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How Is Your Platform Appeal?

By courtesy of the Baltimore Urban League. White speakers before colored audiences sometimes unwittingly use expressions or make references which offend their listeners or otherwise convey an impression which the speaker does not intend. Colored speakers before white audiences sometimes do the same thing. Realizing that such misunderstandings arise out of a lack of knowledge of the viewpoint of a different racial group, the Race Relations Committee of the Baltimore Urban League has compiled these suggestions to speakers and others in the hope that they will contribute to a better understanding between the various groups that make up our community.

For White Speakers Before Colored Audiences

1. Avoid Racial Jokes. Jokes which derive their humor from racial or religious identity of their characters are seldom funny to the members of the group involved.

2. Pronounce the Word "Negro" Plainly. Unless the broad "o" is pronounced distinctly the word can sound like an epithet.

3. Don't Talk About Your "Colored Mammy." Negro audiences don't accept reference to your colored nurse maid as proof of a sound attitude on race relations. They resent the master-servant relationship it suggests.

4. Be Consistent in Your Praise and Criticism. Apply the same standards of judgment that you would apply to persons of any other group. Remember there is no racial ceiling on ability.

5. Use the Ordinary Courtesy Titles. Use first names only if you are willing to have your first name used.

6. Become Familiar with Con-temporary as Well as Historical Negro Leadership. Booker T. Washington, Frederick Douglass and others have key places in the history of Negro thought and action. Some important contemporary Negro leaders are W. E. B. Dubois, Walter White, Lester Granger, Mary McLeod Bethune, Channing Tobias and Paul Robeson

7. Read the Negro Press. Newspapers and magazines are available at neighborhood newsstands and will give you current news and trends in Negro opinion.

8. Avoid Blanket Indictments. There are good and bad, clean and dirty, ignorant and educated people in every group. Every person has the right to be judged on his or her own individual merits.

For Colored Speakers Before White Audiences

1. Be Factual. Most white audiences don't know such basic

facts as size, percentage and distribution of Negroes in the United States. Have the facts on the contributions of Negroes to American life.

2. Be Objective. Negroes are not the only under-privileged minority in this country or in the world.

3. Do Not Be Apologetic. Give your listeners a full and frank discussion of the subject with which you are dealing. They have an obligation as great as yours to make democracy work.

4. Avoid Blanket Indictments. Not all white people are prejudiced. Many are doing much to break down racial barriers and inequalities. Many more will help if they are shown how.

The Sunday School Lesson By Rev. R. E. Handy.

Subject: A Call to Right Living Scripture Text: 1st Peter 1:13-23; 4:1-5

Memory Verse: "Whether therefore ye eat, or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God." (1 Cor. 10:31)

Application for Tcday

1st Peter was a letter, written at a time when the church was threatened with a period of bitter persecution. Everywhere Christians were accused of being evil doers who preached revolutionary doctrines. The very name "Christian" exposed them to scorn or possible death, 1st Peter unlocks the treasure house of God to all who suffer for Christ's sake.

Peter knew that Christians in this world were not to look for an easy time. Instead they should look for grace and power to triumph over suffering. We recognized God as holy. He was eager that people everywhere should escape the thraldom of sin. We saw opportunity for all believers

By Mrs. Brevy Miller

THE VOICE

(Sent in by Mrs. Walter Young.) 90 minute rolls 1 cup hot water 1 t. salt 6 T. shortening

- ht c. sugar 1 yeast cake softened in 2 T.

314 to 4 e all purpose flour

Combine hot water, salt, shortening and sugar in large bowl. Cool to lukewarm, add yeast, egg and half flour. Beat well, add more flour to make a dough easily handled. Shape into rolls, place on greased sheets, cover and let rise in a warm place until it doubles in size, about 11/2 hours. Bake in hot oven 400 degrees, 12 to 15 minutes.

Do you know that good butter will keep for a year or longer if it is frozen and placed in the freezer locker?

Tall, thin bottles, such as olive bottles, are ideal for filling with hard candy. Pasting a picture on

to get into fellowship with God. Those who have this fellowship are blessed beyond all their power to tell, and they have a passion to be like their Lord. 'As He which has called you is holy, so be ye holy, in all manner of conversation, because it is written, "Be ye holy; for I am. holy."

Our lesson is to have a temperance application. It is a lesson in self disscipline.

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the outside turns them into nice gifts for children.

It is a good idea to go over clothesrack bars with sandpaper and rub down any splinters that may be there. One small splinter can ruin a pair of nylon or silk hose.

Steamed Cranberry Pudding

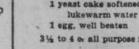
- 1 cup raw cranberries, halved cup finely diced, drained
- canned pineapple slices cup finely diced citron or mixed candied fruits
- cup light molasses
- teasp, cinnamon
- teasp, powdered cloves
- 3/4
- teasp. nutmeg cups sifted all-purpose flour 11/2 teasp. salt teasp. baking soda

2 tablesp. cold water Combine fruits, molasses, and spices. Add sifted flour and salt. Dissolve soda in cold water; add, and blend well. Turn batter into greased 11/2-qt. pudding mold; cover with greased lid or doubled parchment paper tied on snugly. Place in steamer or deep, covered kettle, Pour in boiling water to half the depth of mold. Cover, and steam on top of range 2 hrs. Turn out and serve hot, with sauce, Makes 6 servings.









HOUSEHOLD HINTS



JACKIE ROBINSON, first baseman of the Brooklyn Dodgers, was born in Cairo, Georgia, 28 years ago. After his family moved to Pasadena, Calif., he entered the University of California, where he distinguished himself as a star athlete in baseball, football, basketball and track.

At 23, Jackie entered the Army, rising to second lieutenant. For 81 months he served overseas, and then joined the Kansas City Monarchs baseball team, for which he fielded so sensationally that he attracted the attention of organized baseball. Impressed by his performance, Branch Rickey, president of the Brooklyn Dodgers, signed him for the Montreal Royals, a Dodger "farm."

So outstanding was Jackie's record with the Montreal Royals that President Rickey signed him to the Dodgers early in 1947. In that way, he became the first Negro to enter the big leagues. He is noted for his speed and batting skill.

A good-looking, six-footer, Jackie weighs about 185, and is even-tempered and modest. Off season he lives in Los Angeles with his wife, a former trained nurse, and their young son, Jackie, Jr. His chief ambition is "an earnest desire to contribute to the advancement and recognition of the Negro race."





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