

SEGREGATION STIRS GOLDEN GATE

White Press and Public Engage in Spirited Controversy on Question of Domiciling Racial Groups

By George Perry

Palo Alto, Calif.—Never before in the history of California has the question of segregation received the attention that it is now being accorded through state wide discussion and by the press and public on the question of domiciling the various racial groups throughout the state. Staid Palo Alto, the home of the great Leland Stanford university is up in arms as never before in taking sides for and against the question of segregation.

Two Questions Asked

The trouble started at a meeting in Mayfield, a nearby community, at which members of both races were invited to discuss the opposition of certain property owners to the recent acquisition of a home, for months unrented, by a Negro family. At the conclusion of the meeting two questions asked by the colored people remained unanswered by the whites. These questions were "Where are the colored people to live?" and "Why are not colored people entitled to have good homes if they can pay for them?"

Attempts to Answer

The Palo Alto Daily Times in a strong editorial attempts to answer the questions by stating that "because of the too obvious and wide spread racial feeling which makes the colored families unwelcome in white neighborhoods, there is, from the practical standpoint, nothing to be gained in arguing the case on contentions of citizenship equality, human brotherhood or Christian ethics. Until human nature is revolutionized and racial feeling wiped out, any solution of the difficulty in order to be effective must rest upon the foundation of the admitted social incompatibility between the colored people and the whites." Continuing, the Times offers as the only solution "the establishment of a section of the community for the colored people, where, instead of being condemned to live in miserable shacks, they would be privileged and encouraged to build attractive and comfortable homes, and where they could live in an atmosphere of social congeniality. And it further states that in so doing another problem would obviously be that of finding a section of the community that would be available for this purpose.

Professor W. G. Beach of Leland Stanford university takes exception to the Times' editorial and the easy way in which the editorial brushes aside the most fundamental aspects of the problem, together with the calm assumption that all white people are hostile to the colored people as neighbors and that this is due to something which is called "human nature" and which is apparently unalterable.

"Race prejudice is largely a product of experiences in the past of individual and social life, a result of teachings often based themselves on ignorance and prejudice, and it varies very greatly among individuals depending on their experiences and their characters," stated Professor Beach, "It is perfectly possible for white people to think of black neighbors as they do of white neighbors and to treat them as such, and there are many people who follow this practice."

"Shades of Abraham Lincoln and Wendell Phillips! Is the whole thought of what is right in the relations of men to each other to be brushed aside as of no consequence? It was once well said that 'this question will never be settled until it is settled right' and this remark of Lincoln in regard to slavery is equally true of the relations of the races today.

"Proper values are secondary to human values, and property interests have no right to determine the selection of who shall make up the life of the community. This is a problem of human relations, involving principles of community life and welfare, not to be subordinated to real estate interests as though the latter were the end of the purpose of civic life."

NEGRO IMMIGRANT MAKING GOOD IN NORTHERN CITIES

Southern White Man Promoter of Sympathy and Understanding Between Races Pays Omaha Brief Visit

The Rev. Will H. Alexander of Atlanta, Ga., who has been called the father of inter-racial good will, because of his organization of inter-racial committees for the cultivation of good will and understanding between the Negro and white races, was an Omaha visitor last week. Mr. Alexander was recently given the \$500 Harmon award as the white person who, during the past year, had contributed most towards better relations between the races.

Mr. Alexander spent last Thursday in Omaha. In the afternoon he spoke to a group at the Y. M. C. A., and at 8 o'clock he addressed a group of the race at the Colored Commercial club. The latter meeting was in reality a conference in which Mr. Alexander was seeking information on racial conditions in our community from the viewpoint of our own people. The speaker was introduced by the Rev. James A. Crain, secretary of the Omaha Council of Churches, and a close personal friend of Mr. Alexander's, and through whose invitation he had stopped over in the city. Between thirty and forty persons were present at this meeting.

Mr. Alexander gave a most illuminating address, centered around a scientific study by trained workers of the subject on the Negro-white migration, calling attention to the fact which is frequently overlooked that more white people, and these very largely of the lower strata, left the South than Negroes. The Negro was more noticeable. This migration was a tremendous social revolution. It was the transportation by the shortest route of the man lowest down in the economic scale, the tenant farmer and plantation worker, from the plantations of the South to the highly organized industrial centers of the North. The whites who came in large numbers were also low down in the economic scale. This great influx of black and white labor has shifted in the center of nationalization. Sudden transplantation involves the problems of readjustment, starting life anew under entirely different conditions.

A study of the Negro migrant in thirty-five cities shows, strange as it may seem, that he has been more resourceful than the white migrant.

Home ownership among the Negro migrants is large. They are ambitious to become home owners. There are fewer foreclosures of mortgages among them than among the corresponding class of whites. They have made good in industry, wherever given the opportunity. Industry regards the Negro almost exclusively as unskilled labor. Negroes look on themselves as such and so they have been slow in getting into the skilled class but are gradually getting in and doing well.

Ninety per cent of race friction and race prejudice, according to Mr. Alexander, is economic. In the event of a panic Negroes would suffer most because of their elimination from the gainful occupations.

Following his address, Mr. Alexander was asked many questions and in turn asked many questions about local conditions and the replies disclosed that they are about on an average with those of other cities of like ratio. He gave several valuable suggestions, among them the necessity of educating the community to an appreciation of what the Negro race has contributed and is contributing to American life, by bringing outstanding artists like Roland Hayes and Paul Robeson and Lillian Evanti, and speakers and scholars like James Weldon Johnson, William Pickens and others before mixed audiences, and by getting favorable mention of the constructive things of the race in the newspapers.

EDITORIAL

The Monitor indulges in the hope that Omaha may soon have another visit from that great apostle of inter-racial goodwill, the Rev. Will H. Alexander of Atlanta, and that he may be given the opportunity of delivering his message to a large audience. His visit this time was off schedule. His warm personal friend, the Rev. James A. Crain, secretary of the Omaha Council of Churches, learning that Mr. Alexander was to be in the vicinity of Omaha wrote him and asked if he would not plan to stop over in the city, even though for a short visit. This was arranged. Opportunity was given him to address two rather small, but opinion-making groups, one at the Y. M. C. A., where he spoke frankly and tearlessly to a number of prominent white people, and in the evening to a representative gathering of between thirty and forty colored people at the Colored Commercial Club.

After meeting and listening to Mr. Alexander, one can understand why he has the confidence and affection of so many of our people and of his own. One can appreciate why he was the unanimous choice of the committee of the Harmon awards as the outstanding character who among the white group has contributed most to racial understanding and good-will.

Our purpose now, however, is not to discuss the man, but some things he said. But first, we desire to repeat what we have often said before, that our people still have many earnest and sincere friends among the other group, who sincerely desire to help up attain our highest and best.

It is gratifying to be told by one who knows that wherever they have gone, the members of our race, speaking generally, who have come from the restricted privileges of the Southland and have been thrown into new, trying and untried surroundings are sincerely trying to meet those conditions and are doing so with a large measure of success. Home ownership seems to be uppermost in the minds of those who have come into the land of larger opportunities. Home owning makes for stability of character and good citizenship. With this goes a desire for education. That the later migrants, because most of us have only preceded them by a few years, are doing so much home buying and are getting an education, argues well for the future of our people.

Those of us who have been in this section longer and do not feel strange should see to it that those of our brethren who have come later are welcomed into our life and helped in every way to adjust themselves in their new conditions and opportunities. It is up to us to help make our race a valuable asset in every community.

INCREASING DEMAND FOR COLORED HELP REVEALED

Washington, D. C.—Negro household domestics are increasing in number in New York City and are receiving higher wages than were formerly paid servants from Germany, Austria and the British Isles, according to a statement made before the House Committee on Appropriations recently by Representative Anthony J. Griffin of New York, a member of the committee.

Francis I. Jones, Director General of the United States Employment Service, who was before the committee, said that he had given close study to the question of household help and that he had found there was a shortage of supply in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and other New England cities, and generally throughout the North Atlantic States.

Y. W. C. A. NOTES

The committee of management of the North Side Branch of the Y. W. C. A. met in its regular monthly meeting, Wednesday afternoon, February 9th. The report given by the chairman of the several committees marked much interest. The educational lesson on organization which was given by the Branch secretary, Miss Edna M. Stratton, proved to be very helpful, especially to those women who have been recently elected to this committee.

Mrs. J. H. Vance, chairman of the committee on colored work from the Central association, who was present at this meeting, gave a clear interpretation of the extensive duties of this committee, also its relation to the North Side Branch.

The executive committee appointed to serve for the year 1927 are Mesdames Walter Craig, W. C. Ricks, John A. Williams, T. F. McIntosh and M. L. Dixon.

The members present were very happy to be engaged in their new work, and are looking forward to a very successful year.

After the completion of all business transactions, the committee adjourned to meet Wednesday, March 9th.

The Theater Arts, New York City, will give an exhibition of primitive African sculpture from February 7 to March 5.

OFFICERS OUTWIT MOB

Associated Negro Press
Reidsville, N. C.—Officers of the law and bands of citizens have been engaged in the little game of "hide and seek" here for two days, following the report that Paul Settle, a Negro, had rapped a 17-year-old white girl. The mobs were bent on lynching the accused man and stormed jail and jail in this vicinity only to find that the prisoner was not there. The officers are equally determined to protect the prisoner and have spirited him away for safe keeping.

ANOTHER YOUNG ARTIST DISCOVERED IN CALIF.

Los Angeles, Calif.—Mrs. Katherine Barr, head of the Los Angeles, California, branch of the National Urban league is making arrangements whereby Miss Laura Brock, a 15-year-old Pasadena High school girl will be able to pursue the study of art after she graduates.

Miss Brock has shown much ability in art work. She makes weekly contributions to the Los Angeles Times magazine and has won more than 20 prizes.

FRANCE HONORS AMERICAN NEGRO

Associated Negro Press
Birmingham, Alabama—The certificate of "Officer d' Academie", was conferred on John W. Oveltree, a teacher in the Miles Memorial College, by Simon Klotz, French Consul agent at Birmingham, Friday, in accordance with instructions from France. Prof. Oveltree was a chaplain in the A. E. F. and the distinction awarded him by the French Government results from observations at that time.

ALLEGED RAPIST IS FOUND NOT GUILTY

Associated Negro Press
Little Rock, Ark.—Lorenzo Pickens, charged with criminally assaulting a white woman near here several months ago, was acquitted by the Little River Circuit Court on the grounds that the identification of Pickens had not been established with sufficient certainty. The verdict of the jury was submitted after three hours of deliberation.

Negro Land Owners and Home Owners Increase

Agricultural extension work for Negroes by Negroes under the direction of the United States Department of Agriculture has passed its first 10-year milestone. Some of the achievements of the period are recorded in a new publication just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

cotton and 3,072 carried the work to completion and submitted reports. In addition, 2,630 junior club members planted an acre or more of cotton and 1,734 of them completed the work. Many of these boys cleared more than \$100 each on their acres and some more than \$200.

Corn has always been a favorite crop for demonstrations by adults and juniors in the south. More than 3,000 adults and 4,000 club members completed work with this crop. From a demonstration viewpoint alone, it is estimated that a million Negro farmers and home makers are being influenced effectively. The agents have visited in the course of their demonstration work more than 28,000 and 26,000 homes.

The extension work for Negroes and by Negroes has been built up practically in the last ten years. It is a fine tribute to the good work of the Negro agents that, when the period of retrenchment came soon after the world war, their force and their appropriations were the only ones which were not reduced. With this solid foundation, with this inspiring record, and with this successful history the near future holds out much hope for even more rapid development.

A copy of the circular can be obtained as long as the supply lasts by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

NEGRO RECORDS IN LIBRARY

New York—The Arthur A. Schomburg collection of Negro literature was formally presented to the New York Public Library last week, and opened to the public, at the 135th Street branch of the library, where it remains permanently.

The collection, which comprises 4,000 articles, including books dating back to the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, manuscripts of Negro authors, rare prints, magazines and newspapers, was presented to the Public Library by Frederick Keppel of the Carnegie Corporation, which recently purchased the collection for \$10,000 from Mr. Schomburg, who had spent many years in gathering it. It was accepted by Franklin F. Hopper, Chief of the Circulation Department of the Public Library.

The principal speaker at the exercises was Mr. Schomburg, who told of the difficulties he had encountered in gathering the collection, and expressed the hope that it would prove of value to historians and writers on Negro history and sociology. Henry Goddard Leach, editor of "The Forum," and L. Hollingsworth Wood spoke in praise of the acquisition. Miss Ernestine Rose, branch librarian, presided.

\$12,000 COUNSEL FEES STANDS IN KIP TRIAL

New York City—The \$12,000 additional counsel fees fixed by Justice Morschauer in the Rhineland an-nulment suit, will stand as a result of the decision of the Appellate Divisions of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn recently. The Court of Appeals refused Leonard Kip Rhineland the right to appeal the award of the counsel fees to his wife on the ground that they were excessive. Mrs. Alice Jones Rhineland stated that the \$12,000 fee was necessary because of numerous heavy expenses incurred by the defense.

Tom Moore, aged 70, of Alamance county, North Carolina, has let it be known by authentic proof that he is the daddy of 42 children, 24 by his first wife and 18 by his second wife.

Mrs. O. W. Ferguson and Corinne and Marie, daughters, came from Lincoln to attend the operetta "The Snow Queen."

lor and Hall while Mrs. Mush and Miss Gauss presented the cause of social settlement work.

Many gave their names for membership of the association, among them Miss Gauss, who has charge of the South Side Social Settlement work.

Sunday, at 4:00 p. m. the association will meet in the Freestone Primitive Baptist church, Twenty-sixth street, near Hamilton in regular forum. At this time some phases of the platform adopted by the National body will be discussed.

Mrs. S. L. Knox and Mrs. Viola

DOCTORS WIVES ORGANIZE

On Monday afternoon, February 14th, the following ladies met at the home of Mrs. A. A. Foster, 2877 Binney street: Mesdames L. E. Britt, J. H. Hutten, Craig Morris, Herbert Higgins, A. M. McMillan, and D. W. Gooden. The purpose of the meeting was to organize an auxiliary to the Nebraska Medical association. Mrs. L. E. Britt stated the purpose of the auxiliary was to render service to the community at large and to assist the doctors in whatever way they could towards having a hospital. Owing to several of the ladies being absent, they went into a temporary organization. Mrs. Craig Morris was elected temporary chairman, with Mrs. D. W. Gooden, secretary. They adjourned to meet with Mrs. Craig Morris, Tuesday afternoon, February 22nd.

B. N. Duke, (white), of Durham, N. C., gave our orphanage of Oxford, N. C., \$4,200, recently.

The National Equal Rights league announces a patriotic literary prize-contest in honor of Lincoln's birthday, February 12, and Frederick Douglass', February 14.