

Here's
My Story
By PAUL ROBESON

OUR FOLKS call it Jubilee, that longed-for time, that great day a-comin' when we will stomp and shout: Free at last! So our hearts go out to the Chinese people, 475 million



strong, who this month are celebrating their day of Jubilee which came three years ago. "Chieh fung La," they shout, "Put me free" — and now they are truly free.

China for the first time belongs to the Chinese people; the good earth is theirs and all its riches. No more drivers' lash for them—oh no, they're in the driver's seat now.

Happy birthday, new China!

And happy is the meaning of your rising. For now Africa and all of the millions of colored peoples can see in this new star of the East a light pointing the way out from imperialist enslavement to independence and equality.

China has shown the way, no argument about that, but some people don't pay enough attention to one of the most important facts about China's successful struggle for liberation. I mean the great truth, proclaimed by the Chinese leaders and masses alike, that their victory could not have been won without the strong friendship and support of the Soviet Union.

So now Kung ren the worker and Nung fu the farmer, controlling their own country and backed by their mighty Soviet ally, can look Mr. Big Western Imperialist dead in the eye and say, "Bu Yao ya Po," which might be translated as "Better not mess with us!"

And China in turn came to the aid of the heroic Korean people, with the Chinese volunteers standing with their Korean neighbors, halting the imperialist invaders in their tracks, fighting for independence on the mountain sides, negotiating for peace in the conference tent.

YES, CHINA is a power for peace as it is for liberation. Today, as I write, the great Peace Congress of the Asian and Pacific Regions is meeting

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Urgent Notice!

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Freedom

"Where one is enslaved, all are in chains!"

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OCTOBER, 1952

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ON THE INSIDE

Negro Labor
Council Leads
Jobs Fight,
Plans Cleveland
Convention . . .

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South African Leaders Blast Max Yergan

NEW YORK—Max Yergan—friend or foe of African liberation? The answer to this question became crystal clear as FREEDOM received an exclusive dispatch from Johannesburg in which an African leader of the Campaign of Defiance of Unjust Laws denounced the recent South African trip of the ex-YMCA secretary as "suspicious" and asked "if he (Yergan) didn't come here on a mission for the United States Government."

Recently returned from South Africa, Yergan has failed to say a word of support for the heroic struggles which have landed more than 4,000 non-European resisters in jail and is shaking the foundations of the "white-supremacy" dictatorship of prime minister Daniel F. Malan. While in Africa, Yergan's only public statement was a widely-heralded "warning" to the leaders of the civil disobedience campaign to "beware of Communism!"

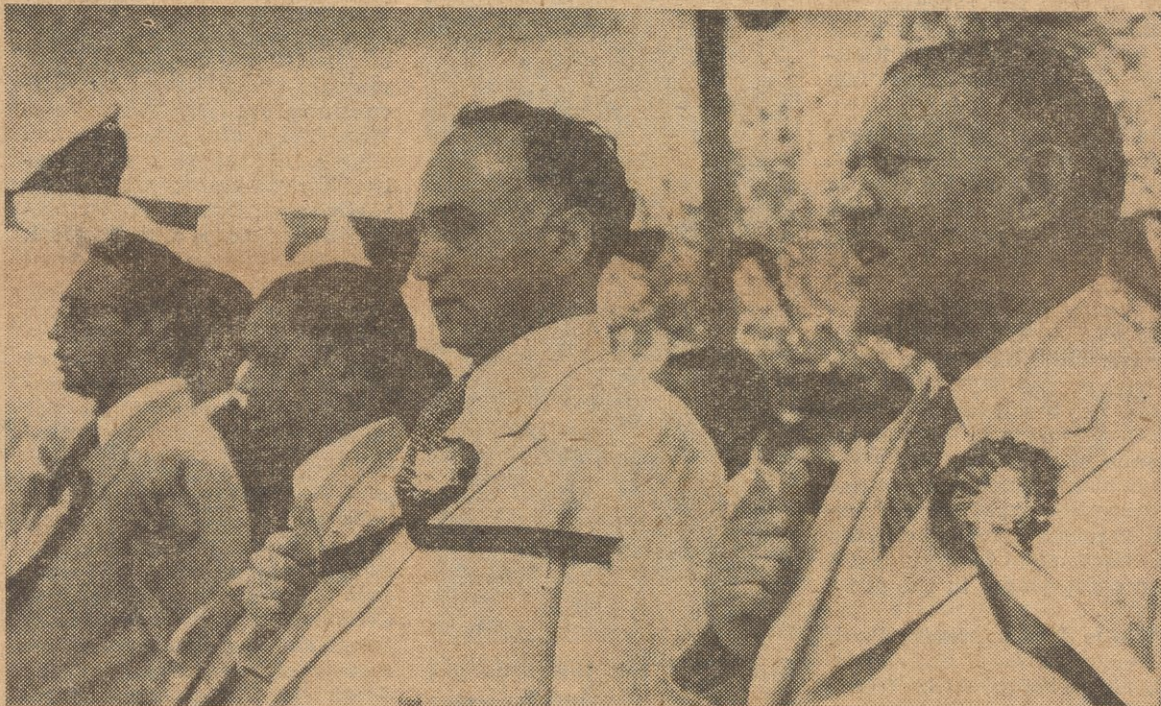
FREEDOM has learned that, during his three-week visit, Yergan flew around South Africa in an airplane, stayed in Johannesburg's swank Carlton Hotel ("reserved for Europeans only"), and shunned leaders of the defiance campaign.

What African leaders think of Yergan's "advice" is indicated in a statement by Nelson Madela, Volunteer-in-Chief of the Defiance Movement. Mr. Madela, who is also president of the African National Congress Youth League, says: "I was struck with the fact that Mr. Yergan made no attempt to meet the Non-European leaders and discuss the defiance campaign with them direct. He came to this country to study the campaign, he said. Yet all his impressions were second hand or gleaned from newspapers which cannot speak for the campaign."

"His visit to South Africa seemed to me to be very suspicious and Africans are asking if he didn't come here on a mission for the United States Government. He said not a word of condemnation of the racial policies of the Malan Government which, from a man professing to be active in his people's struggles in his country, seemed to us very strange. His warning to us in our activities sounded far more like the warnings of a United States government spokesman than from a Negro participating in any movement for Negro rights."

While Yergan was conducting his Uncle Tom mission in Africa, Negro leaders in the United States were intensifying their campaign of solidarity with the civil disobedience struggle. Under the leadership of Paul Robeson, chairman, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, vice-chairman, and Dr. Alphaeus Hunton, secretary, the Council on African Affairs sent \$900 to Johannesburg. This sum is the first

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LEADERS OF THE CAMPAIGN in Defiance of Unjust Laws are shown on the speakers stand at the April 6 demonstration in Johannesburg which initiated the South African civil disobedience program. Their hands are raised in the "Africa" salute (clenched fist and protruding thumb) which has become a signal of solidarity among non-European South Africans wherever they meet. Left to right are: Y. Cachalia, joint secretary, South African Indian Congress; W. M. Sisulu, secretary, African National Congress; Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, president, South African Indian Congress, and Dr. J. S. Moroka, president, African National Congress.

Message to the Negro People of the United States from the African National Congress

The Working Committee of the AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS has directed me to place on record our sincere appreciation of the moral and material support which our cause and the CAMPAIGN FOR THE DEFIANCE OF THE UNJUST LAWS in particular has received from the Negro people of the United States of America.

The African people are presently engaged in a life and death struggle against the barbarous policy of racial discrimination pursued by the Malan regime. During the last 40 years, my organization has waged relentless struggle against this policy and has always held the view that a system of government which permits human exploitation and the denial of fundamental human rights to its citizens must be condemned and eradicated from the face of the earth.

The policy of racial tyranny contravenes the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

and is a direct threat to world peace. It offends enlightened world opinion and condemns the Malan regime as a group of infamous renegades whose barbarous atrocities perpetrated on the sons and daughters of the soil have shamed humanity. Though we face severe odds, we are confident of our power to halt this brutal onslaught on our civil liberties.

The interest taken by the Negro people in the struggles of the oppressed people, both in our country and in other parts of the world, their sentimental and historical affiliations to the Continent of Africa and their contribution in the campaign for world peace and intercontinental harmony are factors which make them our comrades-in-arms in spite of the considerable distance and space that separates us.

W. M. Sisulu, Secretary General,
African National Congress.

Southern Tenants and 'Croppers Talk About Need for Organizing

By Dorothy Burnham

For the past few weeks millions of boys and girls have been trooping back to school and I can't help thinking of little Jeannie, a nine year old friend who won't be back until mid-October.

Jeannie lives in one of the southernmost parishes of Louisiana. Her father is a tenant farmer. The owner of the farm her father rents is Mr. J., the biggest landowner in the parish. He is also the head of the school board.

During September Mr. J. has hundreds of bales of cotton to be picked. Jeannie and her brothers and friends are needed to work for him, so he decreed that school won't open until October 11. Meanwhile, Jeannie's brother, who is 13, is wondering what he will do when school does open, for there is no Negro high school in the entire parish.

The state and parish officials claim they do not have enough money to provide decent schools for Negro children. But they refuse to tax the big landlords to raise the revenues out of the wealth they enjoy from the back-breaking toil of thousands of little children like Jeannie.

For instance, for the thousands of acres which Mr. J. owns he pays a tax of only 39 cents per acre. In other Southern states the rates are Alabama, 26 cents; Georgia, 30 cents; South Carolina, 31 cents and Mississippi, 32 cents. Contrast this with the \$1.72 per acre tax which New York farmers pay or the \$1.92 for California or the high of \$4.54 which the farmers of Massachusetts pay. Is there any wonder that the elementary school in Jeannie's parish is a hundred-year-old frame fire trap and that one teacher must teach eight grades in the same room?

Jeannie has a cousin, Paul, who was with the U. S. Army in Italy and France. After World War II Paul was anxious to get home to farm. As a GI he was entitled to a loan to buy a farm,

but no one in the parish would sell him or any of the other Negro GI's land. The white land owners wanted Negroes to remain tenants and sharecroppers.

Paul's problem of being unable to buy land is a Southwide problem. The cold facts of the 1950 census show that land ownership among small Negro and white farmers is steadily declining. The ownership of the land is falling into fewer and fewer hands.

In Georgia, for example, the average-sized farm in 1945 was 83 to 218 acres. In 1950 the

average size was 126-544 acres. In every county of the Black Belt in Georgia the average-farm size has increased. And for the same period, 1945-1950, the number of Negro farm operators has decreased from 70,411 to 50,357. "Operators" in the census figures includes cash tenants as well as owners.

Everywhere one hears that tenants and croppers are being driven off the land in the Southeast. The greater part of them become part-time farm workers and part-time unskilled laborers in the unorganized saw mills, cotton seed plants and other small industries.

Throughout the cotton belt of the old South it is a common thing to hear farmers talk of the need to organize again. Former GI's like Paul, farmers who remember the days of the Tenant Farmers Union, others who have gotten together and won the right to vote, see the need for a Southwide farm laborers, sharecroppers and tenants organization. The demands of these farmers is for a minimum hourly wage for farm laborers, the right to buy and own the land they till, an extension of the New Deal farm projects which have been discontinued during the Korean War. They also want federal health, education and farm-housing programs which will really meet their needs, the extension of crop and livestock loans to all farmers on an equal basis and the right of family-size farmers to sit on all local government farm bureaus.

Such an organization of farmers would make a big contribution to the fight for economic security in the United States.

Dorothy Burnham is secretary of the Committee for A Free South, with offices at 257 Seventh Avenue, New York. The Committee is organized to raise moral and financial support for movements working in the South for the economic, political and social advancement of the people of that region.



CHILDREN like this little girl are kept out of school for weeks in the cotton-belt to pick the crops of big plantation owners.

It Happened Last Month

BARSTOW, CALIF.—For several weeks Negroes applying for tenancy in a new housing unit now under construction in Barstow were sent 75 miles away to the San Bernadino office, where they were then told that they should return to Barstow to register. The run around practice was ordered halted when the local NAACP chapter filed a complaint with the San Bernadino Housing Authority.

TAMMS, ILL.—As the result of a months-old fight by the NAACP, the doors of the high schools of this small midwestern town were opened to Negro students who had formerly been forced to travel 25 miles to Cairo under the Jim Crow system.

TALLAHASSEE, FLA.—Seventeen-year-old Abraham Beard found "guilty" by an all white, all male jury, was sentenced to death in the alleged rape of a 52-year-old white woman. Young Beard's mother, Mrs. Savannah Beard, the mother of 21 children, said that the family seeks NAACP counsel and defense which was barred from the case by Judge W. May Walker, who sentenced Beard.

TALLAHASSEE, FLA.—Four Florida state prison camp employees were indicted and held on \$1,000 bond for "cruel and inhuman" treatment of prisoners. The indictment came through after the testimony of a dozen inmates of Florida prison camps.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.—Nationally famous bandleader Louis Jordan and his wife were refused admittance to the Sky Chief Restaurant in Phoenix. The restaurant management defended its Jim Crow policies, which are in violation of its city contract, on the grounds that: "We refuse to admit Negroes because of local custom."

NEW YORK CITY—National office of the NAACP has announced the appointment of field secretary Robert W. Saunders of Tampa, Florida, as the successor to martyred Harry T. Moore, who with his wife, Mrs. Harriet Moore, was murdered last Christmas by Florida Klansmen.

WEST POINT, VA.—The student strike of 29 Negro students in West Point is being challenged by the city authorities who seek to prosecute their parents under the compulsory school attendance law. The students are striking against the ramshackle conditions of their schools.

BALTIMORE, MD.—The Baltimore Afro-American took an editorial punch at the FBI and its chief, J. Edgar Hoover, who has declared: "Complete protection of civil rights should be one of the chief concerns of the nation's law enforcement officers." Commenting that: "Unfortunately they are not words the FBI itself follows," the Afro cited the failure of the FBI to do more than "investigate" the numerous murders, bombings and lynching of Negroes in the past year and concluded: "It is . . . in the field of civil rights where this . . . manhunting organization has proven a complete flop."

OVERSEAS

BERLIN, GERMANY—Signs that the Hitler mentality is still alive in West Germany came out in the response to the State Department-sponsored showing of "Porgy and Bess." The show, which is full of anti-Negro stereotype characters of crap shooters and sex-happy criminals was hailed by West German critics who raved: "The actors do not appear to be acting, just playing their own lives."

Ain't YOU Mad? Conversation from Life

By ALICE CHILDRESS

Marge, I am sick to my soul and my stomach. . . Well, this morning I report on the job and Mr. and Mrs. B. are finishing their breakfast. Mr. B. is chomping on the last piece of buttered, jellied toast when he looks up from his paper and says to me, "Isn't it too bad about Pearl Bailey." And then Mrs. B. swashes down her bacon with a gulp of coffee and says, "Tch, tch, tch, I know you colored women are mad about this—what is going to be done?"

My hand started jumping and I was twitching my pocketbook, trying my best not to pop her in the mouth with that heavy plastic bag. . . All of a sudden, Marge, something hit me! I could feel a hotness creepin' over me from my feet on up and when it hit my head bells started ringin' and I hollered at her—"What the ham-fat is the matter with you? Ain't you mad? Now you either

be mad or shame, but don't you sit there with your mouth full 'tut-tuttin'' at me! Now if you mad you'd of told me what you done and if you shame you oughta be under your bed hidin' instead of smackin' your lips over them goodies!"

Now wait a minute Marge . . . please let me finish. . . Mr. B. stops chewin' with the jam fairly skeetin' outa his mouth and says, "Don't upset Mrs. B.—we were only tryin' to be sympathetic." Marge! I whammed my pocketbook down on the table, put my hands on my side and started pattin' my foot, and I yelled at him: "Don't you worry about Mrs. B. bein' upset 'cause if she gets too wrought up she can scream and the law, the Klan and them men that beat up Miss Bailey will come runnin' in here and move me off the premises piece by piece!"

At this point, Marge, he was gaspin' and sputterin' while she

was puffin' and blowin' and I wheeled on him and said, "You tellin' me 'bout you was tryin' to be sympathetic. . . How do I know you wasn't the one that kicked Miss Bailey—you got a foot, aintcha? You white, aintcha? And you ain't opened your mouth to do a thing but put toast in it . . . and first thing I walk in you come askin' me what am I going to do."

Then guess what, Marge . . . ? Mrs. B. jumps up wavin' her newspaper at me, talkin' about "Go home, go home immediately—you're in no condition to work here today!" Honey, never fear! I reached over and snatched that paper out of her hand and says, "You have been readin' this here serial story, "Rock Bottom"—all about a Negro woman callin' herself a mule, only a Negro woman didn't write it but a white man wrote it and a white man kicked Miss Bailey and a white man is sittin' here tellin' me

he's tryin' to be sympathetic!"

"Well, you can shut up." I told him. "You ain't got the grace to stand up and fight for your own decency and good name! Don't you dare ask me what I'm going to do because as long as you ain't doin' I ain't gonna tell you, 'cause then you'd know as much as I do—and that might be too much!"

Marge, I didn't want to cry

because it do look so weak, but the tears were streamin' down and it seemed like their faces were floatin' in a sea of water. . . I could hear their voices but no words, just a rush of murmurin' in my ears. . . "Yes," I went on, "a black woman was stabbed in Brooklyn by a white man just 'cause she was eatin' in a restaurant; two

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Freedom

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How Much Longer? . . .



WAR IS HELL! These are victims of the tens of thousands of napalm bombs that have been poured into Korea in recent months. The bomb is made of jellied gasoline which bursts into flame and scorches everything (including human beings) in the area of its target. These victims will live the rest of their lives in horrible pain, their faces frightening masks. Some of them, asleep or awake, can never close their eyes again. They are being "liberated" by U. S. armed might.



WRONG BATTLE! This Negro youth is one of the 100,000 casualties in Korea. Fighting against a colored people who are struggling for their independence and equality among the nations of the world, he is, himself, a victim of the anti-Negro prejudices of U. S. Army officers, most of whom are Southern "white supremacists." He is needed at home in the fight against Jim Crow and for full citizenship for the Negro people.

. . . Until the People Speak Out



LET THE PEOPLE DECIDE! Ushers are shown distributing peace ballots to members of the congregation of Metropolitan Community Church, Chicago, Rev. Joseph M. Evans, pastor. During the recent sessions of the National Baptist Convention in Chicago ballots were distributed among the 25,000 ministerial and lay delegates. The Illinois Peace Assembly reports many requests for more ballots from ministers in Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, South Carolina and Georgia. Partial returns on convention ballots show 95.9 percent voting YES and 4.5 percent NO on the question: Do you want a "cease fire" in Korea now?

Photo by Jo Banks

Here's My Story

By PAUL ROBESON

(Continued from Page 1)

in Peking, capital of the People's Republic of China. There the representatives of the one billion, 600 million people of those areas are uniting against the threat of war.

"We believe that by acting together for peace," they have declared, "the peoples of the Asian and Pacific countries can change this situation. . . . They can put an end to the wasteful armaments race through international disarmament and through the banning of atomic, bacteriological, chemical and all other weapons of mass destruction. They can tear down the barriers to world trade and to free cultural exchange and friendship between all people. . . ."

Indeed it is one of those barriers that has stopped me from going to China in response to several invitations I have received from their People's Committee for World Peace whose leader, Kuo-Mo-jo, is also Vice-Premier of the government.

The denial of my passport is especially bitter in this case because, in addition to my deep concern with the world peace movement, I have for a long time felt a close kinship with the Chinese people.

I have not had the opportunity of visiting their homeland as Mrs. Robeson did in 1950, but many years ago in London I first "reached" the Chinese people in a rather unusual way. Through my studies of African languages I came to learn of Africa's cultural kinship with China which is shown, for example, in the remarkable similarities in the language structures.

I am continuing, of course, my study of the language of China and my singing of the songs of her people. And now with China free and Africa rising against the rule of White Supremacy, I look forward to a new flowering of those two great ancient cultures, bringing to all mankind new riches in the arts and sciences.

For that we need peace. Cease-fire in Korea—now! Withdrawal of all foreign troops from the tortured land, and withdrawal of U.S. troops from Japan. Yes, and withdrawal of U.S. support from the fascist Malan dictatorship in South Africa that is killing and clubbing and jailing our brothers and sisters there who want to be free.

Just the other day, in a restaurant on Harlem's 125th St., a tall young Negro came over to my table. His manner and words were intense. "I've been away," he said. "Korea—" and his eyes blazed in remembering the bomb-blackened villages. "I can't make speeches, but you can. Give 'em hell for me Paul!"

My people want peace, no doubt about that. Most Americans want peace. Eisenhower and Stevenson—they want votes, so they say they want peace, too. But every day U.S. bombers are blasting Korea and menacing China. And every day Koreans and Chinese and American boys (like my young friend in the restaurant) are dying.

"Peace cannot be awaited," the Asian Peace Congress calls to us; "It has to be won by the peace-loving peoples in unity."

Let us take their outstretched hand. Let us win that peace.

Vote for Peace Now!

For more than two years the people of the United States have permitted a "limited war" to continue in Korea which has brought horrible death and desolation to the people of that nation and earned for our own country the distrust and hatred of millions in Asia.

At home neither Eisenhower nor Stevenson has a plan for an early end to the war. The question of peace NOW is not an issue between them.

At the battle front truce negotiations have been reduced to a mere formality—15 minutes a week. Stepped-up air bombings and the use of guided missiles which cannot be aimed at a specific target, point to the extension, not the ending, of the wholesale murder.

What can YOU do?

You can let all candidates for public office know that you want the fighting to stop NOW. You can let them know that the question of exchange of prisoners and all other truce questions can be settled at an immediate peace conference—but that the killing and maiming must stop now!

Here's how. Just sign the ballot below and send it on to the American Peace Crusade, which is conducting a campaign to register the sentiment of the American people on the question of "cease fire" now. And write for other ballots to be used in your church, union and community organization.

Act NOW for peace—NOW!

Your Ballot

I want
a "cease fire" in Korea
NOW with all remaining
questions to be settled
at an immediate
peace conference.

I VOTE YES I VOTE NO
Mark Here Mark Here

This ballot and the results of the Referendum will be presented to all candidates for public office. Your name is not required on your ballot.

I want further information on peace activities.

Name

Address

Issued as a public service by the
AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE
125 W. 72d St., New York 23, N. Y.

Where Did You Say You're From?

On to Cleveland!

"Where there is no struggle there is no progress." With these words of Frederick Douglass as its watchword, the National Negro Labor Council has issued the Call to its Second Annual Convention to be held in the Municipal Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, November 21, 22 and 23. In order to give our readers a picture of the struggle in which leaders of the Labor Council are engaged, FREEDOM gathered the stories on this page through its correspondents in the industrial mid-West. Calls for the Labor Council Convention may be obtained from its national office, 410 E. Warren Ave., Detroit 1, Michigan.

Un-American Committee Packs Its Bags Under Fire of Union Leaders

By Oscar Brown, Jr.

CHICAGO—The House Un-American Committee had planned to spend the month of September "lynching" the labor movement in Chicago, but the Committee left town in just one week after taking a shellacking from Negro stock yard workers that helped give its Chairman,

Georgia Rep. Woods, a heart attack.

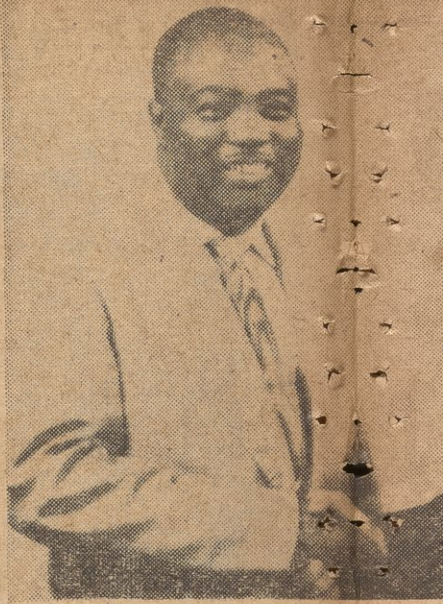
The Committee's appearance in Chicago coincided with a drive by both the Packinghouse industry and the International Harvester Company to impose speed-up and wage cuts on their employees wherever possible. To accomplish this, the employers knew they'd first have to crack the militant unions representing their workers. The Committee, a past master at union busting operations, was called in to cut off the heads of the union and set the membership on a suicidal spree of "name calling" and "political purging" that would have left them easy prey at the negotiating table.

The newspaper headlines were already written. The stool pigeons had been rehearsed in their lines. The stage was set. But the big show flopped.

Its failure was due largely to the militant stand made by such men as Leon Beverly, President of Local 347 of UPWA, CIO, and Sam Parks, Chairman of the Chicago Negro Labor Council and director of the Anti-Discrimination Department of UPWA's District One.

Beverly took the witness stand after stool pigeon Roy Thompson had delighted Congressman Woods with a recitation of the names of militant Packinghouse leaders all of whom, according to Thompson, were subversive.

Mississippi born, a Packing-



SAM PARKS, head of the newly established Department of District 1, United Packinghouse Workers of America, receives congratulations from Harold Parks. Parks is also Chairman of the Chicago

house worker since 1937, Beverly let the Committee know immediately that it was not dealing with an "Uncle Tom." Referring to the stool pigeon's testimony, the union leader told Woods: "If that's the kind of performance you expect me to give you've wasted your time calling me."

Beverly then held to his rights under the Fifth Amendment, refusing to provide a shred of testimony that the committee might twist into a weapon to employ against the 7,000 members of his local. Though the "grilling" lasted for hours, Beverly held firm until the committee finally gave up.

Next on the witness benches was Sam Parks, whose appearance will probably be recorded as one of the shortest and most embarrassing for the committee since its anti-labor campaign began.

No sooner did the Committee begin its questioning than the witness interrupted with a question of his own. Pointing to the members of the Committee Parks



NEGRO WOMEN employed for the first time in the Pharmaceutical Department of Armour & Co. in Chicago are pictured with Leon Beverly, pres. of Local 347, United Packinghouse Workers, CIO. The local broke the company's Jim Crow hiring policy. Left to right are: Carrie Cardwell, Anna Kelly, Janie Gibbs, Sarah Johnson, Priscilla Franklin, Lillian Porter, Hilda Carmonche and Thelma Beard.

Photo by Jo Banks

In Cleveland — The Walls Came Tumblin' Down

CLEVELAND—Few people know that behind the famous "wishing book"—the Sears-Roebuck catalogue—lies the Jim Crow hiring policy of one of the biggest of American businesses. Sears operates 674 retail stores in the U.S.A., plus outlets in Argentina, Mexico and London.

For 66 years this giant corporation has carried out the usual American policy regarding the employment of Negroes: they were the last hired and first fired, they were the janitors, scrub women and maids. But on September 15 the management of the big Sears-Roebuck store on Carnegie Avenue in Cleveland told a delegation that within the coming week a Negro woman would be placed in the company's credit department and another Negro would be added to the sales force.

This announcement came as a climax of a four-and-a-half month campaign. On May 2 a letter from the Cleveland Negro labor Council was sent to Sears demanding a statement on the store's hiring policy. The request was ignored. A second letter, two weeks later, sought an interview and soon after a meeting was held between the Sears management and a committee of Negro and white members of the Cleveland NLC.

Sears denied the absence of

Negroes as sales people, clerks and executives was evidence of discrimination, and pointed to several "excellent" maids and cleaning women who had worked for the company for years and had been "treated very well." Would Sears consider a program of integration of Negro workers throughout the personnel of the store? Absolutely not! Why, that in itself would be discrimination against Negroes, the company spokesman claimed!

And so the matter rested—for a while. But the Negro Labor Council did not give up. It publicized the interview, organized support from the community, and sat down to plan a demonstration that would bring the store to terms. News releases were sent out. Mailings went to trade unions and community organizations including the NAACP, Urban League, churches and ministerial groups. Leaflets were distributed on busy corners and to Sears patrons at the two entrances of the store's parking lot that holds almost two thousand cars.

The response was better than anticipated. Soon resolutions and letters, phone calls and delegations from churches and unions kept the issue alive at the Sears store. Negro applicants filed for sales and office work at the em-

ployment office. And, finally, complaints were registered with the Community Relations Board which has the responsibility for enforcement of Cleveland's FEPC ordinance.

But still the Sears management wouldn't budge. The Urban League reported that it had been working on Sears for the past eight years to no avail. The Community Relations Board said that a series of conferences would have to be held with the management to ascertain the facts.

But the people said they were ready to move in to boycott Sears and to man a picket line on the eve of its 66th Anniversary sale. A white shopper from Willoughby, Ohio, wrote to the Council on the back of a leaflet received at the store: "I heartily agree with the sentiments of this paper. I also want to say that if the Negro women are not deserving of good jobs at Sears or any other store in Cleveland, that then the Negro people should boycott those stores and deal in stores where they are welcome."

On August 20, the CNLC Jobs Committee set a date—Monday, September 15 for a picket line demonstration at the store.

The company used every kind of trick to avoid a showdown. Muffled voices called the CNLC office and said: "The Ku Klux Klan will be there to take care of you." The Sears manager called the Urban League and Rev. Luther Hill, secretary of the Civic Committee of the Baptist Ministers Conference, asking that they persuade the Labor Council to postpone the picket

FIRST WITH THE NEWS IN GLENVILLE

THE CLEVELAND HERALD 10¢

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Negro Labor Council Forces Sears To Hire Race Workers

WITHDRAWS PICKET LINE AFTER STORE AGREES TO HIRE

BANNER HEADLINE in a Cleveland weekly hails the victory at Sears-Roebuck.



the newly established Anti-Discrimination... United Packinghouse Workers, CIO, from Harold I. Nielsen, Director director. of the Chicago Negro Labor Council.

Beverly... said: "I want to know who these men are."

Each member of the Committee was then compelled to state his name and the state from which he came. When Chairman Woods sought to hide his origin the witness demanded: "Speak louder. Where did you say you're from?"

"Georgia," replied the embarrassed Woods. And, having a pretty good idea of the blast that was in store for him, he quickly excused the witness after just three minutes on the stand!

Parks and Beverly returned to receive the congratulations of the workers who saw first hand the union busting motive behind the Un-American "lynch" Committee's visit to Chicago and who voiced their overwhelming approval of the way in which they met and beat off the attack.

Today with the committee sent packing the bosses in the packinghouse industry of Chicago find themselves faced with a union more militant than ever.

'Down

line on the basis of a conference promised by the company on Thursday, September 18.

The Urban League refused to intervene. Rev. Hill transmitted the store's offer, but made it plain he supported the demands of the Labor Council. The Council, in turn, made it plain that if the Sears management could meet on the Thursday after the scheduled picket line it could just as easily meet on Monday before the picket line was scheduled to begin.

Thus on September 15, four hours before the deadline for picketing, agreement was reached that two Negro women referred by the Urban League would be placed in the Sears office and on the sales force within a week: The management pledged a continuing policy of employment and training of Negro applicants referred by the CNLC, the Urban League and the Baptist Ministers Conference—all of whom were represented at the conference.

Without saying so in actual words, the area manager indicated that the change in Sears policy had come from the central offices of the merchandising empire in Chicago and will be applied throughout the Sears chain wherever the demand is great enough.

Negroes Gain As Progressive Coalition Wins Ford Election

By Dave Moore

DETROIT—To the general public Walter Reuther is a flashy, dynamic labor leader, president of the million-strong United Automobile Workers, CIO. And in the Negro press he is often pictured as a faithful fighter for civil rights and active board member of the NAACP.

The workers in the largest UAW local, Ford Local 600, have a different view of Reuther, however. Looking at him close-up, they know that in spite of all the fancy talk there has never been a Negro general officer of UAW or a Negro on the international executive board. They know the union has failed to fight against Jim Crow hiring policies in recently-organized plants which the auto barons have set up in Norfolk, Va., Atlanta, Ga., Houston, Texas, and other Southern cities.

On September 15 workers at Local 600 had a chance to tell the world what they think about their international president. Six months ago—under cover of phony hearings staged in Detroit by the House un-American activities committee—Reuther had moved in and placed a committee of administrators over the affairs of the local.

He didn't like the fight against speedup which 600 was putting up. He didn't like the active fight for Negro rights waged by the local under the dynamic leadership of its Negro secretary, William Hood, who is also President of the National Negro Labor Council. He didn't approve of the initiative of the officers in rallying the 50,000-odd members of 600 in the fight for an end to the Korean war and settlement of international differences by negotiation.

So a staff of administrators moved into the sprawling local headquarters in Dearborn and for six months tried to force Reuther's policies down the throats of the membership. But when, under the union constitution, a new election was held, the "impossible" took place. The Progressive-Unity coalition, which had consolidated its ranks during the days of "occupation" returned to office by an overwhelming vote every one of the general officers who had been displaced by Reuther. President Carl Stellato, Vice President Pat Rice, Recording Secretary William Hood and Financial Secretary William Grant all triumphed over the Reuther-sponsored slate.

Hood's victory was a highlight of the election, for the fighting Negro unionist had for six months refused to give up his office to an overseer who was part of the lily-white administrative committee.

In the election of delegates to the general council—highest body of Local 600—the Progressive-Unity coalition won over 95% of the delegates. Reuther was temporarily successful in arbitrarily barring five elected officers from running for reelection by not permitting their names to be placed on the ballot. They are: Dave Moore, former vice-president of the Gear and Axle Plant; Nelson Davis, former vice-president of the Production Foundry; Ed Locke, former pres-

ident of the Plastic Plant; John Gallo, former recording secretary of the Motor Plant, and Paul Boatman, former president of the Motor Plant. All five are pioneer leaders of the labor movement in Michigan and were in the forefront of the organizational drive to unionize the huge Ford empire.

Nevertheless, in spite of the intimidation of the Reuther clique and scare headlines in the daily press, the workers voted into office plant chairmen from the Unity coalition slate in 12 buildings with a membership of 41,000, or 85% of the River Rouge total. Negro chairmen were elected in three plants.

The victories of the Progressive-Unity coalition at Ford means that the era of Reutherism has just about ended in the local. These victories also mean that other locals in the UAW will look upon Local 600 as a beacon light to guide them to a better future and democracy in the automobile industry.

Hood Statement on '600' Victory

My re-election as recording secretary of Local 600, UAW-CIO, together with the re-election of my fellow-officers, Stellato, Rice and Grant, in the face of unprecedented attacks by the Un-American Activities Committee with the open collusion of UAW President Walter P. Reuther, who attempted to seize our local by placing us under an administrator, must be viewed as a resounding endorsement by the Ford workers of our progressive program of unity and militant action.

Local 600's resolute, consistent fight for Negro and white unity, and our official support of the National Negro Labor Council were among the primary reasons the enemies of democracy felt

it necessary to attack our local union. As president of the NNLC, I feel that my re-election in Local 600 was an expression of support of the NNLC. This, indeed, is the highest expression of labor unity.

With this overwhelming vote of confidence from my fellow workers, and with a firm faith in the inevitable victory that shall be ours, I call upon all friends and supporters of the NNLC to join with us in making our Second Annual Convention in Cleveland, Ohio, on November 21, 22 and 23, a memorable highpoint in our surge along Freedom road.

Int'l. Harvester Strikers Fight Wage Cut

CHICAGO—Prices up—wages down! This seems to be the slogan of the International Harvester Company which has set off a strike of some 12,000 farm equipment workers in three Chicago plants. These workers, part of 22,000 members of the Farm Equipment-United Electrical Workers Union which has walked out of International Harvester shops in Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky, are fighting against proposed down-scaling of pay rates which would slice \$26 million out of their pay envelopes in the next three years.

Efforts of the company to break the strike by herding scabs on the Southside and in other areas have been to no avail. The Negro people of Chicago are well acquainted with the record of the FE-UE locals in improving the living standards of its members, many of whom are Negroes who are fighting for unsegregated housing in the face of the attacks of organized vandals. Among the union leaders rallying the membership and the people of the Southside in support of the strikers' reasonable demands is Frank Mingo, vice president of FE-UE Local 101.



FRANK MINGO, vice president of Local 101, FE-UE, discusses strike plans with local president Peter Neputy in front of Intl. Harvester Company's Tractor plant in Chicago.



WORKERS AT INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY give an unmistakable answer to efforts of industry chiefs to break their strike. Harvester banked on Un-American Committee hearings and a lavish newspaper ad campaign to lure union members back into the plant without improved contract and wage raises they demanded. As the strike moved into its second month the workers said "No." Car in foreground leaving gate contains foremen who visited workers in fruitless efforts to get them to scab.

Photo by Jo Banks

Editorial

"Worsism"

THE COUNTRY IS PLAGUED again with the political sickness of the "lesser evil." Liberals and some Negro leaders, faced with no choice between the two old parties which have consistently betrayed them during the last six years, are nevertheless trying to manufacture little virtues in the Democratic standard-bearer in order to be on the winning side.

Sure, Stevenson is not our man, they say. If we had done the choosing at Chicago we would not have chosen him—but look at Eisenhower! As between the two Adlai is the lesser evil!

In England today they call this "worseism." One enemy is bad, but the other is "worse."

So far as we're concerned both Eisenhower and Stevenson are the "wuss" possible, and the choice is not between but against both.

"Among the most valuable heritages of the Old South is its political genius, which in many respects was far ahead of its time. Even today some of the finest products of Southern governmental thought are only beginning to win the general acceptance which they have so long deserved."

These are the words of "lesser evil" Stevenson, uttered before a crowd of applauding partisans at Richmond, Virginia. In an article which is a masterpiece of political straight talk, ex-Congressman Vito Marcantonio, chairman of New York's American Labor Party, takes the Stevenson speech apart and exposes the Illinois governor as a double-talking, tongue-in-cheek opportunist. We recommend this article to our readers and are sure that you will agree that nothing could be more evil than the praise heaped on the slave governments and the remaining slave spirit of the South by Adlai. Copies may be obtained from the Progressive Party, 17 West 45th Street, New York City.

We also recommend that on November 4th all American who want real equality, security and peace vote Progressive, for Vincent Hallinan and Charlotta Bass. Don't waste your precious ballot on Ike or Adlai. Nothing could be "wusser."

Jack Lee

WHEN FREEDOM started its career almost two years ago it needed advocates and friends. It needed men and women who would organize groups of readers throughout the country and forge a new kind of weapon in the battle for equality and peace.

Among the first to respond to the call was a young, vigorous and thoroughly unselfish Bostonian, Jack Lee. Under his leadership Freedom Associates of Boston was established and has made a unique contribution to the life of that city. Concerts by Paul Robeson, cultural entertainments and forums have been a part of its constant activities. Through these and other means FREEDOM has been introduced to many new readers in Boston and Massachusetts.

Jack Lee had been a vet of World War II and an original member of the famous DePaur infantry choir. More than once the members of our staff visited with him and shared the warmth of his personality and the hospitality of his family in their home in Roxbury.

On Monday, September 22, Jack Lee, nearing his 30th birthday, died suddenly in New York. He was en route home from a national committee meeting of the Progressive Party, held in Philadelphia.

To his wife, Mrs. Tericita Lee, to Frederick Douglass and Michele Lee, we extend our deepest sympathy. With all the members of his family we share a loss which will not easily be restored. We shall not fail to achieve the ends to which his young life was dedicated: peace, dignity, equality and true brotherhood.

Farewell, Jack, farewell.

Frederick Douglass said:

"In our judgment those who have all along been loudly in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and heralding its bloody triumphs with apparent rapture and glorifying the atrocious deeds of barbarous heroism on the part of wicked men engaged in it, have no sincere love of peace. . . . Our soul is sick of such hypocrisy . . . we ought to hang our heads in shame and in the spirit of profound humility crave pardon for our crimes at the hands of a God whose mercy endureth forever."

(From an editorial on the Mexican war in the North Star, Mar. 17, 1848)

Clip the Fangs of War!



LETTER COLUMN

Get It Off Your Chest

Wide Awake for Peace

It's 3 A.M. and I can't get to sleep. The reason is that I have just finished reading Dr. W. E. B. DuBois' book, "In Battle for Peace." It is a truly intelligent and inspiring document and we can all learn a great deal from Dr. DuBois. I wish every FREEDOM reader would read this book. The price is \$1.

James Barushok
Chicago, Ill.

(Note: You can get "In Battle for Peace" for nothing! Just send FREEDOM your renewal and two other subs, or three new ones, and we will mail Dr. DuBois' inspiring book. Read our review and offer on page 7.)

A Good Project

We wish to take this opportunity to express . . . our immense feeling of appreciation and gratitude for the wonderful paper which you produce. Being devoted to the struggle for peace and freedom for all people, we are deeply inspired with the coverage of the news on the peace and freedom front. Especially do we revere the columns of Mr. Robeson and the articles by James Kelsaw.

Partly because of the inspiration we receive from reading FREEDOM, we have been collecting subs. My wife turned in eight about two months ago and has already collected five this month which we are enclosing. (In fact, one man gave us an extra dollar to buy a sub for someone else.)

We live in a Jim-Crow government housing project and have found a tremendous desire on the part of the people here to read FREEDOM. We know that we will be able to collect more subs in the future.

John E. Rudder
Washington, D. C.

A Little Child Shall Lead Them

My name is Beverly and I am eight weeks old. I am the daughter of Juanita and Sydney Poitier. I am sending you \$10 because some of my cultural friends have asked what I wanted for a present. So I told them it would make me very happy if it was given to my paper, for Freedom.

With deep joy,
Beverly
New York

Liberate ME!

Here are copies of the letter and picture I sent General Eisenhower:

"Your 'liberation' speech to the American Legion is still being widely discussed because the shock of it generated deep fear and unrest. In my opinion liberation, like charity, should begin at home. I enclose herewith a picture of the one-room, dirt-floor shack which my husband and I and our two small daughters call home. I would like to be liberated from this shack. I would like to be liberated from Jim Crow. I would like to be liberated from all sorts of fears: fear of atomic war, fear of unemployment, fear of polio and tuberculosis, fear of the effects on the lives of my little girls of racial discrimination and of current



'cold war' education—including atom bomb drills. Yet I do not want any foreign country to undertake to liberate me either by military force or by "stirring up revolts" against my government, such as you and Pat McCarran (Senate speech, August 6, 1951) request us to do in other countries. I feel that, given peace, we can solve our own problems. Thus I believe mothers in other countries must, by the same reasoning, want to be left alone to solve their own problems. Especially after our demonstration in Korea, I feel certain that no other people want to be obliterated—pardon—"liberated" by US."

Vera Turner
Argo, Illinois

Same Fight

For centuries the pages of our history have been saturated with our blood, and it is the same greedy materialism from which war and hate emanate that persecutes your unfortunate race as mine. I am a farmer and working 16 hours a day as well as all my family. We can't eke out a living but the government subsidizes the wheat exchange run by bankers to the detriment of us poultrymen, just like we were 2nd rate citizens. Your fight is ours and it is regrettable I can't give more to your gallant fight for justice for all humanity.

J. Prager
Santa Rosa, Calif.

Wants Pen Pal

I am a white reader of the FREEDOM newspaper and I would like to correspond with church and social groups, or individuals. Race, color, creed, sex doesn't matter. I will exchange pictures and mail.

Orville Smith, Jr.
548 Main Street
Kansas City 6, Mo.

BOOKS 

IN BATTLE FOR PEACE, by W. E. B. DuBois, 192 pp.; \$1.00; Masses & Mainstream, New York.

No man alive has made such vast and lasting contributions to the literature of Negro protest and American libertarian advance as W. E. B. DuBois. A succession of works in the fields of history, sociology, autobiography, fiction and poetry began in 1896 with the famed **History of the American Slave Trade**, the first of the Harvard Historical Series. The latest addition to our store of DuBois' writings is **In Battle for Peace—the Story of My 83d Birthday**.

Lest the sub-title seem to disparage the serious content of the book, be assured that this is, indeed, the story of a birthday—but what a birthday and what a story!

Dr. DuBois affords the reader intimate glimpses of the preparations for the birthday dinner which took place in New York on February 23, 1951, and his secret and public marriages to Shirley Graham on the February 14 and 27. In the course of the planning for these two occasions an event took place which made them memorable not only for the participants, but for all Americans who love peace and hate war. The U. S. government indicted Dr. DuBois and four co-workers in the Peace Information Center for advocating peace!

In Battle for Peace tells of the indictment, the fight



Dr. W. E. B. DuBOIS

against it, the trial and the acquittal. It is a hopeful book in celebration of one of the most crude political frame-ups in American history. It is chock full of the penetrating analysis, fearless devotion to truth, and brilliant writing which are DuBois hallmarks. Most important it demonstrates throughout the quality which, above all others, explains DuBois enormous role in the history of our times. The secret of this man's ability to help change society has been his ability to change with it.

DuBois tells us that "**The Second World War sent all my formulations a-whirl. Not from the inner problems of a single social group, no matter how pressing, could the world be guided. I began to enter into a World conception of human uplift, and one centering about the work and income of the working class.**"

The book which includes lively commentary by Shirley Graham, ends with an unusual treat, a poem for peace by Dr. DuBois.

In Battle For Peace is must reading for all battlers for peace. **LEB.**

Brooklyn Fights For Hospital

By Kathryn Cooper

BROOKLYN, N.Y.—Put yourself in the place of Mrs. Ernest Williams. One morning you wake up to find that your happy, gurgling little four-months-old baby, Ernestine, is writhing in pain. You rush her to the doctor to find she needs immediate hospitalization. But there is no hospital in the community in which you live—the crowded, poverty-stricken Bedford-Stuyvesant area of Brooklyn. You are one of 300,000 Negroes in this ghetto and people are getting sick all the time, but there's not a hospital in easy reach.

So you rush Ernestine to the nearest hospital outside the community and—they reject her! Not enough room. Precious moments are wasting and, with them, the life of your precious baby. Another dash to another hospital, and finally Ernestine is admitted. You return home, apprehensive but relieved. Soon after, the bell rings. It's a telegram. Little Ernestine is dead—for all the dashing from pillar to post she got to the hospital too late!

Suppose you were Mrs. Williams. What would you do? You would probably tell your story to everyone who would listen and fight for a hospital in the Bedford-Stuyvesant community.

That's just what Mrs. Williams has done, and she's done it in an emotion-filled film that runs for four minutes and is sponsored by the Bedford-Stuyvesant Health Congress. In the film Deighton Osborne, chairman of this unique civic organization points out that only through constant pressure on the New York Commissioner of Hospitals and the City Administration can the officials be forced to keep their promise to build a hospital for this fast-growing Brooklyn area. A \$13,000,000 hospital was promised

Do I See Zion?

By James W. Kelsaw

Look! Yonder through future's fog.

Is that a zion?

Where?

No, black boy,

You don't see no zion.

But look yonder over distant time.

There appears to be a nation of free men

All free men, black men.

Where, boy? Where!

There where I'm pointing.

Ha. All I see is free men and semi-slaves

Plantation owners and sharecroppers

Bourbon bosses and working folk.

Anyhow, what more zion do you want?

This is your zion:

A Chevrolet, possibly a Buick,

And the dream of a Cadillac.

But long yonder, through future fogs

There is a nation of free men!

Yes, free men, black men!

African Leaders Blast Yergan

(Continued from Page 1)

installment on a goal of \$5,000 to be forwarded to the National Assistance Fund, jointly sponsored by the African National Congress, Springbok Legion, Transvaal Council of Non-European Trade Unions, and Transvaal Peace Council, for the aid of the victims in the South African struggle for democracy.

The donations received to date have consisted of the most part of dimes and quarters from thousands of signers of a petition sponsored by the Council and calling upon President Truman to "halt United States assistance in any form to the government of the Union of South Africa and to denounce publicly that govern-

ment's racist program as an international menace." Petitions may be obtained from the Council office at 53 West 125 Street, New York City.

In recognition of this and other support, W. M. Sisulu, secretary-general of the African National Congress, has transmitted through the Council on African Affairs, a message addressed to the Negro people of the United States. Referring to the Negroes' sentimental and historical affiliations to the Continent of Africa, the message expresses "sincere appreciation of the moral and material support . . . which make them our comrades-in-arms in spite of the considerable distance and space that separates us."

long ago. \$960,000 has been appropriated toward acquisition of a site and for drawing up a plan. But the last few years have seen nothing but stalling—no action—by the Impelliteri administration.

The film is showing at popular neighborhood movie houses. Information of future showings is available at the Bedford-Stuyvesant Health Congress, 1373 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Name

Address

Stories for Children: Ira Aldridge Was a Great Actor

Long ago in New York City, before there were any paved streets or electric lights, there was a little building where a group of Negro actors used to put on plays. They called themselves the African Company. It was the first Negro theater company in the country, and they put on the plays of writers all over the world.

It was to this theater that a young man named **Ira Aldridge** used to go almost every evening. He sat in the front rows and carefully watched how the actors moved and spoke. Best of all he liked to watch the actor **James Hewlett** play **Othello**, a play by the famous English playwright **William Shakespeare**.

Young Ira also dreamed of being an actor, and more than any thing he wanted to play the noble, sad general, **Othello**.

His grandfather was an African chief who had sent his son, Daniel, Ira's father, to the United States to study. Rev. Daniel Aldridge was now the pastor of a Presbyterian church in New York, and it was his idea that young Ira should go to the University of Glasgow in Scotland.

Just before Ira left for Scotland, the little building where he had gone each evening to see plays was torn down by a group of white peo-

ple who said that Negroes should not have a theater.

Ira was an excellent student and made a very good record at the Scottish university where many Negro anti-slavery leaders went to school. But he could not forget the stage and it was not long before he was in London



acting with the English companies.

A famous English actor named **Edmond Kean** asked Ira to perform with him in **Othello**. Ira would play **Othello** and Kean would play **Iago**, a second famous character in the play. They toured Europe and Ira Aldridge became one of the most beloved actors of the time. People loved his stately bearing and beautiful voice and his great talent. He was paid honors by great writers and artists and invited to act before kings and queens. In France he met the famous French writer **Alexander Dumas**, who was also of African ancestry, and they became very dear friends.

Then in 1867 he planned to make a tour of Poland and the United States. He planned to return home for the first time since he had left as a young man to go to the University. The Civil War had been fought in the United States and the slaves had been made free by the **Emancipation Proclamation**. But Ira Aldridge never returned to the United States because he died that same year in Poland, in the middle of his tour.

Today all people who love good acting hold dear the name of the grandson of a Senegalese Chief who made such a great influence on world theatre.

Conversation From Life

By Alice Childress

(Continued from Page 2)

black men were killed by a white man in Yonkers 'cause they stopped in a bar to have a drink and now white men have stomped Miss Pearl Bailey—and you ask me what I'm gonna do!"

Marge, the next thing you know he says real nasty-like, "There's a Negro crime wave goin' on and we haven't thrown



it in your face." . . . Sit down, Marge, keep still . . . Girl, I opened up on him and said, "You better not! 'Cause when a Negro does the least anything it's a wave but your dog-gone newspapers is full of nothing but white folks murderin' and robbin' every day that the Lord sends ever since there's been a newspaper and you folks done got so numb inside 'til you think that's how it should be!" Then I says, "Why, I can't turn on the television without seein' you all killin' each other up just for the sake of entertainment!"

"Furthermore," I says, "it is also your delight to entertain one another by posin' as werewolves and monsters and drinkin' potions which turn you into furry things with fangs hanging outa your mouths. . . . So you just kep on eatin' your breakfast same as ever, you

just keep on 'tut-tuttin' and one mornin' you're gonna stop all of a sudden in the middle of a tut—only then it'll be too late."

And with that, Marge, I walked out and left 'em sittin' there big-eyed. . . . Yes, dear, I'll take a cup of coffee—strong. Yes, your friend Mildred is upset!

Freedom Presents Fall Forums

Beginning Thursday, October 16, Freedom Associates of New York will present a series of five FREEDOM FORUMS dealing with the issues of the day. Many distinguished experts will take part.

The forums will be held at the United Mutual Auditorium, 310 Lenox Ave. The topics are:

Oct. 16: What do you think of the showing of "Porgy and Bess" in Europe?

Oct. 23: How should the Negro vote in 1952?

Oct. 30: What is your stake in the Liberation Movements in Africa?

Nov. 6: What can Negro workers do to eliminate Jim Crow in employment?

Nov. 13: Is the government's program of "containing communism" harmful or beneficial to the Negro people?

Tickets are 60 cents; \$2.00 for the series. Seating capacity is limited, so get yours now.

Classified Ads

Listings in this section are available at 40c a line (five words); minimum charge \$2 per insertion. Copy deadline the 20th of the month before publication. Payment must accompany copy. Address: Classified, Freedom, 53 W. 125th St., New York 27, N. Y.

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CHICAGO UNIONISTS PLAN SUB DRIVE



THE JOINT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE for the FREEDOM sub drive in Locals 738 and 758, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, Chicago, meet with Local 758 President Robert Bey. Plans are to have every member of both locals become a FREEDOM subscriber. In first phase of drive Local 758 netted 91 subs. Left to right are: Thomas McCalpin of 738 and the following members of 758: Thomas Fleming, D. B. Billups, Julia White, President Robert Bey, Lottie Lukenty, Mario Hernandez, Betty Verri, Jesse Ganton and Harold Cox.

Photo by Lester Davis

Windy City Freedom Associates Moves Toward 1,000 New Readers

CHICAGO—During the past two months, close to 500 Chicagoans have become new members of the FREEDOM Family, and we're prouder of these new readers than of any which have come our way for quite some time. We're proud because these have come, not by accident or just in the normal course of things, but "the hard way." They've come through the organization of a fine Freedom Associates committee in th Windy City and the hard plugging of its faithful members.



Mr. Alfred McPherson

Two months ago Freedom Associates of Chicago, under the chairmanship of Alfred McPherson, opened an office at 3935 S. Michigan Ave. (phone Boulevard 8-9399), and went to work. A committee of volunteers set up a booth at the National Baptist Convention and sold papers and subs to delegates from all over the country. Meanwhile our general manager, George B. Murphy, Jr., set about winning friends and organizing committees for FREEDOM in the many trade union locals of the city.

In Amalgamated Local 453, UAW-CIO, due to the initiative of Sisters Octavia Hawkins and Rachel Ellis, a FREEDOM committee has been set up headed by Harold Abel. Among the members are: James Alexander, Joseph Hall, Jr., Morris Hodges, Dickerson Neal, Cleveland Payne, Herman Head, Robert Gladen, Mamie Johnson, Morris Guy and Mary Ryan.

Committees have also been

established in Amalgamated Local 758, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, whose president is Robert Bey, and Local 43, International Fur and Leather Workers Union. And Leon Beverly, president of Lo-

cal 347, United Packinghouse Workers, CIO, has announced that plans are on foot for a FREEDOM committee in that militant local.

During the month of September, 325 subs were received for the general officers and shop stewards of these and other locals, and the drive has just begun to reach the rank and file membership. Chicago's goal is 1,000 subs by October 31 and we're sure they're going to make it. We're confident, too, that in Cleveland and Detroit our Freedom Associates committees are going to take a leaf from the Chicago book so that the entire mid-West will be in high gear for FREEDOM. The chairman of Freedom Associates in Detroit is LeBron Simmons, 585 Gratiot, and in Cleveland it's Catherine McCastle, 12509 Signet.

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Sunday Afternoon, October 12th

From 4:00 to 9:00 P.M.

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