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RICHMOND VIR OCT 10 935P

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

no p. 2 in file 10-15-48

AGAIN RENEW MY CHALLENGE TO DEBATE YOU FACE TO FACE ON THE
SAME PLATFORM ON YOUR "SO CALLED CIVIL RIGHTS PROGRAM" STOP
SUGGEST WE DEBATE IT IN VIRGINIA, TEXAS, OR MISSOURI STOP YOU
NAME THE TIME AND PLACE

J STROM THURMOND STATES RIGHTS DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL
NOMINEE. x x



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JUL 31 1 10 PM 1946

596-11
President's Program
file

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JOHNSON CITY TENN 1044A JULY 31 1946

PRESIDENT HARRY TRUMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE

WE HAVE CRUMP ON ROLES BUT NEED SOME PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS
IN MEMPHIS TENNESSEE DOUBTFUL IN NOVEMBER UNLESS CRUMP DEFEATED NOW.
SINCE HE HAS ALREADY ANNOUNCED HE WOULD NOT SUPPORT YOU. PLEASE
DISPATCH NOW FBI TO MEMPHIS IMMEDIATELY

ALBERT GOEL



0067

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7
596-A
President

503 Ca
Anders
July 2:

Mr. Harry S. Truman, President,
United States of America,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Truman:

Although you are advocating Civil Rights, we cannot even you would condone the attitude of the negro ma ward our daughters at this time. They seem to thin are privileged to make improper advances to them on and elsewhere. Girls in the South are not safe eith on the streets any more. The situation is appalling appealing to you in the name of American womanhood to plain to the negroes the meaning of "Civil Rights".

Mr. Truman, you are a busy man, but are you too busy the safety of the daughters of America? I have three and I am voicing the appeal of every other mother in ti

Respectfully yours,

Mrs. M. V. Paige

Mrs. M. V. Paige

Copies to:

Senator Burnet Maybank of South Carolina and
Senator Olin D. Johnston of South Carolina

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November 26, 1947

596-A
TOP

My dear Mr. O'Konski:

This will acknowledge the receipt of your letter of November twenty-fourth. In accordance with your request, I have pleasure in sending you for your constituent, Mr. Wyatt W. Felcher, a copy of the Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights.

Very sincerely yours,

MATTHEW J. CONNELLY
Secretary to the President

eb

Honorable Alvin E. O'Konski,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

Enclosure.



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ALVIN E. O'KONSKI, M. C.
10TH DIST., WISCONSIN

HOME ADDRESS:
MERCER, WISCONSIN

WASHINGTON SECRETARIES:
NELDA BONG
MARIE CONEYS
VERONICA O'KONSKI

HOME SECRETARY:
FRANCIS SECOR
HURLEY, WISCONSIN

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

COMMITTEE:
VETERANS' AFFAIRS

TENTH DISTRICT COUNTIES

ASHLAND POLK
BAYFIELD PRICE
BURNETT RUSK
DOUGLAS SAWYER
IRON TAYLOR
LINCOLN VILAS
ONEIDA WASHBURN

November 24, 1947

Secretary of the President
White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

I am writing you in behalf of my constituent, Mr. Wyatt W. Belcher, faculty adviser for International Relations Club at Superior State College, Superior, Wisconsin.

Mr. Belcher would like to obtain a copy of the President's Committee on Civil Rights Report on To Secure These Rights to use in their club discussions. I would appreciate your sending me a copy of this report so that I can send it to Mr. Belcher.

Thanking you, I am

Sincerely yours,

Alvin E. O'Konski

Alvin E. O'Konski, M.C.
10th District Wisconsin

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December 2, 1947

596-A
Request
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My dear Miss Anderson:

This will acknowledge the receipt of your letter of November twenty-fourth to the President, with which you transmitted a Resolution adopted by the District of Columbia^K Federation of Women's Clubs.

Very sincerely yours,

MATTHEW J. CONNELLY
Secretary to the President

Miss Lottie Anderson,
Assistant Corresponding Secretary,
District of Columbia Federation of
Women's Clubs,
1783 Eye Street,
Washington 6, D. C.



elb

↓

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First Vice-President
MRS. E. MORGAN PRYSE
4613 Albemarle Street (16)

Second Vice-President
MRS. TAVO A. ERICKSON
2007 F Street (6)

Recording Secretary
MRS. ERICH W. SCHWARTZE
1225 Talbert Street S.E. (20)

Assistant Recording Secretary
MRS. ALBERT SCHAFER
5616 13th Street (11)

will

District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs

1947 - 1950



Unity in Diversity

Corresponding Secretary
MRS. EDWARD E. COVERT
214 Massachusetts Ave. N.E. (2)

Assistant Corresponding Secretary
MISS LOTTIE ANDERSON
1733 Eye Street, (6)

Treasurer
MRS. HENRY FENNO SAWTELLE
6200 Connecticut Avenue (15)

Auditor
MRS. CARL ALSOP
1215 Jefferson Street (11)

President - Director
MRS. EDWARD C. MAGDEBURGER
1612 Missouri Avenue N.W., (11)

November 24, 1947

To the President of the United States,
The White House.

Sir;

I inclose herewith, for your information, a copy of a Resolution in regard to the Report to the President on Civil Rights, which was passed to-day by the D.C. Federation of Women's Clubs, opposing the immediate abrogation of segregation of the whites and Negroes in the District of Columbia.

Respectfully

Lottie Anderson

Miss Lottie Anderson
Assistant Corresponding Secretary

Inclosure; Resolution.



↓

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RESOLUTION
Passed by the D.C. Federation of Women's Clubs, at its
Regular Meeting, Hamilton Hotel,
Monday, November 24, 1947

OPPOSING THE IMMEDIATE ABRIGATION OF SEGREGATION OF WHITES AND NEGROES
IN WASHINGTON D.C.

Introduction.

A careful study of that portion of the Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, PERTAINING TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, made by the Department of Legislation of the DCFWC revealed a number of misleading and inaccurate statements, which on the whole give a distorted picture of racial conditions in the District of Columbia.

Samples of some of these are as follows:-

1. In the second paragraph of the Chapter on the District of Columbia, the Report states that Washington D.C. "is the point at which all public transportation into the South becomes 'Jim Crow'". The inference is, by use of the word "becomes" that the city of Washington practices Jim Crowism, whereas the Report should state that Washington City is the last station, going from North to South, which does not practice segregation in transportation. (Page 89)

2. The Report states that the Capital Transit Company, during the war, would not employ qualified Negroes as operators. Whereas, the truth is that it was the Union Member employees who refused to train Negro applicants for jobs in the street cars. (Page 93)

3. The Report states that "Negro schools are inferior to white schools in almost every respect." This is not true. Qualifications and salary scales for teachers are identical; all new construction and equipment are identical in quality; such inadequacies as exist from time to time in plant facilities are common to both white and Negro areas. (Page 90).

Negro children have increased to 47% of the school population since 1940, hence Negro schools are more crowded because the city has been unable to secure the necessary materials for school construction. But recently five white schools have been transferred for the use of Negro children, temporarily until new schools can be erected.

3. The Report states that "Negroes are increasingly being forced into a few over crowded slums". This is not true. In fact there is to-day a larger area of the District of Columbia available to Negroes for housing than ever before. Since 1940 more new housing has been built for Negroes than for whites, in proportion to their respective populations. (page 91)

In the last twenty years, moreover, the Negro population has been moving into white areas and have taken over a large portion of the central residential area of the city, such as Logan Circle, Lincoln Park, Bloomingdale, Columbia Heights and the Kalorama Area. None of these areas could be classified as slums, when taken over. But the neighborhoods have deteriorated already, since being occupied by Negroes, because a low economic level means low maintenance, and overcrowding by large families leads to destruction.

4. The Report states that the Negro "is refused service in downtown restaurants, he may not attend a downtown movie or play and he had to go into the poorer section of the city to find a night's lodging." Negroes can find restaurants and movie theatres all along U Street, N.W. from 18th to 7th, and down 7th from U to K Streets. The "downtown" part of the city referred to by the Report is made up of white merchants who naturally cater to white customers and who do so because they must secure a return on their investments. There are moreover several Negro hotels operated by Negroes for Negroes. There is neither law nor private covenant preventing the establishment of any legal business enterprise on a non-

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-2-

segregated basis anywhere in the commercial areas of the city. The only thing which prevents such establishments is lack of initiative and lack of the possibility of success. (P.95)

5. Under health services the Report states among other things that "four of the twelve private hospitals in the city do not admit Negro in-patients" which of course implies that eight of the twelve hospitals operated by and for whites, at private expense, do maintain accommodation for Negroes. Thus Negroes practically monopolize all public hospital facilities and also share private facilities maintained at white expense.

The following Resolution was therefore submitted by the Department of Legislation of the DCFWC for the consideration of its Executive Board, pointing out the discrepancies, and opposing the immediate abolition of segregation of the whites and Negroes in the D.C.

The Resolution was duly seconded and CARRIED.

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, Most of the criticism, ascribed to the District of Columbia, by the Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, is laid at the door of segregation;

WHEREAS, We feel that the Report gives an unfair and misleading picture of conditions in the District of Columbia;

WHEREAS, We oppose the immediate abrogation of segregation of the races in the District of Columbia, as proposed in the Report, as unwise. Radical social changes cannot be forced in this way. Such changes come either by revolution or by evolution. The latter is the American way. In the last eighty years since the Negro race was freed from slavery in this country it has made marvellous progress, under the principle of segregation;

WHEREAS, We feel that such a radical change in the District of Columbia should not be forced upon the citizens here unless National Representation, as recommended in the Report and endorsed by the DCFWC for twenty years, is granted, and the people of the Nation's Capital have elected representatives in the House and Senate to speak for them when legislation affecting their most vital interests is being discussed; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the D.C. Federation of Women's Clubs deeply resents the many misleading and inaccurate statements made in the Report and opposes the upsetting of established customs and practices of the District of Columbia, which would be brought about by the immediate abrogation of segregation; and further be it

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution be sent to the President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and to the President of the United States.

Respectfully submitted by

Anna Felton Wiley
Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley
Chairman, Dept. of Legislation



Note. A second motion was immediately carried to send a copy of this Resolution to every member of Congress.

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596-A
Request

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES:

Ltr of 12/26/47 to the President from Isom P. "Bill" Hydrick, Jr., State Representative, P.O. Box 1173, x509 Block St., Marshall, Tex.; feels that the findings of the Committee on Civil Rights and the Committee on Higher Education are doing much to destroy the relationship of harmony now prevalent in most of the districts of the South between the whites and negroes and says he has heard friends of the President defend the actions of these Committees with the statement that the leadership of the Democratic Party was simply playing politics and had no idea of ever trying to force these findings upon the people of the South but were trying to win the negro vote; believes the people are entitled to know the President's position on these issues and suggests that he make clear his position and intentions through the press in regard to the abolishment of the segregation laws in the Southern States. x 1060 x 93

x 299
misc

Handed to Mr. Niles 12/29/47,
elb



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December 10, 1947

596-A
Request

My dear Dr. Hill:

This will acknowledge your letter of December third to the President. In connection with your request, I am sending you the enclosed copy of the Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights.

Very sincerely yours,

MATTHEW J. CONNELLY
Secretary to the President

Dr. P. W. Hill,
Post Office Box 547,
Clarksdale,
Mississippi.

Enclosure



eam

*(copy of statement by the President
8/22/47) also sent.*

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OFFICIAL FILE

OFFICE HOURS 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
SUNDAY 9 A. M. TO 12 NOON

DR. P. W. HILL
DENTIST
339 ISSAQUENA AVE.
P. O. BOX 547
CLARKSDALE, MISS.

PHONES: OFFICE 714
RES. 1430

December 3rd, 1947.

To Your Excellency; Harry Truman, President,
United States of America,
White House,
Washington, D.C.

Honored Sir:-

The Clarkdale Negro Chamber of Commerce of this City
plans to stage an Emancipation Program here on January 1st, 1948,
and we would like so much to have your Emancipation Proclamation
so that we may have it read to the audience on this occasion. If
you will be kind enough to let us have your Proclamation, certainly
we want to thank you in advance for same.

Very best wishes for your continued success, and that of yours. I am,

Very cordially yours;

P. W. Hill
P. W. Hill, D.D. S.

P. S:- Missions feel highly honored to have such a distinguished
character in Washington, D.C., to race your Senate, as Senator
John C. Stennis. We are hoping and praying for his success.

Chamber of Commerce "C"



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December 15, 1947

596-A
Request

My dear Mr. Stover:

This will acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December eighth. In compliance with your request, I am sending you herewith a copy of the Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights.

Replying to your query, I wish to advise you that literature regarding the Freedom Train may be secured from the American Heritage Foundation, Incorporated, 1501 Broadway, New York, N. Y. x320-C

Very sincerely yours,

MATTHEW J. CONNELLY
Secretary to the President

Mr. John H. Stover,
Director of Character Research,
Four-Square Character Institute,
5808 Military,
Oklahoma City 6,
Oklahoma.

Enclosure.



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OFFICIAL FILE

December 29, 1947

596-A
Report

My dear Mrs. Damon:

At the request of Honorable Leverett
Saltonstall, I have pleasure in sending you here-
with a copy of the report of the President's
Committee on Civil Rights.

Very sincerely yours,

MATTHEW J. CONNELLY
Secretary to the President

Mrs. Hazel L. Damon, ~~Reference Librarian,~~ x
~~Forbes Library,~~
Northampton,
Massachusetts.

Enclosure

Copy sent to Honorable ^{you} Leverett Saltonstall
1 x

ean



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CHAIRMAN
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LISTER HILL, ALA.
HARLEY M. KILGORE, W. VA.
BURNET R. MAYBANK, S. C.
JAMES, CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

December 20, 1947

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THE WHITE HOUSE
DEC 22 8 37 AM '47
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The White House
Executive Offices
Washington, D. C.

ATTENTION: Publications Section

Gentlemen:

Will you kindly send to -

Mrs. Hazel L. Damon
Reference Librarian
Forbes Library
Northampton, Massachusetts

a copy of the report of President Truman's Committee
on Civil Rights.

Thank you for your courtesy.

Sincerely yours,



Leverett Saltonstall

LS:r



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THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
WASHINGTON

December 31, 1947

File

596-A
Report folder

Dear Mr. Ross:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter which the Attorney General has received from Mr. James Edmund Boyack.

Since its receipt, I have talked with Mr. Boyack and he appears to be willing to wait for his interview until after the first of the year.

Sincerely,

Grace Stewart
Grace M. Stewart x

Secretary to Attorney General

X 10

Mr. Charles G. Ross
Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.



P.P. I believe you have talked with Mr. Boyack since I dictated the above.

Erns

re report by the President's Committee

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C
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Y

JAMES EDMUND BOYACK
795 Madison Avenue
New York 21, N. Y.

Hon. Tom C. Clark,
Attorney General of the United States,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

December 22, 1947.

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

x 26 I like very much your suggestion of securing the interview during and immediately after a press conference. However, I think there is little likelihood that the President will hold a press conference before next Saturday.

While Mr. Ross said that an exclusive interview would stir up objections from newspapermen covering the White House, he said he would get me "some indication" of what is going to happen, in time for the deadline of my story.

He told me that several subjects concerning which I had questions had not yet chrysalized enough in the minds of those who logically would be consulted, and who would have suggestions to make. He also said that if I did talk with the President, I wouldn't do so well as I would if I waited a while.

The January 3rd issue of the Courier goes to press next Sunday, December 28th. It will hit the news-stands in the East around Wednesday and Thursday, January 6th and 7th. My story should be in Pittsburgh on Saturday, 27th. Therefore, I should write it next Friday, December 26th. As you know Congress convenes on January 6th, the day my story will appear.

Naturally, Mr. Attorney General, it would be much more effective if I could quote the President about his plans, even if only in a general way. This story will be followed by another the following week featuring his comment from the State of the Union address. His message to Congress on the Report, inevitably will become the most important plank on the Democratic Platform for 1948, as far as millions of minority group voters are concerned. That one, I will splash across the country in a manner befitting such an important pronouncement.

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2.

From then on, it will be "the devil take the hindmost" until election day in November. I expect to do my share in keeping this vital issue, very much alive.

In the mean time, I am going to take the liberty of coming down to Washington on Friday morning to write this story, and submit it to you for your approval.

I want to take this opportunity, very warmly to thank you for your patience, and kindness to me; for taking time out from your heavy schedule to give a little help to the most underprivileged among our people.

I wish you and yours a very happy Christmas, and sincerely trust that it will not be long before you receive the public recognition you deserve for the major role you have played in making possible the report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights.

#

Very sincerely yours,

/s/ James Edmund Boyack

James Edmund Boyack.

JEB/hs



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Harvey, Ray

(596)
Pres. Report

JAN 20 1948

✓
Mr. Ray F. Harvey
Assistant to the Provost
New York University
Washington Square
New York 3, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Harvey:

It is a pleasure to send you the enclosed copy of the President's Economic Report which you requested. I trust you will find it useful in your work at the university.

Sincerely,

JOHN R. STEELMAN

JVF:es
1/19/48



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NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON SQUARE
NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

Mr. Fitzgerald

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST

TELEPHONE: SPRING 7-2000

January 15, 1948

Dr. John R. Steelman
Assistant to the President
White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Dr. Steelman:

May I have a copy of the President's Economic Report
sent to Congress on January 14th. I find these reports
quite useful in my work at the University.

Thanking you for your past cooperation, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Ray F. Harvey

Ray F. Harvey
Assistant to the Provost

RFH:rvj



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OFFICIAL FILE

596-A
Report

January 9, 1948

My dear Mr. O'Konski:

This acknowledges the receipt of your letter of January fifth in which you request a copy of the Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights for one of your constituents, Reverend O. R. Thoma. I am exceedingly sorry but we have no additional copies of the Report available for distribution.

I understand that this Report can be secured from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, and that it is also available in many bookstores.

Very sincerely yours,

MATTHEW J. CONNELLY
Secretary to the President

Honorable Alvin E. O'Konski,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

ap



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ALVIN E. O'KONSKI, M. C.
10TH DIST., WISCONSIN
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MERCER, WISCONSIN
WASHINGTON SECRETARIES:
NELDA BONG
MARIE CONEYS
VERONICA O'KONSKI
HOME SECRETARY:
FRANCIS SECOR
HURLEY, WISCONSIN

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

COMMITTEE:
VETERANS' AFFAIRS
TENTH DISTRICT COUNTIES:
ASHLAND POLK
BAYFIELD PRICE
BURNETT RUSK
DOUGLAS SAWYER
IRON TAYLOR
LINCOLN VILAS
ONEIDA WASHBURN

*1-9-48
ap*

January 5, 1948

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JAN 7 8 28 AM '48
THE WHITE HOUSE

Secretary to the President
White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

I am writing you in behalf of the Reverend O. R. Thome, of Mellen, Wisconsin. The Reverend Thome is interested in obtaining a copy of the Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, To Secure These Rights.

I would appreciate it if you will send me a copy of this report so that I can send it on to the Reverend Thome.

Thank you very much for your past cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Alvin E. O'Konski
Alvin E. O'Konski, M.C.
10th District Wisconsin



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January 13, 1948

596-A
Report

Dear Miss Mason:

As you requested in your letter of January seventh, I am having copies of the first three volumes of the Report of the President's Committee on Higher Education sent to you.

Thank you for sending me a copy of the December issue of PULSE. I shall look it over with interest.

Sincerely yours,

EBEN A. AYERS
Assistant Press Secretary



Miss Helen S. Mason, x
PULSE Magazine, x
1937 - 11th Street, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

EAA:ntl

x 493

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PULSE

MAGAZINE
WASHINGTON 20, D.C.

2627 BOWEN ROAD, S. E.

ATLANTIC 4452

1937 ELEVENTH ST., N. W.

NO. 2984

James C. Mason, Publisher

Helen S. Mason, Editor

January 7, 1948

Mr. Eben Ayers,
Press Secretary,
White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Ayers:

Pulse magazine would like to have review copies of the Report by the President's Committee on Higher Education - Volumes I and II.

We should also like to be placed on the mailing list to receive copies of the future volumes when issued.

A copy of Pulse (December) in which we presented phases of the President's Report on Civil Rights on Pages 2-3-29-34, is enclosed. We would appreciate having your reaction for our files.

*as a go piece
d. k. kwan*

Sincerely,

Helen S. Mason

Helen S. Mason

HSM/pbc



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January 13, 1948

596-A
Reports

Dear Miss Mason:

This will acknowledge your letter
of January seventh, addressed to the Presi-
dent, and will thank you for the copy of
your magazine which you sent him.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES G. ROSS
Secretary to the President

Miss Helen S. Mason, ✓
Editor,
PULSE Magazine,
x 1937 - 11th Street, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

EAA:mtl

x 493

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HARRY S. TRUMAN
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July 30, 1948

596-A
Pres. Program

MEMORANDUM FOR

HON. DAVID HILES

Dear Dave:

Here is another letter about
which I spoke with you yesterday. Will
you handle.

Thank you.

MJC

rlk
Encl.

let. July 28 to the Pres. from Norman Thomas, 71 Irving
Pl., NYC--re President's stand on Civil Rights X

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 30, 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR

HON. DAVID NILES

Dear Dave:

Here is another letter about
which I spoke with you yesterday. Will
you handle.

Thank you.

mgc
MJC



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Norman Thomas
71 IRVING PLACE
NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

Paul Jones
July 28, 1948
THE WHITE HOUSE
JUL 29 8 22 AM '48
RECEIVED

The Honorable Harry S. Truman
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

As you well know, the Negroes in America are increasingly insistent that the "equality of treatment" in the Armed Services which you have taken steps to achieve can only mean the end of segregation in the forces under our flag. Neither your executive order nor the plank in your party platform specifically mentions segregation. This has already been made a matter of adverse public comment by A. Philip Randolph.

The same newspapers which carry that news also contain a brief quotation from General Omar Bradley, chief of staff, that "the army is not out to make any social reforms" and further that: "The army will put men of different races in different companies. It will change that policy when the nation as a whole changes it."

The public, especially in this election year, is entitled to know whether General Bradley spoke for you. I can understand his point of view as a General speaking merely from the standpoint of organizational convenience. But, at a time when our army in many areas of the world represents or misrepresents our whole American idea of democracy, the question of its social policy is enormously significant. To Negroes and to world opinion, segregation in the army signifies second-class citizenship. Necessarily, the peacetime draft sacrifices liberty - hence my basic opposition to it. In countenancing segregation, it would also sacrifice equality.

One more question. Your Civil Rights Committee condemned race discrimination in the Canal Zone. This you have a right to end at once without action from the Congress. You and your executive departments can go farther toward ending segregation in the District of Columbia than you have done. Do you intend to leave these matters wholly to Congress or will you act under your own power? A direct answer will be, I think, of public service.

Believe me,

Sincerely yours,

Norman Thomas

Norman Thomas

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596-A
Report

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES:

Ltr of 2/20/48 to the President from D. W. Ford, *
P.O.Box 523, West Oakland Station, Oakland 4, Cal.;
is interested in making a national good will tour
and wants to distribute about 100,000 copies of the
report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights #
as put up in book form under the name, "To Secure
These Rights"; asks help to secure these books at a
minimum cost in quantities; writer is a negro, and
thinks he can help to carry the President's message
to the public.

x 93

x 596-A, Report
no 7

Handed to Mr. Niles 2/24/48,
elb



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Truman, H.

*59617
Page 1009*

March 31, 1948

Dear Dr. Farmer:

This is the first opportunity I have had to reply to your very nice letter.

I am very glad to have you write me so frankly. Please do not hesitate to do so at any time concerning questions that are constantly confronting us from day to day.

Yes, I was in Alabama but it was sometime ago. I miss not getting back there more often. You can feel assured that I will keep in mind your kind invitation to drop in on the college campus the next time I find the opportunity to be down your way.

x 791 Invitation

Please remember me to all my friends.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

x
~~Dr. Hallie Farmer~~
~~Professor of History~~
~~Alabama College~~
x Montevallo, Alabama



WJB:is



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ALABAMA COLLEGE

THE STATE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

MONTEVALLO, ALABAMA

March 16, 1948

Dr. John R. Steelman
Office of the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Steelman:

It has been a long time since I have written you a letter--partly because I knew how busy you must be, and partly because I doubted whether I had anything to say which was worth saying.

I am moved to write to you now because I am deeply concerned about the apparent lack of effort to present the case for the President's stand on the civil rights issue to the people of the South. Why is nobody presenting at least these two ideas:

1. That there are minorities in other parts of the country.
2. That there is a connection between civil rights and our foreign policy.

I speak to a good many women's organizations. When I put forward these ideas they seem to be so new as to be a revelation.

Within the week I have been in Atlanta in conference with Y. W. C. A. student secretaries. They told me story after story to illustrate the reaction abroad to our treatment of minorities.

They also reported that they were finding veterans on college campuses sympathetic with the President's program, but lacking the "know how" to make their point of view felt.

A tremendous amount of work in this field has been done with young peoples' organizations and with women's groups in the churches. Why not capitalize on it now? Why not capitalize on the interracial sentiment in the labor groups?

Frankly, allowing the southern governors and the K.K.K. to take the ball and run with it as we are doing now in the South is suicidal. Please understand, I am not advocating a lot of heat or a lot of sentiment on the race question. I am advocating a program of education on the broad aspects of the civil rights program. I am also urging that it be done now. The Alabama primary is May 4.



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Dr. John R. Steelman

Page 2

March 16, 1948

I hear that you come back to Alabama occasionally. I followed you in Mobile not long ago. I hope it will be possible for you to come back to Alabama College campus and see us some day. We have a new president who is young, energetic, ambitious, and most comforting of all, who is liberal in his thinking. I think you would enjoy knowing him.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

Hallie Farmer

Hallie Farmer
Professor of History

HF:mj



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PULSE MAGAZINE
WASHINGTON 20, D.C.

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1937 ELEVENTH ST., N. W.

NORTH 2984

James C. Mason, Publisher

Helen S. Mason, Editor

The Honorable Harry S. Truman,
President of the United States,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

January 7, 1948

Mr. Truman

My dear Mr. Truman:

Pulse magazine has been privileged to present an article on a member of the staff that assisted your Committee on Civil Rights, as well as a summary of the Report, which we believe will be of interest to you. Throughout the December Pulse you will find a number of references to the Civil Rights Report, special mention being made on Pages 2 - 3 - 6 - 29 and a summary on Page 34.

This is in keeping with our policy to discuss current issues as they relate in one way or another to social problems and trends. Articles, features, personalities and photographs of the highest caliber and news value are presented to the reading public monthly.

We are forwarding a marked copy containing the articles.

Sincerely,

Helen S. Mason

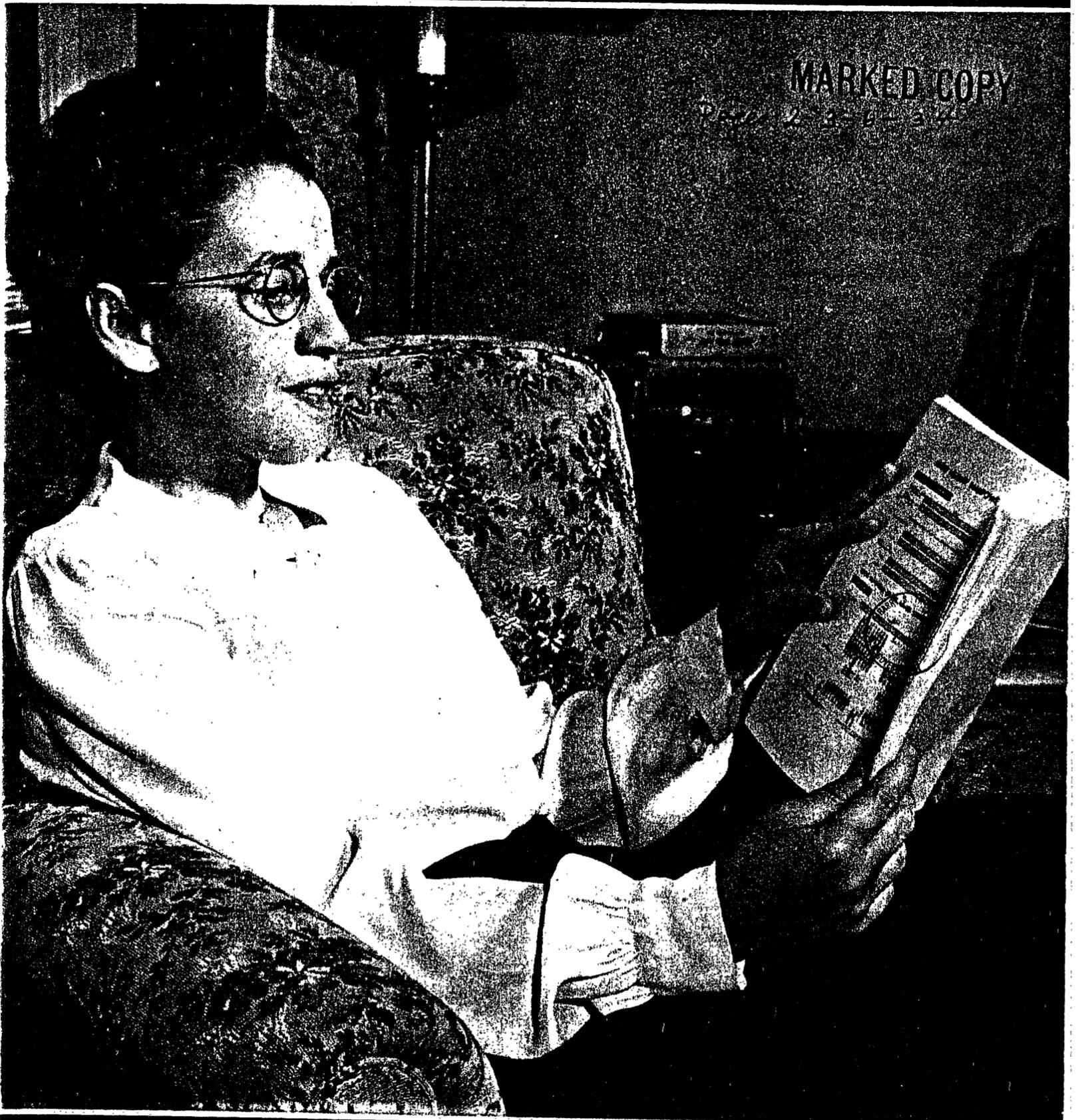
Helen S. Mason

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ONE WEEK—OPENS

THUR., DEC 11th

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PULSE PROFILES

PULSE HAS THAT NEW LOOK

THAT NEW LOOK, that PULSE has achieved, which is being commented on by hundreds of people, is due to the efforts of the Editors and Publisher to give PULSE readers the best in reading and the most timely in pictures. We have received the many comments of pleased readers and PULSE takes this way of thanking all of you. May you too, have that "NEW LOOK" by continuing to read PULSE and send it to your friends as presents and gifts.

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'RATTLESNAKE WHISKY'

A BOTTLE OF "RATTLESNAKE WHISKY" was seized in a recent Chinatown raid.

This is a recipe for the concoction:

Place a live rattlesnake in a large jar; add rice wine, dried toads, soy beans, sliced deer antlers and a handful of dried sea horses. Age six months.

PULSE

DECEMBER

1947

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VOLUME 5

NUMBER 10

LITTLE NOTES ABOUT MANY FOLKS

THE PULSE OF MANY FOLKS is being felt by our capable Pearl Beldon Cox whose social features have long been a favorite in Pulse magazine.

Pearlie, as she is affectionately known, is a gal whose first love is just folks and she devotes all of her waking hours and chisels on her sleeping time to find out what folks are doing and saying.

She's extending her activities in a Brand New Feature starting in this issue, when she tells you about the Pulse of Little Notes About Many Folks.

That Pearlie is into everything! This

PHOTO CREDIT LINES BY PAGES

4 7	Fred Harris Photo
2, 16	Kay Dee
18, 19	USDA
3, 6, 24	McConnell
5	Fisk University 13, Kaufman and Fabry
22	Howard University
12	Hollywood Chamber of Commerce
27	International Artists Corporation
8, 16	Fletcher Photo 23,

time she is not only buzzing around Washington but she's in this State and that City Pulsing folks all over. And as for the Capitol City—watch out, she is really going to tell all in this new monthly feature!

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RELAXING AT HOME - Frances H. Williams sits in the study of her S Street apartment in Washington, D. C.

Frances H. Williams

Spark Plug Of Civil Rights Report

2

ONE OF THE big reasons why the President's Civil Rights Committee report packed a punch was spark-plug Frances Harriett Williams, assistant to the executive secretary of the committee—liberal Dr. Robert K. Carr.

Miss Williams, a professional social worker with considerable training and experience in political science, was closely associated with Dr. Carr and the committee throughout the development of the report. Her advice was sought on many aspects of the study, including the areas of research and policy formulation with respect to the slant the final report would take.

From YWCA To Politics To OPA

Miss Williams' interesting and varied experiences made her invaluable as an assistant to the executive secretary of the paid Civil Rights Committee staff. After graduation from Mt. Holyoke with Phi Beta Kappa honors in economics, she studied at the New York School of Social Work. Her first job was as student secretary of the National YWCA. In this position, she was primarily concerned with bringing Negro college students in the South closer together so that they could understand their common problems.

Seeking a wider range of activities on the bread and butter level, Miss Williams turned to politics in St. Louis, her hometown. She stumped against the Republicans in the late 20's and helped to pave the way for the Democrats rise to power a few years later. This was her first real taste of practical politics and she liked it. But in order to get background, she took a post as a research assistant under Dr. Robert E. Parks in the political science department of the University of Chicago.

Then after serving again with the YWCA as interracial secretary, she came to Washington in 1940 to join the Consumer Commission of the Advisory Committee for National Defense. When the Office of Price Administration was established, Miss Williams was appointed to the information staff and was later promoted to the position of special assistant to Administrator Chester Bowles.

PULSE



EDGAR G. BROWN, Director of the National Negro Council, handing the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Joseph W. Martin (R., Mass.), five million indorsements of a petition, asking for legislation providing the death penalty for lynchers and a \$25,000 fine against the county and State where the lynching occurs, for the benefit of the victim's family.

To Civil Rights Committee

Just before OPA folded, President Truman asked Miss Williams to serve on the working staff of his Civil Rights Committee. She accepted and the Race had a strong representative in the inner circles of the committee's activities where Mrs. Sadie Alexander and Channing Tobias could be further aided. This is not to say that they dominated the committee, but rather that the Race, as was proper, had excellent representation.

Now that the committee has completed its work, the chances are that she will join up with some organization and help push for legislation and the type of broad educational orientation that will effectively implement the committee report.

A Basic Weakness In The Report

Significantly, the committee report

provides no clear-cut format for implementing the educational approach to be employed in the furtherance of civil rights. This is perhaps a basic weakness of the report.

Of course, the committee envisions a Commission on Civil Rights. And perhaps it did not wish to spell out the educational techniques to be employed for several reasons. But it seems obvious that the deep roots of racial prejudice which are bedded in a dunghill of ignorance, propagandistic calumny, and down-right defamation must be destroyed before civil rights for certain minorities can be effectively secured. Only a thorough-going counter educational and propaganda campaign can do the job.

Educational Campaign Needed

Proof of the value of this technique is the State Department's Office of International Information and Cultur-

al Affairs which is spending millions in effort to explain America and Democracy to other peoples of the world. This, of course, is in addition to the billions given away through so-called loans, and lend-lease.

If the U. S.—despite its tremendous prestige—must spend millions in order to be understood abroad, what about Negro-Americans, who live in a hostile atmosphere of segregation.

Conservatively, either the Government or some private organization ought to be spending \$5,000,000 a year in radio, motion pictures, books, brochures, newspapers, and other media of communications to tell the Negro's story.

Positive Side Of Negro Life

In this public relations approach, the emphasis should be on the positive side of Negro life. The Negro has had enough of the type of publicity calcu-

Continued on Page 29



A PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD MEETING in the Nation's capital protesting the transfer of several outmoded white schools to Negroes. This move has been vigorously opposed by civic, educational and fraternal groups, but was passed by the Board on a vote of 7 to 2. There are three Negro members. Left to right: school officials, third from left, Dr. Howard H. Long, Chief Examiner of Negro Schools; sixth from left, Dr. Kiger Savoy, second Assistant Superintendent and Dr. Garnet C. Wilkinson, first Assistant Superintendent of Negro schools, all in serious contemplation over a problem in which the challenge was brought to them by the public

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

U. S. BEES BUSIER THAN BRITISH BEES

BRITISH BEEKEEPERS IMPORT American bees by clipper plane to step up production. J. W. Harker of Walton, England, received 200 U. S. bees. "In five weeks", he said, "while the English bee is dodging around putting together a mere 20 pounds of clover honey, the American bees mass-produce 40 pounds."

American queen bees, he added, mother 1600 insects in a short time, but they wear themselves out in three years, while English queen bees take it easy and live for six.

HEN LAYS HALF AN EGG

MRS. HERMAN HOFFMAN'S WHITE ROCK HEN compromised on observance of eggless Thursday—she laid just half an egg.

The egg appeared as if it had been cut in half and sealed with a transparent film, but had a complete yolk.

THAT NEW LOOK

Stamped on the faces of both Democratic and Republican Congressmen and Senators in Washington for the special session of Congress, is their surprise at the Truman way of backing up the Civil Liberties Report. The Republicans are confused and the Democrats surprised, having not figured out the new Civil Liberty angle.

On The Spot

True colors are brought out by those speaking for and against the President's Civil Liberties Report. The Civil Liberties Report, and its recommendations are likely to be tossed back and forward during the forthcoming election year, as a hot ball.

Shades Of FEPC

It will be a grand gesture for vote-getting. It is probable that both parties will have it in their 1948 election platform to walk to political victory only to be cut up and destroyed after election is over. It looks like the shades of the FEPC.

When the Democrats had a majority in Congress, the FEPC got no further than the election platform. Now, the Republicans have the majority. Still no FEPC.

How Come?

So practical thinkers should ask how come. Consider too, the Negro has the balance of power in national elections. It is very possible that he is not getting the vote value. Again we ask, How Come?



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NATIONAL AFFAIRS



DR. CHARLES SPURGEON JOHNSON, left, invested as the sixth president of Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, by L. Hollingsworth Wood, Vice Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the University, amid a colorful array of academic regalia and impressive ceremony, November 7th, 1947.

DR. MORDECAI W. JOHNSON SPEAKS AGAIN

Dr. Mordecai Wyatt Johnson, one of the world's greatest educators, predicts that Negroes will soon enter the white schools of higher education in the South. In his talk at the installation of Dr. Charles Johnson as president of Fisk University, he emphasized the fact that Catholic University, of Washington, D. C., is admitting students irrespective of race.

THE U. S. WANTS TO SHED ITS RACIAL BAN

Through its co-operation with the National Airport in nearby Virginia, the U. S. government shares in the segregation of races enforced by the Virginia statue. The U. S. now wants to shed that tarnish and the responsibility of enforcing Jim Crowism. Richard E. Ewell, general counsel of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, said the policy is against the national interest. Secretary of Commerce Harriman, has asked Congress to pass a law to ban segregation at the National Airport.

GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER

Will be honored January 5th (National Holiday for him) his birthday by the issuance of U. S. Postage stamps bearing his name and photograph.

PULSE

A PRESIDENT INSTALLED

OVER TWO THOUSAND SPECTATORS joined with 300 robed delegates of colleges and cultural societies in honoring Dr. Charles Spurgeon Johnson, statesman and scholar, when he was invested as the first Negro president of the 81 year old Fisk University.

"Before this solemn witness I take my stand," said Dr. Johnson, "on these four pillars of faith; . . . I believe in work, justice, freedom and moral power. . . to guide me in discharging my newly accepted duties and responsibilities."

Stressing realism and scientific discipline in education, Dr. Johnson pointed out that the most important asset that a society can have, is men who apply the knowledge of the time to the needs of the time.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS



VENICE T. SPRAGGS, Chicago Defender, Washington Bureau Representative, and newly-elected member of the Theta Sigma Phi, Professional Sorority, takes the floor, speaking at a Public Relations Workshop, sponsored by the Voteless League of Women Voters of Washington. The general theme of the program "Public Relations-Basis of Community Action"

MRS. MARY McLEOD BETHUNE ADVOCATES HOUSTON, AS D. C. COMMISSIONER

Again its the woman behind the man, behind the job, Mrs. Bethune in a letter to President, Mr. Truman, asked that Mr. Charles H. Houston, be appointed District Commissioner. This might be a fine time for the President to begin to practice the CIVIL LIBERTIES that he has advocated so strongly.

"TO SECURE THESE RIGHTS"

"Assignment from the President". Whatever we have said about President Truman, and we have been very critical of him, we think in this instance he is a brave man.

To wit: his assignment to the Civil Rights Committee, and his acceptance of the Committee's Report which was frank. In fact it was a frank indictment of the United States policy towards its minorities.

Coming on the heels of the NAACP Petition for redress from the U. N. and the cases of restrictive covenants before the Supreme Court, the 176 page Report struck this nation like an atomic bomb.

Aside from the supposition that corrective laws will be passed immediately, the effects of an acknowledgment of guilt will have a tremendous impact on the American conscience and will be a factor in effecting favorable decisions of the courts, where these vital principles are being debated.

Whether or not it is for political reasons, as some people may term this Report, it is through our political system that all laws are developed and passed. We might emphasize this phrase and say that in political life all things are done for political reasons.

In the same political way it will put the Republicans on the spot. The Republicans will have to prove by actions their friendship for the Negro people.

Aside from possible domestic political reasons for issuing "The Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights", it was a 'must' from the international out-look, because the eyes of the whole world are focused on the American way of life. Negroes will be benefited by the Report if not directly, indirectly. In fact, all Americans will.

VENICE T SPRAGGS— WORKSHOP SPEAKER

A WORKSHOP ON PUBLIC RELATIONS was held at the Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C., 18 speakers participated in the program which had as its theme, "Public Relations—the Basis for Community Action." It was attended by representatives of 80 organizations. The Workshop was sponsored by various groups of the Voteless League of Women Voters in the Washington area, and conducted by the National Capital Alumni Chapter of Theta Sigma Phi Sorority.

Mrs. Venice Spraggs, Chief of the Washington Bureau of the Chicago Defender, and newly-elected member of the Theta Sigma Phi, honorary professional journalism sorority, was one of the 18 speakers. Mrs. Spraggs appeared during the afternoon session—the theme of this session was "It's More Than Publicity", during which Mrs. Spraggs spoke on "It Takes Cooperation". This was her first public appearance since membership in the sorority.

Major Gretchen Thorp, president of the Theta Sigma Phi Alumnae in Washington, presided, and Mrs. Frieda Wyandt Evereth, winner of 1947 Theta Sigma Phi "headliner Award" for achievement, was moderator.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS



MRS. IDA TAYLOR, Chairman of the Virginia White Speel Republican Club, talks with Judge James A. Cobb, Washington, D. C., Mrs. Bertha Diggs, Secretary of Labor, New York, and Mrs. Joseph R. Farrington, President of the D. C. League of Republican Women's Clubs

SO TAFT-HARTLEY LAW DOES HELP SOME

It is easy to understand why some of the Labor Unions are against the Taft-Hartley law as it will force unions to share and share alike whether you are a union member or not so long as you are working for the same company. It might turn out that in-so-far as the Negro workers are concerned, the new labor law has some value. The white labor unions of the South (except CIO) have been the worst enemy of Negro workers. If the new law accomplishes nothing else, it is hoped that it will open wide the opportunities for the oppressed Negro workers.

RED CAPS — THEY HAVE COME A LONGWAYS

The RED CAP, once the forgotten man, that worked long hours and for "WHATEVER YOU GIVE ME IS ALL RIGHT", has come a long ways. When the colored man began totin' passengers baggage to and from trains, they were paid little or nothing for their services in the way of wages. As time rolled by some railroad terminals paid them five dollars per month, more time passed and they were raised five more dollars per week. These wages remained largely the same until the advent of the NEW DEAL with pro-labor laws.

During the years the Red Caps began organizing their unions. Today, they have strong unions and their wages at the Washington Terminal pays them \$7.48 per day plus a percentage of their tips. They have come a long ways.

Now they are concerned with the railroads increased price for handling passengers baggage. The Red Caps do not like it. They feel any increase will cut down the percentage of tips. So William S. Townsend, international president of the United Transport Service Employees of America, has filed a notice to protest the hike in price charged passengers per baggage before the ICC.

PULSE

REPUBLICAN WOMEN

RALLY

IN LINE WITH THE POLITICAL TIMES the Virginia White Speel, Republican Club held their annual meeting in Washington, D. C. This is a local branch, with membership in the National Federation of Women's Republican Club. Under the sponsorship of its chairman, Mrs. Ida Taylor, the Virginia White Speel Republican Club has made tremendous strides. They see to infuse liberalness into the Republican party and see that the Republicans carry out their 1944 election platform pledges. "The important work of the club is to unite all the Republican women of Washington into a strong organization that will be effective as a political unit", said Mrs. Taylor, "and to afford an opportunity for women to participate constructively in our democracy."

Mrs. Bertha Diggs, Secretary of Labor, New York State, was the principal luncheon speaker. Mrs. Diggs said out of 50,000 organized Republican women in New York State less than 350 are Negro women.

DESTROYS MILLIONS OF DOLLAR

ALL THE MONEY in Pittsburgh eventually reaches Edward M. Wynn—and he drills holes in it, cuts it in half and sends it on its way.

Wynn destroys about 10 million dollars a month; sometimes he throws away a million dollars a day.

Wynn uses two machines to destroy the money. The first machine punches four distinctive holes in the stacked bills, while the second splits them in two, lengthwise.

The top halves of the bills are then sent to Washington, where Treasury officials verify the count and burn them. As soon as a receipt has been received for the top halves, the lower halves are sent on their way.

The double shipment was adopted to discourage anyone who might think of looting the trains and putting the money back together again.

Wynn says the average life of a dollar bill is only about nine months before it is condemned by the banks. Often the condemned bills are tattered or torn, but usually they're just dirty. His business also is seasonable, with the most worn money coming in after Christmas, Easter and the summer vacation season.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS



INTERNATIONAL NIGHT at the National Council of Negro Women's Conference held in the Labor Department Auditorium. Mrs. C. B. D. King, wife of the Minister of Liberia, Mr. C. B. D. King, presents the Liberian flag to Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune; Helen Gahagan Douglas (Dem. Cal.), left of Mrs. Bethune; Mrs. Oswald B. Lord, Chairman, National Civilian Advisory Committee of the WAC; Minister C. B. D. King of Liberia and Mrs. Ellen Mills Scarborough, UN Representative for Liberia

JIM CROWISM ON THE RISE — GERMANY

As the occupational military forces increase in permanent status in Germany, discrimination and segregation increase in the same proportion. Negro troops are bearing the full brunt of this form of poison that follows democracy where ever democracy is found. Those Americans that have been worrying about implementing democracy in Germany need not worry longer, as Americans are quite successful in giving the Germans demonstration lessons where Hitler left off.

THE CITY OF THE DEAD

Dr. Frederic E. Ressig, president of the Federation of Churches, Washington, D. C., reported on his travels in Europe and Germany, to the Churchmen's Luncheon Club at the 12th Street Branch, YMCA. He pictured many of those countries as poverty ridden and a hungry starving people. Dr. Ressig said that only 5% of the city of Warsaw remains. Before the war, Warsaw was a city of 1½ million people. The city is now called "the city of the dead", he said. Humanly speaking, he said, there was no hope for Europe, but spiritually he found strong roots of Christianity in spots, that gave him hope. The greatest casualties of this war are women, they are bearing the brunt, says Dr. Ressig.

CHRISTIANITY WILL NEVER BE DOMINANT IN INDIA

Dr. William Stuart Nelson, Dean of the School of Religion, Howard University, told of his experiences visiting India for one year. Speaking at the 2nd meeting of the Churchmen's Luncheon, he stressed the spiritual power of Gandhi, and the awareness of the leaders of India's political and economic life. Dr. Nelson experienced the spiritual powers of Gandhi. He witnessed it in seeing how the rioting was quieted in one of the Cities of India.

THE JAPANESE ARE HUNGRY TOO

A JAPANESE JUDGE resolved to support his family on his salary and the legal rations. He died of tuberculosis and malnutrition.

The story of the struggle between principle and an empty stomach emerged when his diary was published in the newspapers.

He subsisted on thin soup, giving the legal rations to his family. He even refused food sent from a farming area by his father-in-law, turning it over to his family.

To his wife's plea that they sell some personal belongings and buy food on the black market, he replied:

"How can one who judges others do any black marketing?"

IT WOULD BE WHITE

A NEW FLAG was born recently. Its parents are 57 countries, but it will fly higher than the flags of these countries when they meet as the United Nations.

The flag has the United Nations symbol of one world in white mounted on a light blue background.

FOUR ESSENTIAL RIGHTS



THE RIGHT TO SAFETY AND SECURITY
OF THE PERSON



THE RIGHT TO CITIZENSHIP
AND ITS PRIVILEGES



THE RIGHT TO FREEDOM
OF CONSCIENCE AND EXPRESSION



THE RIGHT TO EQUALITY
OF OPPORTUNITY

**Negro firemen
deprived of seniority
denied employment
non-promotable
loss of wages**

I've Been Working On The Railroad . . .

THE COMPLAINTS OF 21 NEGRO FIREMEN of locomotives charging "continuing discrimination" against Negroes employed by Southern railroads has recently been filed. The suit names the Southern Railway Company, Atlantic Coast Line, Seaboard Airline and 17 other southern railroads and terminals, as well as the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. The complainants are

members of the Provisional Committee of Colored Firemen, organized by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. These 21 Negro firemen state that they are acting for themselves and "more than a thousand Negro firemen employed on the lines."

Negro Firemen Shot Out Of Cabs

This same union of Negro firemen carried a case to the Supreme Court on discrimination against Negro firemen. It is now brought out, that in the earlier suit the Supreme Court unanimously outlawed discrimination by the railroads and the Brotherhood of firemen. . . This decision was followed by acts of violence. Numerous Negroes

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FOUR ESSENTIAL RIGHTS



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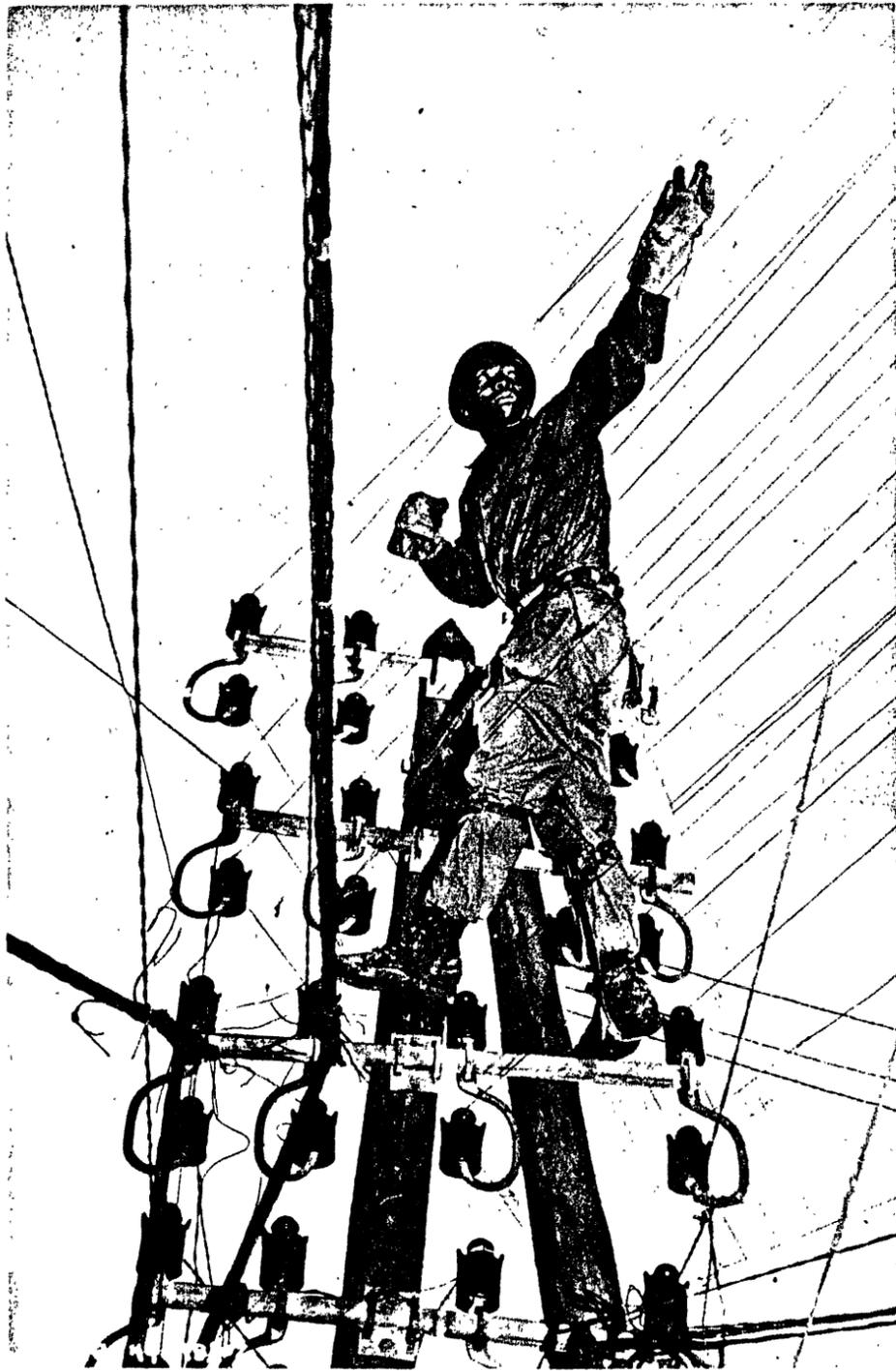
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During the war, it was a common sight to see Negro line men all through the battle areas setting up and maintaining communications.

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firemen were shot and killed in cabs of trains along the railways in Southern states.

Back in the days before World War I, the job of fireman on a locomotive in the South was supposed to be a 'Negro's job'. However, during that war under William Gibbs McAdoo, Federal Administrator of Railroads, the pay of Negro firemen was equalized with that of white firemen. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen

immediately organized the white firemen, excluding the Negro firemen from membership and finally arranged agreements that left Negro firemen in the minority in every railway district.

Supreme Court Decision Ignored By Union

The suit of the 21 Negro firemen,

seeks to force railroads to discontinue discriminatory practices on their own lines and on 17 other Southern railroads and terminals under their control. A digest of the complaint said that in 1944, the Supreme Court ruled the 1941 agreement "illegal, and in violation of the Railway Labor Act". Nevertheless, the railroads have failed to discontinue the unlawful agreement. This agreement, it is charged, makes provisions for the rights of "promotable" firemen and exempts such rights to the "non promotable". Promotable is defined as meaning "white firemen", and non-promotable as meaning "Negro firemen". Thus, the suit charges, that by this agreement, Negro firemen on locomotives were made ineligible for promotion to engineers and also disqualified from obtaining jobs on "the better railroads". Negroes, it is further charged, are thereby deprived of "lawful employment" ... and rights and property, was a result of this conspiracy on the part of the carriers and the unions.

Federal Government Intervenes

The Federal Government through the Department of Justice, has intervened in behalf of the Negro firemen and filed a petition in the District Court asking permission to file a memorandum as a "friend of the Court", in this suit. The Government papers are in support of the position taken by the Negro firemen. The Department's action was in the form of a motion and was filed by Robert A. Stern, Special Assistant to the Attorney General.

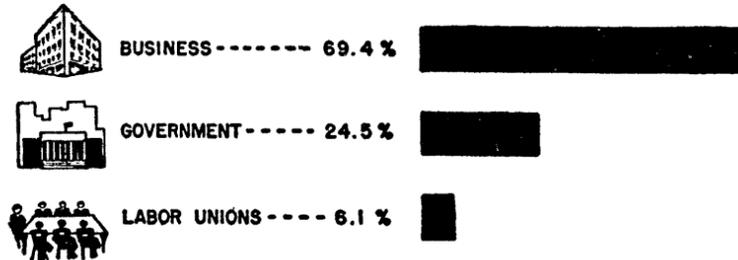
The Department of Justice petition pointed out that the brotherhoods and cooperating railroads "have completely ignored and disregarded the Supreme Court's ruling. They continued to go their way without paying any attention to the law of the land as it has been applied to the very contract here in issue by the highest tribunal."

On his motion to permit the Government to intervene, Attorney Stern declared that the public interest was involved, the enforcement of a Federal Statute, the Railway Labor Act. "Public as well as a private interest is in this litigation which requires that the Brotherhoods and railroads' discriminatory conduct be restrained at the earliest moment.

Union At Fault

Thus a union which fails to protect its members from racial discrimination in collective bargaining contracts, although it does not admit Negroes to

THOSE CHARGED WITH DISCRIMINATION



SOURCE: First Report, FEPC, based on 4,081 complaints for fiscal year 1943-44

membership, can still be sued for damages, a ruling handed down by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Baltimore. Upholding this decision, three justices awarded \$1,000 to Tom Tunstall, a Negro fireman on the Norfolk and Southern Railway. The Tunstall case has been settled after more than a year of litigation. Tunstall was deprived of his run from Norfolk to Marsden, N. C., to make a place for a white man of less seniority who took over the run about two years ago. Attorney Charles H. Houston and others charged violation of his constitutional rights and based their arguments mainly on the provisions of the 14th Amendment, which makes it unlawful to "deprive a citizen of life and property without due process of law."

Again the Supreme Court is in the key position to help correct some of the evils listed in the President's Committee on Civil Rights' Report. Its docket is loaded. It has before it one case involving constitutionality of alien land laws, in the West, and several involving restrictive housing covenants. It may get this case involving the Negro firemen.

Discrimination Against Negro

The whole national transportation and communication set-up discriminates against the Negro, bringing into focus the need for a Fair Employment Practice Law and its complete implementation. A conservative estimate would be that the Negro pays over 5 million dollars into these channels, and yet there are no job opportunities for them in these avenues. Not only are job opportunities lacking, but also the chance to learn the skills. During the war, men learned them overseas. It was a common sight to see Negro line men all through the battle areas setting up and maintaining communications. Today, although the Government subsidizes rural electrification, the jobs are sub-let to private

concerns and the Negro is automatically shut out.

Non-promotable Policy Evils

Again the Negro is stymied by the non-promotable policy, wherein he cannot rise in position. At the end of a life of some 40 - 50 years service, he is still to be found in the position where he originally started. What this does to him in the form of emotional and moral frustration, to say nothing of economic strangulation can hardly be estimated. For there is no stimulation, no goal, no future for him. Ultimately this worker becomes less efficient because he knows there is no future, no chance for advancement. In contrast, a fact continuously demonstrated, is that the white worker, has in a similar period moved up to department head, vice president or even president.

The Negro is caught in a vise and held there more than any other people. In states where the FEPC is on the statute books and an effort is made to be fair about employment practice, some progress is experienced. The instance in Chicago where Negro women are being trained by the telephone company. In New York city, Negro girls are already telephone operators and Negroes have for a number of years been guards on the transit company.

Actually that the "bogy man of race prejudice can hardly fail to disappear when it is brought into daylight and put to the test of normal day-by-day contacts", is pointed out by J. J. Morrow of the Pitney-Bowes Company of Stamford, Connecticut, where a system has been set up and is in successful operation integrating Negroes into skilled jobs.

Thus in Washington the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, acting for more than 1,000 Negro firemen of locomotives, filed legal action to change this situation. A. Philip Ran-

JACKIE ROBINSON

"I DON'T WANT to play baseball more than three or four years longer, I plan to work with under privilege kids, that is my future plans". The last part of that statement seems to fit Jackie Robinson's personality. He feels very strongly about working with young boys. He said that he had had experience doing that kind of work with the N. Y. A., and he definitely wants to help youngsters.

Jackie is fluent, frank and very forthright in manner and speech. A likeable chap that exhibits neither prejudices nor stuffiness. Jackie feels that many people visit the Big League games when he plays, to look for incidents that might occur between him and some other player on the field. He has the best of relationship with his fellow players. "Dickey Walker," says Jackie has been most helpful in advising him. He likes to play shortstop best. The field on which he likes best to play is Greenberg Gardens, Pittsburg, Pa. He has a one year contract with the Brooklyn Dodgers, of course he hopes that his contract will be renewed.

Among his trusted advisors and friends is Branch Rickey, manager of the Dodgers. Mr. Rickey, says Robinson has given him sound advice that will help him through life. He receives about 300 letters a week and answers them all. He never had any previous ideas about the Big League games, he just wanted to make good in base ball. Jackie says he thinks that there is a future in base ball for Negro youngsters. He plans to spend his life trying to do something for them to help them make good in life.

Lots has been said about Jackie, but not much has been said about Mrs. Robinson. She is gracious and charming and wears well. She seems to be at ease at all times. There is no doubt that she is the player behind the player. An interesting comparison between Jackie Robinson and Joe Louis, is their interest in youngsters.

dolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, acting for the Negro firemen, expressed his appreciation to Attorney General Tom Clark for his "fine action". In his estimation he said "it showed that the Department of Justice means to implement the Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights.



THE OPENING OF SANTA CLAUS LANE, HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA

CHRISTMAS ACROSS THE LAND

THIS IS THE TRUE STORY of how Santa Claus, Indiana got its name and become one of the largest Christmas post offices in the world.

Santa Claus, Indiana

Santa Claus, Indiana is located in the Southern hills of Indiana in Spencer County. As was true of most of the villages in the expanding west in the early 1800's, there was nothing remarkable about Sante Fe, which the hamlet had been originally named. In 1855 some of the more ambitious settlers decided that the village should have a post office. They looked for-

ward eagerly for the word from Washington granting their request.

On Christmas Eve the news came, and it was disappointing. The Post Office Department felt that since there was already one Sante Fe post office in Indiana, this new one would have to be requested under a different name.

Determined to have their post office, the villagers discussed the matter that evening, Christmas Eve. It was their custom to gather in the church building and celebrate Christmas Eve. The tree had been garlanded with red berries and popcorn and loaded with gifts. The building rang with the merriment of games of the young folks while

their parents talked over the post office name.

How The Name Originated

Suddenly the door opened and in walked the Village Santa Claus, stopping on his round through town. Immediately, someone suggested Santa Claus as the name for their village and the choice was unanimous. The request for the post office in this name was granted in 1856.

It remained for Robert Ripley of "Believe It or Not" fame to draw the cartoon that rocketed this little town into international acclaim and riches.

That Christmas and every Christmas since Ripley's cartoon, has seen the pile of mail mounting higher. Thousands of persons have brought their mail to be postmarked Santa Claus. The attention of newspapers, magazines, the radio and tourists has been centered on the only Santa Claus town in the world.

"Dear Santa"

Every year thousands of letters from children are written to "Dear Santa Claus". Mail clerks throughout the nation, have routed letters thus addressed to the Santa Claus post office. These letters were answered by the beloved postmaster Jim Martin, and later, by postmaster Phillips, both of whom sent small gifts to the most needy.

In 1938 Postmaster Phillips began broadcasting his now famous "Hello from home. . . where Santa Claus lives", which went out over the airwaves to Americans in foreign lands.

Today after the inactivity of war years, Santa Claus, Indiana, is entering an era of growth and continued prosperity. New streets have been added to the community, new Santa Claus Land children's park and toy center are being opened. Last year's mail broke all existing records with over three million pieces cancelled through the tiny post office.

The Boston Common Christmas Tree

While Indiana has the distinction of having the only city in the world named Santa Claus, Boston Massachusetts is one of the first cities, if not actually the first, to have a municipal Christmas tree. The tree was first placed on the Boston Common in 1912. Since then the custom has become general over the country.

This giant tree is made up of from 700 to 1000 trees, reaches a height of 83 to 85 feet. The construction of the tree is as follows: A single 28-foot tree is fast mounted on top of a 56 foot telegraph pole. The smaller fir trees are then wired into place to form a perfectly symmetrical design. A star containing about 90 electric light bulbs is placed on top of this composite tree.

The tree representing the work of about six men who work from December 6th to have it ready about ten days before Christmas. It is lighted Christmas Eve when the nearly 1200 brightly colored bulbs flash on. Carols are sung around the tree each night.

A Modernistic New York Tree

A most spectacular sight in New York is the Christmas tree at Rockefeller Center. This tree is a stately Norway spruce more than 75 feet high, is

decorated with the modern version of the Christmas tree lights. Some 800 plastic globes are transformed each evening into glowing balls of red, white, green, yellow, orange and blue by means of ultra-violet light focused on the florescent spheres.

Around this tree during Christmas week the Rockefeller Center choristers sing Christmas carols, as part of the climax of Yule-tide activities at the Center.

The Capital City Community Tree

The National Community Christmas Tree celebration has been an annual event in the National Capital since 1923. The first tree was a giant fir from the Green Mountains, presented to President Calvin Coolidge. It was erected in the Ellipse, just south of the White House.

In 1924 a living Christmas tree, was set up and since that time they have been used. Since 1925 the program held in the Executive Mansion grounds has been broadcast to the Nation. This ceremony on Christmas Eve is the signal for the illumination of similar trees in thousands of communities throughout the nation. The trees remain lighted from Christmas Eve through New Year's Day.

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THE CHICAGO CRIB built by the Building Trades Council on display in Grant Park, won first place in the National Civic Crib Contest



THE CHRISTMAS CRIB of the Daum family displayed in their front yard, soft colored lights are focused on it

Continued from Page 13

Chicago's Christmas Crib

One of the most beautiful of the Christmas observances in any city is Chicago's Christmas Crib, presented by the members of organized labor. The idea was conceived by a few business men of the Chicago Building Trades Council, with the purpose of bringing thoughts of Christ to a world occupied largely with material pursuits. They called their crib the "Harbor of Peace", for they believed that true peace could be found only when men turned to Christ and His principles of Justice and Love. The idea grew until fifty-two Chicago Locals of the American Federation of Labor now work on this Crib, with hundreds of mechanics giving their time, energy and talent freely to the project.

The Life-Size Nativity Scene

In downtown Chicago the huge mountain-like structure, seventy-five feet long, forty feet deep and thirty-



SACKS OF MAIL arriving at Santa Claus, Indiana for special cancellation, bearing the post mark of Santa Claus

six feet high is in the center of the Congressional Plaza on Michigan Boulevard. Hundreds of lighted evergreen trees give the mountain a naturalness of appearance. At the bottom of the hill is a cave which serves as the manger. Within the cave are life-size Nativity characters clothed in rich materials and jewels of the wise men and princes, and the simple dress of the shepherds and others.

The carrillons of bells ring out the music of "Glory to God in the Highest, and on earth, peace and goodwill toward men."

Indoor And Outdoor Cribs

Many persons have on display in their homes and in their yards private Cribs. Some simple mantle pieces, others more elaborate. These Cribs are often the focal point of neighborhood Christmas observances.

One in particular is that of Daum family in their yard, whence hundreds of people came to see the display, Choruses from nearby churches visited and sang carols there.



OBSERVING THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY, the Barnet Aden Gallery of Art, has presented Washington art lovers with a succession of distinguished artists and their paintings. The gallery is one of the significant Art Centers in the Capital, and successfully transcends race

ALONZO ADEN, founder and director of the Barnet-Aden Gallery, Washington, discusses a painting with Lucile D. Roberts art teacher Eldora P. Lorenzine of Howard University faculty, signs the guest book



THE NEGRO WOMAN

"The Negro Woman," the theme chosen by Elizabeth Callett for work completed two years as a Rosenwald Fellow, doing creative work in the three media represented in this show. For the past year she has been working and living in Mexico she is one of three American members of a workshop of Mexico's leading graphic artists.



Editorial

"Never Under Estimate The Power Of A Woman"



THE REV. DR. HOWARD THURMAN, Minister of the Fellowship Church of all people, San Francisco, California, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune and National Council of Negro Women at the Thursday noon meditation hour on "A Faith for Living"

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the National Council of Negro Women in Washington, D. C., typified what women can do when called on to rally around a cause. For nothing is dearer to a woman's heart than a cause, something for which to defend, fight, promote and work.

Answering the call, they poured in from the 48 States, with reports, questions and the "know how" that only women can muster—to talk over their plans and problems and to tear apart and rebuild all matter pertaining to National Council that was not to their liking.

And what a sight it was. The ladies of all ages were glamorously business-like. Despite seriousness of the sessions, they found time to let you know that dresses were longer, hats were more subtle, veils, feathers, sequins AND furs were all part of a woman's convention.

Seriously, this week-long meeting was a tribute to the genius of its leader, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune whose guiding hand masterfully piloted the program.

It was heartening to hear the reports of devotion to a Cause and the concrete evidence that rose like a tide \$16,000 strong as funds were called for to meet the budget for 1947-48.

Without doubt the accomplishments of the 1947 Conference of the NCNW was a nation-wide vote of confidence in the leader, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, and a testimony of the faith of Negro women in themselves as a force in the world today.

So contagious was the spirit of this meeting that as the week rolled on, the already great numbers increased and the support doubled. Until on International Night culminating a long morning, a brief afternoon hour and a tea at the White House, the great Labor Department Auditorium was filled to capacity and the platform equally crowded with diplomats and representatives of foreign lands that looked like and sounded like a miniature U.N.

The National Council of Negro Women is being moved forward by the 800,000 women it counts among the members and affiliates. The 1947 conference settles once and for all the question of the place of the women of the NCNW in the scheme of things. There is an old and true saying, "Never underestimate the power of a woman," and when that woman is Mary McLeod Bethune, well!



The crowded morning service when the report on legislative strategy held the attention of the N. C. N. W. Conference in the Labor Department conference room

Editorial

"Give Me Liberty Or Give Me Death" Bunche to U. N. Post

The Right to Freedom of Conscience and Expression

This right is an expression of confidence in the ability of freemen to learn the truth through the unhampered interplay of competing ideas. Where the right is generally exercised, the public benefits from the selective process of winnowing truth from falsehood, desirable ideas from evil ones. If the people are to govern themselves their only hope of doing so wisely lies in the collective wisdom derived from the fullest possible information, and in the fair presentation of differing opinions. The right is also necessary to permit each man to find his way to the religious and political beliefs which suit his private needs.

*" . . . to secure these rights governments
are instituted among men . . . "*

—THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

WHEN PATRICK HENRY spoke those words, way back, during the early days of American settlers, he found the hidden spark in the heart of his listeners. He swayed his audiences with as elegant a speech as had ever been delivered in the new country: "As for me, give me liberty or give me death."

In Support Of Liberty

White Americans have been taught and trained to adhere to the liberties incorporated in the New World—to appreciate the liberalness—liberties backed up by the Constitution, reinforced by the 14th and 15th Amendments, and more recently by the proclamation, the Four Freedoms.

The Revolutionary War was fought to free America from the yoke of England, the Civil War was fought to free Americans from slavery. Both of these wars were fought to free individuals.

Restricted Liberty

In studying the past and observing current trends, people are confused at the apparent end of liberties they have been enjoying in the past. Today we are experiencing a new interpretation of American justice and liberty. It could be called restricted liberty.

The new restriction placed on our liberties takes the form of thought interference. The activities of the Un-American Committee headed by Con-

gressman Parnell Thomas (R., N. J.) is working on the reverse of a common law theory, "You are guilty until proven innocent." Further, we see restrictions placed on visitors to the United States. The Rev. Michael Scott of South Africa, bearing a petition in behalf of the rights of Indian minorities for presentation to the General Assembly of the United Nations, was allowed to visit this country only on condition that he stay within the immediate vicinity of the U.N. and refrain from making any speeches concerning segregation and discrimination of Indians in South Africa.

Is American Justice Slipping?

Apparently the pattern of American interpretation of justice and liberties has taken a sudden turn in the direction of injustices. It has not been a subtle turning, but high pressured and expertly engineered.

Why The Witch Hunt?

The new emphasis placed on loyalty of government workers, the Communism scare are just a few of the tactics used which cause fear, create suspicion and cause general confusion among the people.

The appointment by President Truman, of the Loyalty Review Board is timely. If we are in danger, the people should be told about it. If not, why all the witch-hunting? Either way the American people should be informed.



RALPH BUNCHE

United Nations Secretary-General Tryge Lie announced the appointment of Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, American Negro formerly with the State Department, as principal secretary to the five-nation commission appointed by the 1947 U. N. Assembly to supervise partitioning of the Holy Land into separate Jewish and Arab countries by next October 1.

RALPH BUNCHE one of the speakers of the 1946-47 Howard University Forum, has enjoyed a fruitful career in his chosen field. He has been a professor of political science at Howard University, has traveled throughout Africa, Malaya and the Netherlands Indies, has served as research analyst for war agencies and is now Associate Chief, Division of Dependent Area Affairs, U. S. Department of State and Director of the Division of Trusteeship, United Nations. His penetrating dynamic addresses cause him to be in constant demand as a speaker.

2 A-BOMBS EQUALS ETERNITY

TWO ATOMIC BOMBS which can now be manufactured, exploded simultaneously, could make the United States uninhabitable, said Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, chancellor of Chicago University.



MR. T. M. CAMPBELL, Extension Service field agent, his wife, and two of their daughters admire the Superior Service Award he received from Secretary of Agriculture, Clinton P. Anderson for outstanding agricultural extension work. Left to right: Miss Rose Elizabeth Campbell, Mr. Campbell, Mrs. Campbell, and Mrs. Emily Virginia Hawkins

A JOB WELL DONE

RECEIVES SUPERIOR SERVICE AWARD

IN RECOGNITION OF his outstanding agricultural extension work, T. M. Campbell, Extension Service field agent was presented a Superior Service Award by Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson.

The presentation was made at the first annual Honor Awards Ceremony on the Washington Monument grounds.

In making the presentation to Mr. Campbell, Secretary Anderson said, "For your outstanding extension work among colored farm people, I present you this Superior Service Award. This is not for just doing a good job, but for work considerably over and beyond the call of duty. You have my good wishes and the good wishes of the entire Department." The Award consist-

ed of a certificate, a medal, and lapel pin.

Among the 1,500 who witnessed the Honor Awards Ceremony were Mr. Campbell's wife and two of their five children. The two daughters present were Miss Rose Elizabeth Campbell, a physical therapist, and Mrs. Emily Virginia Hawkins, a registered nurse.

Along with his Superior Service



SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE CLINTON P. ANDERSON congratulates Mr. T. M. Campbell, Extension Service field agent, after presenting him a Superior Service Award for his outstanding agricultural extension work

Award, Mr. Campbell also received a Length of Service Award for having served the Department for 41 years. He was the first colored extension worker employed by the Department.

It was on November 12, 1906, that Mr. Campbell went to work as a farm demonstration leader in Alabama. He was employed jointly by Tuskegee Institute and the Department of Agriculture. After a few weeks of making preliminary contacts among the farm people who lived in Macon County where Tuskegee is situated, Campbell, then a youth of 23, climbed aboard the Jesup Wagon—a school on wheels designed by Dr. George Washington Carver, and drove off to carry agricultural education right up to the doors of Alabama farm people. His program consisted of distributing improved seed and conducting demonstrations in better farming practices and home-making.

Campbell has written a book in which he relates some of his experiences during the early days of the Jesup Wagon. The book is entitled "The Movable School Goes to the Negro Farmer." A London edition of this book was published in October.

Among other things, Campbell points out in his book that he had to make many adjustments in his demonstration approach. For example, he says he set out to show farmers how to operate a mechanical cream separator and how to test milk for its butterfat content, but discovered the first day that most of the farmers did not have any milk to test, because they didn't have any cows. So, he shifted his emphasis to pasture development and to ownership of cows as part of a sound live-at-home program.

That was the beginning of extension work with colored farmers. Eight years later the Smith-Lever Act went into effect and the Federal-State Cooperative extension program was launched. Today, about 800 trained colored farm and home demonstration agents are employed by Extension Service in the Southern States.

Campbell now serves as a regional field agent. He helps supervise and coordinate the work of colored agents in seven States: Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Texas, Mississippi, Louisiana and Oklahoma.

Two years ago he was loaned to the General Education to help make a study of West Africa and the adaptability of extension methods as a mass education technique in that region. As a result of this study, extension programs are being inaugurated in West Africa as a means of helping the people increase their production of food and raise their standard of living.



In A Little Town Of Bethlehem ... on a Christmas Eve

by Gladys Marie Parker

Christmas Eve and Joseph Justis and his wife, Mary, were going on a long trip.

There was no happiness in them at the prospect; no anticipation of welcome at the other end, and their reluctance at having to leave their tiny, scrubbed little pill-box of a room—which they called home—was tinged all over with bitterness. They were being evicted that day, and it was Christmas Eve.

Joe had been in the Army during the last World War. He now belonged to that other army of forgotten men—surplus, along with other unnecessary equipment of war. Jobless, penniless and filled with a burning resentment,

Joe had but one objective. He would take Mary to his only living relative—an uncle in eastern Pennsylvania—so that at least there would be some place for their baby to come into the world. It was the only thing of importance now, because Mary's time was very short. As it was, fear ate at his heart that there wouldn't be time. But there had to be time. His conscience insisted, there *had* to be time.

Their few belongings piled into a battered car of questionable age and extremely temperamental performance, they started on their journey. They rode through towns glittering with colored lights and Christmas garlands. Once, as they passed a group singing

Christmas carols, Joe's heart leapt at the faint little sound that came from Mary's throat. It sounded like a sob. He dared not look at her.

Several hours later, with considerable distance behind them, Joe's tension eased. Miraculously, the old car was behaving beautifully. From the crest of a hill, the next town glowed like a vari-colored jewel out of the pitch blackness.

"Won't be long now, honey," he said, almost gaily. "Only about 20-30 miles to go." Mary didn't answer, and he turned to look at her. The expression on her face almost made his blood freeze.

"Mary! Mary, what's the matter?" he cried. "What's wrong?" He pushed his foot hard on the brake, and the little old car struggled to a stop. He threw one arm about his wife and with the other hand, turned her face toward him.

"Joe, I'm—it's—it's comin'," Mary said hoarsely. "We can't make it. We got to find some—body to help us." She slumped in his grip.

Hard lines of fear and anxiety pushed into his face. Mary was so much a part of him, he could almost feel her physical pain as keenly as she could. He released her and started the car again, cursing the obstinate thing for its slowness.

Minutes later they came to a dimly lit house. Almost before the car stopped, Joe was running up the path. He rapped hard on the door.

A little old man answered his knock and stared in amazement at the babbling, excited young man outside his door. The only sound which made sense to him was the word, "baby."

"Maw," he called over his shoulder, "C'mere. Seems like this young feller's gonna have a baby, and wants us to do somep'n about it."

A little old lady came to the door wiping her hands on her apron.

"A baby? Well, my land, come in. Let's see what we can do for you," she said, and there was an odd twinkle in her eye as she added: "Tis a Merry Christmas, ain't it, young man?"

"Oh, no," Joe pointed toward the car. "It's my wife. She's—she's out there. In the car!"

"Well, land sakes, bring her in," said the old lady. "That ain't no place to have no baby."

Joe sped on winged feet. He lifted Mary bodily and carried her into the house. Gingerly he laid her on the couch where the old lady had made room for her among numerous pillows and puffs.

The room was warm and the air was

intoxicating with the pungent spiciness of good cooking. Joe's brain reeled under the impact of the odor of food. It had been hours since either he or Mary had eaten, and days since they had had a decent meal.

The little old lady loosened Mary's clothing and touched her with expertly searching fingers, then started moving about with surprising agility, giving orders as she went.

"Paw, don't stand there like an old goat. Git Doc Bigby on the 'phone. Tell him to come right over here. Take yer things off, young man. Might's well start gettin' busy. Lots to do here, and 'tain't much time to do it in. By the way, what's yer name?" She stopped long enough to peer squarely into Joe's eyes.

Joe told her.

"Mm," she hummed. "Where you from? Where you headin'?"

Joe told her that, too.

"Seems 's if you youngsters ain't learnt that you can't tamper with ole Mother Nature. That child ain't got no business trackin' back and fo'wards 'cross the country. Ain't you had no doctor?"

"No, we—you see—I—" Joe stopped, confused.

"Paw," she ignored Joe, and spoke to the old man as he reentered the room, "fix 'em a toddy to heat up th'er blood, an' I'll fix 'em somep'n t'eat. Looks like they can stand a heap o' both."

"Doc's comin' right over soon's he gits done strappin' Jim Branson's knee. 'Twun't be too long 'fore he gits here."

The old lady turned to Joe.

"We ain't got much room here. We ain't got the heart, neither, to turn y'out with the young 'un on its way. Folks don't care much 'bout takin' on other people's troubles. It's ever' man fer hisself in this world. We got a loft over top o' this here room. Good 'n warm up there. There's a bunk where the boys used to sleep. If'n you c'n git her up there 'thout too much trouble and no damage to her, we kin bunk ye till yer able to move ag'in."

Joe tried to imagine words great enough to fit these kindly people; these elderly strangers who had accepted their private burden with such profound calm.

Mary was sleeping, occasionally stirring restlessly. Joe sat close beside her holding her hand. He wanted to squeeze it hard, holding back by that pressure whatever it was he feared.

Shortly, the old man came with two steaming mugs.

"Take this, son," he said. "It'll warm yer heart—an' yer vittles, too," he chuckled. He peered cautiously over at

Mary. "The little one's sleepin', ain't she? Wal, better let 'er sleep. Don't make sense to wake her up to give 'er somep'n to make 'er sleep, way I look at it."

Joe's expression of gratefulness was lost in the older man's monologue.

"Drink it down, son. Maw's comin' along with some supper to fill yer inwards. Soon's ye git done, we'll haul the little one up to the loft."

Maw came into the room bearing a tray of food.

"Better wait'll Doc gits here," she said, referring to Paw's suggestion to move Mary. "Cantankerous as he is, we mightn't be able to coax him to clam' up there. Here, boy," she said, setting the tray on a table, "eat yer fill. Don't be shame. We ain't givin' ye nuthin. It's God's gift to ye. He give it to us, 'n we're just passin' it on to ye. Soon's she wakes up, I'll feed her a little broth. Poor thing."

Joe ate, gulping his food like a starved urchin.

The warmth of the room, the soothing toddy and the food lulled his brain to a drowsy half-awareness. His grasp on Mary's hand fell lax, and in a few moments he was asleep.

It was dark and still in the room when Joe awakened. A sound had shattered his sleep—a sharp, startlingly strange cry that seemed to reach down into the abyss of his slumber and snatch him back to consciousness. He leaped out of the chair and stumbled over the comforter about his knees. He heard other sounds and turned his head quickly, trying to establish the source and direction from which they came. At first he couldn't realize where he was. Then he remembered and shouted out:

"Mary! Where's Mary?"

The sound came again, louder, and he lifted his head to stare at the ceiling in amazement, as he realized that the noise was a baby's cry. He listened with gladness and relief, fear and wonder all crowding his heart at once. He was still standing so, when a shaft of light appeared from a door opened above, and the old man laboriously descended the ladder-like stair.

"Praise the Lord, son," the old man chuckled. "Ye be a father. It's a boy ye got, an' a fine one too, from the yowlin' he's lettin' out."

Joe trembled all over. Breathlessly he strode toward the old man. His heart beat fast. Tears trickled down. He stammered:

"O my God!—Oh my God!"

He began to shake all over and he laughed; he was happy. He choked. He was attacked by sobs. The old man

gripped him by the shoulders. He went on sobbing.

"Oh my God—My God!"

"That's the one to call on, m' boy. He were with ye tonight, sure's yer born. Should say this mornin', 'cause it's mornin' now."

"What—what time is it?" Joe asked in a croaking voice.

"Four 'clock," he answered, switching on a lamp to examine his old pocket watch. "An' by the way, Merry Christmas. It's Christmas, y'know."

Joe didn't answer. He started toward the ladder.

"Wait a minute, feller!" The old man's voice stopped him. The Doc sez ye better hold off a while. Got t' give him a spell to set things right up there. "Here," he touched a chair, "set down an' pull yerself together. 'Twon't be long 'fore ye can go up to see 'em."

Joe surrendered to the calm of his voice and dropped lightly into the chair.

"Is—is it all over?" He seemed dazed. "You mean—?"

"I mean it's all over—I mean ye got a fine son, an' yer wife's as good a woman as I ever see. Not a peep out of 'er right through the whole thing. She went through it jes' as easy—like fallin' off a log. Never seen the likes of it."

There was admiration in his voice.

"Who's up there?" Joe asked.

"Who's with her?"

"Doc an' Maw."

"The doctor? When did he come? Why didn't you wake me up?"

"What's the use o' wakin' ye, son? Doc woulda had two patients on his hands then. He come over quite a spell back. We toted yer wife up to the loft. Seemed like the bes' thing to do."

"But, why didn't you call me? I should have been with her. I feel like—"

"You oughtn't feel nuthin' 'cept bein' mighty proud o' yer son an' yer little wife. She's a mighty spunky little woman, boy. Ye picked a good 'un."

"Thank you, sir. Mary is a wonderful girl." He said it softly, tenderly. He looked up at the old man. "I—I don't even know your name."

Certainly, Joe had a right to be astonished at his situation. Their baby had been born in the humble home of total strangers who knew nothing of them beyond their terrible need, and asked nothing in return for their own magnificent kindness.

Joe suddenly realized that he didn't even know where he was—exactly.

"What town is this?" he asked.

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RECIPIENTS OF ACHIEVEMENT AWARDS sponsored by the Howard University Alumni Association, Inc., Miss Linnie R. Smith, President Reading, left to right, Dr. Merrill Cooper, Mrs. Ethel Price, Dr. Charles R. Drew, Mrs. Muriel Alexander, Prof. Edward J. Edwards, Mrs. Willa Carter Burch, Dr. Charles R. Kelly

LITTLE THINGS ABOUT MANY PEOPLE

by Pearl Beldon Cox

"MARY McLEOD BETHUNE you're wonderful"! So sings Mrs. Bethune as often she looks in her mirror. And the feeling gets infectious—you catch it and I do too. And so today a regular chorus goes up from Maine to Florida and from California and back, "Lady Mary, you're wonderful." And she isn't 'twould have made your heart glad to see the skill with which Mrs. Bethune, Founder-President of the National Council of Negro Women led the group through its intricate sessions.

And such a group! Chicago's Edith Sampson Clayton and New York's Eunice Hunton Carter left their law jobs; Sue Bailey Thurman rushed back from a delegate's task in Guatemala; Arenia Mallory left her school in Mississippi and Birmingham's "Candy Anderson" her boiling kettles of sugar; Daisy Lampkin left her NAACP job and Etta Moten and Ethel Ramos Harris came to bring music and SUCH HATS.

Yea, several hundred women, encouraged by a Congresswoman, several ambassadors, ministers, high govern-

ment officials and mere folks like me, went brilliantly through the program that bore this heart-warming theme: "Building a Bridge to Universal Peace through Understanding." With a trip to the White House where Mrs. Truman, smartly garbed in black gave each a gracious handshake as the Marine Band played and dining room aides made ready a dainty repast; and dinner at the U. S. Commerce Department, the Council closed. And who knows? If Bethune continues to sing and we keep holding the tune, maybe we'll end up and soon, in One Big Wonderful World! . . . Dr. Horace King keeping the air lanes busy 'twixt Pennsylvania and Massachusetts and NOT for professional reasons, either, at least, so his friends allege . . . Well, if Patsy isn't selling Christmas dolls at Macy's (New York). Yes, Miss Patricia Shaw who presided over the student group that was sent to Oslo, Norway wants to go back. So's just to help Mother Esther Popel Shaw's school-teacher budget to stretch that far, Patsy's back at the counter. . . Folks in the

East are wishing California's milliner and otherwise versatile Mildred Blount would visit her kinsmen again, Dr. and Mrs. F. D. Whitby. Quite a whirl they gave little Mildred last year. . . Congresswoman Helen Gahagan Douglas might rightly be named Helen Gracious Douglas. When she found that Mrs. Roosevelt, on account of UN duties, couldn't keep an appointment with the National Council of Negro women, the lovely Douglas ran quickly in to pinch-hit. . . Prof. and Mrs. Earl Moses (he's head of the Science Department at Morgan College) kept thinking how nice 'twould be to have Dr. and Mrs. William T. Parker of Washington as Thanksgiving dinner guests, and at the same time the Parkers were thinking "How grand would a dinner with the Moses' be", but Emily Post, of course, kept them from saying so especially where the Moses couple could hear. Anyhow, telepathy or something must have done it, for in due time a note from the Moses' came, "Won't you please be our Thanksgiving guests?". . . "I'm everybody's friend", says Mr.



COFFEE HOUR AT "INSPIRATION HOUSE", which was hostess to the National Council of Negro Women, after the Armistice Day Meeting at Shiloh Baptist Church, Washington, D. C. Left to right, Mrs. Mary Gregory, executive director of the Y. M. C. A. Annex, Washington; Miss Etta Moten, center, and her mother left; Mrs. Margaret Sims, Florida; Mrs. Geneva K. Valentine, hostess and President of the Business and Professional Women's League, and Miss Dorothy Height, National Y. W. C. A., New York, around the table laden with an antique silver service brought from England by Miss Ann Brookins, capable program director of Inspiration House

James A. Holton of New Orleans. "I'll buy or sell you a house; get insurance on you and your house; sell you pills when you get sick and bury you when you die." If he hadn't started talking about funerals you and I, might have liked the guy. . . In addition to thanks for turkey and such over the holiday blessings, Durham's North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance plant sent up prayers for Joe (Joseph F. Harris, Jr.). Joe's the son of the Washington Branch's manager and is full back or something on Lincoln's team! And speaking of sports, Andrew Samuels, Jr. is making a name for himself as he plays out Ohio State way in Prep School football games. And me thinks right now I can hear handsome Pierre Landry, New Orleans educator and the rest of the Landry clan saying with gusto, "Ain't Junior Grand?" . . . As time moves on toward Santa Claus hour my heart sort o' softens (you know how tight it stays all the rest of the year) and my how I can see the beauty in other folks' doings! The Young Women's League, for instance (Mrs. Sarah Mavritte President) and the way they presented the Fashion Picture the other Sunday eve for the sake of the Nursery for Underprivileged Children that they hope soon to build; Kitty Hawkins (proprietress of Dunmovin, dining-out-spot with a

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Ella Fitzgerald, famous singing star, cuts a cake at a celebration in her honor at Washington's New Bali restaurant



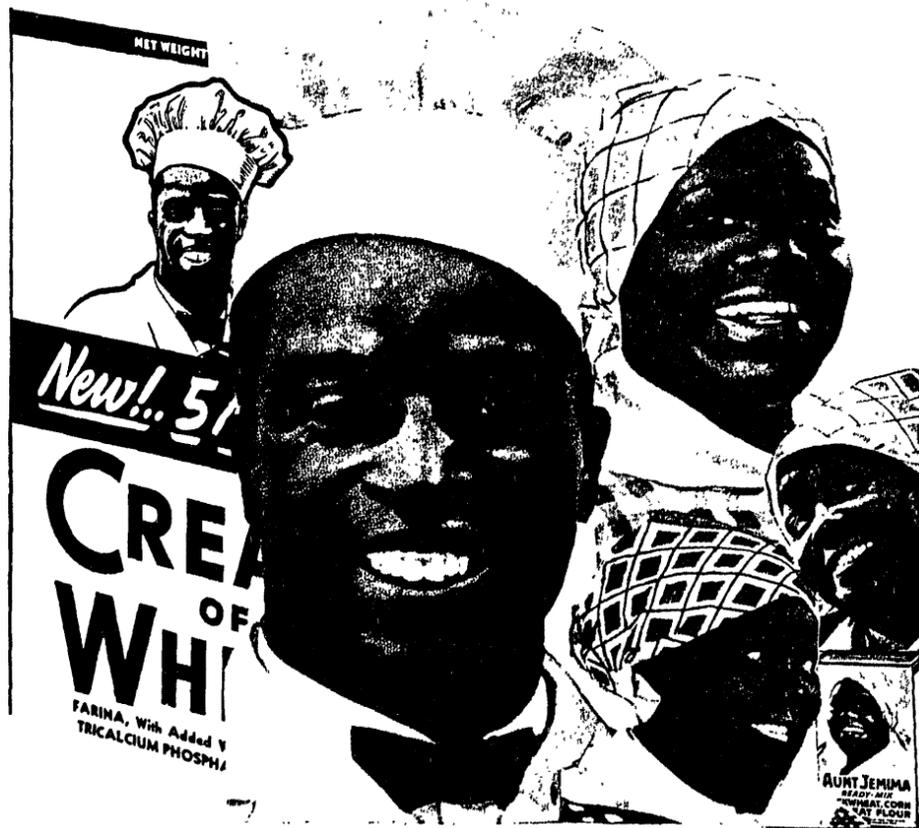
MRS. ORA ELLIS, a charming model wearing creation draped by Mrs. Katherine Malone of Malone's at the Young Women's League Style Show

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register that reads like a "Bronze 400") in Arizona somewhere, sent there by her church and her friends, led by Dovie C. Brooks, Louise Adams,

Antoinette Brooks Mitchell and W. H. Tymous, all of whom are hoping Kitty'll soon be well. I can see Psi Gamma Mu (Mrs. Christine Jones, President) foregoing Sunday drives, naps and such and flattening their purses for the sake of their Annual "Needy Children's Christmas Party." Singing, speaking or playing the piano or violin in the pretty home of Mr. and Mrs. James Robinson (she's the gracious Anita) all for the children's sake, were Louis Brown, Sadie Hamilton, Clementine Brown, Olga Bavard, Mr. and Mrs. Noah Ryder, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lomack, Irvington Hunter, Sue Hogan, Wm. Crooms, Quincy Meeks, Thos. Major, Selma Cannon, Bernice Brent; I can see the National Negro Opera Company awarding prizes to country-wide singers and with its friends assembled at the Musolit Club, listening to a speech (inspired it seemed) by its president, Mary Cardwell Dawson whose day and night time dream is to see America's brown-skinned singers portraying, as she knows full well they can, the world's finest operatic roles! . . . And the Rescue Society, Inc., in the heart of New York's Chinatown, where cast-offs from the Bowery and other poor places find a night's dinner and rest and a "Be of Good Courage" from Supt. Howard W. Kinsey. And when I dropped my notes as I looked over the place, he mailed 'em to me before I ever got back home! . . .

Yes, long toward Christmas I get to thinking of the Moores out Pasadena, California way (Mesdames Zephyr Ramsey, attorney, and Elizabeth Armstrong, cateress and whatnot) and how they turn their whole second floor in their beautiful palm-fronted place, to their guests; and of Dr. Clarence Holmes who has a HOUSE set aside for his friends off on a Denver visit; and of Dr. and Mrs. Donald Barton (he's pastor of a church in Rockaway, N. Y.) giving a dear shut-in (Mrs. Justine Maloney) a pot of flowers, growing mind you, and because they're so beautiful they stay downstairs for all to see, and where from a point upstairs, the grateful Justine can look down each day and admire them. . . Dr. Wm. Stuart Nelson back from a stay in India and proving a true disciple of Ghandi, preaching in eloquent terms, "Non-Violence Meets the Need" . . . Dr. Charles R. Drew of Blood Bank fame and Chief Surgeon at Freedman's Hospital looking for space to place his many awards, among his latest was one from the Howard University Alumni Association, Miss Linnie R. Smith, head. Others receiving awards for special achievements during the year were Ethel

Price, Muriel Alexander, Edward J. Edwards, Edna Gray, Alice Elam, Willa Carter Burch, all teachers and Dr. Charles R. Kelly and Chaplain Merrill Booker of Freedman's hospital . . . "Well done Ella!" So said the Bali's Caldwells and Lees the other night. For three years the Swingtime Fitzgerald, who likes to sew a fine seam, who has adopted an overseas refugee, and who keeps you from keeping still evertime she sings, was given a Glad Hand at the Club with an Anniversary cake and all Newshounds, radio announcers left hardly a crumb for Ella. . . Dr. Howard Thurman, formerly Dean of the Chapel of Howard University, now of San Francisco, being complimented on his new book, "The Negro Spiritual Speaks of Life and Death", and autographing same at Pursell's Bookstore. . . "Let's live again our days in Mexico" says charming Mrs. Hattie Holmes Herriot, D.C. teacher, and rightaway Dr. Herriot, her husband, trots out his movie machine. Sure enough there's the couple here and there and everywhere in Mexico where they spent one idyllic month this year. Dr. Herriot's generous too with his films. Showed 'em to the College Alumnae Club one night when Willadine Grinnage, Estelle Webster, Mamie Plummer and others who had also seen Mexico, told of their stay south of the Rio Grande. . . The Baers re-unioning in New York. Remember Emily? She's an accountant now for the City of New York and serves too as a bookkeeper for Rose Meta, huge Beauty get-up. From Williamsport, Pa., came Mr. and Mrs. David Baer, Emily's Mom and Pop, and oh yes, the Captain was there, Emily's handsome husband, Roy Sorrell, who's such a valuable aide to Uncle Sam that he hadn't had a vacation since no telling when. So it's easy to see that with nibblings of chicken and outcries of "Glad to See You", the Baers had quite a time. . . Impressive Pictures—Speaker of the House Martin standing on the Capitol steps and accepting a petition (an armful of it) from the National Negro Congress and its friends, Edgar G. Brown, president. The prayers for justice for the world's minority groups as exemplified in word and song were soul-moving; visitors from North, South, East and West with eyes and mouths wide as they were shown through Inspiration House, pet project of the Business and Professional Women's League, dynamic Geneva Valentine, head. Their mouths opened wider when 'twas time to dine in the \$100,000 set-up!



Behind That Trade Mark

... mystery and pathos

by Sylvia Talsey

ALMOST ALL OF US are acquainted with the well known trademarks of things we buy in the stores and shops but few of us know of the interesting stories about the persons behind those well known advertising trademarks.

A Familiar Face

It was a dismal afternoon as the rain fell morosely from a sodden sky that hung heavy over Chicago. Although the hands of the clocks were pinching out the last minutes before four o'clock the lights were already burning on the streets and in the store windows. A large, rather shabbily dressed colored woman stepped from a curb in Chicago's Loop and into the path of a truck; there was a screeching of brakes but the colored woman's form lay still on the wet pavement. A policeman

forced his way through the quickly assembled crowd, examined the body, then picked up a purse lying beside it. Inside the frayed purse he found a cotton handkerchief, just two dimes and an envelope addressed in scrawled pencil writing to Mrs. Nancy Green. "I don't recognize that name," the policeman muttered, "but that face sure looks familiar. Wonder where I have seen her before?"

Nancy Green—Aunt Jemima

Yes, that policeman, like most of us, have seen that Negro face thousands of times before in magazines and newspapers, on billboards and on grocery shelves, since it was Aunt Jemima, the well known trademark of a well known brand of breakfast pancakes,—and Nancy Green was Aunt Jemima. When this

pancake flour was first advertised its trademark featured an anemic looking woman whose pasty face was contorted into a sickly grin. It was quickly realized that such a caricature was a liability and so an intensive search was made for a broad-smiling Negro mammy associated with old-fashioned southern cooking. And that was how Nancy Green was discovered. Nancy, at the time was a chambermaid in a Chicago hotel but her plump face with a winning personality and friendly smile spoke volumes about being the very personification of a southern mammy cook,—fitting the popular conception perfectly.

For many weeks Nancy Green received a great deal of attention from photographers and artists as the trademark came into being and when the photographers put away their cameras and the artists their paints and brushes Aunt Jemima burst forth in national publicity and recognition but Nancy Green was once more a hotel chambermaid. But while she remained such and her life a drab one, yet until the end her face was familiar to all that gazed upon it.

A Face Known To Millions

Another that follows the pattern of Aunt Jemima is the white coated Negro chef who long has been the trademark of Cream of Wheat. Like Nancy Green, the Negro was sought out because the company was dissatisfied with the picture they were using at the time. It was the late nineties when Emery Mapes, then secretary of Cream of Wheat was in Kohlsaats restaurant in Chicago and became impressed with the genial appearance of one of the waiters.

From That Five Dollar Smile

—A Fortune

"George," Mapes began, "how big does a five dollar bill look to you?" George grinned broadly as he quickly replied, "It looks mighty big." Mapes reached for his hat as he directed the waiter to come with him and the waiter didn't even bother to change clothes to do just that. Thirty minutes later they both emerged from a photographer's shop, Mapes handed over the five dollars, the waiter, remembering how big five dollars was, disdained to return to his old restaurant and vanished into the crowd, never to be seen or heard again by Cream of Wheat or any one else yet that unknown colored waiter's face is well known in all parts of the U S

Trademarks become known to all America, the persons behind the trademarks seldom become known to anyone.

Fellowship Holder And Distinguished Young Medic



Dr. Frances Jones Bonner

FELLOWSHIP HOLDER. . . and distinguished young medic. Did some one say brains? Listen to this: Frances Jones Bonner, Doctor Bonner to you, has been awarded the Helen Putnam Fellowship for advanced research in Genetics or Mental Health, at Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass.

Doctor Bonner is the first recipient of this award, established in 1944 by a gift of Dr. Helen C. Putnam of Providence, R. I. The award carries a \$2,000 stipend for an eleven month period. It is offered annually to a mature woman scholar, qualified to carry on significant research.

Now for some less staggering facts. Dr. Bonner is the daughter of President and Mrs. David D. Jones of Bennet College. She graduated from Bennet and was married there in the chapel surrounded by life-long girl friends in the wedding party, to Dr. Charles Bonner.

Yes, she keeps house, even as you and I, and although she did not have time to buy her trousseau herself (Aunt Frances Harriet Williams did that) she loves pretty things and wears them whether she buys them or Aunt Harriet!

At Tuskegee Two Is A Team

ERNEST BAXTER, a Rutgers man from East Orange, New Jersey, a GI; a student, and Moses A. Simmons, from "deep in the heart of Texas", also a GI, joined in partnership recently, operating the Campus Newsstand at Tuskegee Institute.

The Campus Newsstand is situated in the center of the campus adjacent to the Post Office and the Administration Buildings. By day the 4 large wall-filling windows command view of the campus. By night, it is highlighted with floodlights. Well stocked with current magazines, newspapers, and yes—comics—the stand should make money for these enterprising students, "That," said Messrs, Baxter and Simmons, "is why we love it. With additional magazines, books, newspapers and candies we expect to make it a paying deal."



THE CAMPUS BOOKSHOP, TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE



THE JUBILEE TRIO with THE CAMP MEETIN' CHOIR

Camp Meetin' Choir

Nationally famous radio-recording choristers

THE CAMP MEETIN' CHOIR, a group of rhythmic jubilee singers, is the favorite of millions of radio listeners, and is heard from coast to coast over the N B C Network every Saturday.

Just a few years ago this group was pitching its songs by the hum of machinery in the Reynolds tobacco factory. Here their director, J. Garfield Wilson, of North Carolina, churchman and religious leader, first heard their stirring melodies, singing as they worked. . . perfectly blending the harmony of jubilee songs and spirituals. Without leadership or direction, this group sang, to the steady beat of walking laborers as an accompaniment.

From this humble beginning they became first, a regular feature of Station WSJS, Winston Salem, North Carolina. Later they went to Charlotte, where, due to the tremendous popular

appeal of their music, in coast-to-coast broadcasts, they gained immediate National acclaim. This is the simple, meteoric, success story of the Camp Meetin' Choir, a friendly group of real church folk, deacons, brothers, sisters, who interpret their religion through the spirituals and songs of the Negro in the South.

Their in-person concerts draw capacity audiences. They feature also the Swansers Quartette of male voices and the Gospel Carriers of six female voices and the Jubilee Trio of female voices. Diamond Record albums of Camp Meetin' Songs have been released, of traditional favorites.

The director, J. Garfield Wilson and the group looks with disfavor on the jazzing of Negro Spirituals. They never re-arrange spirituals in jazz tempo. This characteristic has won for them, literally thousands of admirers.

PULSE

In A Little Town Of Bethlehem— by Gladys Marie Parker

Continued from Page 21

"Bethlehem. Jes' outside the city limits, fact is. Eastern part of Pennsylvania. Ye do know that, don't ye?" The old man was a bit of a teaser.

"Yes, sir. I knew that. I had about figured we were around 20 miles from my uncle's place. That's where we're on our way to." He looked at the old man oddly, and said in a low voice, "Little town of Bethlehem."

Joe began talking—trying to explain their feelings of deep gratitude. The old man shushed him gruffly, to hide his own embarrassment.

"Folks like us don't give t'other folks fer thanks, son. We give where it's needed to every friend and neighbor, and don't think nuthin' 'bout it." He appeared extremely grateful when Doc Bigby stuck his head out the upper door and called to them.

Mary lay tired and spent, her frail body barely raising the covers on a low, wide bunk-type bed. The tiny infant was cuddled in her arm.

"Oh, Joe," her voice broke on a sob. "Isn't he wonderful? Isn't everything wonderful? We are so lucky." They clung to each other, and were suddenly alone; Maw and Paw and Doc had gone below.

Frost made little crystalline patterns on the windowpane, with the sun shining through. Joe was piling logs on a fireplace in the low-ceilinged front "parlor" when someone rapped sharply on the front door and entered. It was Doc, and another man and a woman.

"Mornin', folks. Merry Christmas!" the doctor called. "Looks like you survived the ordeal," he laughed, addressing Joe.

In the kitchen the woman spoke aside to Maw.

"I want to see the baby. I brought a little something might be useful. It's not much, but seemed like it did me so much good to have a little somethin' in m'hand when I come over. Hope the folks won't mind." She was half apologetic.

"Lord, no," Maw sighed, "kinda got a notion they'd be right thankful."

"Well, seems to me I heard Miss Lucy and Cousin Carrie say they'd be comin' over this way with a little parcel. Reverend Potter might be droppin' 'round to visit today, too. Seems like they all got the feelin' of Christmas givin' for the little tike. Don't take much for news to travel she chuckled.

Miss Lucy came later in the morning. Cousin Carrie and Reverend Potter, too. And others came—all with good will and the spirit of Christmas.

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Book Jacket for the Wonderful Adventure of Nils

New Books Reviewed

by Beatrice M. Murphy

THE GREAT HERITAGE

by Katherine Shippen
(New York, Viking Press, 3.50)

OPENING HER BOOK with Franklin D. Roosevelt's words, "I see an America. . ." the author tells of the great American heritage—The mountains, rivers, plains and natural resources, and how generations of men and women worked to develop this heritage. Starting back more than three hundred years ago when there was but a few white men on the continent, she covers developments up to our present day and the advancement and growth of the nation through oil, cotton, steel, water power, etc., and asks what we will do with all of this tomorrow.

At the end she gives lists of important books and pamphlets on this great inheritance, some records of American music, and films on American life and industry.

The book is profusely and beautifully illustrated by C. B. Falls, and each chapter begins with an appropriate quotation from such writers as Carl Sandburg, Mary Antin, Walt Whitman and others.

WITHOUT HALOS

by Bess White Cochran
(Philadelphia, Westminster Press, \$2.50)

A WARMLY, HUMAN and jolly picture of the life of a minister's daughter. The author was one of five active daughters living at Parsonages in the Far and Middle West and finally settling in Tennessee. She makes it clear that although they realized what was expected of the minister's children, they were born and grew up, as normal children, without halos. They had their share of mischief, embarrassing their parents at times with childish indiscretions, and finding it hard to fit their youthful exuberance into the church members' ideas of the peculiarly different life they, as the minister's children, were supposed to lead.

She had time and opportunity in the family travels to different parsonages to meet all types of people and see the interpretations of their religion, from the "physical joy experienced by the shouting sects" to the overly, literal Christianity of others; and to know the nobility of some, and the short-

LONELY CRUSADE

by Chester Himes
(New York, Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., \$3.00)

THE JACKET STATES that this story of Lee Gordon, Negro union organizer, is an attempt to picture "the fear that, the author says, underlies every thought and emotion of the Negro, and distorts every human relationship he may have, whether with other Negroes or with whites."

Well, every reader, and every writer, ought to know by this time that it is dangerous to deal in generalities. Any book based on such a distorted point of view, which does not take into consideration that human nature varies from individual to individual, cannot be straightforward and objective. For, of course, there are plenty of Negroes who keep their sense of proportion, even under severe racial pressure, and lead normal lives. There may be some distortion of human relationships, but this is certainly not true in every case. One answer is that possibly it boosts the ego of some white people to think that the Negro lives completely dominated by such fear.

In spite of this, I think Mr. Himes' book contains more than a grain of truth, and certainly it holds the reader from the first page to the last.

The hero, Lee Gordon, is a frustrated, mixed up individual. As a union organizer, he is constantly fighting Communist domination. He lives under the strain of a constant fear which is present in his relationship with his wife, his relations to the white woman with whom he becomes involved, and in his contacts with the men of both races who work with him.

The reader will have to decide for himself whether race consciousness necessarily means fear.

THE WONDERFUL ADVENTURES OF NILS

by Selma Lagerlof
(New York, Pantheon Books, \$5.00)

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL edition of an old classic. The story of Nils the goose-boy who was changed into an elf and rode on the back of a goose all over Sweden. The present volume contains over 200 illustrations by Hans Baumhauer.

comings of others. She makes her story a penetrating, but amusing, analysis of church life from a behind the pulpit view.



God Is For White Folks is the first novel by Will Thomas, erstwhile professional boxer, lumberjack, sailor, newspaper man, cotton picker, bellboy, dock hand, and advertising man. Born in Kansas City, he attended Kansas University, has lived in more than a dozen of the country's major cities, and has settled at last in Westford, Vermont. He feels that "black-white relations in America supply the richest dramatic potential, and their analysis is excellently suited to getting at the roots of things most dangerous to the nation."

THE SURE HAND OF GOD

by Erskine Caldwell
(New York, Duell, Sloan and Pearce,
\$2.75)

LIFE STRIPPED to the raw can be pretty nauseating when you get as large and concentrated a dose of it as is presented in the fiction of today, thinking specifically of Erskine Caldwell's *SURE HAND OF GOD*, whose writing I have always liked.

Molly Bowser, heroine of Mr. Caldwell's latest novel, although not a pretty, nor even a wholesome, character, has about her, however, an air of such tragic humaness that one is drawn in spite of himself, and sees something deeper in her personality than shows on the surface.

Molly is not only newly married, but newly widowed, and bitterly resentful of this, because she had married Putt

so as to tide things over until she could get her 16 year old daughter Lily respectably wedded. She realizes that her own chances of finding another man to provide for them is very slim since she is 35, very fat.

Molly makes her plans, and almost succeeds in obtaining one of the cashiers at the bank as a husband for Lily. But life in the Bowser home is a difficult one. There is the landlord pressing for the rent; and Putt's brother, Jethro, who moves in on them to help "settle" his brother's estate.

In spite of the odds against her, Molly manages to survive and to accept philosophically the vicissitudes which the "Sure hand of God" brings.

PULSE

SECRETS OF THE HEART

by Kahill Gibran
(Selected Works)
(New York, Philosophical Library,
\$4.75)

IF DURING THE approaching Christmas season you want to spend part of your time on reading that will feed your soul, then turn your attention to this anthology of the earlier works of the "Prophet of Lebanon", which has been translated from the Arabic by Anthony Rizcallah Ferris, and read what he has to say on brotherhood.

"Love is stronger than death, and death is stronger than life; it is sad that men divide among themselves."

or again:

"I love mankind and I love equally All three human kinds. . the one Who blasphemes life, the one Who blesses it, and the one who Meditates upon it. I love the first For his misery and the second for His generosity and the third for His perception and peace."

Martin L. Wolf, Authority on Eastern literature, who edited this anthology of Gibran's works, states in his Preface that "Gibran's doctrine is of kindness, of brotherhood and of charity, and he requires but few words to transmit great thoughts."

If you have forgotten—and how could you—Gibran is best known for his "The Prophet."

Committee Civil Rights

FRANCES HARRIETT WILLIAMS

Continued from Page 3

lated to excite pity or to demonstrate that he is a different kind of human. All that is leud, vicious, raw, and cheap about Negro-Americans—as is equally true of other groups—is depicted to excess by Hollywood, the radio, and in books and other media. These are the polluted streams that feed the poisonous roots of race prejudice. Purify the stream and the roots will die.

Of course, Frances Williams believes in the efficacy of just laws, justice in the courts, and equality of job opportunity as effective measures in the attainment of civil rights, but she also believes that education of the sort people received over the radio, in the theatre, and in their newspapers must be employed to change the mind-set of the people and facilitate the security of civil rights.



Rev. W. Payne Stanley

The Gospel In Action

GOSPEL IN ACTION, that is the credo and drive behind a life dedicated to community service, by Rev. W. Payne Stanley, Episcopal minister of Youngstown, Ohio.

During World War I he served with the East African Expeditionary Force, in East Africa and India. With Mrs. Stanley, he organized and taught the first kindergarten, in Houston, Texas for Negro children. Similarly, in Lexington, Kentucky he organized the summer high school and taught Latin, English and Botany for five summers.

"The Gospel in action has always been imperative with me," says Dr. Stanley, "so I have tried to apply it in every community in which I have lived. Hence, in Lexington, Kentucky, I became a weekly visitor to the county jail, seeking to lessen the hardships on prisoners by being the contact between them and their families, also advisor to the patients at the Tuberculosis Hospital. In Kentucky I had the experience of comforting a man on the gallows and completed the task by conducting the burial service."

I have known what it feels like to be threatened with death, to have my home guarded and finally to be ordered from a city. In the early days of the boycott technique, I led the forces in educational and commercial battles, especially in Toledo, Ohio."

A forthright, fearless man and a crusading minister for the Gospel, Rev. Stanley has been able to translate his religious convictions into tangible working projects. "My program", he says, "absolute recognition of the Negro as a human being, a citizen and a Christian in every expression of his personality."

"My foundation lies in the application of the Fatherhood of God, from which comes the brotherhood of man. My vows as a priest in the Episcopal Church obligate me to preach and practice the Gospel and I have seen no reason to divorce religion from any activities of humanity. Christ, the Master, saw no departmental commissions and neither do I. My fortune lies in a wife who agrees with me."

Hobbies? The piano and prize-fighting. I listen to them every Friday night. Pool, checkers and my unbounded faith in Negro Youth."

As one can well imagine, the list of Rev. Stanley's accomplishments and his affiliations is long and tells better than words the nature and scope of his unselfish activity as he labors in the Vineyard." He was ordained into the Episcopal Church at Houston, Texas in 1922 and has served parishes in Houston, Lexington, Kentucky, Toledo, Ohio and his present assignment at Youngstown, Ohio. He and Mrs. Stanley have three children,

For all of this unquestioned and immeasurable Christian service the John Chase award was presented to him. This award and a companion, the Avarna Lynch Award are given annually to a Negro and a white person who have done outstanding work for the betterment of race relations. A white person is presented the Avarna Lynch award, established by Mrs. Lynch, a brilliant Negro woman and YWCA founder, the Chase award is conferred on a Negro, and was founded by John H. Chase, a noted recreational leader having no color disease.

Miss Vera Barger, General Secretary of the Central Y.W.C.A., directing a fully integrated YWCA program including the swimming pool, was presented the Lynch award at the same time Rev. Stanley received the Chase award.

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Continued from Page 27

*In A Little Town Of Bethlehem—
 by Gladys Marie Parker*

Through the day and into the evening a slow trickle of humble folk came to look at the little stranger that had been born abroad on this Christmas morning. They peered at him almost reverently, and blessed him out of their good hearts, and laid down little gifts—some-what in shamefaced abashment—as if they didn't want the world to witness their great-hearted kindness.

It was night again, and Joe stood before the high, small window in the loft. Behind him lay Mary and the baby in the bunk.

"Joe," said Mary. "It's like the Bible says." There was reverence, too, in her whispered words.

Joe turned slowly and looked at her. "And there's the star," he pointed out the window. "Can you see it, Mary? It's only the Star of Evening, but it looks so big and bright—like—like that other star—in the Bible—like you said. Can you see it from there, Mary?"

"Yes, I can see it."
 The infant in her arm turned its tiny head and blinked with unseeing eyes as if it, too, were looking at the big, bright Star of Evening shining over the little town of Bethlehem, heralding the birth of a baby. And it was Christmas.

"His name will be Christopher," said Mary, the Mother. And Joseph, the Father, answered:

"Yes, his name will be Christopher."

She—You had no business to kiss me.
 He—It wasn't business; it was a pleasure.

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*Ellen V. Johns
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"What makes you think she's such a gossip?"
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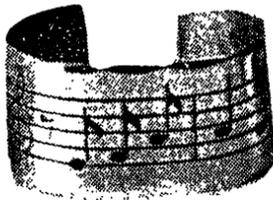
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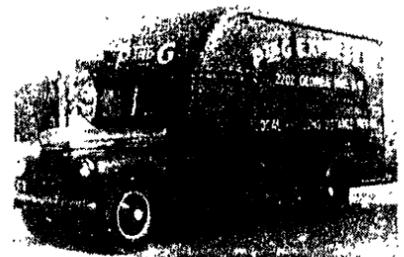
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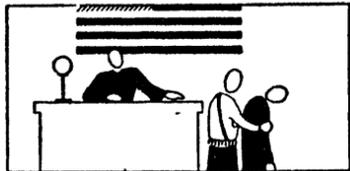
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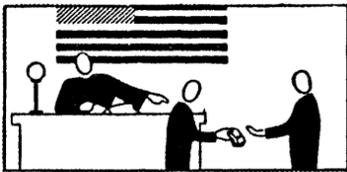
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Financial help from the national treasury to public or private agencies can be withheld if they practice discrimination.



DISCLOSURE

Pertinent facts about groups whose activities affect civil rights can be put before the public.

THE REPORT OF THE
 PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON CIVIL RIGHTS

A SUMMARY

The American Heritage: the Promise
 of Freedom and Equality

IN THE time that it takes to read this report, 1,000 Americans will be born. These new Americans will come into families whose religious faiths are a roster of all those which men hold sacred. Their names will be strange and varied, echoes from every corner of the world. Their skins will range in color from black to white. A few will be born to riches, more to average comfort, and too many to poverty. All of them will be Americans.

The Record: Short of the Goal

THE HERITAGE which we have reviewed has been forged by many men through several centuries. In that time the face of our nation has changed almost beyond recognition. New lands, new peoples, new institutions have brought new problems. Again and again the promise of freedom and equality has found new forms of expression, new frameworks of meaning. The goal still remains clear although it is yet to be reached.

Government's Responsibility: Securing
 the Rights

THE NATIONAL Government of the United States must take the lead in safeguarding the civil rights of all Americans. We believe that this is one of the most important observations that can be made about the civil rights problem in our country today. We agree with words used by the President, in an address at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington in June, 1947:

We must make the Federal Government a friendly, vigilant defender of the rights and equalities of all Americans. * * * Our National Government must show the way.

THE TIME IS NOW

TWICE BEFORE in American history the nation has found it necessary to review the state of its civil rights.

It is our profound conviction that we have come to a time for a third re-examination of the situation, and a sustained drive ahead. Our reasons for believing this are those of conscience, of self-interest, and of survival in a threatening world. Or to put it another way, we have a moral reason, an economic reason, and an international reason for believing that the time for action is now.

PULSE