

396.05
Af 81

Sophia Smith Collection

23

The Aframerican
WOMAN'S JOURNAL



SMITH CO
MAR 13 1942
— LIBRARY —

396.05 - Af 81
R:3

WINTER, 1941-1942

DIRECTORY OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN, INC.

OFFICERS

Mrs. MARY McLEOD BETHUNE, Washington, D. C.

Founder and President

Mrs. VIVIAN CARTER MASON, New York, N. Y.

First Vice-President

Mrs. ESTELLE MASSEY RIDDLE, St. Louis, Mo.

Second Vice-President

ATT'Y. EDITH SAMPSON, Chicago, Ill.

Third Vice-President

Mrs. MARGARET SIMS, Jacksonville, Fla.

Fourth Vice-President

Miss DOROTHY I. HEIGHT, Washington, D. C.

Executive Secretary

Mrs. ETHEL RAMOS HARRIS, New Kensington, Pa.

Recording Secretary

Mrs. BESSIE J. BEARDEN, New York, N. Y.

Treasurer

ATT'Y. SADIE MOSSELL ALEXANDER, Philadelphia, Pa.

Parliamentarian

Mrs. HARRIET C. HALL, Boston, Mass.

Registrar

Mrs. FLORENCE K. NORMAN, Flushing, N. Y.

National Organizer

Mrs. HARRIET SHADD BUTCHER, New York, N. Y.

Auditor

Mrs. MARY CHURCH TERRELL, Washington, D. C.

Historian

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Mrs. BUENA V. KELLEY, Norfolk, Va.

Mrs. ALMA ILLERY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mrs. ANITA ANDERSON, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. GRACE ABERNATHY, Kansas City, Mo.

AFFILIATING NATIONAL WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

The Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority

The Beauty Culturist League

The Women's Division of the I.B.P.O.E.W.

(Daughters of the International Order of Elks)

The Delta Sigma Theta Sorority

The Iota Phi Lambda Sorority

The National Association of Business and
Professional Women

The National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses

The National Democratic Women's Association

The Phi Delta Kappa Sorority

The Republican National Association of Women

The Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority

The Women's Parent Mite Missionary Society

The Zeta Phi Beta Sorority

The Lambda Kappa Mu Sorority

The Achievement Clubs

LIFE MEMBERS

Mrs. ERTHA WHITE

Mrs. MARGARET D. BOWEN

Mrs. MABEL K. STAUPERS

Mrs. LELIA ALEXANDER

Dr. ELIZABETH C. BROOKS

Mrs. NELLIE FRANCIS

Dr. MARY BRANCH

Mrs. MARY McCOREY

Mrs. LUGENIA HOPE

Miss ALIDA P. BANKS

Mrs. ETHEL M. DAVIS

Mrs. SARAH LEE FLEMING

Mrs. VIVIAN O. MARSH

Mrs. HARRIET SHADD BUTCHER

Mrs. BERTHA DeMENT

Mrs. ADELLE CARTER

Mrs. REBECCA STYLES TAYLOR

Mrs. HELEN GROSSLEY

Mrs. DAISY LAMPKIN

Mrs. JOHN B. HALL

Mrs. FANNIE ROBINSON

Mrs. MARVA TROTTER BARROW

Miss MAE C. HAWES

Mrs. G. D. ROGERS

Mrs. CECILIA C. SMITH

Mrs. MAYME MASON HIGGINS

Mrs. ALETHIA FLEMING

Mrs. SARA SPENCER WASHINGTON

Mrs. W. A. SCOTT, Sr.

Mrs. GERALDINE RHODES

Miss ESTELLE FITZGERALD

Mrs. A. SNOWDEN

Mrs. MARY HUFF DIGGS

Mrs. ETHEL MAXWELL WILLIAMS

Miss FRANCES WILLIAMS

Mrs. LAURA H. AVANT

Mrs. DOLLIE J. ALEXANDER

Mrs. LILLIAN H. ALEXANDER

Mrs. ALICE L. BELL

Mrs. ERNAH ROCHAN BOUTTE

Mrs. LILLIAN BROOKS COFFEY

Mrs. W. GRANT DAILEY

Miss OLIVE DIGGS

Mrs. MARY E. DOUGLAS

Mrs. MARGARET M. HAYES

Mrs. R. S. HOLLIDAY

Mrs. NORA HOLT

Mrs. EDWARD F. JEFFERIES

Mrs. ALMA GANDY OLDHAM

Mrs. MINNIE MCA. PICKENS

Mrs. BERTIE PLUMB

Mrs. LILLIAN J. RHODES

Miss CORIENNE ROBINSON

Mrs. IDA M. ROSS

Mrs. EDITH S. SAMPSON

Mrs. D. H. STANTON

Mrs. A. M. P. STRONG

Miss LUCY H. WARE

Mrs. M. ANDERSON

Mrs. ARENIA MALLORY

Mrs. JULIA A. STARKS

Miss ARTIMISIA BOWDEN

Mrs. HARRIET C. HALL

Mrs. M. LAFAYETTE HARRIS

Mrs. FLORENCE K. NORMAN

Mrs. G. G. ROGERS

Mrs. RUTH H. SMITH

Mrs. AMELIA G. SMITH

THE AFRAMERICAN WOMAN'S JOURNAL

(A Quarterly Review)

Magazine of the National Council of Negro Women, Inc.

Official Headquarters, 1812 Ninth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

MRS. SUE BAILEY THURMAN, *Editor-in-Chief*

Miss JEANETTA WELCH, *Associate Editor*

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS FROM ORGANIZATIONS

Miss Lou Swartz

Miss Margaret E. Harvey

Miss Eunice Shadd Lewis

Miss Zatella Turner

Mrs. Goldie Hamilton

ISSUED QUARTERLY IN JANUARY, APRIL, JULY AND OCTOBER AT WASHINGTON, D. C.
Yearly Subscription: \$1.00—Single Copy: 25 cents, the Archives and Seminar Issue, 35c.

The President's Message

TO THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN:

I am happy to greet you in the spirit of our increased responsibilities. The year before us presents to our organization a challenge which we have never had to face before. In a world where hate, greed and fear are vying for upper-most position; where bitterness is striving to replace love, defeatism to replace hope, with prejudices running rampant, brother pitted against brother, and starvation and suffering on every side, we would be discouraged if we did not know that God still lives. We face these problems with the same spirit of understanding and sacrifice which has characterized the Negro woman in all ages, who trod the thorny road steadily and with utter confidence, leaving to us the greater heritage. As a significant part of the womanhood of all America, with characteristic fortitude and vision, we will shoulder our full share of responsibility.

These are stirring times! Our country is at war, and in order to help our country win the war we must realize the responsibility that rests upon each individual woman. In a spirit of loyalty and understanding, we will give the full extent of our strength toward the conservation of our hard-earned gains as a race, and toward the preservation of the ideals of democracy for every group in this country. It was for such a time as this that our Council was born. I am most anxious that each woman in our Council realize how much the times demand the fullest development and use

of her potentialities. And through it all, we must remember that each racial group in the country exists because of the existence of the other—that there is an indispensable interdependence which dictates that our attitude must now be: one for all and all for one. As a National Council, be prepared in every way to meet the demands of the war in which we now engage. Study the Civilian Defense Literature. Join the Red Cross. Buy Savings Stamps. Buy Defense Savings Bonds. And support the Presi-

dent's Program by producing more foodstuffs, preserving and saving as much of it as possible. Study the health program of the community, be active on forum meetings. Beware of subversive influences which may try to beguile you into thinking that we have not played a big part in the making of this country, and that it is not ours to defend. For America is our home. We have fought for her in every battle, we have worked for her, we are willing to walk the last mile in defending her.

Turning to more personal contributions. In the comfort, warmth and cheer of the many homes of Council women, will you not remember the thousands of young men in the armed forces who have foregone such comforts as you enjoy, in order that you may be secure. These men need your thoughts and some tangible assurance of your appreciation of the sacrifices they are making. Send them letters, stamps, candy, magazines, bibles or testaments. Invite them into your home for a meal. Have them know that we appreciate them for that which they are called upon to do. Many of them did not leave parents, wives or friends behind, and your acts of thoughtful kindness, it matters not how small, will mean much in helping to maintain their faith in the principle that "we are all brothers." Joe Louis has set an excellent example for all of us to follow. In a spirit of unselfish patriotism, through honesty and clean living, he has become a symbol of American Manhood.

The privilege has been given us to defend the essentials of human living set forth in our constitution, as life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Without these there can be no happiness for any one. This fact should stir every American, whether man, woman or child, to the utmost in sacrifice, action and vigilance. We dream of the great America of tomorrow to which we give in work today the "last full measure of devotion." May God sustain us now and in the years to come.

MARY McLEOD
BETHUNE.

THE AFRAMERICAN WOMAN'S JOURNAL

VOLUME II

WINTER, 1941-42

No. 3

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

COVER, PHOTOGRAPH OF "FATHER AND SON," a bronze, by Margaret French Cresson.	
MESSAGE FROM THE COUNCIL PRESIDENT..... Mary McLeod Bethune	1
FORMAL PROGRAM OF THE 7TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE	3
BUT THE GREATEST OF THESE..... By Sue Bailey Thurman	4
REPORT OF CONFERENCE FINDINGS.....	6
NEGRO WOMEN IN CIVILIAN DEFENSE WORK..... By Dorothy I. Height	9
PHOTOGRAPH OF CONFERENCE DELEGATION.....	10, 11
THE COUNCIL IN ACTION.....	13
FREDERICK DOUGLASS—A RADIO DRAMA..... By Evelyn Dabney	17



SPEAKERS ON THE PROGRAM WITH MRS. ROOSEVELT, AT THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AUDITORIUM, THURSDAY AFTERNOON,
PRECEDING RECEPTION AT WHITE HOUSE
From left to right: Mrs. Vivian C. Mason, First Vice-President; Miss Elsie Austin, of the Committee of Legal Advisors; Mrs. Sue Bailey Thurman, Editor of the Journal; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, President; Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt; Miss Dorothy I. Height, Executive Secretary, and Mrs. Carita V. Roane, Chairman of the Committee on Economics and Employment.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE NATIONAL
COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN, INC., DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

OCTOBER 16-18, 1941

Program

THEME: "Women in the National Emergency; Toward Unity of Purpose
—Unity of Action!"

Wednesday Evening, October 15, 1941, 8 O'Clock

Meeting of the Board of Directors and Executive Committee
of the Council at the Headquarters of the NACW, 1114
O Street, N. W.

Thursday Morning, October 16, 1941

9:00-10:00—Registration

10:00-12:30—Formal Opening

Mary McLeod Bethune, President, Convenes the Conference

Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Presiding

Litany of Love and Labor—A Worship Service

Minutes of Previous Annual Meeting

Introduction and Seating of Delegates

Symposium:

"THE ROLE OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF
NEGRO WOMEN IN THE WORLD TODAY"

Sadie Mossell Alexander

Florence K. Norman

Ora Brown Stokes

Ruth Whitehead Whaley

Mamie Davis

Resources:

Lugenia Hope

W. Gertrude Brown

Lola M. Parker

Mary J. McCrorey

Bessye E. Bearden

First Meeting of Conference Commissions

1:00- 2:00—LUNCH HOUR

Thursday Afternoon, October 16, 1941

2:30- 5:00—White House Conference (Assembling at the
Department of Labor Auditorium at 2:00 P. M.)

Invocation—Dr. Robert M. Williams

Presiding—Mary McLeod Bethune

Symposium:

"THE ROLE OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF
NEGRO WOMEN IN THE WORLD TODAY"

(Continued)

Opportunities for Work and Influence in—

Social Welfare—Vivian Carter Mason

Industry and Labor—Carita V. Roane

Youth Counselling—Dorothy I. Height

Inter-Cultural Relations—Sue Bailey Thurman

Citizenship—Elsie Austin

Address—The Hon. Aubrey Williams, Administrator,
N. Y. A.

Address—Earl B. Dickerson, Member of the Committee
on Fair Employment Practices

Address—Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt

Discussion Period

5:00—Tea (Following Conference)

Music for the White House Session

Contralto—Carol Brice

Pianist—Sylvia Olden

Thursday Evening, October 16, 1941 at 7:30 O'Clock

Public Mass Meeting—Auditorium, The Department of
Labor, Mary McLeod Bethune, Presiding

Invocation—The Reverend W. H. Jernagin

Welcome to the District of Columbia—Mary H. Plummer

Response—Leila T. Alexander

Introduction of National Officers

Address: "The Stakes of Democracy in the Present World
Crisis"—Eunice Hunton Carter

Music—Mary Caldwell Dawson

Address—The Hon. Lucille Foster McMillin, Commis-
sioner, U. S. Civil Service Commission

Address—"The Responsibilities of Minorities in the Na-
tional Emergency"—Lester Granger

Announcements

"Lift Every Voice and Sing"—Audience

Friday Morning, October 17, 1941

Christine Smith, Presiding

9:00-12:30

Invocation

Reports of Metropolitan Councils

A Program for Home Planning—Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee

Reports of National Officers

Reports of Standing Committees

Second Meeting of Conference Commissions

1:00- 2:00—LUNCH HOUR

Friday Afternoon, October 17, 1941

2:30- 5:00—Estelle Massey Riddle, Presiding

Greetings—The Hon. Arthur Mitchell

Address—The Hon. Paul V. McNutt

Discussion—"Immediate Council Objectives"
(Participation of Conference Registrants)

Leaders

Mayme M. Higgins

Norma Boyd

Jeanetta Welsh

Bertha Black

Sarah L. Fleming

Hattie M. Hale

Margaret Sims

Harriet S. Butcher

Friday Evening, October 17, 1941

Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel, Howard University

Mary McLeod Bethune, Presiding

7:30- 8:00—Organ Recital—Lucille Anderson

Music—Howard University

Invocation—The Rev. Stephen Spottswood

Greetings from Howard University—President Mordecai
Johnson

Address—"National Defense Includes Everybody"—The
Hon. A. A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State

Music—(Mezzo-Soprano) Nell Hunter

Camille Nickerson, Accompanist

Address—Dr. Rayford Logan

(Concluded on page 19)

But the Greatest of These

THEY were a group of farsighted American women. They had sensed the immediate peril to the democracy which they in person had defended for more than three hundred years. They had built their commission and committee actions for this conference around programs which brought forth searching analyses of economic and social problems, the education of women, civil rights and citizenship, and with the coming of a new peace, questions of reconstruction. Their appointed delegations had met in interviews responsible government officials heading up various departments of the National Defense Program. During the three days every point covering the security and well-being of present and future Americans was indicated and given full and careful consideration.

But more, they were a group of sensitive American women. They had known and experienced in their individual and corporate lives the frustrations of all racial minorities in matters of ordinary consequence as well as those of immediate or far-reaching significance. But they were sensitive to the genius of democracy and its destiny, even in a world caught in the imminent agonies of total war. With them the fortunes of all men . . . whether poor, disfavored or commonplace, would be considered a common fortune of the Human Race. They would rise above the adolescent manifestations of personal hate to which so many Americans gave themselves when the provocation threw into relief the barriers of Color.

In the spirit of their conference findings they would fight to the last to defend the right of all men to be free and share in the privileges and struggles of democracy, but they could not bring themselves to hate any race because of differentness of color, who might be fighting to destroy the privileges of democracy. In the Litany of Love and Labor with which their assembly opened, seven hundred women were able to recapture again the lost vision that the Kingdom of Right Relations should come on *earth*. And they reaffirmed in the midst of this holocaust that there were signs of its dawning, and "those who work unceasingly pray best for its coming."

* * * *

A LITTLE GIRL WAITED AT HOME to hear the summary of all that happened. She had known by rote the names of many of the women attending the conference and only needed filler material for a proud

eight-year-old's Negro history scrap book. It was easy to tell the story in terms of creative achievement: for the very first time, perhaps, five generations of Negro women conferred together in an atmosphere of personal camaraderie. Teen-age Girl Scouts were on the floor as ushers when Hallie Q. Brown, the veteran educator who was a close comrade of Frederick Douglass, made her stirring address. Lawyers were there, fully twelve in number, forming a most capable and articulate group. One of these, whose mother was in the organization of the National Association of Colored Women, now holds the position of assistant District Attorney for the State of New York, and recently received the honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Smith College, her Alma Mater. Another who comes from a distinguished and gifted Philadelphia family, had received special honors from the government of Haiti. There was, too, a most spirituelle legal presence whom one would not have dreamed would be the Legal Advisor to the United States Recorder of Deeds. The first woman to pass the bar in the state of North Carolina addressed one of the early sessions. She had but recently taken a case up to the Supreme Court of the United States, and won. There were others, too, who helped the conference in the *corporation of ideas*. The group of women physicians was led by the brilliant one who established through a certain prominent sorority, the famous health clinics in Mississippi. She was associated, of course, with the Director of Nurses of Homer Phillips Hospital in St. Louis, also Second Vice-President of the Council, and with the Executive Secretary of the Association of Graduate Nurses,—a person of amazing capacities who travels unceasingly in interest of improving the health of a very important sector of our Nation. There were educators—women who had founded schools and mothered the women's movements in part engendered by those schools. This group included three distinguished persons: the Founder and President of the Council, the First Vice-President of the 1941 conference, and the Corresponding Secretary of the National Baptist Women of America. The honored president of the latter organization, their chieftain for forty years, attended the sessions. The leader of all the African Methodist Episcopal women was there. The widow of a Bishop who gave time and service to Africa, she has continued his work and further distinguished his name. Many wives of college presidents were present, too—those who have accomplished fine things in their own right, the while they

established reputations for that gracious hospitality so much needed by our own group, on college campuses from Pennsylvania to the Gulf. There were social workers, women of the Press, business executives, public school teachers—two of them from mid-west cities making singular contributions. One teacher from the Blue Grass State who has stimulated much interest in the council program in her section. Another holding an important position in Arkansas. Y.W.C.A. secretaries from all regions; that spirited person of action from Philadelphia, the Executive Secretary from Chicago, the Director of the Association in Washington, fresh from leadership in the Youth Conference of Amsterdam, who tied the group together in youth—age units in her appeal for the integration of youth in future council objectives.

The little eight-year-old will be in years to come the professional descendant of one of the women represented there. But more important to the fortunate ones of her age, is an inheritance from the Body of the Whole, which may come in time to represent the ultimate triumph of that conference . . . Insight, Courage, Patience, Vision . . . a composite gift of *spirit*.

* * * *

WHAT THEY MIGHT HAVE SEEN

AT THE ANNUAL BANQUET

(The Department of Labor Building)

The Historian—

Candles burning everywhere. The National Council of Negro Women reaches its seventh birthday. Fifteen National Women's organizations form a constituent body. "The Council is the hub around which they revolve." Negro Womanhood of America speaks in one voice . . . "We have a story to tell and it must be heard!"

The Prophet—

The gracious presence, as guest of honor, of Mrs. Chester Bolton, Congresswoman from Ohio. Her eloquence echoing the faith of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt in an earlier conference address, that "we are moving

constantly forward in the way of Democracy." Leaders in the Jewish women's movements . . . Mrs. Beth Levin Siegel, of the American Jewish Congress, and Mrs. Alexander Wolf, of the National Council of Jewish Women, bringing fraternity to the women assembled, reiterating that "black and white, Jew and gentile, we must work together in every community to solve America's social problems." The representative of the National Council of Women of the United States, Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, present to affirm that "Women are now taking their places and while we depreciate war, out of it will come a liberated womanhood, and a better world." Walter White, returning from a thousand wars on N.A.A.C.P. fronts, making an impassioned plea "that America give minorities faith in her democracy"; warning that "under totalitarian dictators these minorities would be ruthlessly oppressed." . . . Unity expressed in all the words of greeting and tribute. . . . Unity with other women of larger majority groups. . . . Unity with men who are building the Kingdom of Goodwill.

The Artist—

As many shades of brown as leaves in autumn. . . . Glimpses of velvet gowns against rich skins, scattering Rembrandts over the dining hall. . . . Generations of wistfulness in their eyes as Louia Vaughn Jones, violinist, played the haunting theme of our own music. . . . A gleam in the eyes of Bessie Bearden, herself the mother of an artist-son. . . . Candlelight falling on the exquisite countenance of Sarah Pelham Speaks as she crystallized the meaning of it all in the conference findings. . . . Sarah Lee Fleming, heart-warming and lovely, with silver-blue taffeta reflecting light on soft gray hair. . . The most interesting array of hands telling the story of an entire people. . . . Hands known to have unlatched high casement windows. . . . Hands that had unlocked hard, closed doors . . . beautiful and elegant with all their services, as the hands of Ora B. Stokes, Julia West Hamilton, Mamie Davis or Vivian Carter Mason. . . . Courage and inspiration in their faces as delegation and guests rose to hear the benediction given by the Reverend President Mordecai Johnson, of Howard University. Old words with new meaning . . . "The Peace . . . that passeth understanding, keep your hearts and minds in Knowledge . . . and Love."

Sue Bailey Thurman

Report of the Commission on Findings of the National Council of Negro Women

Held in Washington, D. C., October 16-18, 1941

THE National Council of Negro Women, representing as it does the combined thinking of the Negro women of the country, and recognizing the responsibility of Negro women in these times of world chaos and national emergency, adopted for the theme of its Annual Conference,

"WOMEN IN THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY; TOWARD UNITY OF PURPOSE—UNITY OF ACTION"

in an effort to formulate a program of action designed to utilize to the fullest, the energies and abilities of the Negro women of America for the progress and advancement of our Race, and in the service of our country in this period of national crisis.

Our deliberations on this theme were given through a group of six conference commissions, each of which gave consideration to one of the following subjects: (1) Education of Women; (2) Economics and Employment; (3) Social Welfare and Labor Unions; (4) Citizenship; (5) Spiritual Morale, and (6) When Peace Comes, What Reconstruction? It is the findings of these commissions which we present now, as the findings of the 7th Annual Conference of the National Council of Negro Women.

We recognize the urgent need for greater cooperation, greater unification and greater coordination of our educational activities. Therefore we recommend that the National Council establish a central bureau for information and research.

We recommend that every woman be encouraged to supplement her basic academic training with one or more skills.

The National Council will wield its influence upon our educational institutions, to make such changes in their curricula as are necessary to prepare our women to meet more effectively the needs of the present day. The Council will encourage creative work by, and about, the Negro in all the various fields.

In an effort to grow more international-minded, we shall participate more fully in the international activities of women's groups, which pre-supposes for groups and individuals a closer study of other languages and cultures. This cooperation with other organizations and agencies such as the Committee on Latin American Relations, and many others, will foster mutual understanding and appreciation, sorely needed in intercultural relations today.

Inasmuch as so large a percentage of our women are

in domestic service, working through our affiliated organizations and local councils, we will urge upon all Negro groups to give their endorsement and support to those Domestic Workers' Unions which are already in existence, and foster the formation of more such unions.

We heartily endorse the efforts now under way to include agricultural and domestic workers in the Social Security Act.

We deplore the lack of integration of women in the defense program. It is our understanding that WPA white collar workers are being laid off on the presumption that they will be absorbed in defense industries. However, Negro women white collar workers are not being absorbed. We therefore urge that the proper authorities give Negro white collar workers training for defense industries, and as they are properly trained, release them or rather refer them to jobs in private industry or government service. It is hoped that the President's executive order will be effective at this point.

We are mindful that certain unions have consistently denied to Negro boys apprenticeship training through their unions. They have racketeered in charging large union fees, and in the swift rotation of jobs after fees were paid—all to the detriment of our economic existence. We will bring to the attention of the proper authorities during the coming year, any discrimination or racketeering on the part of unions. But we will also actively promote a program for greater participation on the part of our Negro workers in unions and union activities.

Along with government contracts for defense has gone government funds for training, both within private plants and in schools. Where Negroes were not formerly employed, there has been no opportunity for them to participate in within-plant training. Some local boards of education have taken the stand that because there were no immediate opportunities for Negroes with certain skills, it is a waste of money to train them. As a result of these vicious circles and short-sighted prejudiced views, now that industry is beginning to open its doors to skilled Negroes, we find an actual shortage of machinists, lathe operators, and so forth. We hold it the duty of the National Council of Negro Women to take whatever steps necessary to see that the oncoming generation, the mothers of our boys and the fathers of our girls, receive the benefits of any and all free vocational training offered by federal, state and city authorities, to



ONE OF THE COMMISSIONS GIVING HOURS OF STUDY TO THE CONFERENCE FINDINGS

the end that our economic conditions may be improved by obtaining better jobs and higher wages.

We pledge to assist in the dissemination of information concerning Civil Service, both Federal, State and Municipal, together with detailed information concerning probationary, provisional and temporary appointments, and to urge our women to prepare themselves for and to take examinations.

We pledge to assist also in uncovering the lack of Federal vocational training opportunities and to protest wherever necessary, the inadequacy of teachers, school facilities, and equipment.

We urge more trade-training for our youth, not only for defense but for everyday living. We admit the need for doctors, lawyers, teachers, etc., but we also recognize that our economic condition would be vastly improved if there were more bricklayers, painters, machinists, and other skilled artisans. After the present emergency we must live. Let us plan vocationally now toward that end.

Since housing so vitally affects the economic condition of our group, we condemn the vicious practices of the FHA and the HOLC in proscribing and limiting the buying of homes by and for Negroes. We believe this attitude on the part of these Federal agencies has influenced local banking institutions in our several communities so that it is becoming increasingly difficult for Negroes to acquire decent homes in which to live.

We deplore the racial discrimination practiced by local housing authorities in many sections of our country, and most particularly the action of the Metropolitan Housing Authority of Cleveland in attempting to wipe out a section of Negro businesses on the edge of the Outhwaite Project, while not disturbing a section of white businesses in the same relative position on the edge of the same project.

We endorse the Emergency Price Control Act of 1941, and will actively participate in the Consumer Program and impress upon metropolitan groups to do all in their power to cooperate with local defense councils in the

effort to have adequate information made available to all Negro women, on the selection, purchase, use and care of civilian goods. And we will be sure that the protective laws regarding weights and measures, grading and labeling are enforced.

We urge the support of Negro enterprise, and pledge ourselves to help raise the standards of Negro business, by patronizing these concerns in large numbers.

We propose to undertake a study of the grant-in-aid offered by the Federal government to state and local communities, in support of social welfare. The facts secured as a result of this study of the proportionate share received by Negroes either through categorical assistance or institutional care, and the requirements for such assistance, will be carefully examined and utilized in whatever way the Council may authorize.

We are aware of the problems created by the dislocation of population and the movement of people from one community to another, and that there is a need to help in adjusting these people to new communities, as well as foster a Council program to meet these problems which arise from such shifting of population. It is imperative that we inform and work with local agencies in helping to relieve and improve conditions of housing, health, recreation and education, which become increasingly aggravated by the sudden migration of persons from one community to another. The Council will therefore work toward the adjustment of these groups by collaborating and extending the programs of local agencies designed to handle such problems.

Measured by whatever standards of health, the death rate, sickness rate, or expectation of life, the Negro stands in a most unfavorable position, with his low health status showing little improvement in the last forty years. We are therefore resolved to urge upon the Health Committees of every Negro organization throughout the country, the inclusion of all public health programs, especially the less familiar one of Family Planning, which aims to aid each family to have ALL the children it can

support and afford, but no more—in order to insure better health, greater security and happiness for all concerned.

We urge our national member organizations throughout the country through units located in sections where they have the right to vote, to see to it that Negroes exercise this right.

We propose to establish non-partisan citizenship schools to train our adults in the rudiments of voting, and to prepare our youth which is approaching its majority, for the responsibilities of citizenship to the end that they may exercise this sacred privilege intelligently.

We deplore the treatment of our Negro soldiers in the camps, not only in the southland, but in many of our northern communities as well. We demand an immediate investigation of conditions in camps where our Negro soldiers are stationed. We urge Negro women to leave no stone unturned to obtain membership on local committees charged with responsibility for investigating conditions in Army camps, and report these conditions frankly to their communities.

We urge the assignment to active duty of all eligible Negro reserve officers, a more equitable assignment of Negroes to all branches of the army, and the appointment of a proportionate number of Negro nurses, hostesses, and all other women-employees in the military service.

We demand the appointment of Negro military police who shall have the same special training and authority as that afforded to others in all camps.

We urge the expansion of facilities for the training of Negro aviators.

We deplore the continued exclusion of Negro boys from the Naval and Marine forces of our Country.

But despite our grievances over prejudice, discrimination, and segregation, both within our government and without, we are determined as American women to do all in our power to serve our country in keeping with our tradition of loyalty and patriotism and to preserve

democracy for ourselves and for our children. We urge all Negro women to participate to the fullest extent of their abilities and energies, in all phases of the Civilian Defense program.

But we must also prepare for peace now, for we realize that at the end of the last war, largely through our own shortsightedness and lack of interest, we found ourselves without representation at the peace conferences where we could seek a part in the plans for peace. We are determined that this shall not happen again, but that we shall plan now to do all in our power to see to it that Negro men and women are integrated into all of the various organizations that are drawing up plans for a post-war society.

Realizing the fact that the spiritual morale of the people is at low ebb, and recognizing that the church, although a man-made institution, holds to Christ and his tenets as the basic principle upon which it is founded, the National Council of Negro Women accepts the belief that in this day of uncertainty and social unrest, the church should accept in its rightful leadership the responsibility for making Christianity a real and vital thing and that on this point there should be no hesitation. We feel that the world is waiting not only for a positive statement from the church but definite action which will demonstrate the supremacy of the spirit in a war-torn world where hatred and man's inhumanity to man are fighting for the mastery.

CHAIRMEN OF CONFERENCE COMMISSIONS

Spiritual Morale	Mrs. Christine Smith
Education of Women	Miss Mae Hawes
Economics and	
Employment	Miss Carita V. Roane
Social Welfare and	
Labor Unions	Mrs. Vivian C. Mason
Citizenship	Mrs. John Hope
When Peace Comes—	
What Reconstruction?	Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown

BROTHERHOOD

When I survey man's selfishness and greed,
My heart weeps at his inhumanity.
Deaf to his brother's cry and utter need,
He stalks the earth prating of his destiny,
Like some small boy pampered by his mates,
Devoid of faith, he crushes out all hope;
And sets free his prejudice and hates,
Giving to evil forces a wider scope.
God, send us men fired with a Christ-like zeal,
Crusaders, all, in search of peace on earth;
Who will free men's souls, but not with blades of steel;
Men of high purpose, true vision, men of worth,
Master builders, striving for the common good,
Bringing to the world a lasting brotherhood.

—PORTIA BIRD DANIEL



THE IMPORTANT COMMITTEE ON RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ORGANIZATION

Negro Women in Civilian Defense Work

BY DOROTHY I. HEIGHT

THE National Council of Negro Women was among the 67 Women's Organizations which met in Washington on November 8, 1941, in a conference on women's activities in Civilian Defense.

"Every one in the country must do an extra job and have an extra skill" . . . "vitalizing democracy is the most important thing in defense" . . . "the greatest service of volunteers is in doing things which cannot be done without them."

Such statements as these frequently emerged from the platform or the floor while all faced the urgency of the responsibility of women's organizations with a sense of genuine unity. As each unit of the National Council of Negro Women seeks to answer the question, "What is our role in Civilian Defense?" we point to the suggestions which have come out of this conference, and recognize our need for implementing them in the many communities in which we are at work.

Archibald MacLeish in speaking of the part organizations can play emphasized the importance of women's groups existing with a great deal of vitality and strength. He pointed out that the present conflict is that of preserving the very right for groups to exist.

The protective service is a phase of Civilian Defense which will be developed in line with the best expert knowledge available. Women can, of course, cooperate and acquire whatever training and skills are needed, but the phase of Civilian Defense through which we may make the greatest contribution is concerned with the betterment of community life. We must preserve that which we are now preparing to defend. To do this, present services must be expanded, and yet maintain high standards. Volunteer service will strengthen and develop our recreation, health, and education. The local community should be the seat and center of activity.

Throughout the conference there was evidence of the realization of the importance of every individual in the community regardless to race, creed, or color.

"We share our destiny," someone said, "we must live and share democracy wherever we are. Are we practicing the democracy we talk about?" Civilian Defense is really devoted to the construction of a community life based on security.

The following extracts from the material released at the conference offers an outline of some of the major phases for our group efforts.

Civilian Defense . . . We are all a part of it. The Home Front is the great reserve fortress of our way of life.

Civilian Defense is a lot of things. It's seeing that every American town is ready for whatever comes in the future. It's helping citizens to be strong, and healthy, to eat the right foods, and do useful work. It's preparing now for bombs or fire, injury or destruction. It's helping every American to think through what we are defending . . . and why . . . **WHY OUR CHOICE IS FREEDOM!**

What Are Those Needs Which Call for United Action . . . Now?

1. **FAITH IN AND DEVOTION TO DEMOCRACY.** To know in our minds, and deep in our faith, what democracy is; to know our part in it, and to know why it is worth a sacrifice.

We need to be able to live together with our neighbors, without hating or distrusting one another. We need to recognize and enjoy our duties which are basic to the enjoyment of our privileges. We need to know the facts about the defense effort, and how it affects us and our families. We need the certainty within us that democracy works. It is a noble concept of government holding within its pattern, as no other form of government does, the realization of man's enduring dream of freedom. This, in essence, is what we are out to defend.

2. **HEALTH AND STRENGTH.**—To build the Health, Strength, and Physical Well-Being of our people.

Physical strength of men, women, young people, and little children, means adequate food, and clothing, and housing for them. Clinics, nursery schools, recreation centers to keep children healthy and free from accidents. For a nation to be strong—every individual must be strong. Health and well-being give us the strength for defense.

3. **Strengthening to make our communities strong,** fine places where the community American people can enjoy being free men.

We must be ready to make any sacrifices to defend democracy. We must be determined that our children will have better lives than those of any earlier generation. We want to go on strengthening our communities so that more and more of our people can live good and wholesome lives.

We must have: Better schools—that help children and



THE DELEGATION OF THE SEVENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE, OCTOBER 16-18, 1941

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION BY STATES

ALABAMA
Mesdames L. W. Lynn, Gadsden; Portia L. Trenholm and H. M. Gibbs, Montgomery; J. F. Drake, Normal.

ARKANSAS
Mesdames T. W. Coggs, Little Rock; M. LaFayette Harris, Little Rock; Anna M. Strong, Marianna.

CONNECTICUT
Mesdames Sarah H. Fleming, New Haven; Leila T. Alexander, Waterbury; Miss Inez Alexander, Waterbury.

DELAWARE
Mesdames Jean Jameison, Dorothy M. Fassett, Blanche E. Stubbs, Wilmington; Helen B. Grossley, Dover.

FLORIDA
Mesdames Margaret Simms, Hattie J. James, Jacksonville.

GEORGIA
Mesdames W. A. Scott, L. E. King, Florence M. Read, D. H. Stanton, Atlanta; Esther Tate Holley, Albany.

ILLINOIS
Mesdames Lula Lawson, Mayme Mason Higgins, Rosa Coates, Robert S. Abbott, Olive M. Diggs, Beatrice Evans, Elizabeth Galbreath, Ruth Moore Smith, Eleanor Dailey, Henrine Ward, Anna Malone, Chicago.

KENTUCKY
Mrs. Ida M. Ross, Minerva.

LOUISIANA
Mesdames J. A. Bacoats, Baker; Mother Agatha, New Orleans.

MARYLAND
Mesdames Theresa Waters, Cornelia Waters, Henrietta J. Douglass, Lula Jones Garrett, Mary E. Hawkins, Bernice Buckner, George B. Murphy, Sr., Baltimore;

Miss Martha Warsoma, Mesdames L. Pauline Ford, Pearl Lewis Pennington, George Allen, Mattie B. Coasey, B. Hatcher, C. Pigott, I. Young, B. Higgins, W. F. Noville, B. Harris, C. Watts, L. Tomlin, D. Simms, E. Cowan, C. B. Pearle, Baltimore; Mesdames M. H. Davis, B. Smalls, E. Christmas, L. Gaskins, Sarah M. Dodson, Vivian Garth Alleyne, Lillian S. Tingle, Sophia Morris, Sarah F. Diggs, Sadie Murphy, Lovey Husketh, Baltimore;

Mesdames Sarah C. Fernaldis, Fannie Howard, R. Coates, Levi Moore, Eleanor Hood, Rebecca Budd Ednor, Baltimore;

Misses Emma Bright, Kate I. Sheppard, Merze Tate, Malinda E. Wyatt, Sarah E. Hall, Delaphine Dorsey, Lillian Dodson, Louise Gaskins, Doris Buckner, Baltimore;

Miss Harriet E. King, Mitchellville; David H. Hargis, Easton; Ruth Toliver, Suitland.

MICHIGAN
Mrs. Helen F. Garland, Miss Helen F. Garland, 2nd, Muskegon Heights; Mrs. Christine Smith, Detroit.

MISSISSIPPI
Misses Arenia C. Mallory, Alice Mason, Lexington.

MISSOURI
Mesdames Grace Abernathy, Kansas City; Estelle Massey Riddle, Miss Bertha M. Black, St. Louis.

NORTH CAROLINA
Mesdames Eva Burrell Holmes, Raleigh; James E. Shepard, Durham; Ferdinand Bluford, Greensboro; Mary J. McCrorey, Charlotte; W. J. Trent, Salisbury.

NEW JERSEY
Mesdames Sara S. Washington, Ada Major, Lenore Morgan, Emily Fowler, Atlantic City; Harriett Lane Granger, Fieldsboro; Lillian H. Alexander, Orange; Charles E. Bomar, South Orange.

NEW YORK
Mesdames Mabel K. Staupers, Florence Norman, Bernice L. Matthews, Carita V. Roane, Flushing; Ruth Whitehead Whaley, Bessie J. Bearden, Maude Meyers, Vivian C. Mason, New York City; Amelia G. Smith, Jamaica; Constance C. Baker, Olivette B. Queen, Brooklyn;

Misses Frankye A. Dixon, Gertrude A. Robinson, Lucille V. Miller, Katherine Gardener, New York City.

OKLAHOMA
Miss Dorothy Harrison, Langston.

PENNSYLVANIA
Mesdames Blanche M. Anderson, Josephine Keene, Sadie T. M. Alexander, Evelyn A. L. Carter, Arlene R. Watson, Dorothy Wright, Mamie E. Davis, S. W. Layten, Ruth Bennett, Philadelphia.

Mesdames Maude E. Betts, John G. Halder, Posey Shelton, Rafelonia Lee, Goldie Hamilton, Blanche Thompson, Althea Jordan, Lois Lee, Edward Jeffries, Julia B. Jones, Lulu J. Howell, Pittsburgh;

Mesdames Geraldine Boyd, Gladys Flames, Anna Flames, Zulu Pennington, Estelle B. Cuff, Coatesville; Elenora Johnson, Parkersburg; Maude B. Coleman, Harrisburg; Ethel Ramos Harris, New Ken; Harriette J. Jones, Harriette E. Williams, Cheyney;

Misses Mary J. Shepard, Meyersdale; Alma Illery, Pittsburgh.

SOUTH CAROLINA
Mesdames J. E. Blanton, Denmark; Mamye S. Gordan, Dillon; Hattie Neal Flack, Rock Hill; J. J. Starks, Martha Slaughter, Columbia; Phyllis M. Gibbs, Latta; Miss Sarah M. Harry and Mrs. M. M. McKissick, Chester.

TENNESSEE
Mesdames J. A. Cotton, Knoxville; Dorothy E. McNorton, Chattanooga; W. J. Hale, Nashville; E. M. Burt, Clarksville; J. W. Golden, Memphis; Miss Christine Smith, Clarksville.

TEXAS
Mrs. Pinckney D. Johnson, Marshall; Miss Artemisia Bowdan, San Antonio.

VIRGINIA
Mesdames Natalie Moorman, Lillian M. Thompson, Arlington; Garriette G. Lanier, Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell, Hampton; J. W. Gandy, Virginia P. Foster, Luther F. Foster, Ettrick; J. H. Lovell, Betty M. Niles, Alexandria; Ida Nugent Poey, Ida N. Paly, Norfolk; Mary F. Jennings, Portsmouth; Misses Antoinette E. Bowler, Arlington; Buena V. Kelly, Norfolk; Jane Porter Barrett, Hampton.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Mesdames Maria B. Scott, Shellie T. Northcutt, William Pickens, Georgia E. Cater, Georgia Douglass Johnson, Osceola Pitts, B. F. Maloney, Lucille Dale, H. Bruce Price; Minnie L. Wright, Adelaide S. Turner, Mary Church Terrell, Marian H. Elliott, Ellen V. Johns, Paris V. Brown, Alice B. Stamps, Ethel Graham Greene;

Mesdames Mardel R. Bundrant, Jennie Lee, Marie M. Gray, Julia West Hamilton, Bertie Derrick Maude Scott, Marion S. Westmoreland, Nettie K. Scott, Lillian P. Parker, Minnie Fisher Cunningham, Velma Williams, Richard Lee, Genevieve B. Dalton, Joseph H. B. Evans, G. Milton Diggs, Ethel Jennifer, Bessie Thompson, Mamye Lane;

Mesdames Maude L. Blackwell, Lela K. Richmond, Armond Scott, N. Lillian Russell, Fannie N. Douglass, Dorothy H. Sales, J. Hayden Johnson, Lorraine R. Heathcock, Martha Cassell, Obziene M. Walker, Ethel H. Grubbs, Mary F. Thompson, Minnie L. McEaddy, Elsie P. Beckett, Dorothy N. Campbell, Thelma L. Baltimore, Delilah W. Pierce, Miriam H. Bluit; Mesdames Edna French, Lizzie W. Bailey, Mary E. Douglass, L. H. Hemmingway, Hazel S. King, Marin T. Wright, Robert N. Williams, Susie G. Booker, Marie B. Schanke, Roberta P. Smith, Isador A. Letcher, Anna P. Glenn, Mary Quander, Veronica Mahoney.

Mesdames Evelyn Johnson, Elizabeth K. Cook, Edith Davis Butler, Violet Johnson, Bertha Lomack, John F. Monroe, Genevieve T. Staley, Annie M. Miller, Mabel E. Flegler, Cecilia Martin, Maria Wilson; Mesdames Madge Carey, Hattie A. Peters, N. A. Stevens, Anita T. Anderson, Emma Rayford, Ella V. Payne, Fairfax F. King, Eugene A. Clark;

Mesdames Ora S. Causby, Ruby Stuart, Nettie Davis, Mae S. Thompson, Sarah P. Ancrum, E. D. W. Jones, Laura P. Deber-

ry, Alice J. Matthews, Daisy Nix White, Marion D. Butler, Madeline S. Hurst;

Mesdames Ianthia B. Hall, Alice Jackson, Georgetta D. White, Olive Montgomery, Conley Byrd, May T. Latimore, Lula P. McAllister, Astea Campbell;

Mesdames Alma J. Scott, Hattie Forman, Juanita O. Johnson, Nellie A. Jackson, M. E. Harvey, Florence Graves, Florence Harper, Jeanette W. Thomas, Ella Parker, F. M. Mackey, Estelle V. Hawkins, Lawrence Oxley, Vinita V. Lewis, Faustina Brown;

Mesdames Hazel Johnston, Dorothy Porter, Mordecai Johnson, Elizabeth Matthews, Emma Payne Howard, C. T. Murray, Corrine Martin, Clarke B. McNeill, Ella Foster, B. I. Miller; Mesdames Mary E. Downing, Catherine Harris, Marian B. DeBerry, Lois P. Turner, Irene C. Hypps, Helen J. Moore, Loretta Bianchi, B. I. Miller, Mabe J. Matthews, Gladys P. Payne, Marjorie H. Parker, William J. Bauduit, Gladys Pinderhughes, Mary H. Plummer, Gladys Moran Houston, Esther Jones, R. E. Sample, Juanita Howard Thomas, Charlotte B. Gordon;

Mesdames Louis R. Mehlinger, Edna F. Brown, Stanley F. Patterson, Ulysses B. Martin, Charles Pinderhughes, Arlene Ewell, Hilda G. Bryant, F. L. Toms, Maude E. Scott, Goldie O. Scott, Laura Reynolds, Rosa Coates;

Mesdames Carrie L. Fearing, Emma H. Braxton, Mamie A. Gates, Rena Hill, J. L. Farmer, Sarah F. Lewis, S. M. Wormley, J. St. Clair Price, Emma H. Braxton, Marion Seymour, Julia Howard, George W. Goodman, Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee;

Mesdames Cornelia V. Lewis, Lillian M. McRae, Bettie E. Penn, Venice Tipton Spraggs, Justine Greene, Ora Brown Stokes, Alice S. McAlpin, Helen Lucas Bright, Sadie E. Gough, Charles S. Duke, Bessie M. Patterson;

Mesdames Mabel Alston, Helen Thomas, Grace Hawkins, Madeline Thurman Johnson, Sue B. Thurman, Bettie E. Perrin; Misses Dorothy Thrasher, Grace Collins, Norman Hamilton, Marie Frazel, Sidney J. Davis, Birdia Whitfield, Callie Scott, Helen F. Jones, Mae Hawes, Mary Murrell, Vera Gandy;

Misses Martha Bianchi, Ethel L. Bianchi, Corine E. Martin, Helen T. Osborne, C. G. Woolfolk, Mildred Terrell, Elizabeth Howland;

Misses Frances Taylor, Valerie E. Chase, Bernice Swann, Mary Welch, Lucy H. Ware, Ada Fisher, Floretta Carrington, Susie Quander;

Misses Almira Streets, Gretta Balfour, Jacqueline Miles, Louise Washington, Mary Crawley, Gladys Powell.

WEST VIRGINIA
Mrs. Lenora G. Hayling, Wheeling.

youth live the ways of democracy. Adult education—so that our minds may keep up with the fast moving events of the world. Consumer protection—so that we may spend our money wisely and help in our communities to keep prices fair. Labor protection—that guards the rights, the working conditions, the living wages of those of us who do the work of our communities. Civil rights—that ensures to all people, of all backgrounds, colors, creeds, no matter where they live or what language they speak, fair treatment in education, in the right to vocational training and a job, in their share of community government. To help all to belong, and to love their neighbors is the deepest way to prepare them to defend each other.

We must have: Good government—that illustrates through the leaders we choose and through our own responsible citizenship that democratic government can reach the high ideals we have for it.

4. EMERGENCY PROTECTION.—To build protection . . . in emergencies and against emergencies. For our factories, railroads and power plants. For our homes and our very lives. For our schools, churches and hospitals. For the water we drink and the air we breathe. Against the attack that threatens all who are unprepared; against the modern warfare where homes and mills are front-line targets; against destruction and bombing and fire, and against sabotage. This is the field of civilian protection, community need number four.

These are a few of the needs. They are "priorities" of the home front. Sooner or later, every local community will realize how real these problems are. As we write, many communities have already attacked them and are well on the way to finding solutions.

How can we act? As individual citizens; Most important of all, each of us as persons can live with the courage, tolerance, patience, loyalty, sensitivity, and concern for others that are the marks of the democratic person. As families; Fundamentally they can live in the spirit of democracy and build in their children appreciation of the dignity and worth of human beings. In organizations; The National Council of Negro Women is acting through each affiliated member group which is at work on the problems of its several local communities. The following are some specific things that we suggest that you may do:

1. Enroll at your local Volunteer Office!
2. Develop forums or "town hall meetings" discussing local, national, and international topics, etc.
3. Work for improved intergroup relations.
4. Work on committees concerned with promoting and safeguarding civil liberties.
5. Work on programs for salvaging needed materials.
6. Work on campaign promoting sale of defense bonds and stamps.
7. Arrange a home hospitality program for men in uniform.
8. Assist in establishing consumer information cen-

ters to advise consumers on their buying problems and to make available services of federal, state, and local agencies which can serve consumers. (HANDBOOK ON HOW TO SET UP AND OPERATE A CONSUMER INFORMATION CENTER, available upon request from the Consumer Division, Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, Washington, D. C.)

9. Establish food consultation centers where homemakers can discuss their food problems with a trained home economist or nutritionist.

This list is not exhaustive, it is only suggestive. We must all be alert and use our imagination to help plan a program which can meet local needs.

From time to time information will come to you regarding Civilian Defense. Read it carefully! Act accordingly!

The War Against Waste Campaign is built around the theme that everyone can aid the defense program in his own home and community by helping conserve vital materials required for national defense and critical civilian needs.

Individuals and organizations are being asked to avoid waste of all kinds; to maintain and repair consumer goods now in use; to buy only to meet current needs; and to accept substitutes and simplified products.

The special pledge is known as the Consumer Pledge for Total Defense, and was drafted by Miss Harriet Elliott, Associate Administrator of the Office of Price Administration in charge of the Consumer Division. Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, upon reading the pledge, so much believed that it symbolized the principles of the National Council of Negro Women on the same theme that she signed it for the organization, subject to the approval of its members.

The pledge reads:

```

[ - - - - -
| "AS A CONSUMER, IN THE TOTAL DEFENSE OF |
| DEMOCRACY, I WILL DO MY PART TO MAKE MY HOME, |
| MY COMMUNITY, MY COUNTRY READY, EFFICIENT |
| AND STRONG. |
| "I WILL BUY CAREFULLY. |
| "I WILL TAKE CARE OF THE THINGS I HAVE. |
| "I WILL WASTE NOTHING." |
| SIGNED: |
[ - - - - -

```

Here is your opportunity to enlist in the arsenal of democracy by signing the pledge. Let us all sign and with common assent join in this nation-wide cooperative effort to extend the frontiers of democracy at home by making scarce goods accessible for national defense, and by serving through our purchase, use, and care of goods as guardians of the national resources.

Note to Council Members: Sign the above pledge, cut out and send to Miss Harriet Elliott, Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C.

THE COUNCIL IN ACTION

- Since October there have been a series of important national meetings to which council women have given a great deal of time and attention. The meeting of the National Council of Women of the United States held in New York, was attended by our president, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune. A few weeks later, Mesdames Sarah Lee Fleming and Lillian Alexander represented the National Council of Negro Women at the meeting called by the United States Treasury Department Defense Savings Staff, to discuss the cooperation of National Women's Organizations in promoting the sale of Defense Bonds. The Second Civilian Defense Area conference of January 16th was attended by Attorney Ruth Whitehead Whaley, as council delegate. Mesdames Vivian C. Mason, Bessye Bearden, Carita Roane and Florence K. Norman, together with the president, were our representatives at the meeting of National Negro organizations called by Lester Granger, executive of the National Urban League, to consider the Negro's fullest inclusion and participation in every department of the National Defense Program.
- Local councils in the New York area and in Washington, D. C., observed with fitting ceremony the 150th anniversary of the Bill of Rights, December 15th, 1941.
- The president and editor, on invitation, attended a preview of the film "Americans All," presented in the auditorium of the National Archives Building, by the office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs—through whom the motion picture will be released. Based on the physical beauty of South America and the interesting daily life of its peoples, the film will serve a useful purpose for organizations desiring attractive materials for Inter-American study projects.
- The National Council of Negro Women, responding to the request of Mrs. Lucy R. Milligan, president of the National Council of Women of the United States, made possible several subscriptions to the "International Council Bulletin," for British women of the International membership, who are not in position to send fees for subscriptions out of their country. This was a gracious gesture in which we were happy to participate.
- Adopting the three points of the president's annual report for 1941, the national body, with its metropolitan units and national affiliates, is at work on three major projects: (1) securing of civil service opportunities (following scheduled examinations in all the states), for eligible Negro citizens. (2) Participation and complete integration of Negro women in all community programs of National Defense, through Volunteer Service Committees, Civilian Defense Councils, etc. (3) Study by metropolitan councils of local problems of domestic employees—and in rural areas, the agricultural worker, to the end that the Council may give all of its resources to securing for these two groups the benefits of Social Security.
- The Executive Secretary, Miss Dorothy I. Height, will appreciate the opportunity of working out programs of activity for metropolitan councils, in keeping with the major emphases of 1942, selected by the October Conference. Standing Committee or individual Commission reports are available for those desiring special ones. Address your request to the Executive Secretary at National Headquarters.
- Mrs. Grace Abernathy, member of the executive committee, sent in more than fifty subscriptions to the JOURNAL during the last year. Miss Norma Boyd, chairman of the legislation committee, gave twenty subscriptions to friends as gifts for Christmas 1940 and 1941.

THREE IMPORTANT BOULES EXTEND NATIONAL PROJECTS

At Christmas time last year, the three oldest sororities, in point of service, among Negro women, held national meetings in widely separated parts of the country.

The Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority meeting in Philadelphia voted \$6,000.00 for the continuation and extension of the lobbying project conducted through the Non-Partisan Council, founded in Washington some years ago, by Norma Boyd. Jeannetta Welch returns to continue her work as executive secretary of the project. In addition, A.K.A. appropriated \$3,500.00 for the Health Project in Mississippi, which has made the sorority famous for having established the first volunteer health service for sharecroppers in the country. Purchases of bonds to the extent of \$5,000.00 indicated the interest of the A.K.A. Boule in the sale of Defense Bonds. Dr. Ferebee resigned her position as Grand Basileus because of increasing duties in the war program, and Beulah Terrell Whitby, distinguished social worker of Detroit, was elected to take her place.

The first sorority to indicate "affiliation with the National Council of Negro Women" on its stationery, Delta Sigma Theta, meeting in Detroit, presented the Council's president, Mrs. Bethune, also an honorary Delta, in the key address of their National Convention. In cooperation with the Defense Program, the Delta Boule purchased a \$5,000.00 Defense Bond, with one sorority alone purchasing a separate one of \$1,000.00, making \$6,000.00 in Bonds, and \$350.00 in Defense Savings Stamps. The High Light of Delta's program for 1942 will be a continuation of the National Job Analyses project, dealing with work opportunities for Negro women. This will involve further investigation of facts and figures in order to increase work opportunity and improve conditions under which women must labor in certain types of activity. Delta appropriated \$4,000.00 to scholarships for educational study and research, and established for the southern region, a travelling library project, to serve Negro communities having no library facilities. Elsie Austin succeeded herself as Grand Basileus.

The Zeta Phi Beta National Convention meeting in Jacksonville participated in the purchase of Defense Bonds amounting to hundreds of dollars, initiating with the Boule effort a project which local and regional units will continue throughout the year. The principal interest of the Zeta Convention was the further extension and development of the Sorority's National Recreation Project. Zeta resources have been organized in the past few years to establish recreation centers for Negro women and girls, extending, geographically, from the northern part of Michigan to Alabama. Any considerable opportunity for recreation and physical rejuvenation is denied to Negro women in all parts of the country so that even those worn out in leadership have few places to go and be restored. During the stress of the National Crisis, Zeta hopes to extend the National Recreation project to build morale. This she rightly considers one of the best contributions that can be made to our time. Under-privileged women and children will be included in this program. Blanche Thompson was elected to succeed Edith Lyons as Grand Basileus.

To: the Aframerican Woman's Journal

From: the Office of Price Administration

ANTICIPATING the night when air-raids or black-out drills will darken electric bulbs in their homes and along their streets, civilians in our coastal cities have developed a sudden, unprecedented interest in flashlights. To assist householders in making most efficient use of their flashlights, the Consumer Division of the Office of Price Administration has collected information covering flashlight rehabilitation, purchase, use, and conservation, and has formulated a number of rules to guide the consumer.

1. Scour the basement and attic for flashlights which can be rehabilitated. A flashlight consists of three main parts—case, batteries, and bulb—with reflector, lens, switch, and other minor parts. Any one of these may be damaged in an old flashlight, or new batteries may be needed. Bring the flashlight into an electrical supply store, a hardware store, or a tent store, where parts may be bought separately. The girl behind the counter can help restore the flashlight to use.

Director of Civilian Supply Leon Henderson has urged all consumers to exercise restraint in purchasing flashlights, and has pointed out that 70% of the families of the country already possess one or more flashlights, millions of which lie forgotten in attics or cellars, needing only batteries or minor repairs to restore them to use.

2. Do not stock up on batteries. Batteries lose power as they stand, and it is useless to attempt to stock up beforehand. Buy only as your old batteries wear out.

3. Heat reduces the life of the battery. Keep the flashlight where it will not be near heat or hot water pipes, and where the sun's rays will not get at it. Moisture also is destructive of batteries. Like canned goods, the flashlight should be kept "in a cool, dry place."

4. Should your youngsters remove the flashlight and use it as a toy, you may find it missing or the batteries may be used up when you need it most. Keep the flashlight out of sight or reach of the youngsters, but do not hide it so well that you cannot find it when needed.

5. The flashlight will find its greatest use in the home. It should not be used out-of-doors except in an emergency. If it is used out-of-doors, a transparent red material should be pasted over the lens. And flashlights are pointed down out-of-doors—never up!

6. If you do not use the flashlight often, check occasionally to make sure the batteries are in good condition.

7. Keep the flashlight in an easily accessible place, and know where it is so that a sudden stoppage in electric power will not result in much fumbling in the dark.

8. Candles are not nearly so useful as flashlights, and constitute a fire hazard in any event, so their use as flashlight substitutes should be discouraged.

Before going out to buy, the householder should, as indicated, scour his home for discarded or stored flashlights which can be used after a small expenditure for batteries, lens, or bulb. If none can be found, then check with your families or friends. Mr. Henderson has obtained data from one of the country's largest manufacturers showing that the vast majority of families have such discarded or shelved flashlights. But if all personal resources fail, and you find it necessary to go out to buy, keep the following rules in mind:

1. There are two main types of flashlight—the floodlight and the focusing light. The former throws a diffused light over a large area, the latter throws a concentrated, powerful beam. The floodlight is most useful in the home, and it is recommended that floodlights be purchased in preference to the focusing type. However, many flashlights are combination flood and focus, and these will constitute a better investment.

2. Buy a flashlight with fresh batteries that are cheap and easily replaceable. Do not buy trick, novelty, or freak flashlights (pencil affairs, flashlights concealed in compacts, etc.), as these are not economical in the long run, and batteries are not as easy to get. Buy a standard type. Small flashlights which use one or two regular size batteries are preferable to large, powerful ones, which use up critical materials in greater quantity, give unnecessarily-powerful light, cost more in upkeep (batteries) and repair, and constitute a hazard to blackout, in that the light may penetrate blackout curtains and guide enemy aircraft. Look for an inexpensive case, with good batteries and bulb. "De Luxe" cases and focusing features are not essential and cost more.

3. A flashlight that will stand by itself on the table or floor is preferable to one that must be supported or held in the hand.

4. In most cases the manufacturer will have a bulb in a flashlight that is adapted to that particular flashlight. Make certain, however, that the bulb is not high-current, as such a bulb will throw an unnecessarily-high light and will drain the batteries more quickly.

5. Don't neglect to cover the lens of the flashlight with transparent red material during blackouts.

Remember that a flashlight is to be used with the same caution as an electric light, and is just as visible to the enemy pilot. Do not use the flashlight in any room in the house which is not heavily curtained with blackout curtaining so that ordinary electric light would be hidden from outside.

"Do not rush out to buy new material for blackout curtains," is number one of a series of suggestions from the Consumer Division of the Office of Price Administration for the benefit of householders in coastal cities, to guide them in making and using drapes to screen houselights during air-raids or blackout drills.

Using material already on hand in the home will help the consumer avoid an unexpected and sudden expense. Even more important, it will help ease the strain that an abnormal civilian demand would place upon our textile industry, now working overtime on military orders, and it will prevent needless drain of the country's supply of textile goods, according to the Consumer Division.

The Division has formulated the following suggestions on blackout curtaining:

1. Do not go out immediately to buy material for blackout curtains. Find out whether you will need them at all. Coast-line areas may be required to black out nightly, but all-night every-night blackouts over the whole vast area of the United States probably never will be required. In any event, the signal to prepare for blackouts will come from Civilian Defense authorities. Don't jump the gun; wait for word to prepare.

2. If you need blackout curtains, examine your own resources. The drapes now hanging on your windows possibly

may be adapted, according to suggestions given below. Go through your trunks, scour your chests, search the attic and cellar, and you may find goods to do the job. (For example: One ingenious lady found an old blanket, and sewed rings around the sides. She then strung a row of hooks around her window, and has an effective blackout curtain.) Such things as blankets, quilts, bedspreads, rugs, carpets, draperies, dark oilcloth, overcoats, slip covers, etc., may be found adequate. If you don't find anything around the house that will do, check with your neighbor or mother-in-law. They may have spare material.

3. Put your cloth through a test. To be acceptable, it must pass no light when held before a lighted electric bulb. Test the material again after hanging—send someone out to see if any cracks of light shine through.

4. All windows in the house or apartment need not be curtained. In many British households one room is used exclusively during blackouts. The family retires to this room as soon as the air-raid siren is heard, turning off all lights in the other rooms. Only the windows of this one room need be curtained so that no light escapes. Light should not, of course, be allowed to filter from it into other rooms and out the windows.

5. The cloth used in blackout curtaining need not be black. It may be any dark color that screens the light (the British have found dark blue, brown, dark green, wine, and other shades to be successful).

6. In hanging the blackout curtains, remember that you need ventilation. British experience indicates that windows ought to be left partly open, particularly on warm nights, and the curtains should be constructed with this in mind. Lightweight curtains will blow open and expose light. The curtains should be heavy, or securely fastened above and below the window.

7. Some ideas:

String a row of hooks around your window, put rings (large ones, so there will be no fumbling in an emergency) into your cloth, and keep the cloth rolled up near the window for emergency use.

If you now have drapes that are closed by a pull cord, see if they are dense enough to fit the purpose (keeping light in) and if they meet with at least a three-inch overlap at the center. If they are too light you might line them on the side toward the window. If they do not overlap at least three inches, add some material at the center, and in any event, fix buttons, hooks or ties so they may be fastened at the center and will not blow open. If your drapes show a crack of light at the top, take them down and hang them up again higher.

If you don't have adaptable drapes, run a track at the top and bottom of the window, well beyond the frame, and put your material on these tracks so it can be slid across the window quickly.

Many other methods will suggest themselves to the nation's householders; material may be installed on a roller, like a window shade, and pulled down when necessary. Roller curtains should fit the window exactly, and should be fastened at the bottom.

Venetian blinds alone are not sufficient to black out a room, but closed and covered with dark material they will keep light from escaping.

Whatever method, styling, or material you use, hang your curtains and test them before the air-raid siren sounds.

8. Your curtain must cover the window. If it's a roller shade, it must fit tightly into the window frame. If you are making loose cloth curtains, your material should be one and one-half times the area of the window, and when hung, should extend at least eight inches above and on either side of the window frame, and should hang down to the floor. If curtains

are smaller than this, they should be fastened to the window frame on all sides.

These are general rules, of course, and the housewife should experiment and test until she is convinced that no light will penetrate to the outside when the curtains are in place and that the curtains will allow for air to enter the house.

9. Use of black or dark blue paint to cover windows may fit some situations, but is not recommended for the average householder. Windows blacked out in this manner cannot be opened during blackout unless curtains have also been provided.

One large New York department store, with hundreds of windows to cover quickly during an emergency, plans to use black paint, but paint men warn that the black paint will absorb the heat of the sun's rays and expand much more than the glass to which it adheres, bringing up the danger of breakage. Besides, unexpectedly-large purchases of black paint at this time would unbalance the supply of critical defense materials.

10. The householder with a basement workshop or a few hand tools may build a wooden frame to fit tightly over the window frame, and cover it with a flat section of black-painted cardboard or with wood or plywood. Slits could be introduced in the sides of the frame to allow air movement without letting light out, and the frame may be kept near the window, to be hooked over it during blackout.

The war may be a long one, and householders should do the best possible job of making blackout curtains that will last. Since the enemy will not furnish a timetable, the curtain should be kept near the window for immediate use, or it should be fastened permanently in place, to be drawn or dropped when necessary.

And since our economy is straining to produce the goods of war for successful achievement of the victory program, consumers are urged to refrain from overtaxing the economy by sudden large demands for blackout cloth. Go through your closets and trunks first, and check with your relatives and friends.

With practice blackouts and air raid drills in the offing for coastal areas it is time for the woman of the house to turn a critical eye upon the contents of her home medicine cabinet. First of all, she must realize that war-time casualties in the home are very different from the sort of home accidents she has seen all her life. Ordinarily a scratch is only a scratch, but a minor skin abrasion from an air raid may cover a serious injury.

And so, let's look at the things that ought to be on hand in case of a home accident from an air raid. It is best to begin with a list—one that will tell you what you should have in your medicine cabinet. The exact items that should be there will be determined somewhat by conditions within your own family—the number and ages of its members, tendencies to particular ailments and injuries, and how much money you have to spend.

However, if you are to be adequately prepared for emergencies, there are certain basic items that should be there. These include tannic acid jelly for burns, something to relieve pain, a remedy for faintness, plenty of baking soda to be used as an emetic or relief for indigestion, a mild laxative, bandages, sterile gauze in sealed packages, adhesive tape, a thermometer, a pair of scissors and a pair of tweezers.

At first glance this may seem like an imposing list, but if you want to convince yourself that it isn't, take a moment to count the number of articles you now harbor on your cabinet shelves. Another moment spent in consideration of what you could do in an emergency with those articles will be enough to

persuade you that your new list is not only simple, but useful as well.

Knowing in a general way what your new stock should be is not the whole job, however. You must decide what kind of remedy you want for faintness, the safest and most effective pain relief, and so on. The Consumer Division of the Office of Price Administration in Washington has a few pointers on the purchase of some of these items.

For burns, tannic acid jelly is recommended and nothing else. The jelly comes prepared for use and should be kept on hand. Under no circumstances should greasy or oily ointments be used, because a physician will have to remove the oil to treat the burn and that is a dangerous and painful process.

Aspirin (five grain tablets) is a good drug for the relief of pain, but it should be used in small doses and not too often. Aromatic spirits of ammonia is recommended for faintness. It should be bought in small quantities and kept well stoppered because it evaporates rapidly.

Bandages, gauze and adhesive tape should be purchased in small quantities and not allowed to lie around so that they will get dirty. Gauze should be in sterile sealed packages and opened only when it is to be used. You should have it, as well as the other dressings, in a sufficient variety of sizes to take care of all needs from covering a cut finger to the until-the-doctor-comes treatment of a more serious injury requiring a full and wide bandage.

Baking soda is useful for indigestion and, taken freely, is good as an emetic to produce vomiting. Mineral oil or milk of magnesia are the safest laxatives.

And now that the question of what should be in your medicine cabinet is settled, all that remains is to remove everything you have there now, clean and polish the interior to your heart's content, and put back only the things you will have some use for. What you will do with the leftovers depends on your own good judgment. Before you throw them out, however, remember that tragic things have happened to youngsters who played doctor with drugs that they found in the neighbor's rubbish box. Find a good, safe place—well out of reach of children—to dispose of them.

Now go back and take a good look at your up-to-date, streamlined medicine cabinet and resolve to keep it that way. Then, so that you can make the best use of your supplies, take the first aid course offered by the American Red Cross, or, if one is not now offered in your community, take whatever steps are necessary to start such a course. Then you and your family will be ready, come what may.

LITTLE ELUSIVE ONE

Little elusive one,
Soft winds carried you by
Down a weeping river
Past the edge of earth.

But not before you had tossed
A soft dream petaled flower
Caught by my imploring hands,
Cupped with my sorrowing palms . . .

And I stood giftless, nor even
Knowing that my smile for you
Was not lost in the gilded
Mist, dropping between us
Over the weeping river.

—FRANCES TAYLOR DUNHAM

Lillian Evanti



Madame Lillian Evanti has graciously sent to the National Headquarters Office a copy of her song, *Pan Americano*, which was published and recently performed in Mexico. "Accion Civica" of the Federal Government featured this hymn on October 12th, "Dia de la Raza," for their celebration at Columbus Monument, with a large chorus accompanied by the famous "Banda de la Policia" orchestra of one hundred pieces, directed by Maestro Valino Pressa. "Evanti believes that "through the emotional power of song, there will come a softer blending of diverse cultures; that we must appeal first to the hearts of our Latin American neighbors and certainly through music—the friendliest of languages, we will cement a stronger chain of fraternity by singing together of hemispheric unity."

The hymn *Pan Americano* has been sung by junior high school groups in Washington during recent series of broadcasts devoted to Latin America. The song was also featured during National Art Week by the music department of the National Youth Administration. The National Council headquarters will be happy to secure copies of the song for programs of Metropolitan Councils or affiliated organizations.

Frederick Douglass

(A Radio Drama)

BY EVELYN DABNEY

Student of Dunbar High School, Washington, D. C.

*Written under direction of Miss M. P. BURRILL
in the Class of Speech and
Broadcast over Station WJSV
in the Nation's Capital*

NARRATOR: In February, 1817, there was born in an obscure cabin of Talbot County, Maryland, a Negro slave, who was destined to become an outstanding figure in the history of the nation—Frederick Douglass.

Douglass' early life was one of hardships and deprivations. His earliest memory was of life in his grandmother's cabin, where he spent his first six years. Early one spring morning when he was seven he remembers being awakened by his old grandmother . . .

(Music, "Deep River," gradually fading out.)

GRANDMOTHER: Come, honey chile, we gotta go 12 miles down de road to Col. Lloyd's, where you gwine ter live.

FRED: But, Granny, I don't wan' to leave you and Mammy.

GRANDMOTHER: Yes, chile, but you gittin' old enough now to work in de fields. And yo mammy's gwine to come to see yer. (Music.)

* * * * *

Thus began little Frederick's life as a slave—a life of hard work, of brutality, of cold and hunger.

His last memory of his mother—one night as he lay before the fire shivering with cold and hunger . . .

(Opening of door.)

MOTHER: Fred, Fred, here's Mammy. I don walked all dese twelve miles jes to see my chile. I jes got a minute cause I gotta be back at dawn.

FRED: Mammy, Mammy, I'se so glad you come. I'se cold and hungry!

MAMMY: Poor chile. See what I brought you—a big ginger cake. Set here on Mammy's lap and she rock and sing you to sleep. (Mammy hums "Little Jesus Boy.") Shh! Shh! Dar now, he's sleep. (Sound of door closing softly.)

MUSIC

NARRATOR: That was the last time Frederick Douglass saw his mother. When nine years old, Frederick was sent to Baltimore to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Auld, where he was to be the playmate of their little boy, Tommy. One evening Frederick crouched at the living room door heard Mrs. Auld reading . . .

MRS. AULD: "And Job arose and rent his mantle and shaved his head, and fell down upon the ground and worshipped God and said, 'Naked came I out of my mother's womb, and naked shall I return thither. The Lord gave and the Lord taketh away. Blessed be the name of the Lord.'"

FRED: Miss Lucretia, I heard you readin' that pretty story. What book is that?

MRS. AULD (kindly): Come here, Fred, and I will show you. I have been reading this book, the Bible.

FRED: Reading? Can I learn to do that, too?

MRS. AULD: Of course, and I shall be happy to teach you.

TOMMY: Yes, mother and I will help him. He can use my books and learn along with me.

MRS. AULD (to Frederick): First you must learn the alphabet. This is A . . . and this is B, and this is C . . . (gradually fading).

(Soft music denotes passage of time.)

FRED: Pe-ter Rab-bit ran - and - hid (reading hesitantly).
MRS. AULD: Fine, Fred, you are a very smart boy.

(FOOTSTEPS)

MR. AULD (sternly): My dear, I must speak with you at once. (Commandingly) Fred! Leave the room at once!

FRED: Yes, sir. (He leaves the room.) (Sound of door closing.)

MR. AULD: I am surprised at your folly. I want no wife of mine teaching a slave! If you teach him to read, he will want to know how to write, and when he knows how to read and write, he will be running away with himself . . . (Music.)

NARRATOR: Little did Mr. Auld realize that he had shown to Fred, lingering at the Auld living room door, the direct route from bondage to freedom.

When sixteen, Fred was recalled to the plantation, where he began to feel the scourge of slavery which meant merciless blows drawing many a stream of blood, work from sunrise to sunset under insufferable conditions. Slavery was a living death on Cover's plantation.

After a time, however, Fred was sent to Baltimore, where he enjoyed great freedom as a ship-builder. The more he progressed, the more unjust did he find the restrictions which slavery placed upon him. Finally, after scheming and saving, he decided to escape disguised as a sailor, using the borrowed papers of a sailor friend. On September 3, 1838 . . .

(Sound of train engine. Cry of "All Aboard," followed by running of a man.)

CONDUCTOR: Will all persons kindly show their free papers? Here, you sailor, where are yours,

FRED: They are at home. I never carry them for fear of losing them. However, I have some papers with the official seal.

CONDUCTOR: Very well . . . Get on board. (Music: O! Freedom, sung by chorus.)

NARRATOR: And thus Frederick Douglass escaped from slavery!

At New York he was met by Anna Murray, a free woman of Baltimore, and on September 15 . . .

ORGAN: (Mendelssohn's Wedding March)

MINISTER: I now pronounce you man and wife (Few strains of the march) . . . Music ends.

NARRATOR: Following the advice of his new friends, Fred and his bride journeyed to New Bedford, Massachusetts, where shortly he changed his surname to Douglass.

In 1841, Frederick Douglass attended an anti-slavery convention, called at Nantucket by William Lloyd Garrison.

Because Garrison recognized in the brilliant, self-taught young Douglass a living argument against slavery, he asked the young fugitive to speak to the audience about his experiences in slavery. This, the young man did, and when he had finished his speech, Garrison, moved to the depths of his being, cried above the thunderous applause . . .

GARRISON: Have we been listening to a thing, a piece of property, or a man?

AUDIENCE (applauding wildly, shouting): A man! A man!

GARRISON: And shall such a man be held slave in a democratic and Christian land?

AUDIENCE (fervently): No! No! Never! Never! In a democracy all should be free! (Cries linger) . . .

NARRATOR: Thus was begun the career of Frederick Douglass, one of the greatest orators and abolitionists of America. All over this country, and in Great Britain, Douglass, the living example of the curse of slavery, used his great oratorical gift as a weapon for freedom.

When Rhode Island was forming a new constitution . . .

MUSIC

DOUGLASS: People of Rhode Island: Slavery, or more properly, slave-holding, is a crime against human nature and a sin against God. Therefore, as God-fearing Americans, exclude forever from your constitution the abomination, slavery . . .

MUSIC

NARRATOR: Following, along with such notables as William White, William Lloyd Garrison, Charles Sumner, and supported by the influence of Harriet Beecher Stowe and John Brown, Douglass made a memorable tour of one hundred conventions!

(Soft music, gradually increasing in tempo.)

NARRATOR: Syracuse, New York! . . .

DOUGLASS: All men are created equal and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and . . .

NARRATOR: Connecticut! . . .

DOUGLASS: Like all other sins, slavery should be abolished unconditionally, repented of, and abandoned. . . .

MUSIC

NARRATOR: Ohio! . . .

DOUGLASS: It is the duty of men to bear testimony against wrong-doing, and consequently, against slavery. . .

(MUSIC—LOUDER)

NARRATOR: Thus from state to state moved Douglass, motivated by zeal to make America conscious of the curse within its borders, unmindful of mob violence which often confronted him.

1845: Widespread comment, following the tour, forced Douglass to disclose the details of his servitude in "The Narrative of Frederick Douglass." Fearing re-enslavement, he fled to England, where he was cordially received.

The honors bestowed upon Douglass by England's greatest orators, statesmen and abolitionists could not induce him to desert his fellowmen in bondage, despite the impending danger of capture. After a year, he returned to America. English friends raised the price of his freedom.

And on December 5, 1846 . . .

(SOFT MUSIC)

AULD: And him, the said Negro, Frederick Douglass, I, Hugh Auld, do declare to be henceforth free, and discharged from any manner of servitude forever . . .

(MUSIC FADING AWAY)

NARRATOR: Douglass expressed his gratitude to England . . .

DOUGLASS: Let me say one word to you, my friend, in parting. I love England. The kindness of my friends in England has been unbounded. They have proffered me every inducement to bring my family over to this country and settle down in peace and security, but I prefer to go home, to go back to America. I glory in the conflict, that I may also glory in the victory. I turn away from comfort and ease. I go back for the sake of my brethren; I go back to suffer with them, to toil with them for that freedom which is yet to be achieved . . .

MUSIC

NARRATOR: As a free American, Douglass did much to secure rights for all—men and women, black and white. At the first Women's Rights Convention at Seneca Falls, N. Y.,

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton presented a resolution. (Music gradually fading into the sound of many voices talking.)

1ST VOICE: Madam Chairman!

2ND VOICE: Madam Chairman!

3RD VOICE: Madam Chairman!

CHAIRMAN: The chair recognizes Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

MRS. STANTON: I move, Madam Chairman, that this convention declare it the duty of the women of this country to secure to themselves their sacred right to the Elective franchise.

CHAIRMAN: Do I hear a second to that motion?

VOICE: It will be lost for want of a second. No one has courage to second it. Yes, yes, there is a man standing. Look! It's Frederick Douglass!

DOUGLASS: Madam Chairman (above buzz of the convention).

CHAIRMAN: The chair recognizes Frederick Douglass. (Order is restored.)

DOUGLASS: Madam Chairman, all that distinguishes man as an intelligent and accountable being is equally true of woman, and if that government only is just which governs by the free consent of the people, there can be no reason in the world for denying women exercise of elective franchise.

Right is of no sex. Therefore, I add my second to the resolution, that it is the duty of the women of America to secure to themselves the right of the elective franchise . . .

CHAIRMAN: All those in favor of the resolution signify by saying: Aye.

VOICES: Aye, Aye, Aye.

CHAIRMAN: Those opposed please signify by saying "No." (After a pause) The chairman declares that the resolution has been passed unanimously.

NARRATOR: As the women of America enjoy the rights and privileges that have come to them through suffrage, let them remember with gratitude Frederick Douglass for the part he played in their fight for freedom . . .

(MUSIC—INCREASING IN VOLUME)

1863: News of John Brown's capture moved many to blame men of high rank, who were behind the conspiracy, the foremost being Frederick Douglass. Therefore, he again sought refuge in England, where he remained until the death of his daughter, Anna.

Then the Civil War. (Sound of cannon and soldiers marching.) Inspired by the valor of the few Negro soldiers in the army . . .

(Music—Battle Hymn of the Republic, sung by Chorus and hummed throughout Douglass' speech.)

DOUGLASS: Men of Color, to Arms!

From West to East, from North to South, the sky is written all over "Now or Never." Liberty won only by the white man will lose half its lustre. Who would be free must themselves strike the blow. "Better to die free than live slaves . . ."

Song: Battle Hymn of the Republic ends here.

NARRATOR: Inspired thus, many entered the Army only to find manifest discrimination. Douglass goes to the White House . . .

MUSIC

BUTLER: President Lincoln, Frederick Douglass to see you.

DOUGLASS: Mr. President, I am Frederick—

LINCOLN: Ah, Mr. Douglass. I know who you are. Mr. Seward has told me about you. Sit down. I am glad to see you.

DOUGLASS: Mr. President, I am assisting in raising colored troops for the War, but it is not easy to induce colored men to enter the service because there is a feeling among them that the Government is not treating them fairly in the matter of commissions and wages.

LINCOLN: I am troubled, Mr. Douglass, by what you say.

There is truth in it. But public opinion must be considered. The employment of colored troops at all is a gain for the colored people. But I assure you, Mr. Douglass, justice will be ultimately done . . .

NARRATOR: And Honest Abe was true to his promise. The Civil War was concluded and the emancipation of the Negro. Douglass sought further to secure suffrage for the Negro. After the adoption of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, he moved to the Capital, the scene of his many honors.

(Boys' Glee Club sings here the spiritual "Ain't Goin' to Study War No More.")

NARRATOR: During Grant's administration!

MUSIC

CITIZEN: Douglass has been appointed councilman of the District of Columbia! (Strain of Music.)

CITIZEN: Douglass has been elected a member of the District legislature. (Strain of Music.)

GRANT: I, President Grant, do appoint Frederick Douglass Secretary to the Commission to San Domingo.

NARRATOR: On May 30, 1871, at Arlington National Cemetery.

MUSIC

MASTER OF CEREMONIES: The Decoration Day Address . . . by the Honorable Frederick Douglass.

NARRATOR: April 14, 1876, at the unveiling of Lincoln's statue in Lincoln Park, Washington, D. C.

MUSIC

MASTER OF CEREMONIES: The address of the evening . . . by Frederick Douglass.

STRAINS OF MUSIC

NARRATOR: 1877:

MUSIC

HAYES: I, President Hayes, do hereby appoint Frederick Douglass as Marshall of the District of Columbia.

NARRATOR: 1881: Frederick Douglass is appointed Recorder of Deeds in the District of Columbia.

1889: Douglass is appointed Minister and Consul General of Haiti.

On February 20, 1895, at his home, Cedar Hill, Anacostia, Frederick Douglass passed away. And so we bring to a close this radio-drama which we hope has brought to our listeners a few highlights in the life of a great man—Frederick Douglass, not only an advocate of freedom for his race, but also a flaming torch for this nation, showing it the way to justice and to freedom—a way which all true democracies must know and follow!

MUSIC

The humming of The Battle Hymn of the Republic is heard as a background for the closing speech. As the speech ends the chorus swells out.

If you use this Radio-drama for Negro History Week or later in the spring, let us know. THE JOURNAL is eager to give wide encouragement to the writing and performing of such material throughout the United States.

PROGRAM

(Continued from page 3)

"NATIONAL DEFENSE ROUNDTABLE"

Charles Collins, Constance Daniels, William Hastie, T. Arnold Hill, Frank S. Horne, Campbell C. Johnson, Venita Lewis, Alfred E. Smith, Geo. W. Crocket, Edgar G. Brown, Crystal Bird Faucet, Ira De A. Reid, Emmer Lancaster, William Pickens, Thomas N. Roberts, Robert Taylor, Robert C. Weaver, Frances Williams, Jane Williams, W. L. Houston and others.

Music—Howard University

Viewing of Exhibit and Reception for Council Delegates—tendered by the Woman's Committee on National Defense of Howard University, Dean Susie Elliott, Chairman, Howard University Art Gallery

Saturday Morning, October 18, 1941

9:00-12:00—(Closed Session), the President, Presiding

Music

Invocation

Minutes

Reports of Conference Commissions

Election of Officers

1:00- 2:00—LUNCH HOUR

Saturday Afternoon, October 18, 1941

2:30- 5:00—Harriett B. Hall, Presiding

Business Meeting

Reports of Special Committees

Saturday Evening, October 18, 1941

DINNER MEETING

Julia West Hamilton, Chairman of Dinner Committee

Mary McLeod Bethune, Presiding

Music (Violinist)—Louis Vaughn Jones

Invocation—Dr. William Stuart Nelson

Presentation of Guests

Address—Walter White

Music (Contralto)—Louise Burge

Address—The Hon. Frances P. Bolton, Congresswoman from Ohio

Conference Findings—Sarah Pelham Speaks

Honored Guests:

Gen. Benj. O. Davis

Miss Hallie Q. Brown

Mrs. Anna E. Murray

Mrs. Mary Church Terrell

Dr. Elizabeth Carter Brooks

Adjournment

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN

Archives: MRS. DOROTHY PORTER

Area Representatives: MRS. MARGARET D. BOWEN

Citizenship: MRS. LUGENIA HOPE

Human Relations: MRS. HELEN GARLAND

Finance: MRS. SARA SPENCER WASHINGTON

Spiritual Morale: MRS. CHRISTINE SMITH

Health: MRS. MABEL K. STAUPERS

Interracial Relations: MRS. MARY J. McCOREY

International Relations: MISS MAMIE DAVIS

Legal Advisors: ATTY. EUNICE HUNTON CARTER

Program: MRS. MAYME HIGGINS

Publicity: MRS. JULIA BURNBY JONES

Economics and Employment: MRS. CARITA V. ROANE

Credentials: MRS. JULIA WEST HAMILTON

Public Relations: DR. CHARLOTTE HAWKINS BROWN

Nominations: MRS. ORA BROWN STOKES

Membership: MRS. ELEANOR CURTIS DAILEY

Speakers Bureau: MRS. LELIA T. ALEXANDER

Adult Education: MISS MAE HAWES

Rural Life: MRS. ARENIA MALLORY

Family Planning: DR. DOROTHY B. FEREBEE

Legislation: MISS NORMA BOYD

Resolutions and Findings: ATTY. SARA PELHAM SPEAKS

The TESTIMONY of THOUSANDS:



*It's the
HOTEL
THERESA
When in
NEW YORK
any season
of the year*

7th Ave. at 125th St.

...in the Heart of Harlem

300 spacious, all outside rooms; luxurious suites. The beautiful Orchid Room for dining; cocktail lounge and bar; the lovely Mezzanine for relaxation. Ideal atmosphere for rest, study, and comfort.

Large rooms with private bath

\$2.00 Single—\$2.50 Double and up

Without private bath

\$1.50 Single—\$2.00 Double and up

WALTER W. SCOTT, Manager

HOTEL THERESA

7th Ave. at 125th St., New York City

With

GREETINGS from

SARA S. WASHINGTON

FOUNDER AND PRES. APEX LABORATORIES

Offices: New York, Atlantic City, Philadelphia, Newark, Chicago, Washington, Brooklyn, Baltimore, Richmond, Atlanta, Johannesburg, South Africa.

Telephones: 5-2275 — 4-1800 — 4-8593 — 4-9537.

Cable Address: "APEX."

GREEN PRINTING CO.

*Only printing press owned by a Negro woman
in the District*

**JOB AND COMMERCIAL WORK
A SPECIALTY**

Printers of the first issue of the *African American Woman's Journal*

★

2017 ELEVENTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

LICHTMAN THEATRES

"America's Foremost Colored Circuit"

A. E. LIGHTMAN, President

WASHINGTON, D. C.

HOWARD
REPUBLIC
BROADWAY
ROSALIA

LINCOLN
BOOKER-T
RAPHAEL
MOTT

RICHMOND, VA.

BOOKER-T
GLOBE

WALKER
HIPPODROME

ROBINSON

NORFOLK, VA.

REGAL
MANHATTAN

BOOKER-T
CARVER

PORTSMOUTH, VA.

BLAND

CAPITOL

NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

JEFFERSON

MOTON

GEM—Petersburg, Va.

HARRISON—Lynchburg, Va.

VIRGINIA—Roanoke, Va.

**SPECIAL
FOR NEGRO HISTORY WEEK**

*The Lois Jones Calendar of 12 American
Women*

The first art-calendar of Negro women ever published! 12 pages, lithographed from studies in ink, sanguine, and crayon drawings with cover page from the Mural "Light."

Miss Jones has offered the JOURNAL a large share of all profit on the calendar. Secure one for your home, the public schools in your town, colleges and universities, business offices, YMCAs and YWCAs.

Price, 75 cents

Send order to

THE LOIS JONES STUDIOS

1858 California St., N. W.

Washington, D. C.

or

**THE AFRAMERICAN WOMAN'S
JOURNAL**

1812 Ninth Street, N. W.

Washington, D. C.