

South Africans Organize Congress of the People

By ALPHAEUS HUNTON

The National Action Council to direct plans for South Africa's great Congress of the People has been established, the stirring Call to the Congress (see pages 4-5) has been circulated, and 50,000 volunteer organizers are being recruited to carry forward the mobilization for the Congress "in town, village, farm, factory, mine and kraal." "It will be the biggest single gathering of spokesmen ever known in this country," according to the National Action Council.

Everyone over 18 is expected to take part in the election of representatives to attend the People's Assembly. Even Prime Minister Malan and Opposition leader J. G. N. Strauss have been invited to attend. The leaders of the four sponsoring organizations, which represent all racial elements of the country, have decided that the Congress of the People "must be held as soon as possible, and in any case, not later than June, 1955."

The immediate task which has been set is to conduct a nation-wide campaign of education and enable all citizens—through hundreds of meetings, house to house canvassing and group discussions—"to speak for themselves, and to state what changes must be made in their way of life, if they are to enjoy freedom." All such expressions and demands are to be formulated by October 30, 1954. They will then be considered by the elected delegates at the Congress and embodied into a declaration. "This Freedom Charter will be the South African People's declaration of human rights, which every civilized South African will work to uphold and carry into practice."

Government's Answer: More Repression

To put a stop to the memorable 1952-53 Campaign of Defiance of Unjust Laws, in which 8,500 men and women volunteers sacrificed their liberty and jobs in the cause of freedom, the Malan regime, having failed in all other efforts to crush the movement by intimidation and force, hastily rushed through Parliament the so-called Public Safety Bill and Criminal Laws Amendment

Act, granting the Government sweeping arbitrary powers to deal with alleged threats to the security of the state. Though it has not yet invoked these powers to outlaw the African National Congress (A.N.C.) and the South African Indian Congress (S.A.I.C.), which jointly led the Defiance Campaign and now are spearheading the work for the Congress of the People, the Government is using every effort to prevent these and other people's organizations and the progressive trade unions from functioning.

Freedoms Crushed

The right of freedom of assembly is being increasingly trampled upon in South Africa. Meetings anywhere require special sanction of local authorities, and when granted the permit contains onerous conditions. For example, the permit for the A.N.C. (Cape) to hold its annual conference at Uitenhage last June con-



Chief James A. Luthuli
(Pres. A. N. C.)

tained the provision that police detectives be allowed to attend all sessions and take notes. On Sunday, June 27, over a hundred police armed with automatic weapons burst in upon an Anti-Apartheid Conference in Johannesburg attended by 1,200 delegates. Allegedly "investigating a case of treason," the police took the names and addresses of those present while the delegates stood and sang songs from the Defiance Campaign. A court ruling on July 5 against such police interference in public gatherings was promptly spurned by the head of the South African police, Brig. C. I. Rademeyer, who announced

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Freedom

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

Vol. IV—No. 5

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AUGUST, 1954

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THREE MONTHS AFTER SCHOOL RULING

Popular Movement Needed To Enforce Court Decrees

As September draws near, with the reopening of the nation's school doors in sight, attention is once again focused on the momentous Supreme Court decision of May 17 outlawing segregation in public schools.

A survey of developments in the 17 states and the District of Columbia, whose Jim Crow educational policies are affected by the decision, reveals that three months after the high Court's ruling the law of the land remains primarily where the justices put it—on paper.

To be sure, there have been a few steps toward integration, notable by their rarity. But it is safe to say that 95 per cent of the 8,200,000 white and 2,530,000 Negro pupils who skipped from the confines of segregated school buildings to begin their summer vacations in June will return to the same segregated schools this fall.

Border Areas Lead

The main steps toward implementing the decision have been taken in the border states and the District of Columbia.

BALTIMORE, MD.: School superintendent Dr. John H. Fischer called his teachers, Negro and white, together, announced that "segregation has ended" and proceeded to outline a program of full integration of elementary and high schools to take effect with the new school term.

WILMINGTON, DEL. has prepared an integrated school schedule for the fall.

WEST VIRGINIA officials have expressed their readiness

to comply but have postponed full integration to the fall of 1955.

MISSOURI officials are waiting for further decrees from the Supreme Court. Meanwhile St. Louis has scheduled integration in high schools to begin February 1 and in elementary schools in September, 1955.

KENTUCKY is working on a "practical program" for integration in the "near future," while Oklahoma, like Missouri, has decided to wait for more specific orders from the Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C.: In the nation's capital school superintendent Hobart M. Corning

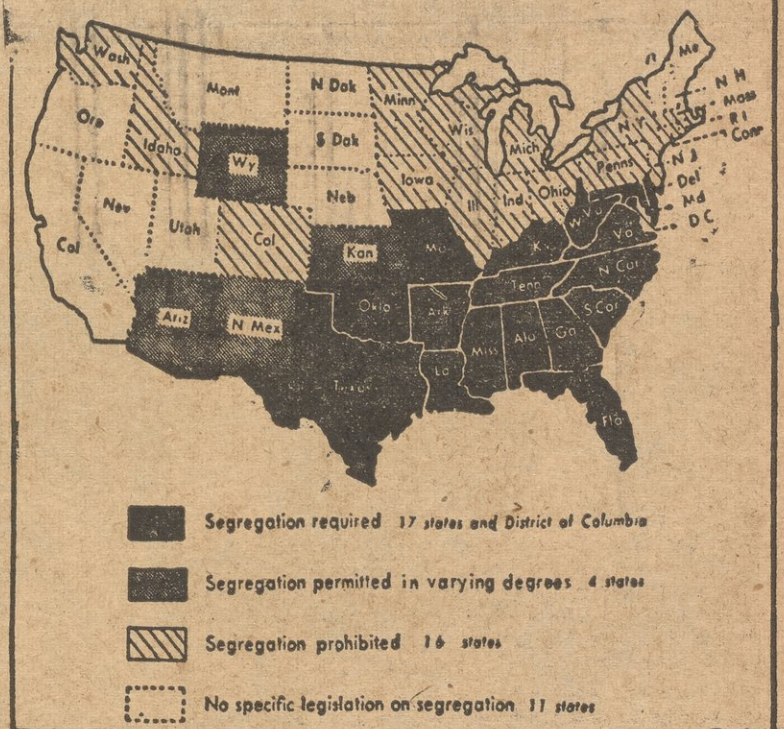
submitted, in face of the protests of Negro school board members, a "blueprint" for "gradual integration" which would permit students to stay in their present schools until graduation. As one observer put it, this plan of "compliance" would delay real integration until at least 1959.

Deep South Stands Pat

For every serious step toward integration in the border states there were scores of indications that in the deep South, where the majority of Negroes live, the Court decision would be carried into life only with

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LEGAL STATUS OF SEGREGATION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS



'Negro Americans Have Lost a Tried and True Friend'

By PAUL ROBESON

IN THE UNTIMELY DEATH of Vito Marcantonio progressive humanity has suffered a shocking and grievous loss. He was the people's tribune, standing often alone in defense of their rights and interests in the halls of a Congress over-run by the spokesmen of big business and corrupt old-party machines.

When all other Representatives howled and legislated for war he advocated and cast the people's vote for peace.

When Congress saddled the labor movement with the Taft-Hartley law and other oppressive measures, he voted for the working majority of Americans and against the special interests of monopoly.

When the constitutional liberties of the people were taken away by the McCarran Act, the McCarran-Walter immigration law and the Smith Act,



Paul Robeson

he defended their rights in the courts.

In his district—the 18th Congressional District of New York—Marc was revered and loved as a friend, a brother, a true leader, by the scores of thousands of Puerto Rican, Italian, Negro, Irish, Jewish and Slavic families—the families of the poor—whose cause he aggressively championed and whose problems he tirelessly helped to solve.

Perhaps no group of Americans is called upon to honor his name and his memory more than the Negro people, not only in East Harlem, but in all parts of this vast land.

MARCANTONIO WAS THE THADDEUS STEVENS of the first half of the 20th century. Consult the Congressional Record for the seven terms he served the people so fearlessly and brilliantly. No session of Congress during these 14 years was spared the responsibility of considering the Marcantonio bills against the poll tax, to penalize the crime of lynching, to legislate fair employment practices. No voice was raised more eloquently or frequently than his on behalf of our sorely op-

pressed people.

Examine his voting record. He was the only Congressman in the past two decades who possessed a perfect record of votes on questions directly and indirectly affecting the special interests of Negroes.

And with it all he was the finest Congressional parliamentarian of our time. When New York first elected a Negro Congressman it was to Marc that he turned to "learn the ropes" of procedure in the House. Adam Powell must remember those early days. And scores of other Negroes, the "race relations" advisors and consultants in various government agencies—Washington's "Black Cabinet"—must recall that it was to Marc's office that they found their way to work out strategy and tactics for Negro advance in NYA, WPA, housing, the armed forces, in all phases of American life.

HE WAS ONE WHITE FRIEND who never shirked a fight on our behalf, who would not tolerate an insult to the Negro people. When the great

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Popular Movement Needed

(Continued from Page 1)

the most persistent and courageous struggle against die-hard Dixiecrat politicians and school authorities.

The little town of Sheridan, Arkansas, stood out as an exception. There the school board voted to integrate all 21 of its Negro pupils this fall.

But in areas where Negroes are not a tiny, but a substantial minority, or actual majority of the population, the picture is markedly different. It ranges from outright legislative defiance of the anti-Jim Crow ruling to the stand-pat position of states which have decided to continue segregation and, figuratively, have dared the Federal government to knock the chip of discriminatory education off their shoulders.

LOUISIANA: The state legislature voted on July 7 to maintain separate schools, basing its action on the "police powers" reserved to the state under the 14th Amendment.

MISSISSIPPI: A legislative enactment permits the superintendent of education to assign children to schools on the basis of the "welfare of the public and the students." To bolster this feeble and obviously illegal prop, Governor Hugh White sought to exact approval for continuing segregation from a meeting of 100 Negro leaders held in Jackson. The leaders voted for integration 99 to one.

GEORGIA: Governor Eugene Talmadge, faced with growing vocal opposition to his plan to turn the schools over to private parties in order to get around the integration order, continues to sputter his contention that "No amount of judicial brain-washing is going to change Georgia's customs."

SOUTH CAROLINA: Governor James Byrnes and school officials have declared they will not abolish Jim Crow schools.

VIRGINIA: The state board of education has declared it will not begin integration of Negro and white pupils this fall.

FLORIDA: Fifty Negro leaders met with Attorney General Richard Irvin and heard him plead for time in working out compliance. A committee of nine from this group was set up to meet with a similar group of whites to work out a plan which would leave implementation of the Court decision in hands of local school administrators without a time limit or other conditions.

TEXAS, ALABAMA and TENNESSEE have taken no official steps toward carrying out the Supreme Court decision.

Intimidation and Terror

Efforts to block integration have not been confined to legislative maneuvers. They have included cajolery of Negro leaders, firing of teachers, open threats and murderous terror against NAACP leaders. In the northeast Texas town of Sulphur Springs, H. W. Ridge, grocer and NAACP president, petitioned the local school board to speed up desegregation. A few days later his home was shattered by two shotgun blasts.

Progress toward democracy in education, thus, is slow and painful. The next big battleground will again be the Supreme Court which will hear arguments this fall preliminary to issuing specific desegregation decrees. But it is already clear that enforcement of even the most clear-cut decree will depend on setting into motion a popular movement against Jim Crow, involving millions of Negro and white Southerners.



NORTH: Negroes in the North are determined to break down Jim Crow schools based on residential segregation. The Harlem children above go to a school that's 97% Negro in attendance. Under the prodding of the Intergroup Committee on New York Public Schools, Board of Education chairman Arthur Leavitt has asked the Public Education Association to conduct a survey of Jim Crow in the school system.

Threats to Negro Teachers' Jobs Used to Block School Integration

By JANICE HAWKINS

Many people and many movements contributed to winning the Supreme Court decision of May 17 outlawing segregated schools. Some of the first victories against Jim Crow education were won by Negro teachers through years of struggle for equal pay with white teachers.

Successful suits for equal pay were brought by Virginia teachers to the Supreme Court in 1948, followed by court cases in other Southern states including Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina. A recent survey of the South today shows Negro teachers' salaries far closer to equality than 10 years ago—with an average of \$2,740 for white teachers and \$2,389 for Negro teachers, in city areas. In rural districts the difference in pay is still much larger.

In at least six Southern states equality of pay is required by laws enacted in recent years, since teachers began fighting for their rights in the courts. During the last two years states like Mississippi and Arkansas have hastily undertaken to improve conditions for both Negro teachers and pupils in order to disprove any argument that segregated schools were inferior.

These facts are to be weighed in considering whether the Supreme Court decision—as many are now wondering—will mean drastic cuts in teaching jobs for Negroes.

Negro teachers have already shown in the salary cases their ability to fight for and win their demands. It cannot be expected that 82,000 Negro teachers in the Southern states would accept without a protest a prejudiced assault on their very means of livelihood and against the children of their people.

Furthermore, the South desperately needs its Negro teachers. Evidence from every source points out that the number of children in schools is continuing to outgrow the supply of teachers. In the South, espe-

cially, not only the rising birth-rate is to be considered, but also the increased welfare of workingmen's families, brought about by labor unions which means less child labor and more in schools. The improvement of rural schools, with longer school terms and improved transportation—slowly being effected under pressure of the years of attack on school segregation is further increasing the school population.

The National Education Association reports that 85,000 additional new teachers are needed now for the opening of the new school year, and that new teachers graduating will not supply even half of this number.

The decision as to where and how Negro teachers will work is like the decision as to where and how children will attend school as the Jim Crow pattern is broken up. Local school boards will largely determine policy and they will act democratically where Negro, labor, and liberal civic and church organizations are on the job fighting for integration.

It must be recognized, however, that among the variety of schemes now being proposed to avoid sending Negro and white children to school together, a favorite threat of reluctant Southern officials is to eliminate Negro teachers' jobs.

A typical case were the remarks of the Jefferson County,

Alabama, Superintendent of Schools; echoing the position of the state board of education:

"Our school system here employs Negroes out of all proportion to the number in similar positions in non-segregated areas," he said, but if and when integration occurs, the near-equality in numbers of white and Negro teachers and school officials will "definitely be a thing of the past."

Similar threats, variously worded, have been made by Gov. Allan Shivers of Texas—an outspoken opponent of the school decision—and by officials in Arkansas, South Carolina, Kentucky, and Mississippi.

There are, however, on the record enough recent examples of successfully integrated schools in Northern and border communities with long histories of segregation—in New Jersey, Indiana, Southern Illinois, to cite a few—to show that many white parents are ready to reject racial bias in the classroom.

The Supreme Court decision has highlighted another problem that is, the existence of hard and fast areas of segregated teaching in many Northern cities. No Dixiecrat official could have been more biased than the Chester, Pennsylvania school board official who recently told parents protesting a Jim Crow school that the laws against segregation apply only to pupils—not to teachers! A ruling could be made by his board, he threatened, restricting Negro teachers to teaching only Negro pupils.

There will be no end to the number of dodges those wishing to defy the Supreme Court ruling will attempt. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, meeting after the decision, announced that their position on all such schemes is to fight for integration now and without compromise. On this basis the fight for Negro teachers' jobs is not a fight for jobs alone, but for the right to integration—North and South—which is the very heart of the Court's decision.



SOUTH: University of North Carolina class of '75? The Supreme Court says these children of poor tobacco farmers should be able to go to the public schools with white youngsters and eventually enter the state university. To implement the decision in the rural South, however, means coming to grips with the power of the landlords.

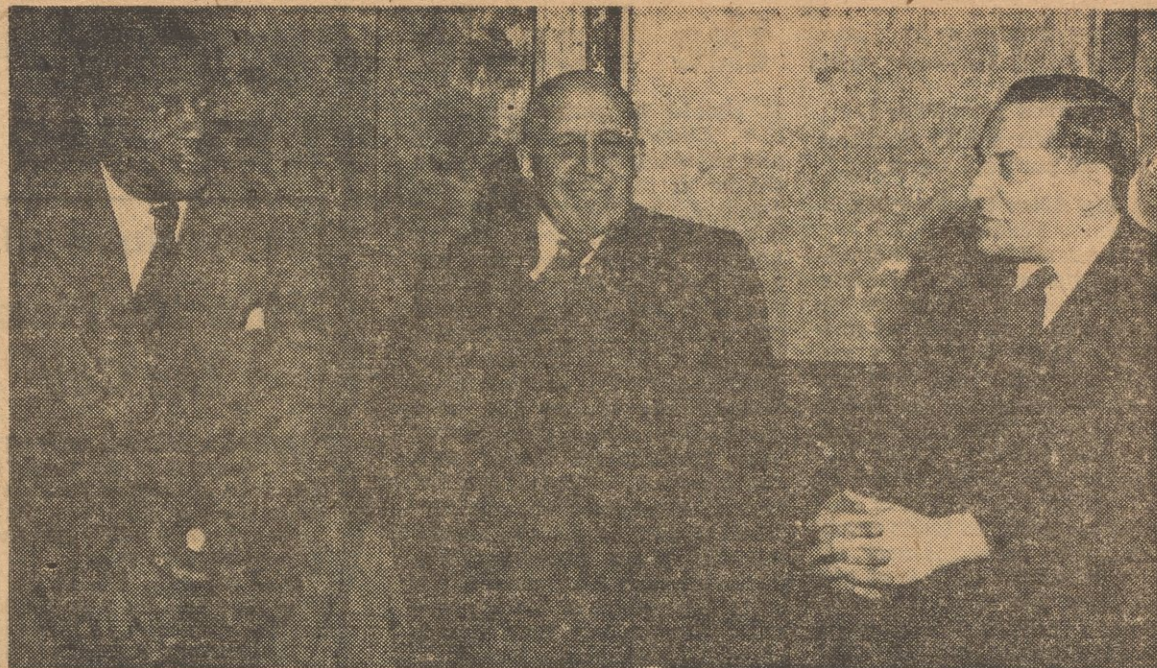
Freedom
Where one is enslaved, all are in chains!

Published monthly by
Freedom Associates
139 W. 125th St., New York 27, N. Y.
Phone: MOnument 6-8700
EDITORIAL BOARD:
PAUL ROBESON, Chairman;
Revels Cayton, Shirley Graham,
Alphaeus Hunton, Modjeska M. Simkins
Editor: LOUIS E. BURNHAM
10c per copy;
subscription rate—\$1.00 a year
Entered as Second Class Matter April
9, 1953, at the Post Office at N. Y.,
N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

A Staunch Advocate Of Negro Freedom



ARRIVING IN DETROIT'S BELLE ISLAND PARK on August 12, 1951, for a picnic celebrating the 10th anniversary of the founding of Local 600, UAW-CIO, Marc is greeted by organizers of the event. Man on left is Nelson Davis, one of the founders of the union and veteran leader of the workers at the Foundry Building of Ford's vast River Rouge plant.



MARCANTONIO WAS A CLOSE FRIEND and co-worker of the two outstanding Negro leaders, Paul Robeson and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois. Dr. DuBois delivered one of the principal eulogies at the funeral of the dynamic political leader, which attracted thousands of his constituents of the 18th Congressional District and friends from all parts of the country.

'Politician in the Finest Sense . . .'

By W. E. B. DuBOIS

We have lost a friend. In this nation and in our age few men counted so many human beings as friends as Vito Marcantonio.

He was . . . a politician in the finest sense of that mutilated word. A man who knew men; knew them by the thousands and then guided them to what he thought was the high and decent end of living. . . . Marcantonio for fourteen years served in Congress as the best parliamentarian, one of the clearest thinkers and the most courageous voter in either House. High on his epitaph will ever stand his lone vote against the crime of our entering the war in Korea. For this service he was removed from Congress by use of one of the dirtiest political tricks of this state

and this era. . . .

In this day of shameful hesitation Marcantonio took a firm stand when most men dared not whisper. He was not a Capitalist, he was not a Communist, but he maintained that Americans had a right to believe whatever seems right to them. That this was the meaning of American freedom; that for this freedom European civilization had fought a thousand years. That belief in Communism was no more a crime than belief in Catholicism; in neither may a man be punished for his belief. That no man should be punished for his faith but only for his acts; and that the punishment of men not for what they do but for what they think is an attack upon the fundamental rights of American citizens.



WHEN, IN THE SUMMER OF 1950, citizens from all parts of the country gathered in a Bill of Rights Conference in New York to unite their strength against the growing menace of McCarthyism, Vito Marcantonio was one of the principal speakers. Seated, left, is Mrs. A. W. Simkins, secretary of the S. C. conference of the NAACP and publisher-editor of the Columbia Lighthouse and Informer; and right, Russ Nixon, legislative director of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America.

'Tried and True'

(Continued from Page 1)

scholar and statesman, W. E. B. DuBois, stood trial as an alleged "foreign agent" because he leads the millions who fight for peace, Marcantonio was his counsel and won him vindication. When the Negro-hating Henderson Lanham, Representative from Georgia, called the peerless defender of civil rights, William Patterson (now confined to Danbury federal prison on another trumped-up charge) a "black s-o-b" in a Congressional hearing, Marcantonio took Patterson's case in the contempt proceedings which followed—and won him vindication.

Certain political jackals and vultures have already begun to distort, in an attempt to destroy, the real meaning of his life. To them he was an "enigma." How could he be so right on domestic, economic and social issues, they piously ask, and yet so "wrong" on international affairs?

The answer is simple—for those who are not afraid to admit it in these hysterical times. Marc's policy on foreign affairs was as true and as right as his program on domestic questions. The one flowed naturally and inexorably from the other.

HE HATED FASCISM because it robbed the people of their liberties and livelihood, made the "master race" theory a cornerstone of government policy, and sought to subject all mankind to the tyranny of a Hitler and the German bankers and industrialists he represented. Thus he worked for the total mobilization of this nation against fascist aggression and for strongest unity of the Allies, including the Soviet Union, which was necessary to win victory in World War II.

But at the war's end his keen political insight saw the unmistakable signs—the people's victory was being appropriated by big business and the military. Negroes were thrown out of their newly-won positions in industry, executive FEPC was scuttled, "legal lynching" became the order of the day, Taft-Hartley put chains on the labor movement, freedom of thought and assembly were penalized, McCarthyism ran rampant, taxes, prices and profits soared without government-hindrance. And behind the breastworks of this domestic repression the administrations of both Truman and Eisenhower proceeded to circle the world with U.S. bases and troops, oppose colonial liberation movements everywhere, brandish the A-and H-bombs, and dry up the "reservoir of good will" which the U.S. had built up during the "Good Neighbor" era of Roosevelt.

The best interests of the people of the 18th Congressional District, and of the working people and Negro people of this country, demanded that Marc act and vote for peace and against war. He did, and for this the American people will honor him.

WE HAVE LOST A TRIED AND TRUE FRIEND, the foremost spokesman for the rights of man the Congress of the United States has produced in the 20th century. For me, a special sadness comes when I think that I will no longer share Marc's warm and principled friendship.

Italian-American, carpenter's son, he never deserted the working people from whom he sprang. As he rose to service in the political arena, their fortunes rose with him. He was the clearest embodiment in Congress of the common interests which obtain between the Negro people and the working people of this land.

Marc was never a quitter. He would expect us to fight on, to build ever stronger the people's unity; to rout the warmakers and exploiters; to send to Congress tens and scores of men and women who will serve the people in the style and spirit of Vito Marcantonio; to win the peace, happiness and equality for all the world's people to which he dedicated his life. As we do, we will be building a living monument to him who lived so well.

Congress of the People

(Continued from Page 1)

that his men would continue to attend political meetings.

Going After the People's Leaders

At the same time, the hounding and persecution of leaders of the people's resistance to Malanazism have risen to new heights. Their telephones are regularly tapped and they are trailed wherever they go by the C. I. D. (South Africa's F. B. I.). As of last October, under the terms of the "Suppression of Communism Act," 516 men and women including 53 trade union officials had been "named" by the "liquidator." (This is somewhat like the U. S. Attorney General's arbitrary listing of over 250 organizations as "subversive.") Well over a hundred South Africans of all races have been served with Govern-



Walter Sisulu
(Sec.-gen. A. N. C.)

ment notices prohibiting them from holding any office in a long list of proscribed organizations, from traveling freely in the country and from attending any gatherings for two years, under pain of a maximum three-year imprisonment term. This is the second such two-year sentence for many. Within the past three weeks the Malan Government has gone to new lengths of cruelty by ordering Mr. Lengisi and Mr. Gwentshe, two A. N. C. leaders in the industrial town of East London, exiled from their families and work to a remote area in the Eastern Transvaal for an unspecified period.

No less a leader than James A. Luthuli himself, A. N. C. President General, has been prohibited from attending gatherings and confined to one small area for the next two years! Walter M. Sisulu, A. N. C. Secretary General, similarly was served last month with an order not to attend any gatherings for two years and to resign from the A. N. C. within thirty days! The entire list of all those thus placed under virtual house arrest is too long to be given here; it is a South African Honor Roll.

"Combatting Communism"

It is in the face of such persecution that the Congress of the People is being organized. The upholders of white supremacy in South Africa cry more and more shrilly that the opponents of their way of life represent "a Communist fifth column" menacing the country.

It should be noted that the N. Y. Times has been faithfully and regularly echoing this false thesis in its dispatches from South Africa. The Times (does it speak for Dulles as well as Malan?) would have you believe that the Congress of the People is simply a Communist plot and that the organizations backing it are all "Communist-dominated," "Communist infiltrated," etc. Within the past month three Times stories have been headlined "Reds Stir South Africa," "Fight Against Malan Organized by Reds," "Reds Guide Fight on Malan Racism." Is the Times building up to an American crusade to go to the rescue of Malan, another one of our Free World allies, like Syngman Rhee?

Africans Must Win

At the conclusion of his visit to South Africa last month, at a farewell Johannesburg meeting in his honor under the auspices of the four organizations which are jointly sponsoring the Congress of the People, Canon J. Collins, the Precentor of St. Paul's Cathedral, stated that "if there is violence in South Africa, it will not be the seeking of the non-Europeans but the fault of the Government, which seeks to suppress the wise and sound leadership of the freedom movement under the guise of suppressing Communism." "The Africans," he said, "must win their freedom and be full citizens of this country for neither fool nor bully can defeat wisdom and patient determination. . . . As long as I have breath left I shall call all Christian people to stand for equality. On my return to Britain I shall do my little bit to tell my fellow Christians to support the African National Congress and all who are working with you for the freedom and happiness of South Africa."

So say we. One thing you can do is write the South African Embassy, Washington 8, D. C., and demand that A. N. C. leaders James Luthuli and Walter Sisulu be freed from all restrictions on their activities. All support to the African National Congress and to the coming Congress of the People in South Africa!

Britain in Kenya

Major-Gen. Hinde, one of Britain's commanding officers in the dirty war which still continues in Kenya, recently recommended "a swill-tub where a hundred thousand Kikuyu could be put out of the way for life" on public works projects.

There are, in fact, at least 75,000 Africans confined in some 20 forced labor camps in Kenya at the present time, according to a Manchester Guardian estimate. At least 100,000 others, largely women and children forced out of their homes in Nairobi and other places, have been sent back to the already over-crowded Kikuyu reserves during the past 18 months.

According to an official statement in the House of Commons, up to July 3 there had been 5,567 alleged Mau Mau adherents killed and 622 wounded in combat since October 1952. On the British side there were only 422 killed (2 Asians, 25 Europeans and 395 Africans).

We call the people of South Africa — Black and V LET US SPEAK TOGETHER OF

An eyewitness tells How We Heard The Call

"WE come now to the draft call to the Congress of the People!" The deep voice of Congress President Chief Albert Luthuli rolled over the forty heads and echoed slightly back from the bare, whitewashed walls.

Over the sharp hiss of the petrol lamp there were the faint shuffles, the scraping of a chair-leg. And then silence.

The President began to read. "We call the farmers of the reserves . . ." The rich bass voice rolled out, demanding silence and unmoving attention. Every eye fixed on the broad, dark face, with its every line and contour fiercely lit by the lamp on the table here before him. As the words rolled out, the dead silent pauses and the crashing perorations — "Let us speak of freedom!" the great, thrice life-size shadow of Luthuli swayed against the wall.

Beside that bright pool of light and sound, all the rest was gloom and hushed silence. In the shadows, tricks of light outlined Debi Singh's long, ascetic face and thin wrists, flickered over Oliver Tambo's scarred cheeks and irradiated redly from the scarf around Joe Slovo's throat.

As each verse moved to its pause, there was a stiffening; and then the suddenly released tenseness as Luthuli's voice rose, again and again, "Let us speak of freedom!"

We were not just listening to the call. We were living it, we the representatives of the African National Congress and the South African Indian Congress, of the Congress of Democrats and the South African Coloured People's Organisation. Somehow we now knew that the Congress of the People was possible. The Call had struck a note, that gripped us; we could sense it gripping and inspiring people throughout the dark land outside, as the deep voice rolled to its peroration.

Soundlessly, beneath our breath, we all joined in the last crashing chorus:

"Let us go forward together, to freedom!"

WE CALL THE FARMERS OF THE RESERVES AND TRUST LANDS.

Let us speak of the wide land, and the narrow strips on which we toil. Let us speak of children without schooling. Let us speak of taxes and of cattle, and of famine.

LET US SPEAK OF FREEDOM.



WE CALL THE MINERS OF COAL, GOLD AND IRON.

Let us speak of the dark shafts, and the cold compartments, and of men sent home to die. Let us speak of hours, and of men sent home to die. Let us speak of hours, and of men sent home to die.

LET US SPEAK OF FREEDOM.

WE CALL THE WORKERS OF FARMS AND FORESTS.

Let us speak of the rich foods we grow, and the laws that keep us poor. Let us speak of children and women forced to work. Let us speak of private prisons, and beatings, and of men sent home to die.

LET US SPEAK OF FREEDOM.



WE CALL THE WORKERS OF FACTORIES AND SHOPS.

Let us speak of the good things we make, and the few jobs. Let us speak of foremen and of transport.

LET US SPEAK OF FREEDOM.

WE CALL THE HOUSEWIVES AND THE MOTHERS.

Let us speak of the fine children that we bear, and of their stunted lives. Let us speak of the few clinics and schools. Let us speak of high prices and of shanty towns.

LET US SPEAK OF FREEDOM.



WE CALL THE TEACHERS, STUDENTS AND THE PARENTS.

Let us speak of the light that comes with learning, we can render, and of the narrow ways that are open to us.

LET US SPEAK OF FREEDOM.

LET US SPEAK TOGETHER

ALL OF US TOGETHER —

African and European, Indian and Coloured. Voter and voteless. Privileged and oppressed. Rich and rightless. The happy and the homeless. All the people of South Africa, in the towns and of the countryside.

LET US SPEAK TOGETHER OF FREEDOM.

And of how to get it for ourselves.

LET THE VOICE OF ALL THE PEOPLE BE HEARD. AND LET THE DEMANDS OF FREEDOM BE RECORDED. LET THE DEMANDS BE GATHERED TOGETHER IN A GREAT ASSEMBLY.

WE CALL ALL GOOD MEN AND TRUE

to speak now of freedom, and to write their own demands into the Charter of Freedom.

WE CALL ALL THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA

THE CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE

Where representatives of the people, everywhere in South Africa, meet in a great assembly, to discuss and adopt the Charter of Freedom.

LET US GO FORWARD TOGETHER

The above call for the South African CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE is printed in full because of its historic significance. It is reproduced from the June, 1954 issue of "Fighting Talk," an independent monthly magazine published in Johannesburg, South Africa. Readers will note in the article "Let Us Work Together" by Walter Sisulu, reference to the support rendered the South African movement for freedom by the Council on African Affairs, led by Paul Robeson.

Robeson relating the new of the of a pr

'White Supremacy & Search for Super

By ADAM BRAND Jr.

(Special correspondence from Guatemala)

There is no limit to the lengths to which imperialism is prepared to go in horror and mass murder when the exploited peoples concerned are of dark skin. Hand butchery for the black people of Africa and the southern U. S. and the less personal atom bomb, flame thrower, and napalm for yellow and brown people. So far, in Guatemala, it has been regular bombs, straight machine-gunning, and jails—jails—jails.

Color chauvinism has never been able to make up its mind about Latin America. Most Latin Americans are not quite white, but neither are they exactly colored. It can be shaded one way or the other according to circumstances. If it concerns tin miners, banana cutters, peasants, or workers of any kind in mass numbers, then they are Indians; the identical people as individuals or in reduced numbers may become mestizos—of mixed white and Indian blood—especially when they are not "troublesome"; all members of the middle class from lower to upper in city or country are mestizos, even if they are darker than the darkest Indian; millionaires, movie stars, diplomats are for all practical purposes considered white, if a touch on the "exotic" side.

The Spaniards arrived in Latin America over 400 years before the United Fruit Company.

They immediately began to exploit the greatest source of European wealth, enslaved native labor, to such an extent and with such ferocity, especially in the mines, that whole populations in the islands and on the mainland perished through overwork and misery. So terrible did it become that some consciences seem to have been pricked, and appeal was made to Rome for guidance. Such rudimentary appendages were rapidly put at ease by the Pope, who decreed that Indians were not human and hence had no souls. Therefore, the death of an Indian need be of no more concern to a white European than that of an animal.

Up to October, 1944, things had changed only a little in Guatemala.

Feudalism Ended

October 20, 1944, is Guatemala's Fourth of July—the day the revolution threw off the yoke of outside domination and put control into the hands of those Guatemalans who proceeded to give their country the most democratic government in all of Latin America. After ten years of superhuman struggle, it was possible to say that that government had led Guatemala a few steps out of feudalism, the condition most fertile for the growth of fruit companies. The future looked very bright but that is about all that could be said at that time. To think of the Guatemala of deposed President Jacobo Arbenz to discuss Soon to think of Guat these lin when th the Agr clared t expropri Thus, th Compan it was backing United revolution the purp belong— find a r America For a and esp mala's st establish of its h gle. Litt been dor but it is ven inti

and White OF FREEDOM!

Let us speak of brothers without land, and of
ine.



GOLD AND DIAMONDS.

Let us speak of the cold compounds far from our families. Let us speak of heavy labour and long
Let us speak of rich masters and poor wages.



Let us speak of harsh treatment and of chil-
dren, and of passes.

ES AND SHOPS.

Let us speak of the bad conditions for our work. Let us speak of the many passes and the
of transport and of trade unions; of holidays and of houses.



Let us speak of the many illnesses and deaths,
many towns.

AND THE PREACHERS.

Let us speak of the ways we are kept in darkness. Let us speak of great services
that are open to us. Let us speak of laws, and government, and rights.

AK TOGETHER

LET US SPEAK TOGETHER OF FREEDOM.

And of the happiness that can come to men and women if they live in a
land that is free.

TOGETHER OF FREEDOM.

Let us speak for ourselves, and for our children.

Let us speak for the interests of all the people for the things that will make us
free in a great charter of freedom.

WE CALL ALL WHO LOVE LIBERTY

to pledge their lives from here on to win the freedoms set out in the
Charter.

LET US SPEAK TOGETHER FOR

OF THE PEOPLE

Let us speak everywhere in the land, will meet together
to adopt the Charter of Freedom.

TOGETHER TO FREEDOM!

"Let Us Work Together"

Says Walter Sisulu

From every part of the country, the first reports are coming in, telling of the enthusiasm with which the Call to the Congress of the People is being received.

"Let us speak together of freedom!" This is the slogan that helps us on. This is the spirit too which burned in all the national leaders of all our racial groups who gathered in two historic conferences of the S.A.I.C., S.A.C.O.D., S.A.C.P.O. and A.N.C. Executives to plan the whole campaign, and draft the Call to the People. Never has there been, between people of our different races, such a close spirit of association, friendship and co-operation, as was established at these two gatherings.

And to no one individual does the credit for that harmony more rightly belong than to the Chairman of both the meetings, Chief A. J. Lutuli, who set the tone for our working together, and handled the difficult and complex discussions so firmly and fairly.

From the United States, from the Council on African Affairs led by those outstanding world figures, Paul Robeson and Dr. Du Bois has come a moving message, applauding "the decision of the African National Congress to invite the co-operation of . . . the other organisations of the people, in convening a great Congress of the People".

But what of our own people; what of the tasks that lie before us who have to turn the decision into living reality? All organisations have been asked to join in the campaign for a Congress of the People. Let us see to it that our organisations answer that call, and take their place with all who value freedom. All provincial Congress organisations have been asked to convene Provincial conferences of all organisations. Let us work to see that those conferences succeed on a grand scale.

Above all, the national leaders have stressed that the campaign to build the Congress of the People and to gather the country's demands into a Freedom Charter must not be divorced from any of the daily grievances and issues of our people. Let us see to it that everywhere the Congress of the People comes to symbolise the struggle against that which people oppose, and that which they fight for, that they may know Freedom before they die.

LET US WORK TOGETHER, FOR FREEDOM.

NORTH AFRICAN REVIEW

Rival Powers Compete— But People Will Decide

Indo-China is gone, but in Africa and Madagascar France still rules 4,276,000 square miles of territory and over 50 million subject peoples. Since V-E Day in 1945 many of these peoples in Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, French West Africa, Madagascar and other territories have seen much bloodshed—in some instances thousands killed—by troops sent to crush the people's freedom movements and maintain French control.

Today the spotlight is on Morocco and Tunisia. In January, 1952, the leaders of the Neo-Destour Party and other militant organizations in Tunisia were rounded up and exiled. In December, 1952, the same operation was carried out against the Istiqlal (Independence) and other people's leaders in Morocco, and this was followed a year ago by the banishment of the Sultan, Sidi Mohammed Ben Youssef, and his replacement by a puppet. In each case the French action set off an explosion and a running underground war which still continues.

Freedom for Tunisia?

The Premier of France, M. Mendes-France, now seeks to keep Tunisia from going the way of Indo-China. His dramatic flight to Tunis on July 31 and his statement there have been hailed in most quarters as opening a new chapter in French-African relations. Whether it will prove so depends on several questions.

One question is whether the withholding of Tunisian control of defense and foreign affairs while granting "internal autonomy" is meant to be only a temporary and brief pause in the advance to full Tunisian sovereignty, or whether it means that the country must remain permanently tied, willingly or un-

willingly, to France's foreign policy—which also means, as things now stand, to U.S. foreign policy.

Another question, linked with the first, is whether Mendes-France is prepared to deal with all elements in the Tunisian nationalist movement in reaching a settlement, or whether he will attempt to play the so-called moderates (those willing to compromise on full self-government in order to strengthen their own position) against the so-called extremists (those unwilling to make such compromise). It will be noted that the newly named Tunisian Premier, Tahar Ben Amar, is described as a "moderate Nationalist" and "one of the Protectorate's biggest landowners."

Settlement on Suez

Another North African development which has been hailed is the long-awaited agreement for the British to give up their 79-year possession of the Suez. The U.S. pressed for the settlement. Ambassador Jefferson Caffery's activities in Cairo caused the British some openly expressed annoyance at times, and there was continual pressure upon Churchill and Eden. Mr. Eisenhower wrote General Naguib, President of Egypt, July 15, 1953, pledging "firm commitments" of U.S. economic and military assistance "simultaneously" with the settlement of the Suez problem (N.Y. Times, July 31, 1954). Premier Nasser on August 3 announced he would welcome such U.S. help. All of which, plus the post-war U.S. investments there, adds up to the conclusion—phrased as politely as possible—that Egypt, like Ethiopia, has moved out of the British sphere of influence into the U.S. orbit.

Robeson and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois. All material relating to Africa in this issue is published from the newsletter, "Spotlight on Africa," by courtesy of the Council. Readers wishing to keep abreast of a progressive view of developments in Africa

are urged to subscribe to the Newsletter by sending one dollar to: Council on African Affairs, Suite 6, 139 W. 125th St., New York 27, N. Y. It is the only U.S. source of reliable information on African developments.

uper Profits Merged in Guatemala

Arbenz as communist is too preposterous even to discuss.

Agrarian Reform

Soon after the revolution "agitators" began think that Guatemala should belong mostly Guatemalans and proceeded to act along these lines. The height of insolence was reached when the government of Colonel Arbenz passed the Agrarian Reform Law in 1952, which declared that all uncultivated land only would be expropriated (with indemnization, of course). Thus, the banana empire of the United Fruit Company lost a piece of its vast domain, and it was just too much to bear. So, with the backing of the U.S. State Department, the United Fruit Company has foisted a counter-revolution upon this tiny, peaceful country for the purpose of putting things back where they belong—back to feudalism. And you couldn't find a normal 12-year-old boy in all of Latin America who doesn't know that this is a fact.

For all democracy loving people everywhere and especially for the Negro people, Guatemala's struggle to oust the new dictators and re-establish democracy is of vital interest, because of its history and the closeness to their struggle. Little is known because little work has been done as yet in this field of Negro history, but it is clear that the lives of Negroes have been intimately tied up with the growth of this

country. Negroes were brought to Guatemala in two main waves. The first began about 1543 when the Spaniards brought Africans there as slaves for the silver mines and the second was the bringing of workers from the Caribbean islands by North American companies to build the railroad at the turn of the century. The first groups have been wholly assimilated and the latter to a large extent.

Negro Town

There is but one area of large Negro population, a trim little dream of a port town named Livingston, located in one of the loveliest spots of this most beautiful country, on the point of a peninsula that stretches out into the Gulf of Mexico. The population is entirely Negro. They speak very little Spanish, their language being what is called Caribe, a combination of French, Spanish and English, which is unintelligible to outsiders even if they have mastery of all three separately.

Guatemala is today a symbol for the future merging of the three main human races, the Mongoloid (to which the Indians belong), the Negroid, and the Caucasoid. Her heroic fight for the restoration of real democracy has been taken up by the people of every Latin American nation. With this support and that of the rest of the people of the world in whose hearts and minds the fight for justice and peace is uppermost, they cannot lose.



STANDING ON GUARD with Bren gun, this Egyptian patriot reflects the determination of her people to decide their own destiny.

Editorial

Dear Reader —

THANKS. For your patience and for your continued support to FREEDOM—thanks.

During these past three months when we have been unable to publish, inquiries have come from all parts of the country. Friends have wanted to know about our condition—and our intentions.

Our condition, needless to say, has been bad. We have not been able to meet our obligations; and the printer who has accommodated us so often in the past could no longer assume responsibility for a one-way (rising) deficit. There was no alternative but to interrupt publication.

Our intention is to continue to publish FREEDOM regularly and on time. And to improve its effectiveness in the battle that rages for full freedom for the Negro people, for democracy, security and peace.

We ask you to underwrite this determination.

We ask you to help guarantee that in the months ahead scores of thousands of current and potential readers will be able to keep pace, through FREEDOM, with developments on the following social battlegrounds:

- the battle to end segregation in public schools
- the fight to win the vote for millions of disfranchised Southerners
- the campaigns against job discrimination, for FEPC
- the fight for colonial liberation and for peace
- the crusade to halt the attacks on our constitutional freedom and to restore the Bill of Rights.

WE WILL DO OUR PART. At the beginning of the year we moved to smaller quarters to cut expenses. Three months later we found it necessary to cut staff—beyond the bone.

We must be frank and say that the solution of our financial crisis does not lie in eliminating essential staff and services, but rather in enlarging the usefulness of the paper and the efficiency of our operation.

This takes money, much more money than we have ever had. And it is a long-tested axiom of publishing that a publication which has neither angels nor advertisers to buy its thoughts and determine its policy, must depend on its readers for unusual financial support.

We could document that axiom with rüeful facts and figures from our own experience, but we know that it is not necessary. Our readers, we believe, need only be convinced of the urgency of our need. The 200-odd sustainers who have sent us a dollar or more a month even while the paper was not appearing are proof of that.

But we need more than the 200. We need all the thousands of FREEDOM readers. We need YOU.

Will you therefore turn to the sub blank on page 8 now and do the following:

- if your sub has expired send a dollar for renewal. (Your renewal is due if your label is addressed in red ink.)
- get a subscription for a friend or neighbor today
- send an extra dollar to help keep FREEDOM coming regularly. And if you can afford a buck-a-month, say so and we'll list you as a sustainer and remind you monthly. We thank you.

GREET WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

William L. Patterson, the noted defender of constitutional liberties and Negro rights, must spend his 63rd birthday in prison. On July 1 he was imprisoned for 90 days for failure to produce names of contributors to the Civil Rights Congress in a tax action brought by the government.

In New York a committee of women relatives of civil rights victims is sponsoring a testimonial dinner to Patterson on Thursday, August 26, 7:00 p.m., at Small's Paradise, 2294 7th Ave. Reservations, at \$2.00 a plate, may be had by calling WATKINS 4-6356.



William L. Patterson

The Patterson Defense Committee urges all friends to send birthday greetings to: William L. Patterson, PMB 10811, Danbury, Conn.



MINE, with her head burnt, manages to get out through the collapsed roof of her house. "MITCHIKO! . . . AKIO! . . ." Her cry rings out calling her children — but it finishes in a strange silence.

HIROSHIMA

The first atom bomb was dropped on Hiroshima on August 6, 1945. As our politicians speak blithely of "massive retaliation" and seek to spurn the people's demand for peaceful co-existence, they need to be reminded of the unspeakable horror wrought by thermo-nuclear weapons. To this end, we publish below an article written by Mrs. Yoko Ota, a Japanese woman who was at Hiroshima on that fateful Aug. 6 nine years ago.

ON THE ROADS I saw thousands upon thousands of men, women and children, fleeing the hell of Hiroshima. All of them, without exception, were covered with terrible wounds. Their eyebrows were completely burned off; on their faces and hands the skin was burned too, and hung in strips. If many of them held their two arms stretched towards the sky, it was only to try and calm the pain. Some of them vomited as they walked. Most of them were completely stripped of clothes, the others were in rags.

MOST OF THEM WERE NAKED to the waist, their trousers were nothing but rags. Others wore nothing but drawers. These unfortunate creatures had their whole bodies swollen up, like drowned men who have been a long time in the water. Their eyelids were swollen so that their eyes were completely shut, while the skin all around was bright red. Their hands, which make you think of lobster's claws, were upraised, and strips of flesh like grey rags hung from them. A little tuft of hair in the middle about the diameter of a rice bowl was all that was left of their hair. The rest of their heads were as if shaved. These pitiful victims came to lie down on the burning sand of the beach. They were all blind.

A WOMAN WAS LYING on the ground, her head split open horizontally. The whole inside of her head was red, like a watermelon. In spite of this horrible wound the woman was still alive and crawled along the ground, leaving behind her a long red streak. . . .

I WENT TO TAKE HOLD of knees of a dead body on the ground, to pull it to the side of the road and clear the way. The skin stuck to my hands; it came away from the bones from the knees down, exposing red flesh. . . .

GIRLS COMPLETELY NAKED, women without a hair on their heads, an old woman with both arms dislocated, walking along hanging by her sides. . . . The flesh, burnt as if on a grill, came away from the bones; blood was flowing abundantly and a yellow liquid like fat mingled with it. . . .

THERE WASN'T A SINGLE person who was not wounded. The reproductive organs ceased to function for some time. Women had miscarriages and in many cases premature menopause. . . .

THE SURVIVORS of the atom bomb explosion in Hiroshima suffered a rapid loss of white corpuscles. A fortnight after the terrible atomic catastrophe, a girl found white patches appearing on her arms. A week later, she died.

New Gains Loom on Political Front

A look at the press handouts of the Republican and Democratic national committees would indicate that the two old parties intend to campaign for Negro votes in the 1954 elections in the same old way.

The Republicans have already let it be known that, under Eisenhower, 45 out of the 16 million Negroes in the United States have been appointed to "top policy making positions." And the Democrats have countered by issuing a list of 75 "key appointments" made during Truman's tenure.

With regard to the welfare of the remaining 15,999,925-or-so Negroes, the story varies. The GOP says credit for the Supreme Court anti-segregation decisions must go to the Republicans since the rulings were handed down under their administration. The Democrats point out that eight of the nine sitting justices were appointed by Roosevelt and Truman.

In this atmosphere, which will become increasingly punctuated with claim and counter-claim, charge and counter-charge as November 2 approaches, two areas of unity emerge. Both parties seem determined not to pass any vital civil rights legislation. And both are resisting, wherever they can, the growing movement for equal political representation for the Negro people.

Congressional Lid

In an editorial (Aug. 21) the Afro-American charges that the "Republican-controlled 83rd Congress has kept a tighter lid on civil rights issues and legislation than any in the past 25 years." The fact is that for the first time in recent memory not one piece of anti-Jim Crow legislation reached the floor of either house for debate.

In the fight for electoral political representation, however, important—though still grossly insufficient—progress can be registered.

No major city in the country is without a vocal movement, usually of a non-partisan char-

acter, aimed at placing Negro candidates in hitherto restricted positions in the U.S. Congress and in state and local governments.

A major focus of many of these movements has been the battle to send more Negroes to Congress. It has been 10 years since Adam Powell first assumed the seat in New York's 22nd Congressional district. And eighteen years separated his victory from the initial election of Oscar DePriest in Chicago's 1st C. D. in 1926.

Diggs of Detroit

The long-awaited election of a third Negro member of the House of Representatives is a distinct possibility with the recent nomination of State Senator Charles Diggs, Jr. as Democratic candidate for Congress in Detroit's 13th district. In a traditionally Democratic area, Diggs defeated incumbent George O'Brien by 20,426 votes to 9,041. He had the tacit support of the powerful Wayne County CIO council which had backed O'Brien in five previous contests.

In Philadelphia Beverly Carter, a young, energetic public relations executive, has won the Republican nomination for Congress in the 4th C.D. Though he faces formidable opposition in a traditionally Democratic district from the popular long-time incumbent,



Horace V. Alexander

Earl Chudoff, Carter is attracting support from members of all parties who are tired of seeing a lily-white delegation go from Pennsylvania to Capitol Hill every two years.

Alexander of L. A.

In Los Angeles interest is centered on the campaigns of two Negro candidates for the state assembly and Horace Alexander of the Independent Progressives for secretary of state. The assembly aspirants are Republican attorney Rayfield Lundy of the 55th A.D. and Democrat Lucius Lomax, publisher of the Tribune in the 63rd.

Alexander, a 30-year old veteran of World War II, is one of the bright stars on the political horizon. On his shoulders largely rest the chances of the IPP's winning the 150,000 votes it needs to remain on the ballot. The chances seem good because: (1) Alexander has a real program for jobs, peace and civil rights; (2) he is a proven vote-getter, and (3) he and his party have long pioneered in the fight for equal representation.

In the words of the Los Angeles Tribune: "But Republicans and Democrats alike, part company with both major parties and join hands with Horace Alexander, etc. on the issue of Negro representation. And you can argue that this is dangerous nationalism all you want to; that it's a two-edged sword; that it's pandering to prejudice. . . ."

"But you ought to see Negroes, whatever their party, answer the colors when you wave that particular flag. And it's on that issue, broadened somewhat to include all minorities, that you have a chance of getting that rare unity between Negroes and Japanese, and Jews and Mexicans."

As that "rare unity" develops around the country, and as the labor movement begins to play its rightful part, important blows will be struck in the fight to make the government really representative of all the people.

Book Review

YOUNGBLOOD, by John O. Killens. The Dial Press, Inc., 461 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y. \$3.95.

One of the higher and more difficult attainments that a writer of integrity strives for is to give new dimensions to an old story. In YOUNGBLOOD, John O. Killens has accomplished this feat with something to spare.

YOUNGBLOOD is a novel of healthy Negroes who did not lose their health and spiritual reserve under the impact of oppression and who used their lives to spell out the announcement "We will survive."

The Youngblood family, Joe and his wife Laurie Lee, their children Robby and Jenny Lee, is the center post of this novel, but by no means all of it. The cast of characters is large and varied, many of them strong enough to carry the weight of the novel all by themselves.

Richard Miles, the New York teacher, coming of age, adjusting himself to the way of life in Crossroads, Georgia, without accepting the injustices in it, while learning greater lessons than he had ever taught. . . . Reverend Ledbetter, a new type of preacher with some of the best virtues of the old type. . . . Oscar Jefferson, the white friend of Joe Youngblood, as good as he dared to be under the circumstances. . . . Ida Mae Raglin, Fat Gus MacKey, whom you won't easily forget, and a host of others, each bringing to the novel an experience vital to its depth and fullness.

This is not a sad and weepy novel. The author's understanding of his characters and the environment that influences so much of their actions would not permit this. This is a hopeful novel about an era of American life in transition.

Among the characters, Laurie Lee Youngblood is the author's greatest accomplishment. Nov-



John O. Killens

els of Negro life have long lacked a well drawn woman character who grows in depth and understanding during the process of the novel's unfolding. The scene, in the jail when Laurie Lee has to choose between lashing her son Robby in front of sadistic policemen or seeing him sent to Reform School, that she knows will destroy him, is a high point in dramatic literature.

The primary function of any book, no matter what its theme or preachments, is to project upon the reader an experience of interest worthy of the time and mental energy it takes to absorb and understand it. John O. Killens has not failed his readers in this respect.

The reader knows that the author came out of the fabric that he is interpreting; otherwise he could not write about it with such attention to detail, focusing new light into important though often neglected aspects of the lives of his characters.

Fully aware that all sweeping and definitive statements should be made sparingly, I am about to make one. YOUNGBLOOD is the best novel on Negro life that has appeared to date.—JOHN H. CLARKE.

Stories for Children: Negro Inventors Help Enrich World in Which We Live

IN THE U.S. PATENT OFFICE in Washington, D.C., there is a record of some 1,500 inventions developed by Negro scientists. This is only a fraction of the real number of inventions for which we owe them thanks.

Several Negro scientists, unable to win full protection of the law through patents to guard their rights, found that their discoveries were being used by powerful companies without their permission. As a result they were robbed not only of recognition but also of money which was due them.

E. A. Robinson of Chicago developed a composite for car wheels, a railway switch and rail, only to discover later that his rights were being threatened by the American Car & Foundry Co. and the Chicago City Railway Co. He carried the fight to the Supreme Court but never succeeded in winning protection of his patents.

Henry A. Bowman, inventor of a new process for making flags, discovered that a New York company was using his process. Bowman was to learn that against this kind of competition he stood no chance; eventually he was forced into bankruptcy because he could not pay able lawyers to defend his rights.

IN SPITE OF THESE and many other difficulties, Negro scientists continued to contribute to the life of their country and there is hardly an aspect of our lives in which their influence has not been felt.

We wrote in last month's "Story for Children" of Jan Matzeliger and his remarkable shoe-lasting machine. He had many companions in discovery.

In Philadelphia W. B. Burns invented several machines for making paper bags which he sold to the Union Paper Bag Company. Shelby Davidson developed an adding machine. Benjamin F. Jackson invented a gas burner, an electrotypers furnace, a steam boiler, a trolley wheel controller and a hydrocarbon burner.

George W. Murray, once a member of the U.S. House of Representatives from South Carolina, secured patents for eight farm implements, and Wililam Douglass of Arkansas developed six kinds of harvesting machinery.

In 1897 Andrew J. Beard sold, for \$50,000, a car coupling device to a New York car company. J. W. Benton invented a derrick for lifting great weights and in Boston, Mass., a hotel keeper named Joseph Lee worked out three inventions for kneading dough.

Perhaps the most productive inventor of the late 19th and early 20th centuries was Granville T. Woods. The number and variety of things to which he turned his mind was unusual.

IN 1889 IN CINCINNATI Woods won his first patent for a steam boiler furnace. He then went on to develop an incubator in 1900 and electrical brakes between 1902 and 1905. He developed a transmitter for sending messages between mov-

ing trains and produced several works for the control and distribution of electricity.

Woods organized the Woods Electrical Co., but later found it more profitable to assign his patents to larger concerns, such as the General Electric Co. of New York, Westinghouse Air Brake Co. of Pennsylvania, the American Bell Telephone Co. of Boston and the American Engineering Co. of New York.

In the last part of the 19th century the wheels of a new machine age had begun to turn, and in 1872 Elijah J. McCoy became famous in the U.S. and abroad for an invention which literally made these wheels turn more smoothly. It was the lubricating cup. In working to improve this device McCoy developed over 50 appliances for the lubrication of machinery.

Our story would not be complete without mention of Dr. George Washington Carver, who took a simple peanut and developed foods which provided unsuspected nourishment and revolutionized the peanut industry. And of course there was the late Dr. Charles R. Drew, professor of surgery at Howard University Medical School, who perfected the technique for separating and preserving plasma, the most important part of the blood, thus giving life to millions.

Wherever we look we find the Negro scientist alive to the world about him—examining it, experimenting with it and striving with every tool at his command to constantly enrich it.

A Conversation from Life —

Old Master Said to Jim: 'You Got Your Faults and I Got Mine'

By ALICE CHILDRESS

MARGE, THE FOLKS I WORK for can get some worried about me. Like for example when I told them that I was goin' to the Salute to Paul Robeson and asked them to buy some tickets. Honey, they began to sputter and stammer a whole lot of foolishness about what was good for me and a whole lot of stuff like that. . . .

No, I didn't get mad and lose my temper. All I did was sit them down and I told them this story. . . .

ONCE UPON A TIME there was an old slave master and he owned a slave named Jim, and hardly a day went by that old Master didn't say, "Jim, you got to have a whippin'," and he'd have Jim tied down and then he'd lay on the lashes hard and fast. Old Master never gave Jim enough to eat . . . just weevily meal and rancid salt meat and garbage scraps. And although Jim worked 14 and 15 hours, he didn't own a pair of shoes and the only thing he had to wear was cast off rags; in fact the only thing he got regular and on time was whippin's . . . and I say that to say this—Master was mean!

Fast as Jim and his wife had children old Master sold them so he could send his only son, little Master, to a big fancy college to get cultured and genteel and refined. And he sold Jim's wife so that he could give his only daughter, little Mistress, harp lessons and piano lessons and embroidery lessons so's she could grow up and be a genteel, cultured and refined Miss Lady.

WHEN THE CIVIL WAR broke out and was fought and won it worried old Master to death and he had to turn his slaves out in an unfriendly world, and he stood on the big veranda that Jim had built and wept as he waved goodbye: "Who's gonna take care of you now?"

. . . After old Master got over his cryin' spell he formed the Ku Klux and went out shootin'

down some of Jim's relatives just to let Jim know that old Master wasn't dead yet, or even dyin' for that matter. And then he put Jim to work on his land on a share plan—Jim sharin' all the work and Master sharin' all the profit.

And Master used his profits to build special things for Jim's relatives, like special schools and railroad waitin' rooms and county jails. He also spent some of his profits to pass laws makin' it illegal for Jim to eat in certain restaurants or go in certain theatres or even to marry whom he pleased, or walk the street after 11 o'clock at night. Master also told the hospitals not to admit Jim or his relatives and many of them died right at the hospital door. . . .

IN FACT OLD MASTER went so far as to pass laws against Jim's people socializin' with white folks who didn't agree with Master's plans. . . . Old Master warned Jim that whitefolks who would live in the same building with Negroes, and laugh and talk with Negroes, and knew that they were not superior to Negroes—well folks like that were rabble rousin', common, lowflung, trash that were out to create dissension between Jim and Old Master.

And between 1889 and 1902 old Master lynched over 2,000 of Jim's kinfolks, and of course as time went by it was worth Jim's life to try and get to the polls to vote. And such misery old Master brought about—burnings and hangin's and butcherin'—till World War I.

And then old Master calls Jim and says, "Jim, boy, we all got our faults, you got yours and I got mine. Let's shake hands and go off and fight for Democracy so's we can live in peace." And Jim tried him one time and went . . . but when he got back old Master started the same old burnin' and killin'.

TIME WENT BY and one day old Master called Jim and he says, "Jim, you got your faults and I got mine, but let's shake hands and go off

and fight one more war for Democracy—and this time I swear on the foundations of my plantation that this is it!"

I don't know whether Jim believed him or not, but he went on and said, "All right, we'll try it one more time. . . ."

But, Lord! Soon as Jim got back old Master was awful annoyed because Jim was walkin' around with a uniform full of medals and raisin' merry Ned about votin', and demandin' to be called Mr. Jim. And old Master had veterans' eyes gouged out and heads beaten in.

. . . And around this time Paul Robeson stood up and said that Jim had caught wise to old Master and was ready to call his bluff on this "shake hands, I got my faults and you got yours" business. Not long after that old Master sent for Jim again and said, "I'm not goin' to ask you to go to war any more Jim, but I got a little 'police action' I'd like you to go and see about."

THEN, MARGE, I LOOKED full at those folks and said, "Now Mr. and Mrs. Master, you got the gail to tell me, 'Paul Robeson is gonna make trouble for you.'"

How about that, Marge? Somebody has made trouble for me but it ain't Paul Robeson. And the more he speaks the less trouble I'll have. So I'm goin' to raise my voice and Paul Robeson shall speak and sing all over the globe. And you can bet your bottom dollar that the last thing he will ever do is to make trouble—for me! Does peace and friendship and equality and freedom spell trouble to you?

. . . Why, Paul Robeson is as much of a man as any one of us will ever see—he's gentle . . . a gentleman fighting the good fight for his people and for all the good and decent folks in the world. . . That's right, Marge, it makes you glad all over to know that he's for us—in spite of old Master.

Hall of Fame By-passes Football's Greatest End

By LLOYD L. BROWN

The frosts of Fall will bring football's playing season; now in scorching August it's football's silly season. But it's not so much the heat as the stupidity that accounts for the weird doings at the Football Hall of Fame at dear old Rutgers, in New Brunswick, N. J.

Here's the story, and the facts that make the story a farce.

A newspaper clipping, fresh with printers' ink, tells of forty names being added to the Hall of Fame, bringing the total to 105. And here's a pile of faded clippings to prove the obvious: that the selection committeemen had to vote away all common sense and common decency to omit from their honor roll of all-time All-American stars the name of Robeson of Rutgers.

Back in 1917 every major American newspaper except one listed that great Negro player on their All-American selections, and the N. Y. Sunday Tribune found the exception guilty of a "laughable error." A glance through this pile of clippings would convince any fair-minded person that the recent omission of Robeson's name by the Hall of Fame selectors is hardly laughable and surely no error.

The selections are divided into two groups: the Walter Camp era (1889-1924) and the post-Camp era.

Well, it was Walter Camp himself, the foremost authority on the game, who named Paul



Robeson of Rutgers

Robeson on his All-American team of 1918, and who listed that name first on his roster of college stars in 1917 when no official All-Americans were picked because of the war.

And it Walter Camp himself who nominated Robeson for all-time honors in these words: "There never was a more serviceable end, both on attack and defense, than Robeson, the 200-pound giant of Rutgers."

Not many years ago the director of athletics at Rutgers had this to say of the man who won 12 letters in sports and was most responsible for lifting what was then a small college (600 enrollment) to national athletic fame:

"Paul Robeson is regarded as the greatest living All-Ameri-

Legal Notice

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
JANIE REATHER KING EVANS,
of Waterbury, Connecticut
vs.
JOSEPH ALANZER EVANS,
of New York City.
Superior Court at Waterbury
County of New Haven
August 10, 1954.

NOTICE TO
UPON THE COMPLAINT of the plaintiff in the above entitled action praying, for reasons therein set forth, for a divorce on the ground of desertion, returnable before the above named Court on the first Tuesday of April A. D., 1954, and now pending therein, and upon an application in said action for a subsequent order of notice, it appearance that the residence of the defendant is

unknown, and that all reasonable

can football player. In the opinion of most people, he, of all the All-Americans, has gained the greatest and most merited fame since his graduation."

And just listen to a sampling of the eye-witness experts who covered Robeson's gridiron career. Dan Daniel: "Best end in the country." Damon Runyon: "Destructive as a hunk of shrapnel." L. L. Arms (N. Y. Tribune): "A veritable Othello of battle." Detroit Press: "A football genius." Baltimore Herald: Ditto.

A 1917 team-mate of Robeson—Fullback Hazel—has been picked for the Hall of Fame, but here's what Coach George F. Sanford said about his team's greatest star: "Robeson is the best all-around player on the gridiron."

That's all on the record and nobody can wipe it off. When the time comes again in America—as it surely will come—when men like McCarthy no longer call the plays, we may have something worth calling a Football Hall of Fame. All we've got now is a Football Hall of Shame.

efforts have been made since the institution of said action to ascertain it, and have failed;

that notice of the institution of said action was given as required by order of notice heretofore issued, as of record appears; that the defendant apparently has not received notice of the pendency of said action; that notice of the institution of this action most likely to come to his attention is that hereinafter ordered; it is

ORDERED, that additional notice of the institution and pendency of said action be given the defendant by causing a true and attested copy of this order of notice to be published in the FREEDOM PRESS, one time, a newspaper circulated in New York City, commencing on or before Aug. 16, A. D., 1954, and that return of such service be made to the above named Court.

By Order of the Court,
(s) GERTRUDE L. BENSON,
Assistant Clerk.

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