.
Continued from page 1 col. 2

Gaines claims, however, that separate educational facilities cannot be "equal." He asserts, in addition, that as a Missouri resident he has the same right as whites to receive a higher education in the state.

Maryland Victory

Another student vs. state university case was won this year by the NAACP. The Supreme Court ruled that the University of Maryland must admit Donald Murray or build him a separate law school. NAACP lawyers hope that the cost of building separate facilities for Negroes will force Southern states to end racial segregation. Violence was feared the day Murray entered his first class. But hostility disappeared when a popular white student walked over, shook hands with him, and sat down

German Jews Denied Vote

BERLIN, Germany, Mar. 10, 1936 - Jews in Germany have been warned through the press that they risk arrest and prosecution if they vote in the upcoming elections. Another recent law prohibits them from attending public schools.



Haile Selassie at the UN

League Ignores Selassie

Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie's appeal to the League of Nations to halt the Italian invasion of his country has failed to move the great powers. No action has been taken. At the start of his speech before the League, 15 Italian men blew whistles and screamed, "Vive Il Duce!" (*Missouri is called Il Duce, the Leader - Ed.*) Scuffling broke out and the men were arrested. Mussolini has protested the arrest of his countrymen to the League.

SUPRESSED RIOT REPORT

Findings:

EDUCATION

"Harlem is the only section of the city without nursery schools. In the junior high schools of Harlem many girls are dropped from the academic program because (their) advisers, often reflecting the traditional belief concerning the capacity of the Negro for purely academic pursuits, direct these girls into vocational courses. The discrimination is subtle to the extent that the Negro is ignored or regarded as non-existent. This becomes obvious when one attends the public functions of the schools. On these occasions one would think that there were no Negroes. Of course, often the Negro is not thought of simply because many of the teachers know nothing of Negroes except in the role of servants, clowns, or criminals."

EMPLOYMENT

Most public utilities have refused to hire black people. When they have accepted Negroes, they have given them menial jobs. The Fifth Avenue Coach Company refuses even to discuss the employment of blacks. The Consolidated Gas Company has, among its 10,000 employees, only 213 Negroes, most of them as porters or hall-men. The New York Edison Company, which employs 10,000 men and women, has given only 65 jobs to Negroes. The New York Telephone Company follows the same policy, as does the New York Railways Company, and the subways. This situation is common in private enterprises as well. Many "lily-white" unions exclude Negroes either as a matter of policy or, in practice, through initiation or apprenticeship procedures.

POLICE

"Unemployment, poverty and dependency deteriorated dwellings, inadequate health agencies and poor educational and recreational facilities all help to create a community situation in which crime thrives. "But in spite of the helplessness which their poverty imposes upon them, the citizens of Harlem are realizing more and more the power of their organized numbers. The outbreak of March 19, though spontaneous and without leadership, is strengthening the belief that the solution of their problems lies in mass action. Police aggressions and brutalities more than any other factor weld the people together for mass action against those responsible for their ills."

Girls Give Gum

Two attractive Harlem girls, dressed in gay red and green costumes and green straw fetzes, have been engaged for the summer to distribute sample sticks of Beech-Nut gum.

"Satch" Due Here

Louis Armstrong, the new "King of Swing," is now on an extensive tour, smashing dance attendance records throughout the Middle West with his golden trumpet.

REVOLT BREAKS OUT IN SPAIN

MADRID, Spain July 15, 1936—Spanish army generals have begun a revolt against the duly-elected leftist Spanish government. The Fascist rebels, led by Francisco Franco, hold Spanish Morocco, and have gained a foothold in southern Spain. Civil War has erupted in several cities.

HOW THE RIOT BEGAN

On the afternoon of March 19, 1935, a young Puerto Rican, Lino Rivera, was caught stealing a 10¢ knife in the Kress store on Harlem's 125th Street. The store manager took the boy into a rear office and called the police. A crowd gathered outside, and the store manager took the boy out through a back exit. Rumors spread that Lino was being beaten. When he did not come out, more suspicions were aroused. Bottles began to shatter the windows of the store and police reinforcements, called by the manager, were unable to handle the outbreak. When a hearse pulled up next to the store, another rumor swept the crowd that Lino had been murdered. Angry mobs continued to grow and to roam the streets. Throughout the night police fought sporadic violence. The following day 500-600 police lined 125th Street. Small outbreaks of violence continued.

Two days later, when heavy rains finally quieted the tense community, three black people had been killed, an estimated \$2,000,000 had been lost in property damage and many Harlem residents were reported injured.



With no jobs available, men in Harlem play checkers.

STREET SPEAKERS STIR HARLEM

HARLEM, N.Y., July 1, 1936—"The last great duty is COURAGE. If all else should fail you, never let that fail." Hubert Harrison, the first and greatest of Harlem's street speakers, spoke those words in the dark days after the World War, when race riots swept the country. Now, the streets are filled with new speakers who preach to Harlemites from step-ladders and soapboxes.

Colorful Street Life

Radical speakers on every corner of Lenox Avenue compete for attention. Nationalist organizations, whose roots go back to the Garvey movement, stress black pride, African ancestry, and African contributions to civilization. The most active of these is the African Patriotic League, led by Ira Kemp and Arthur Reid. Through the Harlem Labor Union, they have set up black businesses and launched boycotts of white merchants who refuse to employ blacks. Kemp was recently arrested during a street meeting held to support the boycott of Italian merchants in protest against Italy's invasion of Ethiopia.

Competing with the nationalists, black and white Communists plead for racial solidarity among workers. They are particularly active in the cause of the Scottsboro boys. The practice of street speaking has spread from Harlem to other black urban communities. Some of the street orators have created much controversy. Sufi Abdul Hamid, a leader in the "Don't Buy Where You Can't Work" campaigns in Harlem and Chicago, is called "Harlem's Black Hitler" for his anti-Semitic attacks. Sufi wears a turban, a Sam Brown Belt, riding boots and a flowing cape. He claims to be an Ethiopian, and practices a special brand of Islam—a religion which seems to be attracting growing numbers in Chicago and Detroit.

The Barefoot Prophet

Another street speaker is the "Barefoot Prophet," Elder

Clayborn Martin, now over 80 years old. He prefers to walk the streets visiting pool rooms and house parties, rather than to set up his own soapbox. As a young man, Martin says, God instructed him to bare his head, grow his hair and beard long and go barefoot to preach the "Word." Lately, he has been active in the campaign to bring justice to the Scottsboro boys. Reminding people of the impact their protests can have on the courts, the barefoot prophet stresses one message: "The people's God."

Commission Recommendations

The commission recommends

Employment

1. That no city contracts be given to any firm or labor union that discriminates against Negro workers.
2. That the city make some provision with the public utilities concerning the employment of Negro workers.
3. That Negroes be permitted to carry on peaceful picketing of establishments refusing to employ Negro workers.

Housing

1. That the City of New York Housing Authority be empowered to plan a housing program for Harlem.
2. That the tenants of Harlem organize and protest against exorbitant rents.

Education and Recreation

1. That P.S. 89 be condemned and torn down and a modern school building be erected.
2. That the necessary funds for the immediate launching of an emergency building program in Harlem be obtained from Washington.
3. That the staff of teachers be increased as far as possible.
4. That a Negro be appointed to the Board of Education whenever this becomes possible.

Health and Hospitalization

1. That colored doctors and nurses be admitted to all municipal hospitals.
2. That the number of colored doctors on the medical staff of the Harlem Hospital be increased.
3. That a new hospital of equal size to the present Harlem Hospital be built or that the present hospital be enlarged to twice its present capacity.

Crime and the Police

1. That the police in Harlem be instructed that it is not their business to interfere with the association of whites and Negroes.
2. That the Commissioner of Police arrange for the appointment of a committee of from five to seven Harlem citizens of both races to whom colored people may make complaint if mistreated by the police.

Findings:

RELIEF

Widespread job discrimination has created a condition of continued unemployment, forcing many Negroes to turn to relief agencies for help. Government agencies are also accused of discrimination. Long delays, red-tape or outright refusal of relief have embittered many Negroes. One widow told how she and her three children were forced to live on a monthly allowance of four small cans of milk and four cans of beef because the agency suspected she was receiving money from her husband's death benefits, nearly all of which had been taken by the undertaker.

HOUSING



Harlem apartment.

"Next to the problem of securing a livelihood, finding a suitable place to live constitutes the most serious problem of the Harlem Negro.

Harlem is one of the most densely populated sections of New York City. "The high rents Negro families are forced to pay are responsible for much of the overcrowding. The only way in which these families can meet the high rents is by taking in lodgers." The landlords of Harlem are able to exercise power over the lives of 200,000 people because Negroes cannot move about freely in the city (of New York). The barriers which the Negro faces in his attempt to find suitable living quarters are sometimes due to the cooperative efforts of property owners

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AT ALL BOOKSTORES OR FROM THE CRISIS
Aldred A. Knapp
Publisher, New York

Justice for Scottsboro Boys?

Mass demonstrations and legal action have saved the Scottsboro Boys from death in the electric chair. As efforts by the NAACP and the International Labor Defense (a Communist legal defense organization) continue, their cause has been adopted across the country.

In March, 1931, nine young Negroes were arrested near Scottsboro, Alabama, and charged with raping two white women on a freight train. They were quickly convicted and sentenced to death by an all-white jury. The Supreme Court, however, ordered a retrial, ruling that the Negroes did not have adequate counsel. (The defense lawyer did not talk with them until a few minutes before the trial began.)

At the retrial in 1933, one of the white women, Ruby Bates, said that the entire case was a frame-up by the authorities and that neither she nor her friend Victoria Price had been attacked by the boys. A white man who was on the freight train at the time the alleged attacks were committed swore that the charges were groundless. Yet, the jury found two of the defendants, Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris, guilty.

Last year, the Supreme Court ordered retrials for Patterson and Norris because Negroes had been excluded from their juries. But last January they were again convicted and sentenced to 75 years!

DON REDMAN AND BAND AT SAVOY

CHICAGO, Ill.—Don Redman and his Harlem band in the "Demons of Swing," played the Savoy Ballroom recently and scored a triumph.

Adam Powell, Jr.—

Preacher or Activist?

NEW YORK, N.Y., July 10, 1936—A popular figure in Harlem these days is Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., youthful assistant pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church. He is often seen on picket lines and has been an active leader in protests against job discrimination, conditions at Harlem Hospital, the Italian invasion of Ethiopia, and continued lynchings. He also writes a weekly column for the *American News*.

The Reverend Powell, Jr.'s activities have caused some concern among the church trustees, however. When his father, Reverend Powell, Sr., offered his resignation as pastor last year, the board of trustees refused to accept it, reluctant to give the pastorage to his activist son.

Sets Up Church Relief

Nevertheless, Adam Jr. has all but taken over the active running of the church from his aged father. In the wake of hardships caused by the economic depression, he has sought to have the church provide Harlemites with relief and employment services. Church membership, meanwhile, has grown to an incredible 14,000 people.

The Abyssinian Baptist is now one of the wealthiest churches in the community. It maintains a masonry in Liberia and runs a home for the aged. These are considerable achievements, since most black churches are burdened with debts and can give little help to their people.

Reverend Powell, Jr. has been assistant pastor since 1931.

NEW YORK, N.Y., June 26, 1936—Mrs. Lydia Kemp, of Harlem, has charged Harlem Hospital with criminal negligence in the death of her husband, James. Mr. Kemp died last night of an apparent overdose of ether, after being admitted for an emergency appendectomy. Kemp was a signer of the citizens' petition demanding that the Mayor release the report on Harlem conditions.



The condemned "Scottsboro Boys," protected after lynch threats.

TURPENTINE-A HIT

NEW YORK, N.Y., July 10, 1936—The Negro Federal Theatre has produced another hit, *Turpentine*, a drama written by J. A. Smith and Peter Morell, opened last Friday at Harlem's Lafayette Theatre to an enthusiastic audience.

The *American News* calls *Turpentine* the Negro Theatre's "most significant play." The play tells of the desperate struggle of Negro laborers in the turpentine swamps of Florida.

Black Macbeth

Last year's success was *Macbeth*, a black jungle version of Shakespeare's classic tragedy. With drums and flashing lights, it reflected the American Negro's growing consciousness of his African heritage. *Macbeth* was staged by the great artist, Orson Welles, and N.F.T. director Jack Housman (one of the company's seven white members).

In New York City, the five branches of the Negro Federal Theatre employ over 2,000 Negroes, who each receive \$24 per week. Other federally sponsored Negro theatres have been established in Chicago, Los Angeles, Seattle and other cities.

PAUL ROBESON "TO BE AFRICAN"

NEW YORK, N.Y., July 10, 1936—Paul Robeson's voice is the high spot of the new musical "Show Boat."

Mr. Robeson has become one of the nation's great entertainers. Eleven years ago the *New York Times* said of his first singing appearance: "His Negro spirituals hold in them a world of religious experience, it is their cry from the depths... that touches the heart."

As a stage and film actor, Mr. Robeson has played leading roles in "Othello," "Emperor Jones" and "Porgy and Bess."



"In my music, my plays, my films, I want to carry always this central idea to be African." To accomplish this, Mr. Robeson believes that black people in America must learn of Africa's rich history and culture. "The recognition of their common origins," he says, "will bind Negro to Negro... When the younger generation of Negroes looks at Africa today, they see only the savagery, devil worship... voodoo, squalor, and darkness taught in American schools. But they are looking at the broken remnants of what was in its day a mighty thing."

Mr. Robeson stresses the American Negro's great heritage. "The Negroes... have grown up with the country, becoming part of the soil itself." In black music, and spirituals in particular, he sees "the soul of a race made manifest."

Herndon Case to High Court

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 10, 1936—Angelo Herndon, young black Communist organizer, plans to appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court for justice. His first appeal was denied last year.

In July 1932, Herndon, a 20-year-old from Cincinnati, organized a peaceful march of a thousand black and white families in Atlanta, Georgia, to ask for relief.

Soon after, Herndon was arrested on a charge of "suspicion." In his room, police found a quantity of leaflets and booklets of the Communist Party. He was convicted under the Georgia Insurrection Statute (of the Civil War era) which provides the death penalty for "bringing within the State any printed or written paper, pamphlet or circular for the purpose of inciting insurrection, revolt, conspiracy or resistance on the part of slaves, Negroes or free persons of color."

Herndon was sentenced to 18-20 years on the chain gang, a penalty which meant certain death. In the words of one observer: "I have found no record

WPA AIDS NEGROES

The Works Progress Administration (WPA) was established last year by President Roosevelt to provide millions of unemployed Americans with jobs that would benefit them and their communities. Negro divisions of WPA projects have given many blacks employment, education, and vocational training. The following have been particularly valuable.

National Youth Administration, Division of Negro Affairs

Thousands of Negroes, young and old, are enrolled in vocational training, adult education, and college work-study programs. Many teachers and supervisors are black.

In New York City, the NYA supports an interracial orchestra conducted by a black man, Mr. Dean Dixon.

Federal Writers Project, Division of Negro Affairs

Professor Sterling Brown, of Howard University, is the editor of Negro Affairs for the Writers Project. His writers are researching many aspects of the history of black Americans. One of their projects is interviewing ex-slaves. They aim to set down the thoughts and experiences, as well as the speech patterns, of those who have survived.

Black writers employed on the project include Claude McKay, Roi Ottley, Ralph Ellison, Richard Wright, Frank Yerby, Bella Gross, Arna Bon-temps and many others.

The WPA has commissioned Richmond Barthe, Negro sculptor and artist, to do a series of murals for the Harlem River Houses.

Secret Riot Report

Continued from page 1 col. 5

Fundamental Problem

The commission's report singles out discrimination in employment as the "fundamental problem of the Negro citizen in Harlem." (Negro families in New York City earn an average of \$980 a year, while white families average \$1930 a year.)

The Negro in Harlem, says the report, has not had his proper share of home relief, his children suffer from lack of educational opportunities, and he pays rents that are too high.

La Guardia Says He Has Acted

In a recent speech, the Mayor claimed that he has corrected many of the conditions cited in the report.

The *News*, however, disagrees. In yesterday's editorial, it claimed: "It is true that the city has made slight advances toward alleviating the ills in the Harlem



Angelo Herndon arrives in N.Y.C.

of any prisoner who has lived more than 15 years on the chain gang." If Herndon's conviction is upheld by the Supreme Court, Georgia (and other former slave states) will be able to use such laws to crush the growing share-cropper movement. Georgia has already arrested 18 men under the "revived black codes."

Herndon, now free on bail, will soon publish an autobiography, "Let Me Live."

Hospital and in the relief set-up—but the sorry mess remains. Police terror, discrimination, Jim-Crowism, and maladministration of health facilities are with us. We... do not expect Mayor La Guardia to make Harlem a paradise where none suffer. But we call upon him to use every resource at his command to prove in deeds that he is the Mayor of all the people of the city of New York, and that racial repression will not be condoned."

A new wave of bitterness is sweeping Harlem because the city has failed to publish the report. Harlem citizens have petitioned Mayor La Guardia demanding its official release.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The WPA has turned modern Pied Piper here. One project has destroyed some 4,000,000 rats on the colored South Side.

LOUIS TRAINS

Brown Bomber Set

NEW YORK, N.Y., July 10, 1936—Joe Louis, the "Brown Bomber," is currently training hard for his fight with Jack Sharkey, the "Boston Bearcat," on August 18. This will be Joe's first fight since he lost to Max Baer last June 19th.

INTERVIEW:

OLDEST CIVIL WAR VET

CHICAGO, Ill., July 16, 1936—(ANP) James Brown, 104, the nation's oldest living Civil War veteran, remembers when he escaped from his master's plantation to join in the fight for freedom.

Brown, who is slightly stooped, has a clipped gray beard and an almost constant smile. He was one of nine children born as slaves on the plantation of William Humphries in Maryland. Brown told how his master used to ride around his large holdings to keep all the slaves working at top speed. He whipped the 30-year-old Brown one day and Brown ran away.

Brown and a companion found a Union Army camp (it was shortly before the Civil War) and asked to join. The next day, Humphries came looking for his runaway slaves.

"There we stood," Brown recalled, "looking at the boss, almost close enough to touch him. Massa Humphries points at us and says, 'Them's my boys!' We says we ain't."

"So some of the officers said for massa to get going as fast as he could and he did. Boy, I don't know what would have happened to us if he had taken us back home."

Southerners Good Fighters

As a member of the 29th Connecticut Regiment, James Brown fought at the Battle of Richmond. Of the enemy, he says, "Those Southern soldiers sure could fight."

Lincoln His Favorite

But his fondest memories are of President Lincoln. "I saw him many times and my pappy talked to him," he recalled with pride. "He was the greatest President."

Always Votes

James Brown says he has voted every election since the day of the ballot was given him. He plans to keep on voting "until the Lawd calls me away. Now this man Roosevelt is a good man," he said, "but he won't be as good as Alf Landon. I think Roosevelt will fall on this trip," he said, referring to the November election.

Can Negroes Fly?

BLACK WINGS

By LEWIS, WILLIAM F. POPEL

124 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y.

QUIZ

1. _____ has sued the University of Missouri for refusing him admission because he is black.
2. _____, "the brown condor," served as personal pilot for Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie.
3. The Founder of the Bethune-Cookman College is _____.
4. A Phillip Randolph's all-black labor union is called the _____.
5. The _____ was established by President Roosevelt to give jobs to the unemployed.
6. Angelo Herndon was sentenced to a Georgia chain gang for being a _____.

Answers page 3 col. 3

BLACK CHRONICLE

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Issue 13

"There are some things Negroes must do alone."—Asa Philip Randolph

December 1, 1948

ARABS THREATEN ISRAEL

JERUSALEM, July, 1948—Jews in Jerusalem are under nearly constant bombardment from Arab troops, who have cut off main roads leading to the city. Water and food must be brought in by caravan along a narrow winding road, almost in front of Arab gunners. Meanwhile, the Israeli government has agreed to the country. Arabs who fled the country during the fighting if they agree to accept Israel's conditions.

Calling the newly declared state their homeland, the Arabs have refused to recognize the State of Israel and say they are determined to drive the Jews out. The Saudi Arabian Army and the Jordanian Legion are currently being trained and supplied by the British.

Jewish refugees have fled from the embattled Old City of Jerusalem to the better protected New City. Meanwhile, 24,000 Jewish refugees, many of whom have been displaced since the time of Hitler, are in detention camps on the island of Cyprus, waiting to move to Israel.

Currently, Dr. Ralph Bunche, acting mediator for the United Nations, is attempting to achieve a settlement between the warring parties.



Paul Robeson, as "Othello."

ROBESON ENDORSES WALLACE FOR PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 20, 1948—The great Negro singer, Paul Robeson, has endorsed Henry Wallace for President. Wallace's Progressive Party platform includes a negotiated settlement with Russia; a far-reaching program of domestic improvements, such as building homes for veterans, a \$1 an hour minimum wage, national health insurance, and repeal of the draft; and the establishment of price controls to stop the rising cost of living. The platform states, in part:

"The Progressive Party condemns segregation and discrimination in all of its forms and in all places. . . . We demand Federal anti-lynch and anti-discrimination and fair employment practices legislation and legislation abolishing segregation in interstate travel. We call for immediate passage of anti-poll tax legislation, enactment of a universal suffrage law. We demand that Indians, the earliest Americans, be given full citizenship rights and the right to administer their own affairs."

THREATS DON'T STOP BLACK VOTERS

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ga., April 3, 1948—Terror tactics of the Ku Klux Klan have failed to frighten Negroes away from the polls in Jeffersonville, Georgia, where they voted despite threats and the burning of large crosses. One young Negro veteran said that he wasn't afraid to die on the battlefield to protect the hides of the very Kluxers who would deny him the ballot, and he would not be afraid to die to protect his rights as a citizen. He regards the Klan as the worst enemy facing America today.

Dixiecrats Bolt Democrats

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 20, 1948—Governors Strom Thurmond (S. C.) and Fielding Wright (Miss.) are leading the "Dixiecrats" (Southern Democrats) in their drive for a third party, the States Rights Party. They have acted in an angry response to President Truman's stand on civil rights and to his renomination by the Democratic Party.

Representative Clare Hoffman (R. Mich.) has urged Northerners to join with Southern Democrats in the new party.

Despite tremendous pressure from the conservative wing of his party, however, Truman, a Democrat, refuses to compromise and has reaffirmed his intention to fight for civil rights.

Not since Reconstruction has the status of black Americans been such a major political issue.

At the recent Democratic convention, George Vaughn, Negro delegate from St. Louis, demanded that the party take action against Mississippi for denying Negroes the right to vote. The convention, however, refused to consider any such move.

It is hoped this year that the United Nations Convention's draft on genocide, prepared last month at Lake Success, can help turn public attention to the horrors of lynching in the United States.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 21, 1948—E. D. Nixon, a Pullman porter and the NAACP state president, has said the South is trying to "re-enslave its Negro citizens" and maintain a rule of "white supremacy."

NEGRO OPENS BUS LINE

JACKSON, Miss., July 17, 1948—John Payton, a Negro, requested a franchise to operate an all-Negro bus line in nearby counties. Payton said in his petition that his bus line will be "confined exclusively to colored traffic."

Mississippi has granted the permit.

Truman Ends Army Segregation Re-establishes FEPC

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 26, 1948—Not since the Emancipation Proclamation has a President so directly confronted the institutions which oppress black Americans.



The 369th in training.

RANDOLPH: "Don't join a Jim Crow Army."

Resistance Threat Moves Truman

ANALYSIS

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 26, 1948—Today's Executive Order #9981 barring segregation in the armed forces successfully climaxes another of A. Philip Randolph's direct action campaigns.



Berlin children watch C-54.

Airlift Continues

WEST BERLIN, Germany, July 20, 1948—The United States and Britain continue to fly food and supplies into West Berlin, as the Russians blockade the city. The airlift, which is the greatest air supply effort in history, costs \$1,500,000 a week, and brings in nearly 5,000 tons a day. The airlift began on June 26th after the Soviet Union cut off all ground traffic to West Berlin.

The airports which dispatch the planes have the atmosphere of a war-time offensive as round-the-clock crews load transport planes to provide 2,000,000 West Berliners with the necessities of life.

The number of Negroes in labor unions grew from 180,000 in 1935 to 1,250,000 in 1945.

It all started in January, 1941, when Randolph proposed that 100,000 Negroes march on Washington to demand an end to racial discrimination in defense industries and in the military service. After discussions with President Franklin Roosevelt brought little action, Randolph announced a specific date for the proposed march—July 1, 1941. After it became clear that Randolph would not stop what he had started, negotiations with Roosevelt were successful on the employment demand. Roosevelt issued Executive Order #8802, establishing a Fair Employment Practices Committee to end discrimination in defense industries, and Randolph called off the march.

Randolph did not forget his second demand, desegregation of the armed forces. It required, however, another direct action campaign to convince another reluctant president. Harry S. Truman had made civil rights a major issue last year in his special message to Congress and with his Civil Rights Committee report. On March 22, 1948, Direct action began nine days later, with a civil disobedience campaign.

Threatens Resistance

At a recent Congressional hearing, Randolph declared: "I personally pledge myself to openly counsel, aid and abet youth, both white and colored, to quarantine any Jim Crow conscription. . . . From coast to coast, I shall call upon all colored veterans to join this civil disobedience movement and to recruit their younger brothers in an organized refusal to register and be drafted."

Warned by Senator Wayne Morse that "It may well lead to indictments for treason and very serious repercussions," Randolph was not deterred. He an-

Continued on page 4, col. 2

After repeatedly failing to have Congress end segregation in the armed services, President Harry S. Truman has issued Executive Order #9981, which calls for "equality of treatment and opportunity" in the armed services. (An executive order has the force of law.)

Truman's executive order establishes a Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the armed services. The Committee will inquire into discriminatory practices and will make recommendations for change.

The President's action comes partly as a result of pressure from black and Jewish civil rights organizations, and especially from A. Philip Randolph's threatened draft resistance. (See this page, col. 3.)

An increasing number of lynchings since the war's end, as well as continued army segregation, have made many black soldiers ask, as they did after World War I, what they fought for. (The first World War was followed by the "Red Summer" in 1919. See Black Chronicle, Issue 10.)

Army Opposes Order

The President's order has met bitter opposition, not only from Southern Dixiecrats, but from the armed services as well, including Army Chief of Staff Omar Bradley. In 1940, the War Department's official policy was "not to intermingle colored and white enlisted men in the same regimental organization." As *Crisis* magazine recently observed, "A Negro American soldier is still first a Negro and then a soldier."

Order Re-establishes FEPC

President Truman's order also re-establishes the Fair Employment Practices Commission (FEPC). First set up by President Roosevelt in 1941, its goal is to "prevent discrimination by employers and labor unions, trade and professional associations, and government agencies and employment bureaus." President Roosevelt established the first FEPC with Executive Order #8802 after Mr. Randolph threatened a march of 100,000 Negroes on Washington, D.C.

As a result of its public hearings and investigations, the FEPC brought about the employment of many black workers in wartime industry. The Commission lapsed, however, after the war.

Truman Bypasses Congress

Since taking over the presidency, Harry S. Truman has shaken traditional structures, making real efforts to overcome Congress's refusal to pass meaningful civil rights legislation.

On December 5, 1946, he issued Executive Order #9808, which established the President's Committee on Civil Rights. Its black members included Sadie T.

Continued on page 4, col. 3

Negro Police In Atlanta

ATLANTA, Ga., April 4, 1948—Negro police are patrolling streets in Atlanta, Georgia, for the first time. They have been instructed not to arrest white persons.

BLACK CHRONICLE

Make Way For Democracy

One war ago, W. E. B. Du Bois wrote "We return from fighting. . . Make way for Democracy! We saved it in France, and by the Great Jehovah, we will save it in the United States. . . or know the reason why."

We did not save democracy for blacks in America. Instead, black soldiers were lynched in their uniforms in the South. They were stoned and clubbed to death in the North.

Another black generation has returned from another war to an America that lynches, segregates, and talks of democracy. Negroes do not want to "shoulder a gun for democracy abroad until they have democracy at home," says A. Philip Randolph. Neither President Truman nor President Roosevelt wanted to listen to such statements.

But when Mr. Randolph negotiated, he spoke for hundreds of thousands of Negroes. Both Mr. Roosevelt and now Mr. Truman have been persuaded to extend democracy by executive orders, which carry the force of law.

There is a lesson in yesterday's victory. It is the power of non-violent direct action, direct mass action. It may have ended the Jim Crow army.

Another generation now has the means to win democracy here or know the reason why.



Pfc. N. E. Taylor, first U. S. soldier to set foot on Liberia

NEGRO WAR HERO HONORED

CHICAGO, Ill., July 10, 1948—On May 20, 1948, a memorial service was held for Pearl Harbor hero Dorie Miller at the Metropolitan Community Church in Chicago.

During the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Dorie Miller was a messman on the Arizona. Hearing the general alarm, he rushed to the burning deck and helped remove his dying captain.

Miller was promoted to Messman Third Class and served on the carrier *Lucerne Bay* until he was killed in action in the South Pacific in 1944. He posthumously received the Congressional Medal of Honor, the nation's highest award for bravery.

Miller's feat was historic in many ways. His courageous action on that day helped to highlight the Navy's "Jim Crow" policy, which permitted blacks to serve only in the Steward's Branch.

Another of WW II's great Negro soldiers was Lt. Col. Evans F. Carlson, U.S. Marines, who trained soldiers in guerrilla warfare. He led his "Carlson's Raiders" on a daring raid of Japanese-held Makin Island, Pacific. The attack resulted in the complete destruction of all military emplacements and the annihilation of 800 enemy troops.

INDIANS SIGN PAIGE

Signed recently by the Cleveland Indians as a relief pitcher, Leroy "Satchel" Paige won over 2,000 games in the Negro National League before entering the Majors, two years ago. The 40-year-old pitching ace was kept out because of his color.

BLACKS APPEAL TO U. N.

SEE WORLD BODY AS AIDE TO NON-WHITES

JULY 10, 1948—Last year's attempt by the NAACP to bring the plight of black Americans before the United Nations seems to have had little effect.

"An Appeal for Redress," presented in 1947 under the direction of Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, charged the United States with failing to end racial discrimination and asked the UN to take measures to protect human and minority rights.

One contributor to the NAACP petition, black historian Dr. Rayford Logan, correctly doubted that the world body would take any action.

The appeal followed a similar one presented to the UN in 1946 by the National Negro Congress.

Du Bois Presents Document

As Dr. Du Bois presented last year's document to M. Henri Laugier, UN Assistant Secretary General for Social Affairs, he said: "This protest. . . is a frank and earnest appeal to all the world for elemental justice against the treatment which the U. S. has visited upon us for three centuries. . . It is to induce the nations of the world to persuade this nation to be just to its own people. . . No lasting cure of the causes of war can be found until discrimination based upon race is wiped out in the U. S. and throughout the world." Many nations requested copies of the document.

Negroes have been among the strongest supporters of the United Nations. They hope the world body will aid in the struggle to end European colonialism in Africa, as well as to awaken the Western powers to the problems of non-white people.

KU KLUX KLAN

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. June 19, 1948—Over 100 Ku Klux Klan members have invaded a colored Girl Scout camp near Birmingham, and ordered two white instructors to leave within 24 hours.

Cross Burned in New Jersey

WALL TOWNSHIP, N. J., June 19, 1948—Last week a Negro family from Bronx, N. Y., moved to Wall Township, New Jersey, and two days later a cross was burned in front of their home. The Negroes responded by having nine carloads of friends stand vigil through the night. No further acts of violence have been reported.

CORE, UAW PICKET STORES

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 21, 1948—The Council for Job Equality began picketing department stores here to protest discrimination against black people in employment. The picketing is sponsored by the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), the United Auto Workers (UAW), and students from various colleges and universities in the city.

NEGRO TOWNS PROSPER

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 22, 1948—The Lincoln Park Property Owners Realty Firm has been granted a charter by the State of Indiana to build an all-Negro town just across the border from Jeffersonville, Kentucky.

According to the charter, a water and sewage disposal system, roads, commercial establishments, bus lines, a cemetery, and school buildings will be constructed by the company.

HOBSON CITY, Ala., July 15, 1948—Hobson is an all-Negro town of about 1,000 people. It has 28 streets, 260 dwellings, and a school. The town is named

PROFILE: NAACP'S WALTER WHITE

NEW YORK, N. Y., July 10, 1948—Walter White, Executive Secretary of the NAACP, will serve as consultant to the United States delegation at the upcoming Paris meeting of the UN General Assembly. White acted as consultant to the U. S. delegation three years ago when the world body was established in San Francisco.

White joined the NAACP while still in his teens. In 1919 he became involved in investigating the race riots sweeping the country after World War I. A light-skinned Negro, he was able to "pass" undetected. His investigation of a riot in Phillips County, Arkansas, led to the discovery of the riot's instigators.

Undercover work was suspected, however, and an angry mob began to search for White. He got to the railroad station just as the train was leaving.

"You're leavin' town too soon. They're going to have some more fun. They gonna lynch a nigger who's been a-spying on the boys," the conductor said as he punched White's ticket.



Walter White

White replied, "Yes, my business always causes me to miss all the fun."

Under White's guidance, the NAACP has taken a leading role in fighting for an anti-lynching bill. During Harlem's riot in 1943, he toured the streets with Mayor La Guardia. During the war, he was a special correspondent for the *New York Post*.

On March 16, 1948, Matthew Henson, 82-year-old Arctic explorer, was given the Gold Medal Award of the Chicago Geographic Society.

POWELL OPENS STORE IN CHURCH



Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., addresses war rally.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1947—Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., has opened a retail grocery store in the basement of his Abyssinian Baptist Church. The store, which is attracting many customers, was established in an effort to lower prices for Harlem residents.

In the 1930's Rev. Powell led many boycotts, strikes and protests to improve conditions in Harlem. In 1940, he led a boycott against the Transport Workers Union, which at the time was striking the New York City Bus Company. Powell's strike was against the bus company as well. Both actions continued until policies to end discrimination in employment and union membership were enacted.

Powell also worked with J. Raymond Jones, known as "The Fox" because of his cleverness in politics, in the 1940's fight to break control of Tammany Hall, the New York City Democratic Party machine.

A Political Figure

Three years ago Powell won a seat in Congress. Since his election, he has formed an efficient political organization in Harlem. Today, backed by his church, leading Harlemites and the black community, Powell continues his fight against discrimination.

When he arrived in Washington in 1945, Powell found widespread discrimination. Negroes were not permitted in downtown theatres or hotels, and Congressional privileges were restricted to whites. Powell immediately acted. On his first day in the Capitol, he and his staff sat down in the previously all-white cafeteria and ate lunch. (There was only one other Negro congressman, William I. Dawson, D-Ill.)

Powell v. the DAR

On another occasion, the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) refused to permit Powell's wife, jazz pianist Hazel Scott, to give a concert in Washington's Constitution Hall. When President Truman's wife, Bess, kept an appointment to appear at a DAR tea, Powell called her "the last lady."

Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., was born on November 29, 1908, in New Haven, Conn. He attended Colgate University, Columbia University, and Shaw University.

WORLD'S Greatest Roller Skates

 FLYING SCOOTER
 The World's Greatest Roller Skates
 Made in the U.S.A.
 Sole Mfg. Co., 1000 Broadway, New York 10, N.Y.
 (Largest Dept. of Roller Skates in the U.S.)

"We the People"

A new hate group, calling itself "We The People," has formed in Georgia. It seeks to rally the white masses against the "Communists" and "carpet-baggers" to save America for the "real Americans." A number of such white supremacy clubs are backing Herman Talmadge for Governor. Recently dozens of new Klan groups have also sprung up.



Jomo Kenyatta



Kwame Nkrumah

AACRA Blacks Strike For Freedom

MARCH 15, 1948—A national revolt has broken out in Accra, Gold Coast. The upheaval, which follows the general strike of thousands of railway workers and miners, is in bold defiance of the Gold Coast's white supremacy policy. Spearheaded by black African veterans of World War II, an organized resistance movement is demanding independence from Britain.

Last week, the Trade Union Congress called a general strike to protest the arrest of six ex-servicemen. They were charged with inciting recent riots in which 25 Africans were killed. Among those detained is Kwame Nkrumah (Ne-Krumah), Secretary of the Congress and former professor of philosophy at the University of Pennsylvania.

Nigeria, West Africa, Also Struggle

In Nigeria, meanwhile, a similar nationalist movement is being led by Nnamdi Azikiwe. (A-se-ke-wee). "Zik," as he is known, organized his movement in 1946, and demands independence from Britain. He is called by many the "Negro Gandhi" and the "Jungle George Washington." Like Nkrumah, Azikiwe studied in the United States.

In West Africa, Jomo Kenyatta leads the Kenya African Union, a national resistance movement organized in 1944. Like other current movements in Africa, it was clearly outlined at the Fifth Pan-African Congress, held in Manchester, England, in 1945. Nearly 300 delegates from East and South Africa and the West Indies came together to

Negro Library Neglected

NEW YORK, N.Y., Feb. 2, 1948—Two elderly Negro women recently rushed into the New York Public Library's 135th Street branch, and volunteered to do anything they could to save the collection. They were relieved to discover that the Arthur C. Schomburg Collection, a special library of Negro literature, history and art, was not actually being destroyed; it was suffering from neglect.

Former curator Dr. L. D. Reddick has for some time been charging publicly that inadequate funds threatened the library's very existence. The women, apparently misinterpreted his remarks; the neglect has been laid to city officials and Public Library authorities.

In 1926, the Collection was donated to the city by the Carnegie Foundation, which had purchased it from Mr. Schomburg.

Black Judge On War Crimes Court

OCTOBER 11, 1947—Captain Clifford Allen recently assumed his duties as the first colored judge of a War Crimes Commission, which is trying cases of Japanese accused of inhuman practices. A similar commission in Germany was recently visited by black journalists.

PACIFISTS ARRESTED

RALEIGH, N.C., March 27, 1948—Two black pacifists, Bayard Rustin and Andrew Johnson, have expressed hope that nonviolence may one day overcome Southern resistance. A few months ago, Rustin, Johnson and two white pacifists were sentenced to 30 days on a North Carolina road gang. They were found guilty of violating a segregation law, having led an integrated group through the upper South in April, last year.

Their organization, the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), founded in 1942, is composed of pacifists who wish to carry on the work begun by A. Philip Randolph. They hope to apply the nonviolent techniques, philosophy, and lessons of the late Mahatma Gandhi to the solution of racial problems.

The group's march, called "The Journey of Reconciliation," was made to test compliance with the 1946 Supreme Court decision in *Morgan v. Virginia*, which found state laws segregating passengers in interstate travel unconstitutional.

Broadcast Hit For Praising Robeson

WASHINGTON, D.C., June 19, 1948—Congressmen investigating the Voice of America programs have criticized a broadcast in which Paul Robeson was described as a great singer. Robeson has incurred the wrath of senators, but the critics of the anti-Communist program of the government. The Council on African Affairs, of which Robeson has been chairman, is also alleged to be a Communist organization, although its members, making a distinction, claim they are Marxists.

Robeson recently told the Senate Judiciary Committee that the Mundt-Nixon bill, which requires all Communists and Communist-front organizations to register, was "a plan of terror and denial of rights." "The real danger," said Robeson, "comes from the fascists whose ideology is divided into two parts. One is racial superiority, the other, power over the nation's resources in the hands of a few men."

Replying to a question about his Communist Party affiliations, Robeson replied, "Today that question has become the very basis for the struggle for American democracy. I therefore refuse to answer it."

Robeson recently gave a benefit performance on a Washington, D.C., street corner to help striking cafeteria workers. Nearly \$7,000 was raised to pay for soup kitchens, food for strikers' families, rent, and fuel bills. Robeson strongly opposes universal military training, regarding it as part of the "war policy."

HOUSE COMMITTEE URGES ANTI-LYNCH BILL

WASHINGTON, D.C., Apr. 3, 1948—The House Judiciary Committee has recommended the passage of the Case Anti-Lynching Bill. Anti-lynching bills have been defeated in 1901, 1919, 1935, and 1940.

NAACP PETITION TO THE UNITED NATIONS
\$97 per copy, including postage

ANSWERS

from page 4

1. A. Philip Randolph
2. Marian Anderson
3. Louis Armstrong
4. Walter White
5. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr.
6. Armed Services
7. Kentucky

U.S. Court Overturns White Primary

CHARLESTON, S.C., July 25, 1948—The white primary, cornerstone of white supremacy in the South, has been struck down by Judge A. Watlie Waring, of the U.S. District Court. The judge ruled against the Democratic Party, which had termed itself a private "club" in order to exclude Negroes. That would bar them from voting in Democratic primary elections. (In a one-party region, such as the "solid South," the primary elections determine the winner.) The court has now ruled such action unconstitutional.

White primaries have been employed since the 1890's to keep blacks from voting in the South. In the 1920's the NAACP set out to fight them. The organization's first victory came in 1927, when the Supreme Court declared a Texas white primary illegal in the *Nixon v. Herndon* case.

In 1944, in *Smith v. Allwright*, the court declared that the right to vote in a primary is guaranteed by the Constitution and directed that Negroes be allowed to vote. The South Carolina victory has confirmed the fact that white primaries will not be sanctioned by the nation's federal courts.



Billie Holiday with Ben Webster (left).

Billie Holiday Brings Down House

NEW YORK, N.Y., July 10, 1948—Jazz theatre's first legitimate presentation, "Holiday on Broadway," starring Billie Holiday, opened to a packed house at the Mansfield Theatre on Tuesday, April 27. A standing-room-only crowd heard Billie

sing her famous mood songs, backed up by the Slam Stewart Trio, the Bobby Tucker Quintet, Wyatt and Taylor, and Cozy Cole, the famed solo drummer. The cheering crowd applauded for 15 minutes after the curtain came down.

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A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

THE MAN WHO MOVED TWO PRESIDENTS

In 1941, A. Philip Randolph was called to the White House. President Franklin D. Roosevelt was concerned about Randolph's threat to have 100,000 Negroes march on Washington to protest discrimination in war industries and in the armed forces.

The following exchange is reported to have occurred: President Roosevelt: "We cannot have a march on Washington."

Randolph: "Then, Mr. President, something will have to be done and done at once."

President Roosevelt: "Something will be done, but there must be no public pressure on the White House."

Randolph: "Mr. President, something must be done now."

A week later, by Executive Order #8802, President Roosevelt banned discrimination in war industries, and later instituted a Fair Employment Practices Committee.

Preacher's Son

Asa Philip Randolph, son of a preacher who owned a small cleaning and tailor shop, was born in Crescent City, Florida, in 1889. As a young man, he moved to Manhattan, studied at City College of New York, and worked as a porter, elevator operator, and waiter. One of his first experiences as an organizer occurred when, as a ship's waiter, he organized a protest against working conditions, for which he was subsequently fired. He continued organizing workers in shipyards until America entered the First World War.

He founded a magazine, *The Messenger*, with Chandler Owen, in which he demanded an end to racist policies and practices.

"I want to congratulate you," he told an audience during World War I, "for doing your bit to make the world safe for



Asa Philip Randolph

democracy and unsafe for hypocrisy." Such sentiments landed him in jail for several days.

After the war, Randolph helped in campaigns to organize laundry workers, motion picture operators, and garment industry workers. In 1925, he helped organize the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. During the 1930's, Randolph actively organized black workers. His campaign to end discrimination in employment culminated in his March on Washington Movement in 1941.

Stressed Black Participation

"On to Washington, 100,000 black Americans," he challenged. "We shall not call upon our white friends to march with us. There are some things



The Car of the Year!

The 49 Ford is the car of the year.

Negroes must do alone. This is our fight and we must see it through. If it costs money to finance a march on Washington, let Negroes pay for it. Let Negro masses speak.

The March on Washington Movement is an all-Negro movement, but it is not anti-white, anti-labor, anti-Catholic, or anti-Semitic. It is simply pro-Negro. It cooperates with such mixed organizations as the NAACP, the National Urban League, churches, and trade unions. No one will fight as hard to remove and relieve pain as he who suffers from it."

DIZZY TRIUMPHS IN EUROPE

NEW YORK, N.Y., July, 1948—Dizzy Gillespie, bop virtuoso and trumpeter, has returned triumphantly from a highly successful European concert tour. The 31-year-old John Birks (Dizzy) Gillespie is a bearded, bespectacled Negro musician whose floppy blue cap has been adopted by many as a symbol of the "new music."

Dizzy was born on October 21, 1917, in Cheraw, South Carolina. His father was a local band leader and taught Dizzy to play several instruments in 1935. Dizzy moved to Philadelphia and two years later came to New York. Two years ago, Dizzy formed his own band. His latest album is a brilliant mixture of bop and the big band sound. Highlighted by the trumpet of Gillespie and by Chano Pozo, the Afro-Cuban drumming sensation, the recording gave proof of the arrival of bop as a revolutionary form of jazz expression.

Bop is considered to be defiant music, an expression of revolt which began to take form in the early 1940's. Negro jazz musicians, particularly younger ones, who were sometimes graduates of music conservatories, began to feel that the white world wanted them to keep their old time jazz, "Uncle Tom music." They even developed a new vocabulary to go along with their new music.

The sound of bebop reflects the inner turmoil and fury of the great alto saxophonist, Charlie (Bird) Parker. After a particularly disastrous West Coast tour with Dizzy two years ago, Parker had a mental breakdown. Last year, however, Bird was back in radiant form. Critics are now saying that he is one of the great masters of jazz. Though he says most of his ideas about bebop developed from his mother's woodshed in Kansas City, where he grew up, the intensity and emotional depth of his music indicate a maturity and genius that developed out of his personal experiences as a black musician.

Randolph Threat

Continued from page 1 col. 4
nounced that he was prepared to oppose a Jim Crow army "until I rot in jail."

Wide Support

The civil disobedience campaign found wide support within the black community. According to an NAACP report, 71% of Negro college students were "sympathetic with the A. Philip Randolph-Grant Reynolds civil disobedience campaign."

Grant Reynolds, chairman of the National Committee Against Jim Crow in Military Service, also testified, "I put on a uniform for my country during World War II. I was not one of those who fought the war in a swivel chair 'telling my people down the river."

Although President Truman was reportedly angered over Randolph's action, today's Executive Order #9981 has demonstrated the impact of his campaign.

Negro Baseball Head Charges Bias

Dodgers to Sign Campanella and Newcombe

NEW YORK, N.Y., July 26, 1948—Rev. John J. Johnson, president of the Negro National League, has charged minor league teams with discriminating against Negroes. In a report last spring, Johnson criticized the National Association of Minor Leagues for rejecting the applications of a Negro league.

Two years ago a commission, appointed by the late Mayor of New York, Fiorello La Guardia, to consider the problem of discrimination in baseball, recommended that major league teams accept Negroes.

Although most teams have been reluctant to follow the recommendation, the Brooklyn Dodgers, with Branch Rickey as president, are an exception. Three years ago he signed Jackie Robinson, the first Negro to play for a major league team.

Jackie Robinson's entrance into the major leagues has not been very easy, however. Since he broke the color bar in 1945, he has been the object of a number of provocations. Many Dodger fans have watched white ballplayers try to "spike" Jackie. But such incidents do not seem to bother the great second baseman.

This year, Rickey plans to sign Roy Campanella, Don Newcombe and John Wright—all from Negro teams. Following his lead, the Cleveland Indians have signed the great pitcher, Leroy "Satchel" Paige.

Truman

Continued from page 1 col. 5

Alexander and Dr. Channing Tobias.

The Committee on Civil Rights submitted a report last year entitled, "To Secure These Rights." Although its recommendations were ignored by Congress, it outlined a fundamental program which was incorporated by President Truman in his special message to Congress last February. The report concludes:

"Civil Rights in this country will never be adequately protected until the intelligent will of the American people approves and demands that protection. Great responsibility, therefore, will always rest upon private organizations and private individuals who are in a position to educate and shape public opinion. The argument is sometimes made that, we should abandon legislative action in favor of the long, slow, evolutionary effects of education and voluntary private efforts. We believe that this argument misses the point. In our opinion, both approaches to the goal are valid, and are, moreover, essential to each other."

The report explored the effects of discrimination and segregation in every aspect of American life, from the armed services, schools, and employment to lynching, police brutality, and the U. S. world image. The interracial committee observed:

"The pervasive gap between our aims and what we actually do is creating a kind of moral dry rot which eats away at the emotional and rational bases of democratic beliefs."

In his message to Congress six months ago, the President followed the Committee's recommendations by asking the federal government to enforce civil rights legislation more vigorously, particularly as regards the enactment of an anti-lynching bill.

The President further urged Congress to protect the most fundamental right of all citizens: the right to vote.



Jaw Teasers



Jackie Robinson spears a line drive

SATCHMO SWINGS

NEW YORK, N.Y., July 1, 1948—In a recent interview, Louis (Satchmo) Armstrong commented on his music: "Some cats say Satch is old fashioned, not modern enough," he said. "Why, man, most of that modern stuff I first heard in 1918. Ain't no music out of date as long as you play it perfect."

Louis (Satchmo) Armstrong was born on July 4, 1900, in New Orleans and grew up in Chicago. His father was a laborer in a turpentine factory, his mother worked as a cook.

Because of his wide mouth and large lips, Louis was nicknamed "Satchelmouth," later shortened to "Satchmo." As a boy, Louis learned to play the cornet in a Colored Waifs Home. When he left home, he worked as a dishwasher, milkman, junkman, and stevedore. He also drove a coal wagon and played in a small cabaret.

One day, while delivering coal, Satchmo met the great New Orleans trumpeter, King Oliver. The King heard about Louis' talent, and one night went to hear him play. He was so impressed that he got engagements for Louis at better clubs and occasionally let him play in his band.

In 1918, Louis quit his job as a coalman and devoted himself entirely to music. He played on the Mississippi riverboats and was soon a permanent member of King Oliver's band.

Chicago Style Jazz

"Chicago style" jazz was sweeping the nation in the '20's and Louis was one of its masters. He played for a while with the great band leader Fletcher Henderson at the Roseland Ballroom in New York City, but has now moved back home to Chicago. Satch has written numerous hits such as "If We Never Meet Again" and "Struttin' With Some Barbecue."

QUIZ

1. _____ urged Negroes not to join a "Jim Crow" army.
 2. _____, a great Negro singer, was refused permission to sing in Constitution Hall.
 3. "Struttin' With Some Barbecue" was written by _____.
 4. The book "A Man Called White" is the autobiography of _____.
 5. _____ opened a retail store in the basement of his Abyssinian Baptist Church.
 6. Under pressure from Negro leaders, President Truman is taking actions against discrimination in the _____.
 7. Preparations are being made to establish an all Negro town in _____.
- Answers page 3 col. 3

SEGS TRY AGAIN

The "ingenious" University of Oklahoma has blocked admission of a black law student, Miss Ada Sipuel, by establishing a separate "colored" law school for her alone.

Miss Sipuel has protested that the three-man all white faculty cannot provide her with the same legal training the law school provides white students.

Miss Sipuel has said she will fight the university's action in the Supreme Court again, if necessary. (The University of Oklahoma established the law school because of a Supreme Court decision requiring that Miss Sipuel receive equal education in the state.—Ed.)

BROWN BOMBER KO'S WALCOTT

DETROIT, Mich., July 26, 1948—The "Brown Bomber" from Detroit, 34-year-old Joe Louis, retained his heavyweight title a few weeks ago by knocking out Jersey Joe Walcott. Louis is more than a great boxer, he is a symbol of struggle for all Americans. In a recent interview he said:

"I've often wondered how many punches my chin can take from prejudice. But someday I'll be able to counter with a KO punch myself. I know it's a hard fight. Hate just won't 'take the count' overnight. But the toughest fights are the kind you like to win best. It's going to take a lot of punching. Jim Crow won't be easy to stop. But I think there are enough far-thinking people in the fight, and enough ready to join, to help bring real democracy to America and the world."

One of Louis' great moments was his knockout of Max Schmeling in their return bout. Schmeling, a German, had defeated the "Bomber" in 1936, and Louis' victory in 1938 was hailed by Americans as a symbolic victory over Nazi racism.



Louis and Walcott, at close quarters.

One day, while delivering coal, Satchmo met the great New Orleans trumpeter, King Oliver. The King heard about Louis' talent, and one night went to hear him play. He was so impressed that he got engagements for Louis at better clubs and occasionally let him play in his band.

In 1918, Louis quit his job as a coalman and devoted himself entirely to music. He played on the Mississippi riverboats and was soon a permanent member of King Oliver's band.

The MILWAUKEE ROAD



VOTING IN ALABAMA

MOBILE, Ala., May 15, 1948—Voting applicants here are required to read and interpret passages from the United States Constitution to the satisfaction of the chairman of the state registration board. Eyewitnesses report, however, that in recent years whites have not been asked to perform any such procedures.

Most Negro applicants, on the other hand, are being dismissed without being given a chance to test their skills. Ten percent of those allowed to try have been passed. By such procedures, only 800 of Mobile's 65,000 blacks are declared eligible to vote.

Today's Prayer
O God, give us determined wills that we may be able to create and instill in the hearts of militant forces in our Land Thy charter for Freedom and Justice

BLACK CHRONICLE

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Issue 14

"We ain't scared of them anymore." — Rev. Ralph Abernathy

November 1, 1956

42,000 WALK TO WORK Boycott 99% Effective

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Mar. 3, 1956—Forty-two thousand Montgomery, Alabama, blacks walked to work through a light rain today. They walked in support of 87 of their leaders, who have been indicted for conspiring "to hinder, delay, and prevent the Montgomery City Bus Lines from carrying on a lawful business." (Trials are set for March 19—Ed.)



Montgomery blacks at boycott meeting. Inset: Empty bus.

POWELL PUSHES SCHOOL AMENDMENT

NEW YORK, N.Y., Feb. 25, 1956—Congressman Adam Clayton Powell (D-Manhattan) said today that he is prepared for the "biggest fight in my Congressional career."

Powell is gathering support for his amendment to the federal aid-to-education bill. The amendment, or "rider," would deny federal funds to school districts failing to desegregate in accordance with the Supreme Court's 1954 ruling.

The amendment has met with bitter opposition from Southern congressmen. Over the weekend, a group of 21 Southern Senators met to discuss a strategy defeat it. They are said to be planning a counter-measure aimed at limiting federal power in "matters affecting state policy."

Calls for file

Powell says he is willing to drop his amendment if he receives assurance that President Eisenhower will withhold federal funds from segregated schools. A recent letter from the White House, however, informed him that the administration would not now promise to withhold federal funds from segregated schools on its own initiative.

President Eisenhower has also refused, for the third time, Powell's request that he meet with Negro and white leaders from "tension areas" in the South.

Powell recently said that unless there is a change in the President's "apathy" and in the middle-of-the-road stand of Adlai Stevenson, head of the Democratic Party, blacks and others concerned with immediate social change might form a third party.

Calls For Day Of Prayer

To win support for his bill, Powell (also Minister of New York's Abyssinian Baptist Church) recently asked that a national "Day of Prayer" be held on March 28. His call for a one-hour work stoppage, however, has been strongly opposed by black church leaders.

In the next few weeks, the popular Harlem congressman

will devote his time to winning support for his amendment. "This rider puts the lawmakers of this country on the spot," he said. "Now is the time to prove if they are willing to bring about full civil rights for black people."

MARTYRS FOR FREEDOM

HARRY T. MOORE—Florida State NAACP secretary assassinated with his wife when a bomb was thrown into the bedroom of their home in Miami, Florida, December 24, 1951. He had been conducting a voter registration campaign.

REV. GEORGE W. LEE—Killed on a dark street on May 7, 1955, by two blasts of a shotgun fired from a passing car. He had been urging NAACP members in Belzoni, Mississippi, to register and vote.

LAMAR SMITH—Shot dead in the courthouse square in broad daylight at Brookhaven, Mississippi, on August 13, 1955. He was active in getting citizens to vote in an upcoming primary.

EMMETT TILL—14, kidnapped, beaten, shot and his weighted body thrown in the river at Money, Mississippi in August, 1955. (Page 4, col. 4.)

DR. THOMAS H. BREWER—Killed at Columbus, Georgia, three weeks ago, on February 17. He had just filed suit to open the Columbus city golf courses to all citizens, and was an important figure behind several civil rights victories. **WHO WILL BE NEXT?**

Since the massive boycott against segregated busing began here on December 5th, 1955, the Montgomery City Bus Lines have lost nearly \$1 million.

"The indictments have made our people more determined than ever to hold out until our objectives are realized," said Reverend Ralph D. Abernathy, a leader of the boycott.

"They have arrested us for riding the buses, for not riding the buses, for driving cars and now I imagine they will arrest us for walking," said 54-year-old Ed Nixon, one of the movement's chief planners.

In addition to Abernathy and Nixon, the boycott's leading figure, 37-year-old Martin Luther King, has also been called to court. The young President of the Montgomery Improvement Association has won world-wide respect for his calm leadership in the face of violence. On January 30th, his home was dynamited.

Mrs. Rosa Parks is also among the indicted. Her arrest last December 1st for refusing to give up her bus seat to a white man triggered the boycott.

Action Was Planned

Montgomery's segregated bus system with its armed

Continued on page 4 col. 1

BUNCHE WIRES SUPPORT

NEW YORK, N.Y., Mar. 3, 1956—"You and our fellow colored citizens of Montgomery are doing heroic work in the vineyards of democracy," Dr. Ralph Bunche, UN undersecretary, wired the Rev. M. L. King, Jr., bus boycott leader, Friday.

The wire read: "I greet you as a fellow American. Your patient determination, your wisdom and quiet courage are constituting an inspired chapter in the history of human dignity. You have steadfastly refused to barter away your dignity, and may God bless you for that."

"You are good Americans and you are acting in the spirit of the finest American tradition and in the best interests of our country. You may be confident that in the end justice and decency will prevail. I greatly admire and warmly congratulate you all. I know that you will stand firm and united in the face of threats and resorts to police state methods of intimidation. Right is on your side and the world knows it."

CHEEGROI

COLUMBIA, S.C., Mar. 3, 1956—A Texas segregationist, Dr. W. H. Crosswell, has complained bitterly about the NAACP's success in the South. At a recent conference on evangelism, he said: "The NAACP has got those East Texans on the run so much they dare not pronounce the word 'cheegroi' any longer. It has to be 'cheego'."

AUTHERINE LUCY EXPELLED

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Mar. 1, 1956—Miss Autherine Lucy has been permanently expelled from the University of Alabama, a day after being readmitted by order of a federal court. The black Alabama co-ed was suspended early last month after violent rioting marked her first appearance at class.

Miss Lucy applied to the university in 1952 to study library sciences, a course not offered by the state's Negro school. When officials discovered they had admitted a Negro, they began a long series of legal actions to keep her out.

This year, with NAACP legal assistance, she won admittance to the school. On Friday, February 3rd, her first day of classes, angry crowds gathered on campus. That evening, 1,000 students burned a cross there.

A 20-year-old sophomore, Leonard Wilson, was a leader in the student protests. Chairman of the White Citizens Council of Tuscaloosa, Wilson told a huge crowd that the university trustees were "soft" on segregation. He said that if he were expelled for his remarks, he would "go to Mississippi, where people are not prejudiced against those who are against integration." Wilson told the crowd they must make the Negroes "think right" on the issue of segregation.

Mobs Threaten

On Monday morning, angry mobs surrounded the building where Miss Lucy was attending class. They stoned the

Continued on page 4 col. 5

NAACP Not Communist Says Wilkins

NEW YORK, N.Y., Feb. 22, 1956—Executive Secretary of the NAACP Roy Wilkins today denied charges by the South Carolina Legislature that the NAACP is a "Communist-front" organization.

The charge was leveled last week by the state legislature, which passed a resolution asking the U. S. Attorney General to put the NAACP on his controversial "subversive list."

Wilkins dismissed the charge by saying, "The accusation is absurd. If the NAACP was Communist-linked, it would have been on 'The List' a long time ago."

The NAACP has come under a wide range of legal attacks in Southern states recently.

In North Carolina, Attorney General W. B. Rodman announced he will "insist that the courts fine the organization for failing to register with the state."

In Alabama, the state legislature passed a bill requiring a fee of \$100.00 "from any organization soliciting memberships in Wilcox County, and further charging a fee of \$5.00 for every membership gained through solicitation." (An NAACP official here said the bill is solely for the purpose of squelching NAACP activities in Alabama.)

Meanwhile, in Georgia, state Attorney General Eugene Cook has asked the state legislature to investigate the NAACP for "possible subversive influence." He charged the organization with "fomenting strife and discord."

Rosa Parks: She Started It All



Rosa Parks is fingerprinted after today's indictments.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Mar. 3, 1956—"I don't know what made me do it, but it seemed like something flashed through my mind that compelled me to remain glued to my seat."

Mrs. Rosa Parks was recalling the night of December 1, 1955, which sparked Montgomery's bus boycott. Fifty-five-year-old Mrs. Parks had been riding home from work on the Cleveland Avenue bus. When it stopped in front of the Empire Theater the driver shouted, "All right, folks, let me have the seats."

Mrs. Parks related, "A man seated next to me and two women across the aisle gave up

their seats. I remained seated. "Look woman, I told you I wanted the seat if you don't get up, I will call the police," he said.

"I told him to go on call them." "He did. When I got up a white man took my seat because only white men were standing."

The police took me to jail. Continued on page 3 col. 1

BLACK CHRONICLE

WILL FREEDOM COME TO ALABAMA?

From the *Baltimore Afro-American*

The bus boycott in Montgomery is the most important happening in Alabama this year.

Unless you go to Alabama, you can't understand the humiliations and indignities which brought on the mass protest.

Here are some special rules enforced by state and city laws and the bus company on colored passengers:

Board all buses from a rear door.

If the driver asks any questions, you must reply, "Yes sir," or "No sir."

Fill up seats from the rear.

If all seats are taken when white passengers enter, colored passengers must stand up and allow the white riders to sit down.

If anyone calls you names or uses ugly epithets, you must keep quiet or get off the bus.

Montgomery's colored citizens took that hard abuse on buses and street cars for 90 years. Three months ago they got fed up with it and quit riding the buses.

"It's my dime and my feet and from now on I'm walking," they said.

And that is what they are doing.

They have resisted all threats and pressures to go back to riding on Jim Crow buses.

Why is it important?

Nobody can be Jim Crowed without his consent.

It's a wonderful idea once it gets in your head that freedom truly belongs to all the people.

You don't have to ride a Jim Crow bus - you can walk.

You can't be barred from public schools, public parks, public playgrounds or any public institution because of your color.

When anybody tries that, do these things:

Organize your community, choose your leaders, and follow their directions.

Firmly, in good temper and within the law, press for the rights of a United States citizen and accept no compromise.

Register and vote and where that is temporarily impossible, invoke passive resistance.

Gandhi created it. He freed India from British rule.

The movement has spread all over the world to Indonesia, Malaya, China, Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Indo-China, Egypt, Morocco, Algeria, Israel, the West Indies, the Sudan.

You cannot force the masses of people to accept injustice or exploitation and oppression if they are not afraid.

Just as you cannot make them ride a bus, you cannot compel them to buy your goods or do your work.

What we have in Montgomery is a picture of a colored community, wisely led, conquering its past.

If it has courage and stamina, it will win its freedom.

If it does not, it will not deserve it.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor In a recent issue of Life magazine, Mississippi novelist William Faulkner presented a plea to the NAACP "Go slow now. Stop now for a time, a moment... You have shown the Southerner what you can do and what you will do if necessary; give him a space in which to get his breath."

We've heard this call for "go slowism" echo in many parts of the nation in answer, all of our people must give a polite but firm No.

For 93 years, the South has been unable to accept the fact that colored people are full citizens under the Constitution. Since 1896, we have had to live with the fantasy of "separate but equal."

But no longer. The Supreme Court's 1954 decision held that "separate educational facilities are inherently unequal."

Now Mr. Faulkner asks us to wait.

If in 93 years the South has refused to recognize black citizenship, what makes Mr. Faulkner think giving the Southerner "a space in which to get his breath" will help?

No, we must never slow down on our march to freedom.

Willard Jackson
Roxbury, Mass.

Dear Editor I don't believe there are very many colored people down here that want to do away with segregation any

more than we white people do. I do know that we won't stand for colored children to go to our schools and ride unsegregated in the buses.

We don't mind colored people prospering, but we don't want to mix with them.

My advice to that Lucy wench is to stay put and not try to come back to the University of Alabama.

(Mrs.) J. V. Welch
Samantha, Alabama

U.S. Lifts Robeson Travel Ban

LONDON, Feb. 25, 1956—Paul Robeson has accepted an invitation to make a singing tour of Wales in October as guest of the National Union of Mine Workers, according to reports from London.

Will Paynter, President of the South Wales Union, made the announcement. He said that apparently the U.S. has lifted its six-year travel ban on the singer.

Last year, Robeson could not accept a similar invitation, Paynter said, because the State Department would not permit him to travel outside the country.

Robeson recently thrilled audiences in Toronto with his songs and several dramatic readings, including one from Shakespeare's *Othello*.

**ANALYSIS
INTEGRATION DELAYED
Long Fight Ahead, Blacks Fear**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 3, 1956—The joy that swept black America two years ago with the Supreme Court's desegregation ruling (*Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*) has been dampened. The provision that local communities can desegregate at their own speed has made

Negro parents feel it may be 20-25 years before separate schools are abolished.

The Court recently turned down a group of Negro parents in their petition for a firm deadline for school integration. Reaffirming the desegregation decision of 1954, the Court stated that local conditions are too complex for a deadline to be set.

Separation Unconstitutional

The *Brown* decision, a unanimous ruling, declared that "in the field of public education, 'separate but equal' has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal."

"Any language in *Plessy v. Ferguson* contrary to this finding is rejected," it stated.

The *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision of 1896 upheld the doctrine of "separate but equal" facilities. Although the *Plessy* case dealt with public transportation, "separate but equal" has been applied in the South to nearly every area of life.

The Court's 1954 decision was based on the fact that "equality" is not assured merely by having equal physical facilities. The Court noted that attending separate schools damages children psychologically.

Turmoil in South

Many white Southerners appear confused, troubled and resentful at the threat of an upheaval in their traditions and social patterns. Ninety-six Southern congressmen recently signed a petition declaring the Court's decision "an abuse of judicial power." They pledged to use "all lawful means" to reverse it. The petition claims the decision is "destroying the amicable relations between the white and Negro races that have been created through 90 years of patient effort by good people of both races."

Most Southern states are using tactics to delay integration. State legislatures in Texas, Louisiana, North Carolina and Tennessee have passed laws intended to bypass the ruling.

Governors in Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, on the other hand, have threatened to do away with the public school system altogether rather than integrate. An alternative suggested in these states is a system of "private" all-white schools.

Although the high court gave the states 90 days to formulate some plan for implementing its ruling, the Court warned that "the burden rests upon the individual state" to prove it needs more time to comply. Local courts were given the

MR. CIVIL RIGHTS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 3, 1956 - Thurgood Marshall is called Mr. Civil Rights by black people. Two years ago, he won the world-famous school desegregation case before the Supreme Court (*Brown v. Board of Education*).

As chief counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the tall, light-skinned lawyer has won 10 of the 12 civil rights cases he has argued before the Supreme Court.

Congo Ancestry

Family legend says his great-great-grandfather was captured in a wild part of the Congo.

Thurgood Marshall was born in Baltimore, the son of a country club steward. His mother sold her engagement ring to help pay his college expenses.

He thanked her by graduating *cum laude* from Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, and first in his class from Howard University Law School, in Washington, D.C.

Early in his career, Marshall brought suit against the University of Maryland Law School, forcing the admission of Negroes. Soon afterwards, in 1938, he was appointed chief counsel for the NAACP.

Fared in South

He is considered the white South's most feared legal opponent. Some highlights in his legal career include establishing the right of Negroes to serve on juries

- vote in Democratic primaries in the South
- travel between states free of Jim Crow rules
- be free of restrictive covenants, which deny them the equal right to purchase property

There is little doubt that Thurgood Marshall will continue to advance his people's fight for justice through his skill in the courts.

Charles Drew

Dr. Charles R. Drew, Negro, was a leading authority on the preservation of blood plasma. A brilliant doctor, Dr. Drew perfected the modern blood bank system. In 1950, he was seriously injured in an auto accident in North Carolina. Turned away from the nearest "white" hospital, the scientist bled to death.

BACKGROUND— '54 School Decision

In two cases in 1950, the Supreme Court recognized that "separate but equal" cannot be "equal." In *Sweatt v. Painter*, the Court declared that a segregated law school could not provide equal educational opportunities. In its decision, the Court referred to "those qualities which are incapable of measurement but which make for greatness in a law school." For the first time, intangible qualities were taken into consideration in defining "equal."

In *McLaurin v. Oklahoma State Regents*, the Court considered the psychological effects of segregation but, nevertheless, ruled against the Negro plaintiffs.

In its 1954 decision, two years ago the Court reversed the *Plessy v. Ferguson* doctrine of "separate but equal." The Court ruled that "separate educational facilities are inherently unequal and that "in the field of education, 'separate but equal' has no place."

It remains to be seen whether local and state governments will obey the new law of the land.



NAACP lawyers Hayes, Marshall, and Nabrit, Jr. after '54 victory.

Blacks Troubled, Too

Southern Negroes, too, are troubled and resentful, feeling they've waited long enough for the rights granted them by the 1954 decision. Negro parents have despaired at the vagueness of the Court's ruling allowing states to integrate "at their own speed." They fear that years of legal action may be needed to end segregation.

They say that unless the Court steps in with a firm deadline, Negro parents will be forced to sue, one by one, school boards which fail to integrate.

Despite the wide range of problems, Chief Justice Warren stated firmly that school segregation "must end ultimately everywhere."

The South may realize this. Still, there are signs of a long, hard fight.

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SEPARATE BUT EQUAL IS:

A rusty drinking faucet, low to the ground, next to the drinking fountain in the park.

The broken-down section of the movie theater, behind the balcony support pillars.

Entering a restaurant through the delivery door.

CIVIL RIGHTS A New Movement

NEW YORK, N.Y., March 3, 1956—It was early afternoon when Mrs. Jo Ann Robinson, of Montgomery, Ala., walked into the Administration Building of Alabama State College with 10 identical stencils and two loyal students. Unauthorized, they reproduced 40,000 copies of the following statement:

- Don't ride the bus to work, to town, to school or any place Monday, December 5.
- Another Negro woman has been arrested and put in jail because she refused to give up her bus seat.
- Come to a mass meeting Monday at the Holt Street Baptist Church for further instruction.

Before 5:00 P.M. most of the leaders had been distributed to Montgomery's black community. That was less than 24 hours after Rosa Parks was arrested. On December 5, fewer than a dozen black people rode the city buses. Today, three months later, the boycott is 99% effective.

The Tone is Changing

Most of us know that in recent years civil rights activity in the deep South has involved the individual, the NAACP staffer, or the established leader, like Asa Philip Randolph.

But a new breed of leaders is emerging. Mrs. Robinson, President of the local Montgomery Women's Political Council, Martin Luther King, Jr., new minister of the Dexter Street Baptist Church; Ed Nixon, active in the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and most important, the "every-day" people who make up a community Civil Rights is no longer a page three news in the national press.

Since slavery days, the "white South" has known that Codes for blacks must seem beyond challenge; that if an individual or a group "got away" with breaking the rules of segregation, an uncontrollable movement would sweep the segregationist South. For more than two generations, the system was total, its codes legal (ruled constitutional by the 1896 Supreme Court decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson*). Black violators were frequently lynched. Law and fear maintained the system.

Southern Law crumbled sharply in 1954 when the Supreme Court handed down its school desegregation decision. The United States Constitution was from that moment on, officially opposed to the existing segregation of schools. Although segregationists have resisted the Court order, the time they are acting illegally the difference is enormous.

There is a different mood in the nation. Tragedy now brings a mass response when Emmett Till's kidnappers were

Rosa Parks
Continued from page 1 col. 5
and locked me up.

"After that, I don't know what happened. Things have happened too fast."

"On December 4, I was fined. On December 5, the demonstration of protest against my arrest began. That's how it all started."

Mrs. Parks, who had once been secretary of the local NAACP chapter, stands about five feet four inches tall. Two months after the boycott began, she was told that her department in the Montgomery Fair Department Store was closing and that her services as an alteration tailor were no longer needed. Mrs. Parks currently works part-time at Ball Tailors in Montgomery. Recently, she attended a series of school integration workshops in Tennessee.

When asked why the mass action triggered by her arrest has been so successful, she replied, "I think they responded because each person had experienced something of the same thing."

acquitted in Mississippi last year, 100,000 Harlem residents and a host of organizations protested the verdict and strongly urged President Eisenhower to press for an anti-lynching bill.

Rosa Parks "got away with it," as did the black community in Montgomery, Alabama. The segregationist nightmare — An uncontrollable civil rights movement — is coming true.



Arthur Shores in court.

LAWYER CARRIES A GUN

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 25, 1956—Arthur D. Shores, the lawyer fighting for Autherine Lucy's reinstatement into the University of Alabama, was told today that he would be killed "like Emmett Till," unless he dropped proceedings in the case. Shores received the threat in an anonymous telephone call at his office in Birmingham. Ignoring the threat, Shores Grooms asking that university officials be cited for contempt of court if they fail to readmit Miss Lucy.

Shores is taking a risk. "Down here in Alabama, a Negro simply doesn't go into court and ask a white judge to put some white(s) ... in jail," one Southern Negro noted.

The black lawyer is not intimidated. He has been in civil rights legal battles for some time, and started carrying a gun in 1952, when many of his clients received bomb threats.

Shores' life has been threatened many times, but so far he has escaped injury.

Once, a caller told him that three men were waiting outside his office with guns ready to shoot him the moment he stepped out to file his case.

Shores told the caller exactly when he would leave and the route he would take to the courthouse.

Word spread that the lawyer would be killed when he stepped onto the street. At the appointed time, however, Shores left his office building and proceeded as planned to the courthouse. Nothing happened. That day Shores made his reputation in Birmingham.

Asked today if he thought the judge's ruling would be favorable, Shores said, "I don't know ... but if he orders Miss Lucy back to the University of Alabama on Wednesday, you can bet that she'll walk into that school on Thursday, threats or no threats." *Although the court ruled that Miss Lucy must be readmitted, she has been expelled by the university. Ed.*

ANSWERS

from page 4

1. Emmett Till
2. Autherine Lucy
3. Rosa Parks
4. Martin Luther King
5. Thurgood Marshall
6. Brown v. Board of Education



Rev. Martin Luther King speaks with young supporters.

KING: Non-Violent Adversary

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 27, 1956—"Lord, we ain't what we wanna be ... but thank God we ain't what we was."

Martin Luther King, on the 84th day of the Montgomery bus boycott, described the feelings of Montgomery's 45,000 Negroes.

Last Sunday, the young Baptist minister told his parishioners that the fight was far from over.

"If we were to stop the fight right here," he said, "we would have won a moral victory. But we are not going to stop until we win the final victory." King, called "Alabama's Gandhi" for his belief in non-violent resistance, was born into a respected family of clergymen in Atlanta, Georgia, 27 years ago.

After graduating from Morehouse College, young Martin studied for the ministry at Crozer Theological Seminary in Chester, Pennsylvania.

Chooses Non-Violence

At Crozer, he became fascinated by Mahatma Gandhi's doctrines of meeting aggression with love. He heard well-known pacifists Bayard Rustin and A. J. Muste speak of their pacifism. He began to form the attitudes which have shaken the South.

"Non-violence can touch men," he says, "by appealing to the consciences of the great decent majority who ... have allowed their consciences to sleep."

While studying for his Ph.D. at Boston University, he met his future wife, Coretta Scott, who was studying at the New England Conservatory of Music.

At 27, Martin Luther King returned South to accept the pastorate of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama.

Not long after his arrival, Mrs. Rosa Parks was arrested. The rest is history. As president of the Montgomery Improvement Association, Rev. King has addressed thousands of Montgomery's citizens. In last Sunday's sermon, entitled "Faith in Man," he reminded his parishioners to carry on the fight with the dignity they have shown.

MAU MAU MAY ADOPT PASSIVE RESISTANCE

NAIROBI, Kenya, Feb. 4, 1956—The Mau Mau fighters for freedom may be adopting the tactics of Mahatma Gandhi. Many a prison, about 160 miles from here, houses more than 15,000 detainees including some 2,500 terrorists. Officials say there is evidence of a definite conversion to a new passive resistance movement among the prisoners.

The new movement is known as "Ara." Its members are instructed to be model prisoners in an effort to quicken their transfer to work camps and thence to release.

Sources here see a real danger that the new movement will result in the renewal of old Kikuyu demands for more land, self-government and the expulsion of Europeans.

A defense ministry spokesman said the government is aware of these moves but fears it cannot suppress them.

Stevenson Hails Desegregation

Byrd In Attack

HARTFORD, Conn., Mar. 3, 1956—"Desegregation," said Adlai Stevenson in a recent speech, "will bring the dawn of the day of full democracy in our public schools and could well become the greatest accomplishment of our generation."

Addressing a Democratic Jackson-Jefferson Day dinner, the leading Democratic contender for the Presidency said "America is nothing unless it stands for equal treatment under the law." He insisted that the desegregation decisions "recognize that a time for transitions and compliance is necessary, a time for readjustments that have to be made."

Stevenson also attacked the doctrine of interposition (placing state over federal authority), saying no state has the power to annul federal law. (Arkansas, for example, is believed planning a state constitutional amendment which would withhold state funds from schools that break state segregation laws. Ed.)

In a speech of opposition, Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.) described interposition as a "perfectly legal means of appeal from the Supreme Court's order." If we can organize the southern states for massive resistance to this order," he said, "I think the rest of the country will realize that racial integration is not going to be accepted in the South."

Integration, however, is already proceeding in Oklahoma, Texas, Tennessee, West Virginia, Missouri, and Arkansas. Only in the states of Virginia, Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina, and Alabama is Byrd's prediction likely to have real appeal. Ed.

BABY ILLEGAL?

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 2, 1956—A white woman, Miss Shirley Howard, whose baby was fathered by a black man, John Moses Billy, will be tried here under a 1715 Maryland law condemning "any white woman who shall suffer or permit herself to be got with child by a colored man or mulatto."

CHURCH IN NEW ROLE

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Mar. 3, 1956—The emergence of Reverend Martin Luther King, Reverend Ralph Abernathy, and other clergymen into the national spotlight may well indicate a new role for churches in the fight for civil rights. The churches, both black and white, have been criticized in the past for their apparent apathy in the Negro's struggle. Dr. King's doctrine of non-violent protest has ecumenical appeal, however, and the churches are rapidly becoming a central force in the fray.

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