

Here's
My Story
By PAUL ROBESON

WELL, HERE IS AN "atomic blast" that is all to the good. I mean the recent outburst of 34 of the world's leading scientists against the passport policies of the U.S. State Department.



Headed by Dr. Albert Einstein, this group of U.S., British, Italian, French and Mexican scholars have jarred the big shots in Washington with the charge that the government is stifling intellectual and political liberty.

Their protest against "America's Paper Curtain," published in a special issue of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, cited 26 cases in which scientists and teachers were either not permitted to enter or not allowed to leave the country.

"There can be no doubt," Dr. Einstein wrote, "that the intervention of political authorities in this country in the free exchange of knowledge between individuals has already had significantly damaging effects."

So what do we have? A distinguished panel of scientists finds that the federal government, denying passports and visas under the pretext of protecting the "public interest," is itself "trading the principles of liberty!"

Surely all democratic-minded Americans must agree with Dr. Einstein's insistence that: "The free, unhampered exchange of ideas and scientific conclusions is necessary for the sound development of science as it is in all spheres of cultural life."

Now all of this, of course, has a special meaning to me because of my struggle these last two years against the cancellation of my passport. Together with the other artists, writers, dancers and others of the "sphere of cultural life" who have been victimized by the State Department, I am happy to greet this vigorous action of the scientists.

AND THEN, FOR ME, there is something inspiring about the leading part played by Dr. Einstein in this blast for freedom. Only a couple of weeks ago I had the pleasure of visiting the world-renowned scientist at his home in Princeton.

It was good, once again, to clasp the hand of this gentle genius. Recalling our previous meetings when I had appeared there in concert and in *Othello*, Dr. Einstein asked about my life today as an artist, and expressed warm sympathy with my fight for the right to travel.

We chatted about many things—about peace, for Dr. Einstein is truly a man of peace; about the freedom struggles in South Africa which interested him keenly; and about the growing shadows

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Freedom

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

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Labor Defends Life of Negro Unionist in Harvester Strike

On October 5, by order of Illinois State's Attorney John Boyle, Chicago police arrested trade union leader Harold Ward and held him for grand jury investigation on suspicion of murder.

The arrest was immediately declared a frameup by trade union leaders who saw Ward's arrest as another desperate attempt to break the then six weeks-old solid strike of 30,000 United Farm Equipment and Metal Workers of America against Chicago's notorious anti-union corporation, the giant International Harvester Company.

William Foster, the murdered man, was a strike-breaker. Early on October 3 he was found in front of his Southside home, brutally beaten to death. For the first time in the memory of Chicagoans the police became interested in bringing to justice the murderers of a Negro. The president of the company where Foster had been crossing picket lines and scabbing against Negro and white workers, offered a \$10,000 reward for Foster's killer.

Jack Burch, Vice-President of FE-UE's District 11, called the arrest of Ward in connection with the Foster slaying "a rotten frameup engineered by Harvester bosses who know as well as we do that neither Ward nor any member of our Union had anything to do with Foster's tragic death."

Ward was born in Tennessee and worked at Harvester since



Harold Ward

1944. He is the financial secretary for Local 108, FE-UE. He had been active in the heroic struggle of the Harvester workers to hold solid their strike against the wage-cutting, union-busting activities of International Harvester. The 30-year-old father of two small sons has gained a reputation among his fellow workers as a militant and courageous trade unionist who was never afraid to speak out and act in defense of his Union or his people.

The Ward case is seen as an attempt to revive the most infamous of anti-labor traditions in American history. In May, 1886, Chicago police fired on and murdered six workers at the International Harvester Company who were engaged in a strike to win the eight-hour day.

When thousands of AFL workers massed in Haymarket Square to protest the cold-blooded police murder and to further the fight for shorter working hours, eight of their leaders were framed, railroaded through a trial that was a mockery of justice, and eventually four of them were executed by the State of Illinois.

Today International Harvester is one of six giant corporations which dominate the economic life of Chicago. The others are Montgomery Ward, the Armour and Wilson meat-packing companies, U.S. Gypsum Co., and Marshall Field & Co. Together these six industries command assets of \$2.1 billion. The Harvester Company itself, is the nation's leading producer of farm equipment and owns 45% of the industry's assets. The McCormick family of International Harvester includes Col. Robert McCormick, owner of reactionary Chicago and Washington newspapers and backer of such fascist causes and organizations as American Action and the Crusaders.

Chicago workers see in the fight to free Ward a battle against the return of the anti-labor violence, legal-lynch tactics, and frameup practices



Dear Mom:
Jim wrote me how the packinghouse place wouldn't hire you because you were not white. It made me sick. Is this what they got us over here killing people for? It don't make sense. I sent you some money. I know you need it. I'll help all I can.
Your baby,
Ernest

THE "LETTER FROM KOREA" is but one of the heart-tugging features of a pamphlet which turns out to be as exciting a piece of literature as we've read for many a day. Published by the United Packinghouse Workers of America, CIO, "Action Against Jim Crow" reads like a mystery thriller but tells about YOU and ME and the fight for job equality. See our Review on Page 8.

which International Harvester has helped to make infamous in U.S. labor history.

The alliance of the police with company strike breaking was attacked by union officials who declared: "To assist in its dirty work, they (Harvester) have enlisted the aid of State's Attorney Boyle. It is significant that the State's Attorney who is so zealously seeking the prosecution of Ward, a Negro militant, is exactly the authority who tried to indict the Negro victims in the Cicero riots of last year."

In mobilizing its full strength to fight the case the FE-UE

leadership called for the support of the entire Negro community of Chicago, and stated: "Harold Ward is innocent of the charges brought against him and a fair trial will result in his acquittal and quick return to stand again with us in demanding decent wages and working conditions for our members."

Negro communities all over the nation will watch the progress of the Ward case and will join in the demand for a fair trial in order to guarantee that the hysteria of 1886 which sent four innocent men to their death will never return.

US on Spot as UN Debates African Freedom Demands

NEW YORK—When Mississippi's Senator James O. Eastland is against something it must be good for Negroes. Eastland's current pet hate is the United Nations, and it is significant that his charges that the international organization is a sympathetic "communist" organization come at a time when the UN has voted for the first time to hear the long-standing complaints of many oppressed colonial peoples.

This action took place last month at the beginning of the seventh session of the General Assembly. Representatives of Asian, African, South American and East European nations outvoted the colonial power bloc—led by the United States, Great Britain, Canada, Australia and France. They placed on the agenda for debate 14 items concerning the right of colonial countries to political and economic independence.

Election Factor

The United States delegation at first sought to abstain from the vote on the question of South African racial discrimination. In the past U. S. spokesmen have openly sided with the colonial powers and have made speeches about the "progress" of colonial lands under the tutelage of their European overlords.

As this session of the Assembly opened, however, the U. S. was in the middle of a heated national election campaign. Seasoned UN observers believe that this factor, and the prospect of alienating the vital Negro vote from the Administration, led the U. S. delegation to finally vote in favor of debate on South Africa.

At the same time, the U. S. used its influence to see that the actual debate takes place after the elections are over. It is a fair guess that neither Republican nor Democratic leaders are eager to have exposed before the voters and the world the role which American big business and government investments have played in propping up the fascist-like regime of premier D. F. Malan.

Colonials Will Decide

Whatever happens in this Assembly session, it is clear that the colonial peoples have no intention of waiting for the colonial powers to decide to grant them freedom.

In South Africa upwards of 6,000 peoples have already been



IN DURBAN, South Africa, Indian and African patriots give the "Africa" salute upon their release from jail. They have just finished serving terms for their defiance of the unjust segregation laws of the Malan government.

arrested in the Campaign of Defiance of Unjust Laws, and it is generally acknowledged that the entire non-white population is in extreme sympathy with the defiance movement.

In Northern Rhodesia 40,000 miners have gone out on strike, paralyzing the copper industry, source of most of Great Britain's supply of this vital metal.

Kenya "Malaya"

And in Kenya, the British government "fears another Malaya." It has sent troops and a battleship to put down the liberation movement of the Kenyans. Among scores who have been arrested is Jomo Kenyatta, leader of the 100,000-strong Kenya African Union.

It is the power of these movements for colonial freedom in Africa, joined with the power of similar popular movements in Asia, which has placed on the UN table the question of equality among all nations and races of men.

Robeson at NNLC Meet

Paul Robeson will be among the outstanding personalities appearing at the cultural session of the 2nd Annual Convention of the National Negro Labor Council when its three-day sessions open November 21 in Cleveland.

An honorary member of the Council, Mr. Robeson will lead other artists in saluting the militant labor organization on Saturday evening, November 22. Headquarters for the convention will be Cleveland's Municipal Auditorium.

Freedom Salutes: William A. Reed of Detroit

For many years Mr. William A. Reed has struggled with his efficient printing and accounting business on Warren and Boublin Sts., in Detroit, Mich.

It is a small business. He employs five people: two printers and three office workers.

For a long time Mr. Reed has joined with other Negro printers in asking the Allied Printing Trades Council to unionize their shops, which would give them the right to use the union "bug" on their work and therefore increase the volume of their trade. They were consistently denied the label by the council on the basis of the lily-white policies of the printing trades.

Jim Crow in the printing trades has a two sided disad-



Mr. Reed

It Happened Last Month

NEW YORK—Attorneys from all over the country gathered at a three-day conference of the National Lawyers Guild here last month at the Park Sheraton Hotel. One of three major resolutions which came out of the conference called for a National Civil Rights Defense Panel for Negro citizens prosecuted without aid of counsel. A second resolution called for an end to the discrimination against Negro lawyers by public and private agencies. The third resolution called for a commission to strengthen the civil rights section of the Justice Department.

NEW YORK—Dr. Louis T. Wright, distinguished surgeon at Harlem Hospital, died last month. Dr. Wright was a pioneer in the use of blood plasma and was also the chairman of the National Board of the NAACP.

WASHINGTON—United States Supreme Court is reviewing the cases of four North Carolina youths sentenced to the gas chamber for alleged murder and rape. The four include the famous Danial cousins, two teen-agers who were convicted of the murder of William B. O'Neal on February 5, 1949.

GREENVILLE, N. C.—Mrs. Mamie Harvey, head of the physical education department of Wilberforce University, was brutally kicked and beaten by white North Carolina policemen who accused her of "obstructing traffic" while she was turning into an intersection in uptown Greenville. Mrs. Harvey was sentenced to nine months in jail and fined \$300, for "assaulting a police officer."

WASHINGTON—Dr. J. Saunders Redding of Hampton Institute recently returned from a three-month visit to India reports a growing communist movement in that country is based on the fact that, "... They (the Communists) have usurped the land of the big landowners and divided them among the poor and have banned caste distinctions. ..."

ST. LOUIS—Miss Fannie Jackson of Tyron, S. C., has filed a civil suit against Mrs. Frieda Arlage of St. Louis, a white housewife who abducted Miss Jackson from South Carolina in her automobile and carried her to a St. Louis apartment where she sought to maintain Miss Jackson as a domestic worker for less than 75 cents a week, and also required Miss Jackson to sleep on the floor.

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala—Hubert Julian, former crack airman for the Ethiopian air force, on a mission for the Guatemalan Government, was refused military supplies by the United States State Department.

PARIS, France—The showing of Jean Paul Sartre's story *The Respectful Prostitute*, which includes scenes of the lynching of a Negro in the South, is causing anti-American demonstrations by angry French audiences.

NEWARK, N. J.—Attorneys for Collis English and Ralph Cooper, the remaining two "Trenton Six" frame-up victims, have asked the Supreme Court of New Jersey for a new trial based on 10 major points of the defense brief.

WASHINGTON—Dr. John W. Davis, President of West Virginia State College, was appointed Country Director of the Point Four Program in the Republic of Liberia.

vantage for Negroes. First of all young Negro printers are denied an important source of bona fide training, because this training can only be secured through apprenticeships in union shops.

Secondly, Negro small businessmen in the printing business are cut off from large contracts by the absence of the union bug from their work, and it is therefore difficult for them to meet union scale wages for their printers, on what Mr. Reed calls "Church ticket and calling card contracts."

With the cooperation of the Greater Detroit Negro Labor Council, Mr. Reed has re-applied to the Allied Printing Trades Council for membership. He and a representative of the Negro Labor Council met with President Clifford G. Sparkman, President of the Council and for the first time, the Council has indicated a willingness to go along with the application for membership...

to go along with democracy.

Mr. Reed's admission will be an historic step toward breaking down the age-old discriminatory barriers against Negro printers in the union.

In estimating the importance of his fight, the crusading printer, himself, says: "Since every small business is directly dependant on the earnings of working people for its very existence, any notion on the part of the small businessman that his interests are different from those of labor is plain stupidity. Small business will feel the effects of a strike or layoff overnight and it succeeds or fails as the fortunes of labor go up or down.

"I have operated a small business for more than twenty years and I think that every business would be helped if the employees of all small business would be given advantages of pay and working conditions comparable to those of industrial workers."

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Harlem Children Face Mass Ignorance in Old, Overcrowded, Understaffed Schools

By LORRAINE HANSBERRY

Public School 157 at 127th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue in Harlem is a big brownish colored building. Among the parents in the community it is spoken of as a school which is "not so bad, as schools in Harlem go."

When you walk around P.S. 157 and see some of the "better" classrooms in this, one of the "better" schools in the community, you get a sharp idea of what the conditions in other schools must be. These conditions have stirred the wrath of the parents of Harlem.

In one of these classrooms, you will see a notice tacked up which declares that the capacity of the room is for 44 pupils, but the teacher will tell you that there are only thirty-six seats and that she has thirty-seven children (in a third grade class) which means that one little fellow is obliged to sit on a bench in the front—"unless, someone is absent."

On the ground floor of P.S. 157 a large basement room is divided into two sections. On one side of this dim cheerless place there are rows of tables and benches and on the other side there are some white lines painted on the floor and some bars against the wall and a very, very old piano. This is the "lunchroom" and "gymnasium" at P.S. 157.

"Prison" Playground

Outside behind the gymnasium there is a small walled in court, that looks somewhat like an undersized prison yard which is the "playground." It is entirely without equipment and because of the high city walls which enclose it on all sides, it is almost without sunshine.

The street adjacent to P.S. 157 is allegedly a "play-street." The first thing that is noticeable about it is that there are cars parked on both sides of the street. And if you stand there at three o'clock you will see a

steady flow of trucks and private cars drive through.

The tragedy is that Public School 157 IS one of the better schools in Harlem. Two years ago in a brief prepared by a parent group, the Harlem Council on Education, it was shown that 23 Harlem schools had a registration of 6,374 more pupils than the number which the schools were originally built to house. This means that two years ago each school had an average of 277 more pupils than it should have had.

Mass Illiteracy

That was 1950. Since that time, little or nothing has been done to change these facts, which means that today—the situation is much worse and that the warning of the Harlem Council's brief which said: "unless drastic action is taken immediately our children are faced with mass illiteracy"—is more urgent than ever.

In an open letter to Mayor Vincent Impellitteri in a special four page tabloid flyer put out by the Teachers Union last month, the Teachers blamed the city administration for the situation of the schools in New York. They charged: "... Last April your budget cut more than 22 million dollars from an already minimum budget submitted by the Board of Education. Thousands of our children were doomed to failure of their work because of overcrowding and a shortage of teachers. They were condemned to going to dirty, unpainted, unsanitary schools."

A study made of 600 seventh graders, by the Harlem Council on Education revealed that 90% of the students were retarded at least one year in reading; and that at least 60% were retarded three years. In this same study more than 93% of the students were retarded at least one year in arithmetic and better than

83% were more than two years behind.

Those who have made special studies of the conditions of Harlem schools indicate that because of the long history of neglect of the schools, especially in Harlem, the school authorities should be concerned not only with reducing the classes down to what would ordinarily be "normal" size of about 25 pupils. The average class should not exceed 20 pupils and that there should not be more than 15 students in a class which is for special problems. There is a special need for at least six remedial teachers in every elementary and junior high school: three for arithmetic and three for reading. Today, there is often only one remedial teacher assigned to a school.

Negro Teachers: 2%

The willingness of the Board of Education to sacrifice the education of the children of Negro communities to unnecessary budget scrimping goes hand in hand with the facts pertaining to the employment of Negro teachers in New York. In a study made by the Teachers Union it was revealed that of academic, vocational high schools, elementary and junior high schools with a total of 38,000 staff members that only 2½% of this number represented Negroes.

Twenty-eight of the 57 schools which answered the Teachers Union questionnaire had no Negroes on their staff at all, including those schools outside of Negro communities where there were large numbers of Negro students and where the school staff was often as large as 200.

Negro youth coming out of the city's junior high schools are almost forcibly shunted into "vocational high schools." In Harlem for ex-



THIS LITTLE GIRL standing outside of P.S. 157 has just finished her classes for the day. Her school was built sixty-six years ago for 1,056 pupils. Today it has an enrollment of 1,500—and is increasing.

ample, there is no academic high school! And those Negro pupils who do travel often great distances to other parts of the city in order to attend high school, are usually advised to take the "general" course. They are told that this is a "practical" solution to the fact that they "can't get jobs" with academic educations.

The Teacher's Union report points out that "... the Negro children of New York City, forced by ... Jim Crow housing restrictions to live in ghetto slums are condemned to phy-

sical, social and cultural deprivation. Because of these by-products of their political and economic second-class citizenship, the city owes our Negro youngsters an abundance of the services and training our schools can supply. ... School officials bear a heavy burden of responsibility for maintaining the poorest school condition in precisely those areas which need the best facilities and special services in order to approximate the "equal opportunities" with other ... communities."

A Harlem Mother Writes

Today the situation in the schools of Harlem is not only bad, it is rotten. The schools are more than overcrowded. Double shifts in operation in many of the schools cause students to receive only four hours of schooling, instead of the five which are required by law. Most of the school buildings are old, unsanitary and unsafe.

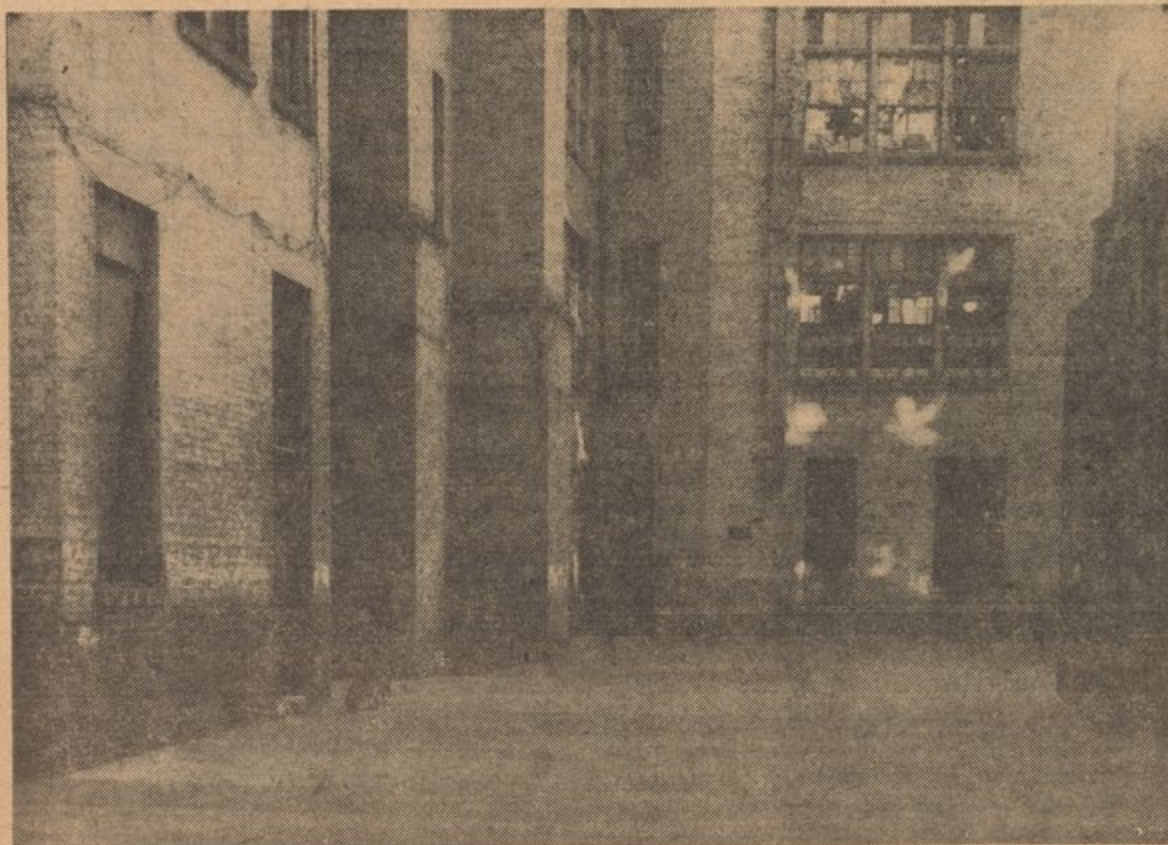
We parents look to the schools not only to teach reading, writing and arithmetic but to also provide those services to our children that are denied them in our segregated community.

But our children are not even learning reading, writing and arithmetic! They have become the victims of the callous indifference of the Board of Education to the need for more schools, smaller classes and more teachers.

Also, we want and need teachers who speak freely and fully of our democratic ideals, teachers who speak out for and teach our children racial equality and true respect of the cultures of all people.

We want removed from the school system many of the dangerous un-American text books that distort or consciously omit the whole history of the Negro people. We want to see in their place books that present the truth and that say to our children that they need not reject or be ashamed of their past.

Our children are very dear to us. We cannot be silent when our children are being denied the most elementary of rights, that of a decent, democratic education. We must demand of the Board of Education that it recognize its responsibilities to our children. MRS. JEAN BOLTON.



THIS DARK, WALLED-IN concrete court, without a single piece of recreation equipment is the "playground" at Harlem's P.S. 157.

Harvester Strikers Battle Company Attack; Beat Company Plan to Herd Scabs on Southside

CHICAGO—This is a story of 30,000 hard-working men and women—and their families. It is the story of 10 weeks without a pay check—10 weeks with no money coming in for food and rent and doctor bills, for shoes, rubber boots or clothing for the kids going back to school.

It could be your story, if you work for a living. And, whatever you do to make ends meet, it concerns you.

Ten weeks ago, 30,000 workers in the mid-West empire of the International Harvester Company went on strike. They are members of the Farm Equipment Workers Union-UE and turn out farm implements and machines in plants at Chicago, Rock Falls, and Rock Island, Ill.; Richmond, Ind., and Louisville, Ky.

5,000 Negro Workers

Of the 17,000 strikers who live in the Chicago area, 5,000 are Negroes. And therein lies a special feature of this bitterly contested labor struggle.

International Harvester has used every trick in the book to break the united stand of Negro and white workers. It has sent its goons and other questionable characters into the populous and poor Southside trying to herd scabs to break the strike. It has harassed the wives of strikers with telephone calls, trying to influence them to urge their husbands back to work. It has enlisted the police in violent attacks against the workers, with special attention to Negroes. It has framed a militant strike leader, Harold Ward, on a transparently phony murder charge and is trying to send him to the electric chair.

But still the strikers hold. In the past ten weeks little or nothing has been manufactured in the struck plants. Why? Why do workers, family breadwinners, face the attacks of hostile police and company hired goons—and remain solid for two-and-a-half months?

When the contract with Harvester came up for renewal in May, FE-UE presented a list of demands as a basis for negotiation. The union wanted a 15c

general wage increase to keep up with the mounting cost of living. It called for an end to speed-up which was wrecking the health and endangering the lives of its members. Other demands included a company-financed health and welfare plan to be administered by the union, special wage increases for skilled workers, improved vacation and holiday provisions, and a guaranteed annual wage.

Could Harvester meet these demands? All signs point to the answer—yes. Last year the company NETTED a profit of \$86 million, or three-and-a-half times the \$24½ million it coined in 1945, the last year of the war. IH's president McCaffrey had boasted his own salary at the rate of \$7.40 an hour to give himself an annual wage of \$196,000.

Yes, Harvester could meet the demands, and the workers deserved the raises. By 1952 they were taking home less real pay than in 1950. Higher prices and higher taxes accounted for this. And each worker was turning out much more for the company than two years ago. Backbreaking speedup accounted for that, and the record-making profits of the huge corporation added up to more than \$2,500 on every worker.

Harvester could actually have raised wages 60c an hour last year, paid all taxes, and wound up with double the healthy profits of pre-war years.

But the largest stockholders in Harvester are the McCormicks, notorious for their record of crushing the workers and trying to break their unions.

Downgrade Work

The management answered the workers' demands, not with counter-proposals for smaller increases, but with proposals for wage cuts. The company suggested and began to institute a plan for downgrading day work and retiming piece work which amounted to wage cuts of 30c to \$1.00 an hour.

And that was when, and why, the Harvester workers struck.

Will they hold out with their demands? Everyone who knows

the fighting history of the FE-UE union and the militant spirit of its Negro and white members believes that they will.

They will hold out if other unions and organizations in the communities where these workers live realize their stake in the Harvester strike and lend a helping hand.

Community Support

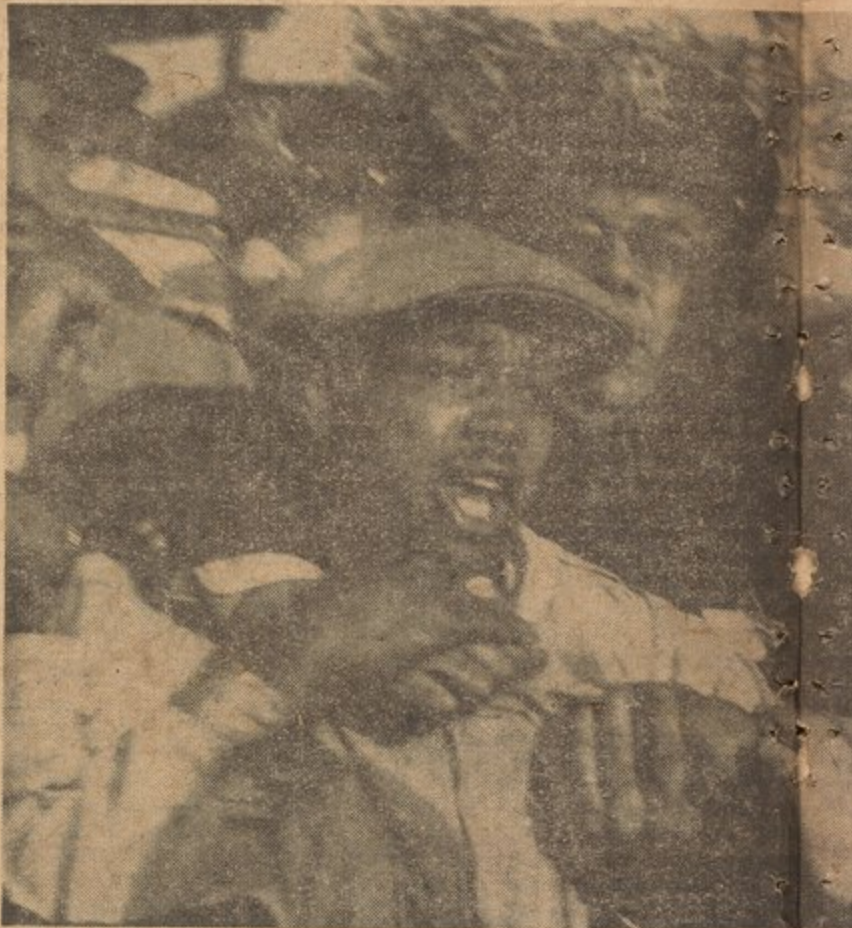
Recently a man walked into the Southside strike headquarters of the union at 123 East 39th Street and placed \$2.00 on the table. He had walked ten blocks from the Ida B. Wells housing project which had been covered that morning with a newspaper telling about the strike and asking for help. He said, "I don't work at Harvester—I'm a hotel worker. But I know what you men and women are up against, so I want to do my part. If all workers would pitch in with a dollar or two to help you win, it will make it easier for us the next time contract-time rolls around in our industries."

There are always people coming and going at this busy strike headquarters—four to five hundred a day. The wives of the strikers have organized to put on a children's Halloween party, solicit food and get the help of their ministers.

Leaders of the union have spoken to the congregations of 15 of the largest Southside churches and to 300 Baptist ministers in conference. They are asking for letters condemning the company's scab-herding program which is concentrated in the Southside community and aims at breaking the bond of unity between white and Negro workers which has been built up during many years of intense labor struggles. They are asking for sermons on the strike and contributions through special collections and petitions.

Chicago has long been a major center of organized labor strength for tens of thousands of Negro working men and women who came to this city seeking an equal chance to educate

their children and live in security and dignity. No single institution has made a greater contribution to the pursuit of that goal than the trade union movement. Much that has been won in recent years is at stake in the International Harvester strike. The 30,000 hard working men and women of FE-UE—and their families—deserve all aid that can be sent to them through their strike headquarters at 123 East 39th Street, Chicago, Ill.



OPERATION STRANGULATION: Chicago police, intent on breaking up striking International Harvester workers, single out a young Negro striker, special brand of brutality. The striker, who was performing picket duty at the Harvester Works, is William Lane, secretary of the Strike Welfare Committee.

NNLC Open Hearings:

N. Y. Fights to End Job Bias

NEW YORK—Ever pay your bill in a high-class hotel in the main part of town—to a Negro desk clerk? Or leave a tip for a Negro waiter in the dining room, salon or bar of your home-town Statler, Astor, Hilton or Ritz?

Did you ever see Negroes doing the round-the-clock maintenance jobs—as carpenters, painters, firemen, plumbers and electricians—that keep the big skyscraper hotels running smoothly?

The chances are 99 and 44/100 to the rest of the fraction that you haven't.

Negro workers in hotels—as in all other industries—are bunched in the lowest-paying, most menial jobs. They are the maids and bell-hops—sometimes. They run the elevators—in some places. But never, or hardly ever, do they get the jobs that earn more money.

That's why the Greater New York Negro Labor Council has called an open hearing for November 15, around the slogan:

Job Discrimination Must End In Downtown New York City Hotels.

More than 40,000 workers are



Vicki Garvin

employed in these hotels. Of this number 2,400 are clerks and telephone operators; 5,500 are bartenders and dining room workers; 525 are skilled maintenance workers. Aside from one per cent of the skilled maintenance workers, not a Negro is to be found in this group.

The New York State Commission Against Discrimination has the authority and the responsibility to correct the Jim Crow



WHEN INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER sought to break the unity of Negro and white strikers by herding scabs on Chicago's Southside for work in its foundry, the Union answered by placing a mass picket line at the foundry gate. The lady at extreme right with back turned is Mrs. Charlotte Hobson of Local 108, FE-UE, an active worker in the welfare department of the Union. Her husband, Mac Hobson, has worked at the Harvester plant for 27 years. Balding man with head turned is Herb March, organizer of United Packinghouse Workers Armour Local 347, lending a hand to the Harvester strikers. Man with sign turned around is Rev. John Pitts, member of FE-UE, who preaches on Sunday and works and fights hard for all living all week long.

Attend

2nd Annual
National Negro
Cleveland
Municipal
November, 21

Attend the
Annual Convention
Negro Labor Council
Cleveland, Ohio
Municipal Auditorium
21, 22, 23, 1952



Breaking up the peaceful picket lines of Negro strike leader to demonstrate their picket duty before Harvester's Tractor committee, Local 101, FE-UE.

Do Wars Abroad Mean 'Better' Jobs Here? Urban League Study Shows War Boosted Bias

By Alec Jones

War is hell. . . Its fury may be most dramatically evidenced in Korea by charred bodies, devastated cities, villages and towns and rows of trim crosses designating the burial spots of American G.I.'s—Negro and white.

But here at home, war is likewise hell. Here it is measured in the sorrow of mothers mourning their sons whose lives were given wreaking havoc on their fellow-man. It is carefully calculated by those, the war-makers, who profit from it. It also can be carefully calculated by the American Negro who finds that as "defense" industries boom throughout the nation, he is the last hired. And when the thud of the war-time "boom" resounds—he becomes the first fired.

Today, as the Korean war enters its third murderous year, the economic betterment of the Negro people has been absolutely nil. So critical is the situation that Julius A. Thomas, director of the National Urban League's industrial relations department, has declared:

"Unless drastic steps are taken to curtail discriminatory employment practices in the majority of the nation's industries having defense contracts, there will be very few Negro workers in the manpower mobilization program."

30 Areas Covered

Thomas made the statement in February, 1952, when reporting on discrimination in defense hiring. His conclusion, reached after a study of reports from 30 key industrial cities, are still true.

The report is based on "defense" industries, industries which theoretically thrive on war and preparation from war.

In practically every area, vicious discriminatory policies rob the Negro of the chance to earn a living. And at best, no matter what the area, all that can be said is there is beginning to be a trickle of employment; but in no area do we find hiring without bias and the integration of Negroes into the skilled or even semi-skilled jobs.

• In Columbus, Ohio, according to the report, 17 of 40 plants employed no Negroes. In Cleveland, described as the "best location in the nation," five firms with 6,000 workers on their payroll had but nine Negroes. Many of the best-known industries persist in refusal to employ Negroes despite the existence of a municipal ordinance forbidding discrimination.

• Of Kansas City's 73 firms holding large contracts most discriminated against Negroes. In Atlanta of 10,000 employed in defense at the Marietta Aircraft plant but 500 are Negroes, all in unskilled jobs. (And Negroes are close to 40 per cent of the Atlanta population.) In Fort Worth, Texas, no Negroes are acceptable for technical or production jobs in aircraft production.

• Baltimore has one of the largest aircraft plants in the nation and is currently expanding its work force. It is reported that over 800 Negroes who were

employed during World War II are now being by-passed as new workers are recruited. Sixty name firms in the Baltimore-Philadelphia area have been reported as discriminating against Negroes in production, technical and clerical openings.

No White Collar Jobs

• In two Texas aircraft plants, only one Negro was found among a work force approximating 5,000. In Denver, Negroes are hired for unskilled and semi-skilled work. In Flint, Michigan, where 80% of the Negro working population is to be found in General Motors plants, there are no white collar workers nor are there highly skilled and technical workers of any consequence.

• In Los Angeles, practically all plants discriminate against

Negroes in white-collar jobs. In Phoenix, Arizona, which will be the center for two specialty plants in aircraft, Negroes are employed only in unskilled jobs in a rubber plant. Those who worked in the plant during World War II are not being called for re-employment. In Springfield, Illinois, a large shoe plant employs 1,000 workers, none of whom are Negroes.

No, the Korean war has not brought employment to the Negro people. Rather it has robbed them on two fronts. Not only has Jim Crow robbed the Negro of the right to work, but the government's policy of billions for war has jeopardized the very foundation of his living standards.

Pennies for public housing—and the ghetto conditions under

which the Negro is forced to live become intolerable. Pennies for public education—and the schools are so crowded his child must stand in an aisle for there is no seat. A pittance for public health—and Negro babies die for lack of medical attention. Nothing for recreational facilities—and the commercial press manufactures crime waves in Negro neighborhoods to further foster race hate and bigotry.

This is the cost of the Korean war to the Negro people. The Urban League study does not say so but the conclusion is inescapable that peace is the Negro's path toward economic and social well being. Peace alone will stop the flood of race hate which is a necessary part of a war against colored Koreans abroad and which keeps Negroes from earning a decent living at home.

NNLC Campaigns for Sears Jobs

CHICAGO—All of a sudden on Saturday morning, October 11, the personnel of the huge Sears Roebuck store in Chicago's Loop noticed that pickets were parading back and forth in front of the famous emporium.

It took almost an hour before the store executives realized what was happening. They then called the police who came and stood by sullenly, but did not interfere with the line.

The 50-odd men and women picketing Sears included ministers, labor leaders and heads of community organizations, Negro and white. Their action was the second phase of a campaign to win sales and administrative jobs for Negroes at a store which coins a large part of its profits from the pockets of Southside buyers.

The first phase consisted of negotiations which proved fruitless. According to Chapman Wailles, executive secretary of

the Chicago Negro Labor Council which launched the campaign, discussions with Sears management began on July 10. On that date Council representatives met at the store's offices with manager William Carlton and placed their demands for other than menial jobs for Negroes. Carlton agreed to consider the demands and answer by August 1, if the Council would send him a formal memorandum on the matter.

The memo was sent, and contained the signatures of 41 Negro Baptist ministers of Chicago. August 1 came and went with no word from Carlton. By this time the Chicago Baptist Ministers Alliance had voted to support the campaign and other community and labor organizations had given assurance of their backing.

On August 3, the Labor Council's officers called the Sears manager for a response to the memo and Carleton's answer

was, "No comment." The Council proceeded to multiply support for the campaign from all sections of the Chicago community. On September 30, its membership voted to conduct a picket line every Saturday from 9:30 A.M. to 1:00 P.M., until their demands are met.

The Chicago campaign is part of the nation-wide drive launched by the National Negro Labor Council for clerical and administrative jobs in the vast and sprawling Sears empire. Already in San Francisco and Cleveland there have been important breaks in the Jim Crow pattern with the hiring of Negro women clerks and cashiers. Campaigns have also gotten results in St. Louis, Newark, Los Angeles, and other major cities. Chicago Labor Council spokesmen are confident that they will be the next to join the ranks of successful campaigners against Sears Jim Crow.



LEADING THE PICKET LINE at Sears Chicago Loop store is Mrs. Gertrude Baxter. A member of Local 108, FE-UE, Mrs. Baxter took time off of the picket line at the International Harvester plant to aid the Chicago Negro Labor Council's campaign for jobs at Sears. Following her are Dorothy Hayes, Chicago Women for Peace; an unidentified woman; Albert Samuels, vice president Local 453, UAW-CIO; Albert Janney, vice chairman Progressive Party of Illinois, and Sven Anderson, organizer of Local 453, UAW-CIO.

Bias in Hotels

hiring policies of the big hotels, and has been invited to participate in the Labor Council hearing. Representatives of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union, AFL, have also been asked to take part.

While the New York Council is moving, under the leadership of executive secretary Vicki Garvin, to wipe out lily-white job classification in hotels, its Brooklyn chapter has chalked up an important victory in another field. For the first time in its 100-year history the Brooklyn Union Gas Company has hired Negroes as meter readers. The action of the public utility was a direct result of a four-month campaign conducted by the militant labor group. Tens of thousands of handbills were distributed, open air meetings were held and thousands of post cards with signatures of white and Negro citizens pointed out to the company that if Negroes were "good" enough to pay gas bills they are certainly qualified to read gas meters. The Brooklyn chapter is continuing its pressure on the company for jobs in all departments and everybody agrees it's cooking with gas!

Editorials

Firm Foundation

NO HOUSE CAN LONG STAND without a firm foundation. If built on shifting sands it will rock and reel, buckle at the joints and crumple into pieces when the harsh winds of adversity and the hurricane of struggle beset it.

Sixteen million American Negroes seek to build a Freedom House, a Liberty Hall, a Liberation Shrine to which all may repair in equality and dignity.

On what foundation must we build?

The surest rocks in our fight for freedom are the mass of our people: in the first instance the millions of working men and women in mine, mill and factory; and, with them, the poor farmers—sharecroppers, tenants and day laborers—who cultivate but do not own the Southern soil.

These millions of working people of farm and factory constitute our biggest buying power—and our strongest striking power.

If, in the struggle for economic security, for job equality, for ownership of the land, the Negro worker and the Negro farmer fail to prosper, then:

- The doctor will have patients but no payments;
- The storekeeper will see his stock remaining on the shelves;
- The lawyer will revert to chasing ambulances;
- The minister will have a flock, but soon no church in which to serve it.

It would be good to remember this when talking of the "progress" some few Negroes have made in the upper reaches of American life. The structures of Negro society rises or falls on the backs of its sturdy working men and women and poor farming folk.

With this in mind, we take great pride in calling attention to the 2nd Annual Convention of the National Negro Labor Council to take place in Cleveland, Ohio, November 21-23. In one year the Labor Council, led by president William Hood and executive secretary Coleman Young, has established 30-odd new councils, plunged into a national campaign for federal FEPC, launched and won a score of drives for new jobs in hitherto Jim Crow industries.

Its deliberations in Cleveland deserve the close attention and the support of all sections of Negro life. On the anvil of Jim Crow oppression and with the hammer of struggle, it is forging the rock upon which we must build the House of Freedom.

Our Clearest Voice

WHEN THE REPRESENTATIVES of more than 20 nations met recently in the historic Peace Conference of Asian and Pacific Peoples in Peking, China, they chose one citizen of the United States to serve on the permanent continuing (liaison) committee.

Overlooking John Foster Dulles, who drafted the treaty of domination which now imprisons Japan, and Richard Nixon of the China Lobby, they chose a representative of "the other America"—Paul Robeson.

They chose well. Their invitation to Mr. Robeson is but one indication among many which come from all parts of the world that his great giant remains the clearest voice of the people's democratic America in the fight for peace, colonial liberation and full equality among the nations of men.

Try as it will, the State Department can't hide this fact from the world's millions or from the people of the United States.

Frederick Douglass Said:

"Slavery blunts the edge of all our rebukes of tyranny abroad, the criticisms that we make upon other nations, only call forth ridicule, contempt and scorn. In the world we are made a reproach and a byword to a mocking earth, and we must continue to be so made so long, as slavery continues to pollute our soil."

Rochester, New York, Dec. 12, 1850

On This Rock We Build



LETTER COLUMN

Get It Off Your Chest

For Truth

I am grateful in congratulating you on your stand for human rights for all colored people throughout the world.

Your stand is for the truth—and the truth shall make you free. Find enclosed one dollar.

Joseph Banks
New Orleans, La.

People's Institute

Do FREEDOM readers know of Claude and Joyce Williams of Helena, Alabama? This unusual couple conduct an interracial project there known as The People's Institute for Applied Religion (PIAR).

They run on a scanty budget of \$1,200 a year if they can get it. A committee is forming to send a monthly dollar or so from each member of the PIAR. Write them for recent report of their work and if you possibly can, constitute yourself a member of the dollar a month committee for PIAR by sending your dollar directly to them.

Vivian Davenport
Lake Helen, Fla.

Nothing Funny

Anyone with a little reflection can tell there is nothing funny or playful about those big noses with the horned rimmed glasses that have been appearing in novelty store windows for the last two years.

It is plain as day that they are aimed at spreading anti-Semitism among the people. On the back of the right rim of these "specs" is the letter "J." That beats those letters on the back of our Civil Defense Dogtags.

Douglas Miller
Detroit, Mich.

Pen Pal

Mr. Bipul Kanti Roy Chowdhury, 14 Anthony Bagan Lane, Calcutta 9, India, would like American Negro correspondents.

Conrad Frieberg
Chicago, Ill.

Learn From Africa

I would like to make a special acknowledgement of the story on South Africa in the September issue of FREEDOM. It is my opinion that we Negroes in the United States quite obviously have a lot to learn from the African peoples.

I think what Mr. Mandela had to say about Mr. Yergan and his visit to their land, should be the way we should begin to approach a number of our leaders right here at home.

Enclosed please find a one dollar renewal and a one dollar contribution.

John White, Jr.
Atlanta, Ga.

Wants Gilbert Campaign

I am one of your earliest subscribers. I remember how interested I was when I first saw a copy of the paper. That has been almost two years. I remember that Lt. Gilbert's case was on the front page. Since that time he has been, I believe, sentenced to 20 years in prison on the same old frame-up charge.

What has happened to his family? And is there a campaign going on to get him out of jail once and for all? If not there should be. How about it, FREEDOM?

Dana Blackwell
New York City

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By DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS

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Pearl Bailey Incident Recalls Life and Death of Bessie Smith

By YVONNE GREGORY

Last month, when the outrageous attack against Pearl Bailey by several white men was made public, many people remembered the terrible manner in which Bessie Smith, Empress of the Blues, had died just 15 years ago. In Mississippi on a theatrical tour, in 1937, Miss Smith had an automobile accident in which she was severely injured. No hospital in the town of Clarksdale would take her in because of her color, and the great singer bled to death.

One of our younger poets, Myron O'Higgins, wrote "Blues for Bessie"—in which he said: "Well, Bessie, Bessie, she won't sing de blues no more Cause dey let her go down bloody, Lawd, travellin from door to door"

It is possible to hear Bessie Smith's voice today on records. The listener who never heard her in life, and whose ears are accustomed to the screeching or distorted moanings of the majority of today's vocalists, is hardly prepared for the great bell that tolls out its notes of deep sorrow and the anger of a people. As the powerful voice commands silence and attention in a room today, the listener is reminded of something which the cartoonist E. Simms Campbell had to say back in 1939: "When blues were sung by a woman, the voice, that is, the female voice, carried tragic implications—the rich overtones of the cello—the man always imparted background on a guitar or piano—she was the hub of the family—black America crying out to her sons and daughters."

"Ma" Discovered Bessie

The earliest recorded blues singer, Gertrude "Ma" Rainey, is generally credited with having "discovered" Bessie Smith. Bessie, born in Tennessee about 1896, was a small girl of 11 or 12 when Ma Rainey visited that southern state with a road show. The older woman heard the little girl sing and was so impressed with her voice and personality that she took her as a pupil and started her on her great career. That was around the turn of the century and whenever a show or a preacher or a singer came to small southern towns, people came from miles around to



Bessie Smith

hear them, much as they do today.

Bessie Smith soon stood before such audiences and in the people's language, sang the people's blues. She would sing, "If the blues was money, I'd be a millionaire, 'cause I can't be satisfied, I can't be satisfied" . . . and the people with their aches and their laughter to hide the aches would understand and take her to their hearts. When she smiled at them, she and the people were

one, and then her trumpet voice would ring out for all of them, singing. . . . "I was born in Georgia and my ways are underground." Or she would sing to the farmers and the turpentine workers. . . . "Woke up this mornin', the blues all round my bed, went to eat my breakfast and the blues all in my bread. . . ." and they knew that she understood their life and suffered with them.

Today, in these same areas, and in the big cities, north and south, some of the biggest audiences come to hear the gospel concerts of popular women singers like Sister Rosetta Tharpe, Mahalia Jackson, Marie Knight and others. As Alan Lomax, folklorist put it: "The blues have crept into the churches in the guise of 'gospel songs'." An elderly gospel singer said it even more clearly while explaining just what kind of music it was she sang. First she played a few unmistakable blues chords on her guitar and sang, "Blues get in you, you holler like a baby chile." Then she said, "When I was young down home, I learned to play the box, learned all that sinful music, too. Now I don't sing that music no more." Whereupon she folded back the sleeve of her grey gown, twanged some very similar chords on the guitar and sang a line or two from "Move On Up a Little Higher," a popular gospel song that is an obvious first cousin to the blues.

Today it's and Mahalia Jackson's gospel music; or it is Pearl Bailey singing "Tired of the life I lead, tired of counting things I need"; yesterday it was Bessie singing, "Down in the Dumps"; day before yesterday Ma Rainey sang "Backwater Blues." But yesterday, today and tomorrow, the blues are an

unbreakable thread in the life of our people and in the life of all Americans. Alan Lomax says: "The blues have more than any other song-form, become the American song, much as 'cante hondo' is the national song form of Spain or the 'corrido' is the national ballad form of Mexico."

If this is true, and it is also true that Negro women are

among the greatest interpreters of this art form, then we can look forward to the day when all the people will honor Bessie Smith, Empress of the Blues, and wipe away from our national memory the shame of her death.

"Don't talk about it
'Bout it, if you do I'll cry.
Don't crowd around me,
Round me, if you do, I'll die."

My Song Is For All Men

By Peter Blackman

My song is for all men—Jew, Greek, Russian
Communist, pagan, Christian, Hindu, Muslim, Pole,
Parsee

And since my song is for all men
More than most, I must state a case for the black man.

* * * *

The black woman brings her beauty
I shall sing it
Bid every nation know
And worship it
With her at my side I measure all things
She is the source of my pride—from her stem all
my creations.

* * * *

I am Paul Robeson
I send out my voice and fold peoples warmly to my
bosom
I sow courage in myriad bleak places where it is
grown worn
my song kept this fire alight in the fiords of Norway
under the Nazis
For my power is never diminished.
I pile volcanoes in the minds of Mississippi share-
croppers
I engage continents
Beyond all bars you set I shall reach out
To set life's crown upon mine own head with mine
own hand
Shall reach out and never forget the reckoning.

* * * *

I shall forget nothing
I lay it all to your account
I shall forgive nothing
I shall not mime with withered fingers
In the days not far off when we measure our strength.

Stories for Children • A Slave Girl Became a Great Poet

Many years ago in Boston a little child stood among many other slaves who had just been brought from Africa. A crowd of wealthy men and women had come to the dock to buy the slaves.

While the child stood on the auction block the auctioneer called for prices from the crowd to buy her. The white woman who bought her was the wife of a tailor and her name was Mrs. Wheatley.

She took the little girl home to be a servant and playmate for her own little daughter. One of the first things the Wheatley family noticed about the African child was her love of green things, of leaves and trees and flowers, and so they named her Phylis, which is a Greek name for a green leaf.

Mrs. Wheatley and her daughter Mary taught Phylis how to read and soon, only a year and a few months after she had come to this country, she was reading the Bible more easily than Mrs. Wheatley herself.

When Phylis was about sixteen years old, Mary found some poems that she had written and she showed them to Mrs. Wheatley. After that Phylis was asked to give readings of her poems at many places in Boston. But she had



always been very thin, and she was told to make a sea voyage by the Wheatley's doctors. She went to England and the English people were so excited by her writings that two volumes of her poetry were published in England.

When she came back to America, the thirteen colonies which were to become the United States of America were trying to free themselves from the rule of King George of England, who put heavy taxes on the people, but did not permit them to rule themselves.

Phylis felt very deeply about the speeches in the Boston commons for freedom and independence, so much so that she wrote a poem to a representative of the King, named the Earl of Dartmouth. She wrote that, she, a slave, believed in freedom, because she and her people more than all others knew what it was not to be free. This is what she wrote:

"Such, such my case. And can I then but pray
Others may never feel tyrannic sway?"

It has been more than a hundred and seventy-six years since the little slave girl who stood shivering on an auction block in Boston grew up to be the most famous of early American poets. And her name was Phylis Wheatley.

Conversation From Life

By Alice Childress

Marge, it is getting so that I hate to go shopping in the super markets because it just near turns my heart to see the women's faces. . . . Now Marge I know that I don't go in there to look at faces but how can I help it?

You take yesterday, for an instance, I saw a colored woman with three little children and she was starin' at one of the little boxes of meat which is wrapped up in cellophane like it were a necklace or something and her forehead was frowned up because it was beef and it had a little sticker on it that said one dollar and forty seven cents and wasn't enough to feed one of them children much less all of them.

Well, the children looked at her hopefully but she moved on and bought a piece of salt pork for fifty cents and the children poked out their mouths so that the poor mother bought them a little box of sweet biscuits. . . . Marge, I followed her all around the store and saw her look long at the coffee and then buy a package of tea. She handled all the fruit and then bought a box of dried prunes. She stopped in front of the string beans and then picked out a rusty old turnip. . . . Yes, Marge, I know we all have to do like that but it sure started me to thinking when I looked up and saw a sign which said: "Do Your Christmas Shopping Early!"

So I came home and made out my list. . . . I am giving Mary and Jessie each a pound of coffee . . . why of course, Marge, I'll be glad to give you

some too. . . . I am going to give our superintendent a smoked shoulder because I know he don't eat nothing but neck-bones and such on seventy-five dollars a month.

I will give my sister a ham, and to Mrs. Ames across the hall, ten cans of evaporated milk for her baby. . . .

I will give Sarah, ten cans of soup for her little ones and so on as far as my money goes. . . . I will not buy any of those glass beads and party diamonds nor will I be tricked into buying them sleazy satin slippers and stinky old perfumes they put out around Christmas.

You know folks spend millions on all kind of boxed up garbage at holiday time but I will not give no junk manufacturer a Merry Christmas while my people are hungry and that's for sure. . . . and since we feel that we must give gifts, wouldn't it be nice if everyone's pantry shelf was full after it was all over?

Besides there ain't no twenty percent tax on food like there is on pocketbooks and fake jewelry. . . .

What . . . ? Oh you can just give me a dozen cakes of kitchen soap and five pounds of rice. . . . Yes, Marge, your friend Mildred would appreciate that no end. Thank You.

Douglass Center Opens

A unique educational program begins its second year in Harlem with the opening of the Frederick Douglass Educational Center for its eight-week fall term on Nov. 10. Courses are conducted evenings between 6:00 and 10:00 p.m. and cover such subjects as: The History of the Negro People, The Negro People and the World Today, Major Problems of U. S. Life—Their Cause and Solution, Public Speaking, and Parliamentary Procedure.

Courses cost \$5.00 each. The Center is at 124 West 124th St., New York City.

Packinghouse Worker Pamphlet Packs Wallop Against Jim Crow

Action Against Jim Crow, a new pamphlet put out by the Anti-Discrimination Department of United Packinghouse Workers of America, is an indictment and a directive. It is a pictorial and case history indictment of industrial Jim Crow—its evils and how at least one union is fighting it. A twenty page documentary record of what the authors call, "Jim Crow's Operation Killer," it is a study of cases and causes of Jim Crow hiring and practices in Chicago's great meat packing industry.

More than recanting evils done to Negroes, this pamphlet tells about fight back—it tells about Action Against Jim Crow.

And it shows that white workers have a tremendous stake in the fight for Negro rights. What white workers must see, says Action Against Jim Crow is that race slurs are "bigot-made blades handed to common people to use against each other and so sharp they'll never know they cut each other's throats, until—they try to put their heads together."

This pamphlet should be a must for all FEPC and anti-discrimination committees in and out of industry, and a major weapon for those fighting for democratic trade unionism.

Second only to what Action Against Jim Crow says, is the way it says it. On every page there are the faces of packinghouse workers, Negro, white, young, old, native and foreign born, and the living photography of Mickey Pallas and Jo Banks is a moving compliment to the strong fine faces of these workers.

Throughout there are the sparkling beautiful faces of little Negro children—those who are the final victims of "Jim Crow's Operation Killer."

The message of the Anti-Discrimination Department of



A MOTHER leaves her children and goes to look for work, and then . . . "Action Against Jim Crow" tells her story.

United Packinghouse workers is that in these times when there are those trade unionists who have called the fight against white supremacy—"jim crow in reverse," the only guarantee of a decent life for the working people of this country is to the extent that they can unite with one another—in dignity and respect.

UPWA has given the trade union movement an exciting manual to fight with. They have in so doing also produced one of the finest pieces of labor literature in recent years. The pamphlet is obtainable from the Anti-Discrimination Department, UPWA, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Ill., and sells for 10c per copy.

REMODEL YOUR FURS

at a Reliable Furrier

We will restyle your fur garments to the latest fashion at the most reasonable price. We also have new Fur Coats, Jackets and Stoles at money-saving prices. Come up and convince yourself.

MAX KUPERMAN

214 West 30th St. BR 9-3733

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.

TRUCKING

JIMMIE & SPIKE'S MOVING and pick-up service, large & small jobs, city and country, short notice or plan ahead. 24 hour telephones: UN 4-7707 or UN 5-7915.

NATIONAL

MAKE HISTORY! BE THE OUTSTANDING citizen in your community! Send a self-addressed, stamped envelope and 25c coin to National Negro Civil Assn., 1850 Liberty Rd., Youngstown, Ohio.

Garment Labor Peace Comm.

Invites You to a

RALLY FOR PEACE

on

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 19th

6:30 P.M. sharp

Hear . . .

Mrs. Eslanda Goode Robeson

Council on African Affairs

Mr. Albert Pizzatti

Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers

— Outstanding Artists —

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Keep the Date Open! Plan NOW to Attend!

The United Citizens Committee
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Paul Robeson

Noted Speakers — African Cultural Program

Sunday, November 30—3 p.m.

ROCKLAND PALACE
155th St. and Eighth Ave., N. Y. C.

ADMISSION: \$1.20 (tax incl.)

Tickets on sale at Freedom Associates, 53 West 125th Street.
Make checks payable to Freedom Associates.

Here's My Story

By PAUL ROBESON

(Continued from Page 1)

that are being cast over freedom of thought and expression here at home.

Though he is physically frail and not in good health, one can feel the strength of his spirit and the glowing warmth of his compassion for humanity. There was a note of deep sorrow and concern underlying his comments on what is happening in our land.

As he spoke, one could sense something of what this must mean to Einstein, the giant of science and culture, who was driven from his homeland by the Nazi barbarians and who felt the immeasurable tragedy that his people suffered at their hands.

Surely there is heart-felt earnestness in these words from his article in the scientists' bulletin:

"Interference with the freedom of the oral and written communication of scientific results, the widespread attitude of political distrust which is supported by an immense police organization, the timidity and the anxiety of individuals to avoid everything which might cause suspicion and which could threaten their economic positions—all these are only symptoms, even though they reveal more clearly the threat-

ening character of the illness."

The brave trumpets of Albert Einstein and his fellow scientists have joined those who assail the evil Walls of Jericho. More trumpets must be sounded, more shouts of protest must be raised, more and louder, till the walls come tumbling down.

CNA Award Dance

The Art Chapter of the Committee for the Negro in the Arts will award one hundred dollars (\$100) to the Negro artist whose painting is selected by the winning ticketholder at the group's Fifth Anniversary Ball, which will be held November 14, at the Rockland Palace in Harlem.

The winner will choose the paintings from works submitted by Negro artists which will be on exhibit at the House of Service, 35 West 116th St. The exhibit will begin Nov. 7th and last until Nov. 21st.

The Committee for the Negro in the Arts maintains an art workshop at 225 East 125th St., where sketch classes are held twice weekly. The Art Chapter is currently working on a mural for a community playground and a portfolio.

Tickets for the dance, priced at \$1.50, are available by calling UN 4-4002.