

COMMENTS

EDITORIAL PAGE

OPINIONS

THE OMAHA GUIDE

Published Every Saturday at 2418-20 Grant Street, Omaha, Nebraska. Phones: WEBster 1517 or 1518

Entered as Second Class Matter March 15, 1927, at the Postoffice at Omaha, Neb., under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR

Race prejudice must go. The Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man must prevail. These are the only principles which will stand the acid test of good.

All News Copy of Churches and all Organizations must be in our office not later than 5:00 p. m. Monday for current issue. All Advertising Copy or Paid Articles not later than Wednesday noon, preceding date of issue, to insure publication.

..EDITORIALS..

EDITORIAL OF THE WEEK

From the Washington (D. C.) Post, July 26, 1937

THE SCOTTSBORO CASE

Dispatches describing Alabama's abrupt action in freeing four of the nine "Scottsboro boys" suggest that the books on the case may now be closed. It is predicted from Decatur that if no appeals are filed in behalf of the other five Negroes, the governor will commute at least the single death sentence now standing.

Undoubtedly most of Alabama hopes for just this. The six-and-a-half-year rape trial has done no little to enhance the State's reputation. On the contrary, mention today of the name of Alabama raises all manner of unpleasant thoughts of injustice, blind prejudice and abject social failure. Ten times Alabama prosecutors rose in court with only the word of a female tramp to justify their demand for the lives of nine Negroes. Ten times Alabama juries acceded to the request, but closing their eyes narrowly not only to competent medical testimony but—most important—to the oath of one of the women involved that the whole story of the attack on them was framed.

The organizations and individuals who have been defending the Negroes have let it be known they will fight the conviction of the five "to hell and back."

Some little redemption was achieved when, after the Federal Supreme Court had set aside the death verdicts because only white men had been called for jury duty, Alabama admitted its error and ordered Negroes listed as veniremen. But more than this is needed.

A BACKWARD GLANCE OF FIFTY YEARS OVER THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE NEGRO BY KELLY MILLER

When I entered Howard University November 1st, 1880, the higher education of the Negro was then in its infancy. It was, however, a lusty and insistent infant, full of hope and promise. Negro colleges and universities grew out of the ill-starred Freedman's Bureau, in combination with philanthropic organizations. They all sprung from the same impulse; were founded about the same time (1866-1870) and were consecrated to the same purpose.

I recite chiefly my experience at Howard University as this will illustrate the spirit, method and purpose of the others, from one learn all.

Howard University was founded by General O. O. Howard and chartered by Congress March 2, 1867. At the time of my registration, the University had passed through its most glorious and glamorous stage, and had fallen upon evil days. General Howard had been forced to withdraw because of the evil fate which overtook the Freedmen's Bureau. His highly surcharged personality, prestige and zeal have not been duplicated in the institution's subsequent history. He was followed by Prof. John M. Longston as acting president, but hesitating to entrust a colored man with such large and complicated interests, the trustees failed to give him a permanent tenure.

Dr. W. W. Patton was called to the presidency in 1877. Being a relative of President Rutherford B. Hayes, he was enabled through his connections and influence to secure an annual appropriation of \$10,000 from the Federal government. This has been the mainstay and chief support of the University throughout its subsequent history and its only hope for the future. This annual appropriation has increased gradually up to \$700,000 for the present year.

The late Bishop W. P. Thirkield was called to the presidency in 1907. His chief contribution consisted in securing from the government a science building. Never before in our history has the Federal government ever contributed a building to an institution under private trustees. This was the "Thirkield Miracle" and laid the foundation of the marvelous expansion in buildings and grounds of the present day, climaxing in a million dollar library now under construction.

Howard University differs from other institutions of its class chiefly in that it is located at the national capital; carries the full quota of professional departments; enjoys a Congressional charter, and is supported by Federal bounty.

DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS—PLEASE NOTICE

The postoffice department does not permit the delivery of papers to delinquent subscribers. If your payments are not up to date, please mail or bring amount due to The Guide office or call WEB1517 for representative. Your cooperation will be greatly appreciated. The Management

No Color Line at Chicago Vacation Camp



CHICAGO PLAYS HOST TO THE KIDDIES

Unique among the summer vacation grounds of the country is Chicago's famous Forest Preserve Camp Reinberg where underprivileged mothers and children of all races and creeds can escape the sweltering heat of the city for ten days and enjoy fishing, swimming, boating, hiking, etc., at the expense of Cook county.

In the above photo, George Smith, popular superintendent of Division No. 2 of the Forest Preserve visits Camp Reinberg and hands out candy to the vacationing kiddies. The mothers are in the background, as the candy line forms to the right.—(ANP)

enrollment of 265. Nineteen were enrolled in the Preparatory Department and sixteen in the College Department. It was considered marvelous that I could enter the Preparatory Department without preliminary instruction.

I was the first to enter the public school system opened by the Reconstruction governments of the South, at the age of five, in 1868. With such preparation as I could muster from the rural schools and the Fairfield Institute, established by the Presbyterian Board of Missions for Freedmen, I was enabled to enter the Preparatory Department with advanced standing. This indicates the general type of Negro education in the South at that time. The curriculum of the Preparatory Department, as well as that of the College Department, consisted chiefly of Latin, Greek, mathematics and English. There were four professors in college; only one of whom was colored. The curriculum was of course, not so expansive as that of today, but the instruction was no less thorough and the instructors were devoted to their tasks under the dynamic impulsion of spiritual motive.

The material outfit consisted of recitation buildings, boys' and girls' dormitories, and a building for the Medical School. The secretary-treasurer, with his student helper, transacted the entire volume of business.

There were three members in my graduating class of 1886, Rev. W. I. A. Palmer, a distinguished minister of the gospel in the Methodist Episcopal Church, who died two years ago; Mrs. Josephine T. Washington, retired dean of women at Wilberforce University, and myself. These meager beginnings projected against the expansion of the present day seem striking by contrast. The Science building, costing \$90,000, secured by President Thirkield, has been supplemented by dormitories, classroom edifices and service buildings to the extent of four million dollars; and President Roosevelt, in his address at the dedication of the Chemistry Building, assures that there are more to follow.

Someone has called statistics a dismal science. Size may be a measure of power, but not always a true measure. The growing and expansion of Howard University is paralleled by that of other institutions for the higher education of the Negro.

Howard University graduated in June more than fifty times the number in my class of fifty years ago. In student body, faculty, grounds, buildings, income, salary list, pay roll and annual budget all Negro institutions of higher education have expanded amazingly during the past few years.

Negro colleges and universities fifty years ago were supported wholly by charity and philanthropy. It was hoped that the race would shortly be able to support its own higher learning, but, alas, this expectation was doomed to disappointment. The race is no more ready to support its own colleges and universities on the elaborate scale on which they are now projected than it was half a century ago. Philanthropic foundations with studied calculation rather than spontaneous enthusiasm, now come to the rescue. The Federal government is providing handsomely for Howard University. How long these sources of support will continue we may not prophesy. The missionary spirit which formed the promoting motive has gone with the wind which bloweth where it listeth, and ye hear it, but cannot tell from whence it cometh or whither it goeth. White faculty members have been generally displaced by Negro teachers. The spirit of sacrifice, consecration, devotion to the spiritual ideals have been lost to the present day generation. The dominating motive was to Christianize the Negro; impart to him as much of the higher learning as he was able to carry; imbue him with a sense of sacrifice, devotion and service, and send him forth as an intellectual, social, moral and spiritual leader of his race. As I look back over a vista of fifty years

Lynch Threats Made As Six are Held in Fla.

Panama City, Fla., Aug. 6 (By James H. Boykin for CNA)—Lynch threats were heard in this city this week as three men were arrested by Sheriff J. Pohn Scott in connection with the fatal stabbing of G. B. Barrow, white, at Bay Harbor, near here. Three women are held as material witnesses.

Jim Grant, white, who operates a store in Bay Harbor, a Negro community, told the Sheriff that he found Barrow's body in front of his store early Friday morning. He said that one of the women, Ida awakened him and told him that the body was there.

Sheriff Scott claimed that he found evidence of blood and bloody clothing in the home of the Winn family.

on the higher education field, I am impelled by a mixed feeling of elation and sober reflection. Is the fundamental purpose and spirit of the higher education of the Negro making progress or is its bulk merely taking on augmentation? Are our colleges and universities nearer the root of the race problem than they were at an earlier day? How far are they fulfilling the hopes, the ideals, and dreams of their founders? Or how far have they exhibited the resourcefulness and genius requisite to devise new ideals in harmony with present day demands? Let Howard, Fisk, Lincoln, Atlanta, Shaw and the rest answer.

This is no time for idle exultations of the greatness and grandeur of the several institutions nor the captious criticism of their present day control and management. But the cool retrospect of history demands serious thought on these things.

Advertisement for 'BRONZE Standouts' featuring caricatures of Kathryn Perry and Bobby Caston. Kathryn Perry is described as a 'Glamorous Songbird' and Bobby Caston as a 'Singing Partner'.

Calvin's Digest By Floyd J. Calvin

Compromise Begins Surprising as it may seem, although it was really expected, actual beginning of the great Scottsboro compromise has come. Death has not been asked by the State of Alabama for Andy Wright, who has twice before been convicted and sentenced to death in the same cases. The attorneys for the prosecution explain to the jury: "It is not for you members of the jury to ask why we did what we did (ask for life instead of death). That is for the State."

What bearing this new turn will have on other cases remains to be seen. Whether the Scottsboro boys will get their freedom is still a matter of conjecture, and is doubtful; but that they will not die in the electric chair is now certain.

Trouble for F. D. R. We are apprehensive for the success of other Roosevelt projected reforms because of the furor created by the Court Bill. The Anti-Lynching Bill is of more importance to colored citizens than the Court Bill; and the drift of events may endanger other important pieces of legislation which are also of importance to all citizens.

It is our hope that the President may still be able to ride the storm, and carry the major reforms which he feels the people want because they have given him such unprecedented popular support. The fact remains, however, that popular support merely places one in a position of power; generalship is what is necessary to deal with the cunning and the shrewd. The President has demonstrated he has generalship, too. We believe will pull through.

Lawyers Meet in Philadelphia Colored lawyers, meeting in their fifteenth annual session of the National Bar Association at Philadelphia early in August, may take pride in some notable achievements of their profession. The naming of Judge Hastie to the Federal bench was a distinct gain; the writing of the book, "Negroes and the Law," by Atty. Styles of the Philadelphia bar, is another achievement worthy of commendation; the organization of a State association of colored lawyers in Oklahoma, which was addressed by a Federal judge who said colored would get a fair deal in his

court, and the naming of a colored lawyer by the State Board of Affairs of Oklahoma to represent it are worthy of note; the naming of a woman (Elise Austin) as assistant attorney general of Ohio, and the naming of a woman (Jane Bolin) as assistant Corporation Counsel in New York, are not to be overlooked; and finally the fact that a stronger spirit is developing among the lawyers is a hopeful sign for the future.

THE LOW DOWN from HICKORY GROVE

Something wrong some place or other, ding-bust if there isn't. Now you go and take news like you see in the paper where the estate of a fellow in Michigan, where it was all bonds, when he died, about thirty million dollars. And all of 'em government and municipal bonds and free from taxes.

This kind of bonds, they are a place where a feller can duck the kind of taxes he would have to pay on other things and investments. And on top of that the money which the government of the cities got, when they sold this man his bonds, this money was put into dams and power houses and buildings that also pay no taxes.

It is a kind of a two-ringed, double-jointed affair, these exempt loads, and the average feller, were the government is in business, he just gets a double dose of taxes, and is sunk.

Old Sambo's new idea of havin' his fingers into so many things, and all the time borrowin' money, and shootin' cross-eyed at the big guy, he is most of the time, hittin' somebody else.

Yours, with the low down, JO SERRA

NAACP Wins Equal Salaries for Teachers in Maryland County

Rockville, Md., August 7—In a settlement out of court, the board of education of Montgomery county and its attorneys agreed with attorneys of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people to equalize salaries now being paid to white and colored teachers in the county.

The board will raise the colored teachers' salaries fifty per cent beginning August 1st and will raise them the other fifty per cent August 1, 1938, at which time they will be equal to the salaries of white teachers.

This means that if a colored teacher in Montgomery county is now drawing \$400 a year and a white teacher is drawing \$800 a year for the same work, the colored teacher will be paid \$600 a year beginning August 1st and \$800 a year beginning August 1, 1938.

A total increase of \$30,000 will go into the pay envelope of Negro teachers in Montgomery county as a result of the NAACP legal action, and \$15,000 of this amount will be paid beginning August 1st. It is estimated that in the whole state of Maryland Negro teachers are receiving a total of \$50,000 less than white and it is believed that the action of Montgomery county will cause other counties to equalize the salaries and thus bring bigger checks to Negro teachers.

When Thurgood Marshall and Leon A. Ransom, NAACP attorneys, filed the suit, attorneys for the county board of education filed a demurrer to the whole proceeding, which, if granted by the court, would have dismissed the suit. But the court, after hearing the argument, refused to grant the demurrer and ordered the county board of education to answer the petition.

It was at this point that the county decided to settle out of court and equalize the salaries of the teachers. An agreement to this effect was signed July 23rd by Dr. Edwin W. Broome, superintendent of schools, and William Prettyman, attorney for the board, and Thurgood Marshall and Leon Ransom acting for Gibbs.