

"Negroes Greatest Opportunity Lies On Farm" Says D. D. Crawford

D. D. CRAWFORD SAYS NEGRO'S GREATEST OPPORTUNITY LIES ON FARM

ATLANTA, Ga.—(CNS)—"In my opinion, the government could use some of its money to a most profitable end by colonizing Negroes on farms in independent Negro communities and give them a chance to think and work out their salvation independent of the white man. He seems to be embarrassed by the white man's presence because of his dependence upon the white man for centuries. At the same time, I think the white man's attitude toward the Negro should be of constructive sympathy and encouragement," writes D. D. Crawford, executive secretary of the General Missionary Baptist Convention of Georgia, to the Atlantic Constitution.

"The white authorities should give the colony good roads and ample protection and encourage the building of good homes, churches, and school houses, and also see that they get a just share of the public school funds to successfully run their schools. Here in the South and Georgia, it seems to just share of the public school fund to make such an experiment. All countries seem to be experimenting now, and this to my mind, strikes me as being practical."

In an editorial comment, the Constitution said:

"This wise Negro's position is proven by such Negro colonies as the one in Hancock county which last year opened a community center, with a handsome community house, offering many educational and entertainment features which are available to few Negroes living in the cities."

"In such colonies the Negro can find the ultimate in freedom of action, contentment, and opportunity for improvement—things he can hope to achieve in the city only after long years of endeavor, if ever. As Rev. Crawford says, in the city skilled labor has 'bested the Negro as a mass, but nobody can beat them on the farm.'"

"Not only the Negroes, but the communities from which they would go and the sections to which they would move, would be benefited by such a mass movement as that suggested in the Crawford communication. It would mean more jobs for those left in the cities and more taxes and more patrons for the stores in their new surroundings."

N. A. A. C. P. 23RD REPORT SHOWS MARKED GAINS FOR RACE

NEW YORK CITY—(CNS)—Hampered by lack of funds which necessitated curtailment of staff and office force, the 23rd annual report of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, nevertheless furnishes striking illustrations of the effective work being carried on by this organization under the direction of its executive secretary, Walter White.

Substantial achievements along all fronts of racial advancement were reported by the association for the year 1932-33. Stressing discrimination in the field of employment and unemployment relief, the association last year brought to light discrimination on the Mississippi Flood Control Project, Boulder Dam, and other Federal and State public works projects. Protests against unfair treatment of Negroes at work on these projects and unfair allotment of jobs created to relieve unemployment resulted in the appointment of Federal commissions to investigate the situation.

The report of legal defense activity revealed highly varied efforts, many of which were highly successful, to gain equal rights and equal protection before the law for Negro citizens. More than 25 separate instances of legal aid furnished by the association were listed. They ranged in scope from the fight for equal treatment on Greyhound Bus Lines to continued fights for equal franchise in Southern primary elections. Included in the list were successful fights against school segregation, defense of Negroes unjustly accused of crimes, and discriminations against Negro girl athletes in the Olympic Games.

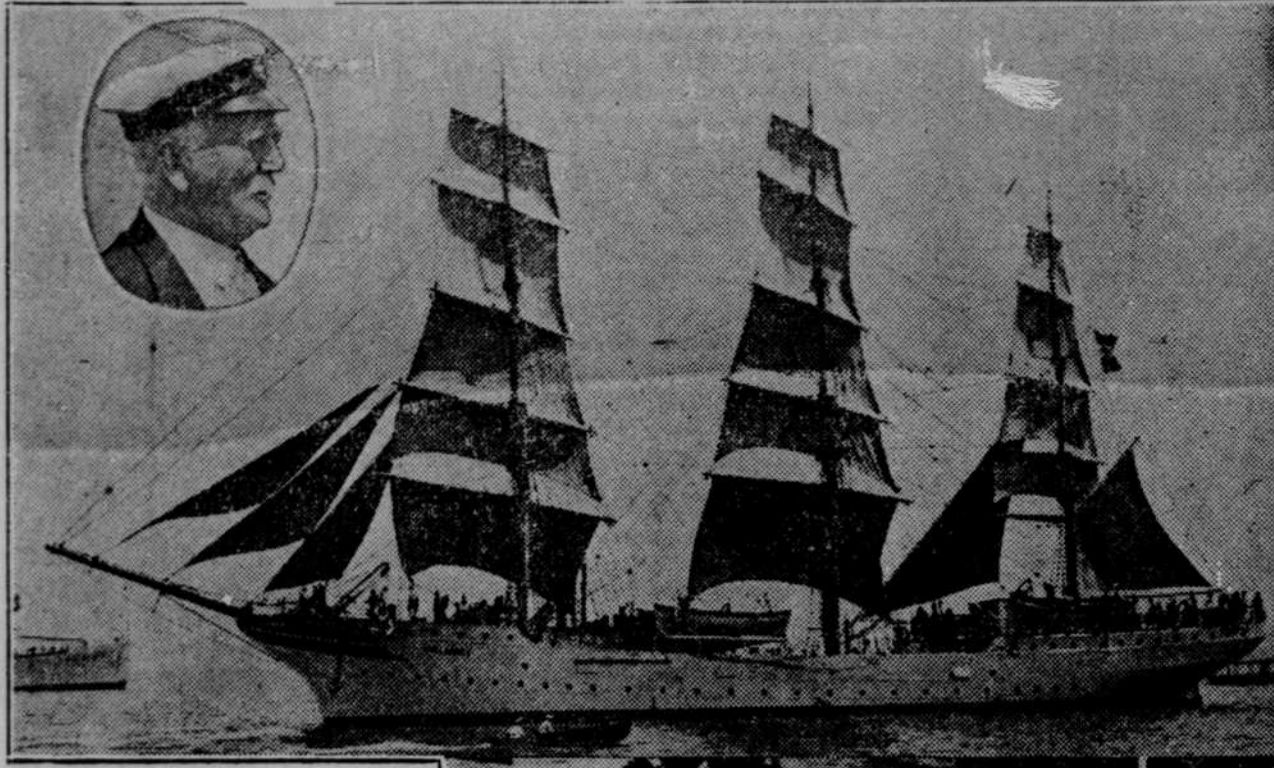
Another phase of work carried on by the association which proved beneficial to the race as a group, was its activity in the field of politics. The association fought during the year to bring to light factual material concerning candidates seeking election or appointment to Federal and State offices. In this way candidates whose actions had shown them to be unfair to Negro constituents were unmasked.

There were reported 327 active branches of the association in all sections of the country. Holding its annual meeting in Chicago this year, the association through its national and branch officers, is seeking a large membership than ever before in order to raise funds necessary to keep up the work it has carried on for the past 23 years.

HISTORIC MUSICIANS

In 1745 Chevalier Saint George, a Negro of Barre-Tere, Gadeloupe a pupil of the French master Gossec, at String Quartet. This was followed by tracted in Paris by writing the first numerous works for Orchestra. The library of the Paris Conservatory still contains the manuscript of his "L'Arment Anyone."

SCANDINAVIANS CELEBRATE AT CHICAGO'S WORLD FAIR



M. C. M. A. HOLDS BIG PARADE AND PICNIC

The Mid-City Merchants' Ass'n. held 3 days of frolic at Krug Park, with last Friday being the closing day. After the largest downtown parade, with Mayor Ray N. Towl leading, that has ever been held in the City of Omaha, by a community organization, members, their families and friends, journeyed to Krug Park where a big Barbecue and program were held. Mayor Towl and Police Commissioner Frank Myers addressed the members and families of the M. C. M. A. Just before introducing Mayor Towl and Commissioner Myers, the officers of the organization were asked to ascend the platform. Commissioner Myers was escorted from the park entrance to the platform by C. C. Galloway, acting editor of The Omaha Guide.

Atty. S. E. Klaver acted as chairman. Mayor Towl's and Police Commissioner Myers' Talk was broadcast over a local hookup.

Mayor Towl said that if permanent conditions were to be improved, that it would have to be done through de-centralized organizations. He also stated that much credit was to be given officers of the M. C. M. A. for the big splendid parade and the program that was mapped out for their friends and families on this occasion, and that Omaha had the best Police Commissioner it had had in the last 50 years, and that as he was there, he would give him an opportunity to speak for himself. After being introduced by Chairman Klaver, Police Commissioner Myers said that the credit for the service, which the Police Dept. was rendering, should be given to his fine supporters, and that he had the best Police organization of any city of Omaha's size in America, and that he had found every man nothe force willing to co-operate fully in their duty towards giving Omaha the kind of service that would make Omaha a better and safer place in which to live, and that the citizens had a duty to perform to the Police Dept., and in making their work more constructive. He said that when you are driving into an intersection, be willing to give and take with your fellow drivers. Treat your fellow drivers as you would a guest in your home, you wouldn't think of sitting down in your home before you had offered certain considerations to your guests. At the close of Commissioner Myers' talk, the open air meeting was adjourned for the big barbecue and basket spread for members and friends.

Acting Chairman Klaver invited Mayor Towl and Commissioner Myers to join him and his family in their picnic spread. At about 8:45 a program of athletic stunts, pie eating, milk drinking, boys and girls, and fat men's foot races, were pulled with Mayor Towl and Commissioner Myers acting as judges. Prizes were awarded in each event.

At 10:30 there was a coupon prize pulling at which time \$500 worth of high class and useful appliances, and \$35 cash, were given to the lucky number holders. The Krug Park dancing pavilion was packed for the evening by the younger set.

It was brought out by the founders of this organization that if 1,000 business men would agree to co-operate and spend their earnings, as far as it were possible to do so, within the area of Burt to Ames, and 16th to 46th, that it would strengthen this de-centralized organization and would benefit, not only the business, civic, and social activities in this area, but would benefit the whole city.

The officers of this organization are: John Mercer, Pres., Al Shirer, Vice-Pres., Chas. Lessard, Sec'y, Chas. Blomberg, Treas.

FIVE HANGINGS IN FIVE WEEKS

JACKSON, Miss.—Five hangings in five weeks, all Negroes, the unenviable record which Miss., holds up for current exhibit, last in everything else, Mississippi can claim first place for her prodigality in this form of punishment. The victims whose dates of execution have been set are: Wilfred Hall, Tom Carraway, James Sandigie, Will Grubbs and Mrs. Annie Harmon, 17 years old.



Above is shown the Sorlandet, Norwegian Training Ship, which was brought to Chicago for exhibition at A Century of Progress. It arrived on Norwegian Day with ninety naval cadets on board. Inset is shown Capt. Magnus Andersen, who brought the Viking ship to the Fair in 1893, and greeted the new ship when it arrived to the 1933 World's Fair. Below are shown Count Folke Bernadotte, nephew of King Gustav of Sweden, with his wife, the former Miss Estelle Manville, who came to Chicago for Swedish Day at the Fair. They are shown standing beside a wreathed bas-relief of the King in the Swedish Pavilion.

Summarized Plans For A Proposed Transcontinental Round Trip Flight

The First of a Series of Planned Flight To Be Made Solely Through the Efforts of Members of the Colored Race

Foreword:

It is here suggested that the colored people of this country endorse and support a program of aeronautical achievement in order that we as a Race may attract the good-will, respect and recognition of other peoples. Such flights as will be made are further intended to show that our Race has a vital interest in the things that stand for progress and that we are ready to make our share of pioneering contributions to civilization.

The program outlined is also intended to stimulate colored youth to worth while achievement, to increase and foster Race pride, and to arouse our interest in aviation, the greatest of all modes of transportation.

Proposed Plan of the First Flight of the Series. It is planned to make a flight from the Atlantic Coast to the Pacific and return, some time in July of this year. This would be the first flight of its kind ever to be made in a plane owned has been estimated at sixty-five hours. This does not include stops for gas, oil and minor adjustments or layovers that may be caused by poor weather conditions.

Personnel for Flight. Two pilots, both licensed by the U. S. Department of Commerce — Chief Pilot, C. Alfred Anderson, of Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, Manager and part owner of the only Colored Aviation Service that we know of, the only colored flyer holding a transport pilot's Department of Commerce license; over five years of flying experience and a reputation for a high type of courage and trustworthiness.

Co-pilot Albert E. Forsythe, prominent Atlantic City physician, aviation and President of Aviation Service, a capable aviator with over one hundred certified flying hours to his credit. Holds a Department of Commerce private pilot's license.

Equipment Available. A Fairchild cabin plane, owned by Dr. Forsythe, has been donated by him for the flight. It is licensed by the Department of Commerce and is in excellent condition.

Financial Aid Needed to Carry Out

the Flight. Contributions are needed to secure special instruments and to cover the actual cost of operating the plane throughout the trip. The total amount needed is two thousand dollars. Colored people throughout this and other countries or colored organizations may donate any amount of this sum. It is especially requested that all contributions be sent in as early as possible although contributions may be sent in even after the flight has started should there be a deficit at that time.

No Financial Gain Planned For. No material gain is looked forward to from this flight; it is not a money-making venture. Should any revenue be obtained as an outcome of the flight, it will be used as a reserve fund for carrying out other flights of a similar value.

Accounting and Acknowledgment of Support. A careful accounting of all funds will be made so as to show the source of all contributions and monies expended. All information concerning the financing will appear in the Colored Press at a suitable time.

Clubs and organizations should send in the amounts collected from time to time, instead of waiting until a stated sum has been collected, so as to expedite the equipping of the plane with special instruments and insure starting the flight in July. All contributions should be sent to Dr. Stanley Lucas, Secretary of the Executive Committee, National Negro Aeronautical Society, 44 N. Kentucky Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J. Each contribution of one dollar or more will be acknowledged through the Colored Newspapers with the name of donor.

Publicity. To accomplish its aims and purpose the undertaking needs extensive and sustained publicity. Announcements of the flight have already been made through the Atlantic City Press and Associated Press releases are expected to go through immediately. At this time we are asking the co-operation of All Colored publications in giving the flight prominent news space and editorial support. Several editors have gone on record as endorsing our plans. Publicity will also be obtained in foreign papers. All organizations and churches are asked to assist in putting the matter before the public.

It is sincerely hoped that colored people everywhere will give these plans such enthusiastic support that the achievement will give to us a Race what is now being earnestly sought after by all groups of people and in present day parlance is commonly

LOOK OUT! 4-Page Rotograve Section with Local Pictures Soon

known as: A NEW DEAL—submitted by The National Negro Aeronautical Society The membership of which consists of a group of Air-minded Colored Men Throughout the United States. For any further information address Dr. Stanley Lucas, Secretary of the Executive Committee, 44 N. Kentucky Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J. References: For official information on the Aviators or on the Aero-plane to be used: The U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. For information on the Secretary's responsibility: Hon. Harry Bacharach, Mayor of Atlantic City. For the veracity of statements in the plan: Attorney Dart, President of the Board of Trade, 111 N. Indiana Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J.

ELEVATOR BOY TRIPS AND FALLS ON FLEEING PRISONER NEW YORK CITY—(CNS)—Jesse D. Darden, a slender soft-spoken young Negro runs an elevator in the Federal Building here, by quick thinking he "ups and downs" a prisoner who has escaped from two powerful guards, falls on and holds fugitive.

The escaping prisoner, Murian C. Harwood, had been sentenced to four years in prison on a stock fraud case; large and powerful — he was being conducted by two deputy marshals from the strongroom on the third floor to the second floor for questioning. He suddenly thrust his guards aside and raced down the circular stairway which winds around the large, old-fashioned elevator shaft.

The trial of Charles E. Mitchell was in progress down the corridor and the halls were crowded. There was immediate uproar. One of the deputies ran to a window and shouted down to Broadway for help.

"I was running the elevator down," Darden said later, "when I heard people hollering, 'Catch him,' I saw this fellow running like the devil down the steps, so I figured he was the one they wanted caught. He was just in front of the elevator door when I stopped on the street floor, so I stuck out my foot and tripped him. I fell on top of him. He kicked me hard, but I held on until deputies fell on and overpowered the fugitive."

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF COLORED SALVATION ARMY CORPS

WASHINGTON—(CNS)—A three-day service of celebrations was held last week in honor of the 20th anniversary of Maj. and Mrs. James Roberts as commanders of Corps 2 Salvation Army.

On June 19, 1913, Roberts launched the second corps for colored. Six years later his corps acquired property at Seventh and P Streets and in September, 1931, Maj. Roberts opened the lodge for homeless colored on Georgia Avenue, the only accommodations in Washington for transients of the race.

"Maxie Miller Writes"

(For the Literary Service Bureau) A mother's problem—Little Miss, 14, is wild—too young for boarding school—might be even worse—better develop her in "Home, Sweet Home."

(For advice, write to Maxie Miller, care of Literary Service Bureau, 516 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kans. For personal reply, send self-addressed, stamped envelope.)

Maxie Miller: I have a daughter fourteen and she is getting a little wild. She wants to go with older girls and I'm afraid they are putting mischief into her head. I am thinking of sending the girl off to boarding school, but I wonder if this will be wise. Kindly advise me.—Anxious Mother.

Anxious Mother: This girl's wildness must come from her ancestors some where down the line, hence it is constitutional and requires most delicate treatment. And the place to apply that treatment is at home.

A girl fourteen is entirely too young to go off to boarding school. There she'd associate with "older girls." She might have a roommate of the coarser sort, become educated in things injurious and form habits which would be ruinous. Better keep your daughter with you and tactfully restrain and guide her, as is the duty of every mother.—Maxie Miller.

"This period of economic distress is a particularly appropriate time for the discussion and investigation of the regulatory relation of the state and the municipal utilities. Why center all the attention upon the private utilities?"—Howell Wright, in Public Utilities Fortnightly.

FATHER KILLS HIS CHILDREN STARVING UNDER 'NEW DEAL'

"They Were Hungry and Ragged," He Said—"I'd Rather Have Them Dead"—Is Silent in Jail

"In my inaugural address I laid down the simple proposition that nobody is going to starve in this country."—Statement of President Franklin D. Roosevelt while signing the Industrial Recovery Act.

MUSKOGEE, Oklahoma—Clutching an old pistol in his hand, Jap Ingram, unemployed worker of this town, led his two small children to a farm house wall and shot them down.

His two-year old son, Donald, died instantly—shot through the heart.

His four year old daughter, Mary, lingered a few hours, and then died.

"They were dirty and ragged," he said. "I knew they had nothing to eat. I'd rather see my children dead, than starving."

He had been out of work for a long time. His estranged wife was working in a factory in a nearby town. He was hiking toward that town when he was arrested.

Ingram is now in the town jail. Newspaper men are swarming in to interview him. It's a "big story." Everybody is excited. The sheriff feels important.

But Ingram is silent. Staring out of the jail window, his eyes are fixed on some far-away object. One thought beats in his mind—his two tiny children, so "ragged and dirty," are no longer hungry. Nothing else now matters to him. Nobody knows what he is thinking.

Maybe, he is thinking of those words of the president, of Roosevelt's words so smoothly uttered at the richly magnificent inaugural, heard by the assembled generals, politicians and judges. "Nobody will starve in America."

START DRIVING NAILS

In an editorial concerning the renovizing campaigns that have found a multitude of American communities, the Saturday evening Post says: "When a city or a town makes a united effort to improve the local employment and business situation, it also builds up its own confidence. There is less uncertainty and apathy when everybody pitches in to stimulate work of such a useful kind. It nothing but good local business. But its greatest benefit will come when it is adopted by practically all the cities and towns in the country. The slogan of the renovize movement is a simple one, but for that very reason, it is capable of having a far-reaching effect. The slogan is: 'If a man drives a nail he helps business.'"

There is another good slogan, too, and that one is: Employment and investment are cheaper than charity." One of the main purposes of renovizing campaigns is to provide the unemployed with productive work—as distinct from work which is not necessary, and is given more or less as charity. During the past three years millions of structures—hotels, warehouses, business buildings and residences—have been allowed to run down. Their owners have taken the attitude that economy came first—that they would spend as little as possible until they could see what was coming. To permit them to go on longer without repairs is the most prodigal kind of luxury. True economy is to protect the investment they represent by making improvements and repairs now—when they can be had at bottom prices.

It's time to start driving nails.

WIFE OF DEPORTEE DESCRIBES JOURNEY

Mrs. Stalker Tells of Sympathy Among Crew; Family Exiled from Omaha, Nebraska

THE OMAHA GUIDE has received the following letter from Sue Stalker whose husband, George Stalker was recently deported to Scotland:

Kirriemuir, Forfarshire, Scotland. Dear Comrade:

We arrived at our destination yesterday morning at 5:30 after a very cold, foggy journey. The only time the sun shone was when we were coming up the Clyde. I developed a cold the last day, but in all we had a good journey. Every time we came near a port or had to anchor, George and the rest of the deportees were put under guard. They raised a protest, but couldn't do much. George raised hell twice in the hold once when after having been tied up in Boston for three hours he had just got out of the hold, when the boat struck a sandbank and we had to anchor for six hours. After a few hours they raised hell, but the buck was passed from the chief steward to the purser. The same happened at Belfast and Glasgow, while they were waiting to get off. The men weren't given their landing cards till time to go down the gangplank. They had to protest to get up to dinner when the bell rang, if we were in a port.

We found lots of sympathy among the men on board. Dozens of sailors, stewards, etc., are just waiting for organization. Whenever George was talking to one the rest would gravitate around and keep their eyes peeled for their officers. And conditions are terrible. Here is the condition of the stewards: Wages \$7.40 a month, 31 days; 17 hours a day. They sleep about four hours out of 24, and then are at the beck and call of the passengers. That boat we were on docked here Monday night at 5:30. They would work till about 9 p. m., unloading, getting rooms dismantled etc. Tuesday they had to stay there and

report for pay. Then Wednesday and Thursday they had to report for duty to get the boat ready to sail. Friday night they are supposed to depend on tips but don't make much that way now. They have to pay 12 cents each for washing each piece of clothing and are told when to buy uniforms which cost \$11.

Well, comrade, all those articles that were printed in the Omaha papers about George's people not wanting him to return because of his being a Communist were all lies, and had been twisted by the Welfare here and in the States to keep George from coming to this place. We got a wonderful welcome from all. We haven't got in touch with the Party yet, but will as soon as we get our bearings. The Hunger Marchers of Edinburgh are camping below the castle with the castle walls draped in red flags and the men cooking tea in the main street. I was hoping the "Daily" with the article on Ellis Island would be here by now. I hope if you have not sent them, you will do so, as we would like to see them.

There is a lot of work to be done here.

Well, give our best wishes to all the comrades, and we will keep in touch with you all.

Comradely yours, SUE STALKER, Front Page

BOY, ELEVEN, CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER

BRUNSWICK, N. J.—(CNS)—While playing in a game of cowboys and Indians, Nicholas Bailey, 11 years old, killed his playmate, Ernest Paszter and on June 1 was convicted of manslaughter. Young Bailey stumbled and a gun was discharged which he was pointing at his chum.

Judge Adrian Lyon said that while the shooting was accidental, he wished to take the boy away from the environment in which he lived. He ordered him committed to the State Home for Boys at Jamesburg.