

## Omaha Has Colored Police Lieutenant

### NEGROES WON HIGH HONORS IN COLLEGES

Many Degrees Awarded to Colored Students in New England Schools. Thirty-two Receive Diplomas

Boston, Mass.—Thirty-two colored students have received their degrees and graduated from the colleges and professional schools of Boston and vicinity this year.

Some of them won distinction in letters, music, and athletics during their school terms.

Miss Lola Wilson, daughter of Attorney and Mrs. Butler R. Wilson of Boston, received exceptional mention in music at Radcliffe College for girls. She composed the choir song of the school. Miss Thedora Boyd of Springfield won her letter on the varsity hockey team of Radcliffe and starred on the basketball team.

J. Randy Taylor of New York City was awarded a medal for being the best athlete at Tufts College this year. He was a star on the track and field man, scoring high for his school in all intercollegiate sport competitions.

Five colored girls received their LL. B. degrees from Portia Law School. One graduated from the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, and was given the Ph. G. degree.

W. A. Wallace of Washington, D. C., received his master's degree from Boston university.

Graduates from the professional schools and the schools they took their literary training are those from Harvard Medical, Euclid Ghee of Jersey City, New Jersey, A. B. Harvard; James Whittaker, Darlington, South Carolina, A. B., South Carolina State College, and Harvard; and Robert Wilkinson, Orangeburg, South Carolina, A. B., Dartmouth; Harvard A. B., Zeus Turner, Atlanta, Ga., and Robert Ford, Baltimore Md., Boston University Law, Frederick Wheeler, Virginia; Eddie Wilson, son of Attorney Butler R. Wilson, Boston, A. B. Washington, D. C., Freddie St. Clair, Cambridge, Maryland, A. B., Lincoln University, Chester, Pa.; H. A. Smith, Boston and Clifford S. Park, Cambridge, Mass., A. B. Howard.

Rudolph Francois of Cape Verde Island finished from Tufts Dental. Montressa Harding, Cambridge; Lester Spaulding Wilson, Windsor, Ontario; David N. Thomas, Cambridge, and Howard Olney Reckling, East Providence, R. I.

Portia Law School the Misses C. Janet Clarke, who graduated, Cum Laude, Viola Fisher, Beatrice Quarles, Alice Charleston, and Madeline Eubanks, Boston.

Radcliffe College, Misses Thedora Boyd, Springfield; Margaret Puyea, Cambridge, and Lola Wilson, Boston, all received A. B. degrees.

Sargent School of Physical Culture, Misses Merna Warfield, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Warfield of Washington, D. C., and Belle Mitchell, Cleveland, Ohio.

Teachers Normal School, Misses Frances Gurrett, Boston, and Colleen Watson, Washington, D. C.

New England Conservatory of Music, Mrs. R. H. Wormley (Worcester); and Miss Ethel Ramus, Providence, R. I.

Harvard Law, J. Edward Hains of Louisville, Ky., A. B. Harvard, and Elliott Turnage, Darlington, S. C., A. B. Shaw University.

Willard L. Clayton of Malden, graduated from the Gordon College of Theology with the B. D. degree.

### THIRTY-SEVEN NATIONS OPPOSED TO SLAVERY

Preston News Service—London, England.—According to advices received here the League of Nations has received notification at its headquarters in Geneva that thirty-seven nations have signed the League's convention for the worldwide abolition of slavery.

### PEON LABOR RESTRICTION ENCOURAGED

Would Bar Cheap Labor So That Workers Would Get a Better Chance to Earn Living in South

Washington, D. C. — Asserting that the United States government cannot handle the Mexican immigrant problem on the basis of the needs of a few counties, but must deal with it as a national problem, Congressman John C. Box, made public a statement here Saturday, in which he asserted that while deciding whether it wanted more Mexican immigrants this country must also decide whether "it wants more peasants from Europe and coolies from Asia."

Box said that other sections are as intent upon having cheap European and Asiatic labor as some of the border counties are on having Mexican labor.

#### Three Definite Phases

Box divided the controversy into three more or less definite phases:

Whether the present immigration laws applying to Mexico and other countries furnishing peon, coolie and peasant labor shall be enforced.

Whether parts of the present immigration laws designed to check or prevent the importation of such masses shall be suspended or repealed.

Whether the same restrictions shall be placed upon immigration from Mexico, Cuba, Haiti and other American regions that the law applies to other foreign countries from which immigrants come.

"The United States government cannot treat these problems from a local viewpoint," Representative Box said. "Thoughtful citizens must understand that congress and the executive department must deal with this question, not as arising in a few counties or in certain portions of two or three states, but as nationwide and worldwide in its scope. Those who object to the proper enforcement of the immigration laws as against the importation of illiterate Mexican peons, and want their most restrictive provisions either ignored, suspended or repealed, should know and consider that the labor importing interests of other sections of the country want to get rid of restrictions which prevent them from importing from other countries the other classes of cheap and subservient labor which they desire. Certain interests in Florida during recent years have urged that greater numbers of Cubans and West Indian Negroes should be permitted to come to Florida to meet the 'seasonal' demands for that labor."

### WOMAN HISTORIAN

"Wonderful Ethiopians of the Ancient Cushites," a book recently published by Drusilla Dunjee Houston, is receiving favorable comment.



MRS. ANNA E. MALONE

### MRS. MALONE MAKES DONATION

Mrs. Anna E. Malone, head of Poro College, St. Louis, Mo., who has contributed \$5,000 to Howard University, according to an announcement made by President Johnson.

### EDITORIAL

As is generally known, there are several cities in the northern states where colored teachers are employed both in grades and high schools. These schools are found from Maine to California. Such teachers are part of the public school system and wherever employed are rendering good service, according to the testimony of superintendents, principals, and supervisors. That they are retained in the public school systems, where they are employed, year after year, is evidence of their acceptability and efficiency.

Among the cities in which they are employed in high schools, as well as the grades, are Cleveland, Chicago, New York and Brooklyn. New York City has nearly 600 colored teachers; Chicago has a large number, but as they are not classified by race, which is also true of New York, the exact number is not known. Cleveland, too, keeps no separate record, but from reliable sources it has been learned that the number is close to 100.

The following letters or extracts therefrom, recently received by Mr. H. J. Pinkett, who wrote for this information, will no doubt prove interesting and instructive and ought to convince the most hide-bound reactionary that what other northern cities do there is no just reason for Omaha refusing to do, namely appoint some colored teachers to positions in some of our schools:

#### LOS ANGELES CITY SCHOOLS

Los Angeles, Calif., May 17, 1927.

Dear Mr. Pinkett:

Your letter of May 11 relative to the employment of colored teachers in the Los Angeles schools has been referred to my office for reply. I would answer your questions as follows:

1. We have at present twenty-five colored teachers in the Los Angeles City Schools.
2. The increase in the number of these teachers has been ten in the last three years. Of this number, several were added through the annexation of a district.
3. For the most part they teach in the centers of colored population. One school which is attended almost exclusively by colored children has a colored principal and an entire force of colored teachers. A few colored teachers are assigned to schools attended by foreign children, mostly Mexicans.
4. The service rendered by colored teachers retained in the system compares very favorably with that rendered by other teachers. A very few, possibly three or four, have been dropped because of unsatisfactory work.
5. There are no teachers of color in our high schools. There are, however, one or two in special lines of work. One is a home teacher whose work is the Americanization of foreign women, and one is an assistant supervisor of attendance in Department of Compulsory Education and Child Welfare.

Hoping that the above is the information you desire, I am, Yours very truly,

HARRY W. SHAFER, Assistant Superintendent.

#### CINCINNATI PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Cincinnati, Ohio, May 17, 1927.

Dear Mr. Pinkett:

In reply to yours of the 11th instant I am pleased to give you the information you desire.

We employ Negro teachers in our two schools for colored children (attendance at which is wholly voluntary), one an elementary school of eight grades and the other a combination elementary and junior high school, grades one to nine. Both schools have a kindergarten.

The number of teachers in the two schools is 124, as contrasted with 70 five years ago.

Both of these schools are located in the center of large populations of Negroes, and the teachers are performing the duties customarily performed by teachers in our schools. The great majority of them are college graduates, and many of them possess Master's degrees.

Very truly yours,  
EDWARD D. ROBERTS, Assistant Superintendent.

#### BOARD OF EDUCATION

Cleveland, Ohio, May 13, 1927.

My dear Mr. Pinkett:

We keep no separate records of colored teachers in the schools here; therefore, I am unable to answer your questions.

I may say, however, that we have colored teachers in both the elementary and high schools, and it is to be assumed that their services are satisfactory as long as they are retained in their positions.

Very truly yours,  
H. L. SAMMONS, Sec'y. to Supt.

#### DETROIT PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Detroit, Michigan, May 27, 1927.

Dear Mr. Pinkett:

Your letter of May 14th has been referred to this office for reply. At the present time there are 42 teachers of the colored race employed in the Detroit Public Schools. Most of them teach in schools where colored pupils make up 75 per cent or more of the pupils. I cannot say what type of work they do in comparison with white teachers, but I am sure that they must be doing satisfactory work else the rules of the Board would automatically place them on probation and a year later if the probation were not removed, they would have to be dismissed.

The number of colored teachers has doubled within the last seven years. Requirements for teachers are alike for all races. Trusting that this information will be satisfactory, I am,

Sincerely,  
H. J. KAUFMAN, Assistant Director.

#### BOARD OF EDUCATION—CITY OF CHICAGO

Chicago, Illinois, May 13, 1927.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of May 11th, I beg leave to state that there is no way of ascertaining the number of teachers of the colored race in the Chicago schools.

We do not record such matters in the Record Room, concerning teachers employed in our system.

There is in Chicago a section which is largely occupied by people of the colored race and it is possible that there may be more teachers of that race in that locality, than in other parts of the city. These teachers are mostly employed in the elementary schools but there are several of them in the Wendell Phillips High School.

We have no record which would show the increase in the number of such teachers during the last five years.

Yours very truly,  
HENRY S. CRANE, Sec'y. Board of Examiners.

### COLORED DETECTIVE SERGEANT IS GIVEN ADVANCEMENT

Harry Buford, Popular and Proficient Police Officer, Receives Well-Merited Promotion—Excellent Record is Cited

Omaha now has the rather unique distinction of having a colored lieutenant of police. Police Detective Sergeant Harry Buford was promoted to that position Tuesday by the city council, on the recommendation

Buford early won a reputation for quick thinking in emergencies and unquestioned bravery. He has been instrumental in running down many notorious criminals, including Sam Baxter, for whose capture he was given a gold star; and a desperate gang known as the "black and tan bandits." He was responsible also for the arrest of the Harding brothers, Modale (Ia.) bank robbers, and



POLICE LIEUTENANT HARRY BUFORD

of Police Commissioner Henry Dunn.

High tributes were paid to Buford's ability and enviable record as a police officer by Commissioner Dunn, Chief Van Dusen and Inspector John Pszanowski. Buford joined the police force in 1909, serving as chauffeur, just after the police department had been motorized. In 1917 he was made a detective. In 1923 Police Commissioner Dunn promoted him to a sergeant of detectives.

Several other notable arrests are credited to him. As head of the bicycle theft department he has been highly commended for his work. He will still head this department.

Harry Buford is the son of the late Henry Buford, well-known headwaiter, and his wife, Elisabeth, and was reared and educated in Omaha. Lieutenant Buford and his mother reside at 2211 Miami street, where they own a beautiful home.

### HEROISM OF CONVICTS IN FLOOD WINS CLEMENCY

Hundreds of Prisoners Will Be Given Freedom Due to Courage Shown in Disaster

Baton Rouge, La.—Remission of sentences under the most liberal interpretation of the law will be the reward of several hundred prisoners at the state prison farm here, officials declare.

In many cases remission of sentence will amount to dismissal from the penitentiary as the time off included will amount to more than the remaining time to be served, H. C. Pitcher, general manager of the prison, said Tuesday.

"The reward not only will extend to those actually engaged in work on the levees but to the women who did their part behind the lines, working early and late providing coffee and food to the men on the ramparts.

Practically all of the convicts, many colored, who worked in the flood fight, will be given citation for meritorious service, in addition to the time allowed, Pitcher said.

"There was a very fine spirit shown," he declared, "and the morale was good during the whole fight. The men worked under adverse conditions, in all kinds of weather and frequently had poor housing facilities at the scene of the work. Their spirit and energy has won the commendation of all who saw them."

During the whole flood fight only two prisoners attempted to escape out of the hundreds of convicts who were free on the levees and could have bolted for liberty at almost any time. The two were recaptured almost immediately.

"It takes 65 muscles of the face to make a frown and 13 to make a smile—why work overtime?"

### "PRICE OF THE WHITE WAY" TO BE REPEATED

Those who missed the presentation of the "Price of the White Way" at its first presentation at St. John's church, where it was most favorably received, will have the opportunity of seeing this beautiful play, which will be repeated Friday night, June 8th, at St. John's A. M. E. church, under the direction of Mrs. Martha Mayo and Mrs. Hester Porter. Do not fail to see it.—Adv.

### CARD OF THANKS

We cannot adequately express our appreciation to the many friends who so willingly assisted in service, kindness, sympathy, and in contributing beautiful flowers during the illness and death of our loving daughter and sister.

Mrs. B. J. Whiteside, mother; Susie Whiteside, sister; Val, Kenneth, Harold Whiteside, brothers.



Miss Ola B. Whiteside, who entered into rest at her home, 2875 Binney street, June 18th, at the age of 22 years, and who was greatly beloved by a large circle of friends.

### BEGINS VOLUME XIII

This issue begins Volume XIII and marks the beginning of our thirteenth year of publication. May it prove a prosperous one for both our readers and The Monitor.

### SUBSCRIPTIONS DUE

A large number of subscriptions are now due. Please remit or be ready to pay when the collector calls at your home.