

"MY HEART STOOD STILL"

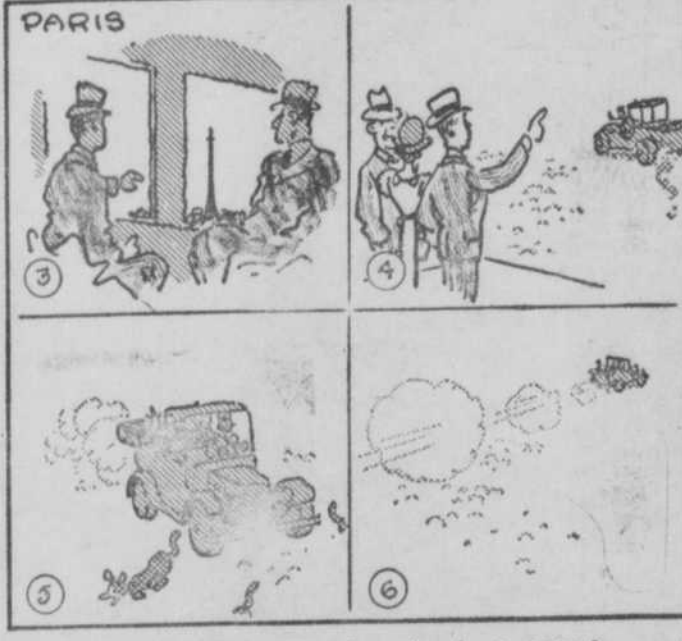
By Richard Rodgers and Lorenz Hart



RICHARD RODGERS, writing music for a Columbia University show, asked Lorenz Hart, lyricist and alumnus, to help him with the production, and thus began a collaboration which has lasted eighteen years.

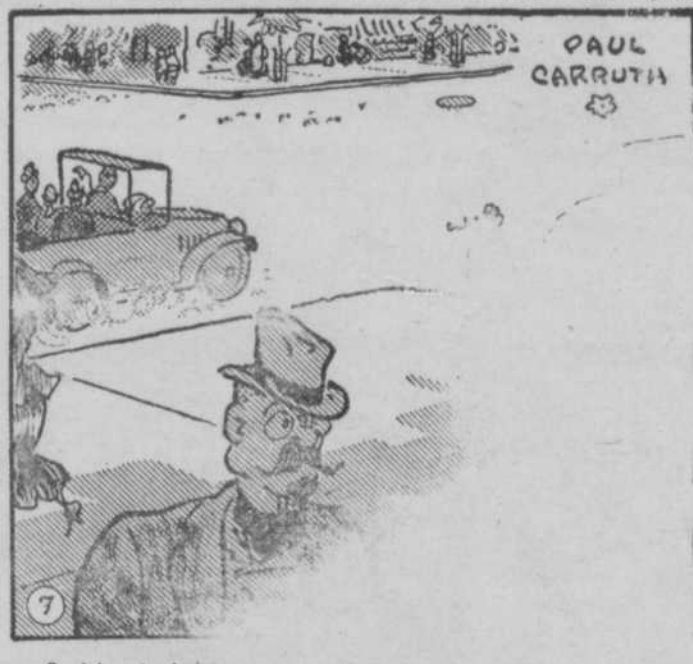


Out of college, they wrote songs for the Theatre Guild and other shows, found their successful way to London, where they were compared to Gilbert and Sullivan.



They hopped over to Paris from London in 1928 for a rest and some sightseeing. They met a girl-friend from America and took her to Versailles.

From ASCAP Files
By Joseph R. Fliesler and Paul Carruth



Parisian taxi



Accidents, however, are rare; but near-accidents provoke Gallic profanity.



Out of this near-accident came the title of a song that made the young composers famous. It became the favorite of Edward, Prince of Wales.



The music-loving heir to the throne was so fond of the song that he taught it to other orchestras and created a vogue for the tune.



Rodgers and Hart have written over a thousand songs for stage and film, and are high ranking members of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers.

Protests Urged On Wage Differentials

Washington, D. C., June 9.—Telegrams urging that no wage differentials be incorporated in the federal wages and hour bill should be sent to Senator Elbert D. Thomas in the Senate office building. Senator Thomas is chairman of the conference committee which is considering the wages and hours bill. The latest information is that the conference committee is favorable considering a variation of wages based upon industries rather than upon geography. The NAACP and other organizations have expressed a fear that geographical wage differentials in reality would be racial differentials, depriving colored workers of equal wages for equal work with white workers.

FORK IS NEWCOMER IN EATING TOOLS

Spoon, Knife Were First Among Food Utensils.

Washington, D. C.—Spoons that scooped up walrus strew from a common pot, and knives that sliced off mouthfuls of raw blubber for hungry Eskimos 1,000 years ago were found in Alaska this summer by a joint expedition of the National Geographic society and the Smithsonian institution.

"These ancient utensils give a vivid picture of the life of ten centuries ago, but they also are reminders that although table manners have changed, eating implements of today are essentially the same as in prehistoric times," says the National Geographic society.

"The spoon is as old as man himself, or at least, as a wit remarked, as old as soup, while the knife dates back equally far. Even the fork, though only a few hundred years old in its present form, developed from skewers or broiling sticks, which were stuck in the ashes with fish 'spitted' on them for cooking. The first forks had only a single prong.

First Spoons Were Shells.

The prehistoric Eskimo spoons found in Alaska are of wood, ivory or the horns or bones of caribou. The knives have wooden, ivory or bone handles with slate blades ground to a sharpness comparable to the table knife of today.

The earliest spoons, however, probably were clam or oyster shells, or small gourds. Later someone thought of inserting the shell or gourd in the split end of a stick, thus making a handle.

The spoon, knife and many other utensils also had a common origin in the wooden 'throwing board' used by some primitive peoples for gaining greater leverage in throwing a spear. Flat and slightly hollowed, the throwing board was used also for a fire-making tool, for catching blood from a slain animal, and had a sharpened edge for use as a skinning knife or a weapon. It could be used as a combined knife, spoon and platter.

The letter to Congressman Fish was written May 12 by Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary, and is made public because the NAACP endorsement of hearings on these bills introduced by Mr. Fish was widely interpreted as endorsement of the bills themselves. The association's letter expressed the hope that hearings would be held so that an opportunity would be given to place in the official records the gross discrimination against Negroes in the army.

THIRTY NEGROES BEING HELD AS SLAVES IN ARK.

New York, June 4.—The Department of Justice at Washington has advised the NAACP that after several months of investigation it has found that the complaint that thirty colored people were being held as virtual slaves in a stockade at Halley, Ark., was not true and that no federal laws against peonage were being violated.

The NAACP asked an investigation by the Department of Justice following a complaint relayed to it through its Chicago branch last November. The Department of Justice reports that the United States attorney at Little Rock has advised it that the situation at Halley does not indicate any violation of federal law.

BISHOP WALTER MADE HEAD OF VIRGINIA CONFERENCE

Greensboro, N. C., May 28 (A. N. P.)—If peace is to reign "in the hearts of men", then "the barriers between races will have to be broken down," said Bishop Walter Pelee, who was recently made head of the Baltimore, Virginia and West Virginia conferences of the M. E. church, here Tuesday before he left Greensboro where he had been stationed.

The bishop also said that "in looking for leadership we should seek the Divine," and advised, "we should rely upon legislatures and congresses and parliaments for guidance, but rather upon righteousness in the hearts of men."

SCHOOL BOARD REFUSES TO HAVE MINUTES CHECKED

Upper Marlboro, Md., June 4.—The board of education of Prince George's county has notified Thurgood Marshall, NAACP attorney, that it has no objection to his inspecting the minute books of the board of education any time.

Early this spring, Mr. Marshall, acting for a colored teacher in Prince George's county asked permission to inspect the minutes of the board in order to prepare the proper legal papers. The NAACP attorney was informed at that time that he could not inspect the minutes and accordingly he filed a petition for a writ of mandamus to compel the school board to permit him to inspect them.

On May 25, Adrian P. Fisher, attorney for the board, notified Mr. Marshall that he had taken up the matter with the board and there was no objection to the NAACP attorney inspecting the books.

WORDS WITHOUT MUSIC

By LOUIS REID
Music Features & Photo Syndicate

MOST earnest prayer of the music publishers since song writing became a big business is "Give us this day a good waltz song." The waltz song, year in and year out, is the chief money-maker.

Even radio's deadly repetition doesn't vitally affect the popularity of a first-class waltz song, and by first-class is meant a number which combines a simple sentiment with a graceful easy-to-remember melody.

The catchy fox-trot may achieve momentarily a more spectacular triumph as a teeming army of dance hands and warblers airs it to the high heavens, but in six or eight weeks it is as forgotten as last year's French Cabinet. It has been doomed to death.

The waltz song endures. Not so the waltz song. The waltz song builds slowly. It is frequently a tedious business to plant a waltz song in the national consciousness. But once it's firmly established it rides the crest for years, for it invariably has the valuable quality of sentimental timelessness.

Such old waltzes as "The Blue Danube," "The Merry Widow," "Vienna Woods" are as imperishable today as ever. In the strictly popular field, "The End of a Perfect Day," "Missouri Waltz," "Beautiful Ohio," "Till We Meet Again" have endured.

In the last few years a group of waltz tunes or ballads of more or less waltz character have come to the top—and stayed there; such serenades as "Tell Me That You Love Me Tonight," Lucienne Boyer's wistful plea, "Parlez-Moi d'Amour," "One Night of Love," the lilting confection which Hollywood furnished Grace Moore; Kate Smith's perennial "When the Moon Comes Over the Mountain," Noel Coward's "I'll See You Again," Sigmund Romberg's "When I Grow Too Old to Dream," "Isle of Capri" and "Alone."

Yes, it's the waltz or the song which, while not strictly in 3/4 time, is balladry in character, that brings

in the mazurka, becomes a permanent part of America's musical fabric. The cash registers still click steadily for "When I Grow Too Old to Dream," "Isle of Capri" and the others. They'll be selling, they'll be reaching Tin Pan Alley's promised land of "a million copies," when fox trots will be gathering dust on the shelves.

Torch Numbers Popular

Next to the waltz song in enduring popularity is the number with a definite torch ingredient, telling the story of unrequited love, hopeless love. Love remains the leading theme of most successful songs. And when the heart is not on top, it's the moon and the more euphonious geographical locales—Carolina, Mississippi, Tennessee—that provide the chief inspiration.

The novelty and comic songs enjoy only an occasional vogue. The only novelty numbers to score in a big way in the last year are "The Merry-Go-Round Broke Down," and "Dipsy Doodle." The former was a craze for some two months before it died. No song's death, incidentally, was more sudden or complete. The latter number is still popular, chiefly because it is so adaptable to the current dance crazes, the "Shag" and the "Big Apple."

The comic song's favor with the public seemed to have disappeared with the passing of old-line stage comedians. When they were flourishing it was a common practice of musical comedy producers to supply them with a comic number. In some instances, a good comic song spelled the difference between success and failure for a show.

Rudy Vallee revived and refurbished the old comic ballad, "The Man on the Flying Trapeze," and started it upon a briefly popular career. England sent over a few years back a bit of lyrical fun-poking at her parade ceremonial swank, called "All the King's Horses." It lasted a few short weeks and then oblivion.

Songwriting immortality goes to those who sing of love and moonshine in 3/4 time.

SEPARATE NEGRO DIVISION IN THE ARMY RULE HEARD

New York, June 4.—In a letter to Congressman Hamilton Fish, Jr., the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has pointed out that while it is in favor of hearings before a House committee to place in the record the discrimination against Negroes in the army, it cannot endorse Congressman Fish's bill (H. vision in the army.

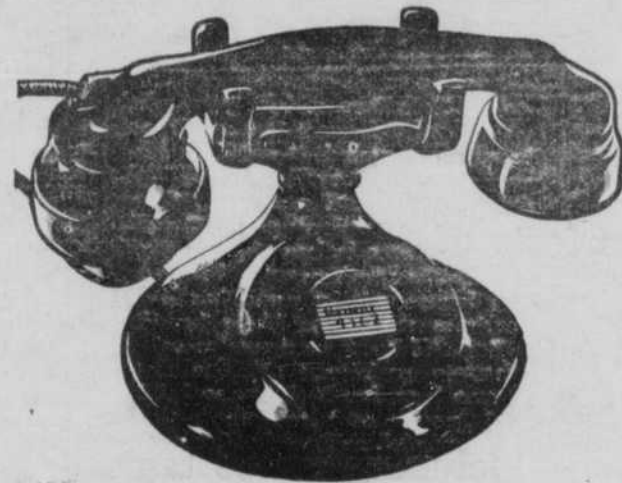
The association also has failed to endorse H. R. 10165 which seem to imply from its language R. 10166) which provides for the

creation of a separate Negro division that Negroes should be admitted to all branches of the army, introduced by Congressman Fish providing for a certain number of Negro candidates in the military academy at West Point.

The association endorses with reservation H. R. 10164 which seems to imply from its language that Negroes should be admitted to all branches of the army. The NAACP reserves the right to withdraw this tentative endorsement if the language of the bill is interpreted to mean Negro units in the various sections of the army.

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