

*Sepia*

# RECORD

VOL 1. No. 2

1945

**25**  
CENTS



To  
Charles W. Toney  
Smiley  
Lathrop



Compliments of

**The Rock Island Argus**  
*Quad-Cities' Oldest Newspaper*



*Congratulations and  
Best Wishes to the  
Sepia Record*



**Augustana College**

ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS  
DR. CONRAD BERGENDOFF, *President*



"Old Main" at Augustana

# Bill of Rights

Being the First Ten Amendments

OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

**I**

**Freedom of Religion, Speech, and the Press;  
Right of Assembly and Petition**

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

**II**

**Right to Keep and Bear Arms**

A well-regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

**III**

**Quartering of Soldiers**

No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law

**IV**

**Regulation of Right of Search and Seizure**

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

**V**

**Protection for Persons and Their Property**

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property,



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without due process of law, nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

**VI**

**Rights of Persons Accused of Crime**

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

**VII**

**Right of Trial by Jury in Suits at  
Common Law**

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law

**VIII**

**Protection Against Excessive Bail  
and Punishments**

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

**IX**

**Constitution Does Not List All  
Individual Rights**

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

**X**

**Powers Reserved to the States and the People**

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.



The Tri-Cities' Senior Department Store

# Petersen-Harned-Von Maur

1944—Petersen's 72nd Summer

When the storm of war fades into the past and America once again becomes a peace-loving actuality, we hope that you'll recall how, through the war-strained years, Petersen's aided you in maintaining your high standard of living.

**REMEMBER!—Buy War Bonds for an American Way of Life**

## GRANODA CAFE

"PEORIA'S GAYEST SPOT"

"BRIS" COLLINS, Prop.

We Specialize in Bar-B-Q Ribs—We Deliver

FINE FOODS

STEAKS • CHOPS • CHICKENS  
FINE WINES AND LIQUORS

405 N Washington Street Phone 4-6516

GREETINGS TO ALL READERS OF SEPIA RECORD

### Marshall Brown Post No. 482

THE AMERICAN LEGION

*A Lovely Place to Spend an Evening*

Spacious Community Hall for dancing—A well-stocked bar and clubroom annexed—open every afternoon and evening—"Red Hot" band every Saturday night.

109½ RIPLEY STREET, DAVENPORT, IA.

*One of Iowa's Fine Stores  
for Men and Women*

### Simon & Landauer

Second at Main  
Davenport - Iowa

*Compliments of*

### Horrigan's Home for Funerals

Davenport, Iowa

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Mr Charles Toney  
1010 Western Avenue  
Davenport, Iowa

May 5, 1944

Dear Mr Toney:

The writer experienced much pleasure in reading the entire Sepia Record magazine and must congratulate you and all others who helped to make it such an outstanding publication.

The writer recognized quite a number of the people portrayed therein as being friends of his and, taking everything into consideration, all who have helped make this magazine a success have justifiable reasons for being proud.

It is hoped that the Sepia Record can be published very frequently, and the writer would like to become a subscriber to it if subscriptions are acceptable, or when the next issue is published, he would like to buy a number of copies.

We can well appreciate the great amount of work that was necessary in the preparation of the first issue, and we are certain that your son as well as the Rev. Father Burns are very happy that their likenesses are portrayed on the outside cover page.

Incidentally, your article "Little Man—WHAT NEXT?" is an excellent one and we are certain your son will appreciate it very much in years to come. Let us sincerely hope that there will be a better understanding throughout the entire world and that members of the negro race will be given their just deserts. The writer has always believed in fair treatment for every one and no discrimination because of race, color or creed.

As the writer has often stated people of the black race, or of the yellow race, the brown race, red or white race are not responsible for their color, that a negro is of dark color because his parents were of that color, that the white people are white because their parents were of the white race, and we are certain that in the heavenly kingdom Almighty God is not going to have a separate place for the people of one particular color.

With my very best wishes to you, your family and your dear mother, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

A. P. BRUGGE

APB:MM

Mr. Chas. W Toney,  
Editor, Sepia Record,  
1010 Western Ave.,  
Davenport, Ia.

April 29 1944

Dear Mr. Toney:

My sister, Adelaide Mann Wilder, of Clinton, Ia., your birth place, I believe, sent me a copy of your initial undertaking, and I hasten to commend you.

Illustrations of Negroes in industry will have a most salutary influence upon those who look upon us with some doubt and suspicion.

Please remember me kindly to your Dad and Mom, to me "Wib and Stella" as I am confident that they are justly proud of making such a contribution to the Negro race, which contribution in collaboration with kindred ones, should give assurance to the defeated element of our group that there is no cause to fear the future.

With best wishes, in which Mrs. Mann joins me, am

Very sincerely

EARL W. MANN  
1st Lieut Inf., USA  
Retired.

3154 Diehn Avenue  
Davenport Iowa  
April 12, 1944

Charles W Toney  
Dear Mr. Toney:

I am enclosing \$1.00 for "Sepia Record" and I wish it were \$100. We are in the white collar bracket no increase in pay is

allowed, and it is difficult at times to make the old income balance new prices.

I think this is a wonderful thing you are doing. The magazine is beautiful, and I hope and pray for you, that it may continue. It takes time and patience as well as plenty of money, doesn't it? God bless your work.

I have a son Charles, too, and though he isn't as good looking as your little son (his parents aren't as good looking as your son's parents either) he was the pride of St Alphonsus Church. A daily communicant didn't drink, smoke or swear, and was always happy and cheerful and kind to every one. Kindness is very important, isn't it? He is now fighting in Italy, and please say a prayer for him and have little Charles say one too. Children's prayers are heard above ours always.

You have written a wonderful letter to your Charles, and it will take a lot of diplomacy to keep a note of comparison out of his life. You know something, there really is nothing mysterious about different color skin or hair. A pigment is all that causes the difference in color. Some flowers are white, some a deep red—are they not equally as sweet and precious? I am just decent, and you have heard all your life about "Shanty Irish." Would that make me any different than my natural make-up—because some Irish get drunk and disgrace their race. No, my soul is all I am concerned with first last and always. It is far more important to our family to have laughter, gaiety, kindness and tolerance for others, than to worry because my neighbor has a better complexion or higher social rating. They mean nothing as far as God is concerned, and since He is the Head of our house, we are all one. It makes sense, doesn't it? My! What a letter

Sincerely,

MRS. J. O. SMITH

ROCK ISLAND

MOLINE

EAST MOLINE

TRI-CITY ILLINOIS BRANCH  
THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION  
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE  
Box 285, Moline, Illinois

April 13, 1944

Mr Chas. W Toney  
1010 Western Avenue  
Davenport Iowa

Dear Mr. Toney:

Allow me to thank you for the flattering recognition in "Sepia Record." Rather hard to live up to such, but I will do my best.

You deserve great credit for carrying out to fulfillment such an undertaking as the publication of this magazine. Such work I know is fraught with discouragement. You merit to the full, the support of our local group, and I trust this support will be forthcoming. Best wishes for your further success.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely,

LEON R. HARRIS

Mr. Charles W Toney  
1010 Western Avenue  
Davenport Iowa

Dear Mr Toney:

It should be a pleasure for any young man to express his sincere feelings, regarding his present situation, to anyone who is doing his utmost for his race as well as his country. This is a war for double victory and should be thought of as such by every member of the Negro race.

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CHARLOTTE HENRY  
Secretary



VOLUME ONE  
NUMBER TWO  
1 9 4 5

# SEPIA RECORD

CHARLES W. TONEY  
Editor in Chief



ANN TONEY  
Advertising Manager



## OUR AIMS AND PURPOSE

### INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

Interracial cooperation is a product of America only. It is indeed ironical that a country proud of being given the name of "melting pot of the world" and was settled by persecuted minorities from the old world has strayed so far from its idealisms of three hundred years ago, that now interracial committees to create better racial understanding are, as of the moment, a necessity in American life to cope with race riots, better housing, fair employment, and equal educational advantages.

In "An American Dilemma" by Gunnar Myrdal an unbiased report on American race relations, the author says, "One of the greatest reasons for racial misunderstanding is that the average white American isn't brought in contact with Negro Literature. Without interracial cooperation, the "Sepia Record" could never have been printed.

SEPIA RECORD  
1010 WESTERN AVE.  
Davenport, Iowa

## EDITORIAL PAGE

### MURDER INCORPORATED

This is a commentary on the judicial treatment of Negro versus Negro criminal cases and not the infamous story of Louis Lepke 'Buckhalter'. The courts throughout the land have formed a murder corporation that dates back far beyond the career of Lepke and is more vicious because, itself being the judiciary body, is free from prosecution.

In a criminal case involving Negro versus white or white versus Negro, justice is usually rendered fairly and swiftly to the defendant; but on the contrary when Negro versus Negro cases are brought before the bar of justice the tribunals put their dignity on the shelf and stage an old-fashioned minstrel show.

In the Quad-City area alone there have been three Negroes murdered and one attempt to kill all by members of their own race. Defendants were found in each case and shall we call them trials—were held. Here are the results, hold your nose please, all four defendants were acquitted—cum laude. The first murder case was really the best from the standpoint of being odorous. The deceased victim was killed in East Moline, Illinois, on a busy street before a score of witnesses and yet the prosecutor was unable or incapable of securing a conviction.

The law-abiding Negro citizen is more than disgusted with this type of justice. Since when did one human life have less value than another? Chemically each individual regardless of race, is worth just ninety-six cents. Are the courts by their 'just another dead nigger' attitude going to make this an open season on Negroes? If so, I will check my enemy list and find the most suitable specimen for liquidation, because an overnight confinement in the cooler holds no fear for me, but the electric chair or life imprisonment—ah! that's different.

I have been told a man's first crime is the hardest. After that he gets trigger happy and will kill on the slightest provocation. The judge and jurors that free a Negro only because he killed another Negro becomes a partner in his next crime and his next victim could possibly be a white man. Then justice would work swiftly and surely the electric chair would welcome him with open arms and thousands of volts of electricity would carry his worthless carcass into the limbo of forgotten things.

### NEGRO RIGHTS

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#### They Will Come When the White South's Fear Is Divided into Rational Parts

The Senate reconvenes, and near the top of its agenda is a problem left over from the Civil War. It is a bill to abolish poll taxes, one of the last remaining legal devices by which most southern states prevent Negroes and poor whites from voting. Even if the Senate passes it, this bill will not give southern Negroes the vote. Neither will the recent Supreme Court decision which declared the Texas anti-Negro primary law unconstitutional. The federal government can chivy the white South from one extra-legal dodge to another, but the southern Negro will never really vote until the southern white man is no longer afraid of him.

The white South neither dissembles nor divides on this point. It is simply aroused to a pitch of frenzied and unanimous resistance to change. In the midst of a war for freedom abroad we are, therefore, treated to the threat of a filibuster in the Senate, obscene cries of "nigger-lover" in the Florida and Alabama primary campaigns, and increasing racial tension throughout the country. In Harlem which will probably send its first Negro to Congress this year as a result of redistricting the leading candidate, A. Clayton Powell, is taking a leaf from the southern white's book and is running on a Negro-First platform. (I will represent the Negro people first; I will represent after that all the other American people.) Never before have Negroes been so outspokenly bitter about America's refusal to give them equal status in the Army, the Navy, and industry, and never before have Negro leaders been so active on behalf of Negro rights. America's No. 1 social problem, its great uncured self-inflicted wound, is aching violently, perhaps reaching a crisis.

#### HIS VOTE AND YOUR DAUGHTER

The Negro problem is so complex and so intertwined with all our other national vices and virtues that it is almost incurable in its own terms. It is possible, however, to distinguish between rational and irrational approaches to it and also to decide what parts of it are primarily of federal concern and what are primarily a community or personal responsibility.

In this job Americans are lucky to have some very timely expert advice. The Carnegie Corporation seven years ago asked Dr. Gunnar Myrdal, a distinguished Swedish sociologist, to undertake a comprehensive sur-

(Continued on page 25)

## LANGSTON HUGHES



Langston Hughes, poet, writer, lecturer and world traveler, one of America's most outstanding men of letters. Mr. Hughes has enjoyed a picturesque and rambling existence. A complete account of his fantastic career would not be within the limits of this publication.

He was born in Joplin, Missouri, February 1, 1902. Shortly afterwards his parents separated. His father, becoming disgusted with conditions in this country, moved to Mexico where he became a successful business man. His mother, who was well educated, moved about the country looking for a teaching post or office work, so the little boy went to live with his grandmother in Lawrence, Kansas.

When Hughes reached the age of twelve he had lived in the cities of Mexico, Topeka, Colorado Springs, Charlestown, Indiana, Kansas City and Buffalo. He began to write at Central High School in Cleveland, Ohio, and became a member on the staff of the school magazine. He edited the Year Book upon graduation in 1920. After graduating from high school he spent some time with his father in Mexico, only to migrate to New York where he attended Columbia University. He soon became fed up in one year and after working on

various jobs the sea beckoned to Langston and he shipped on a freighter to Africa. For three years he saw the world and continued to write.

Hughes returned to New York in November, 1924 and went to work as a bus boy at the Wardman Park Hotel. Here he met Vachel Lindsay, a poet. He admired Lindsay and presented to him three of his poems which were published in the newspapers. This brought him national recognition and was the turning point in his career. He decided to finish college and entered Lincoln University in Chester, Pennsylvania, from which he was later graduated.

Since 1926 Hughes has published eight books and has written many articles, stories and poems for various magazines including the New Yorker, Saturday Evening Post, The New Republic, Esquire and many others. His work has been translated into French, Spanish, Russian, Japanese and German. "Mulatto" was the first play Hughes wrote and since that first effort he has written a dozen or more plays produced by the Gilpin Players of Cleveland and other groups. His poetry play "Don't You Want To Be Free" holds the Harlem record of 35 performances and has been performed by college groups at Dillard, Bennett, Wilberforce and Antioch.

Hughes has also been active on radio, appearing on the March of Time, Mary Margaret McBride hour and Town Hall. He has recently scored great success as master of ceremony, filling that capacity at the Chicago Negro Musical Festival and also a similar affair in St. Louis.

Langston's weekly column "Here to Yonder" appears in the Chicago Defender. His writing has been largely concerned with the depicting of Negro life in America. One of his main interests is the encouragement of literary ability among colored writers and the development of American Negro literature, insofar as he can aid in its development.

His books include *The Weary Blues*, *The Dream Keeper*, *Shakespeare and Harlem*, *Poems Not Without Laughter*, *A Novel*, *The Ways of White Folk*, *The Big Sea*, his *Autobiography*. The *New York Times* has called his work a vivid sensation of the Negro spirit; the *Princeton Literary Observer* has termed it "the expression of the people" and the *Kappa Alpha Psi Journal* writes, "here is the poetry of Negro life as we live it."

Mr. Hughes has just returned from a successful trans-continental speaking tour and his latest publication is "Freedom's Plow".

## BOYS TOWN—"The City of Little Men"

By B. W. REED



Boys Town Choir

Back in 1917 Father Flanagan's Boy's Home was established to care for homeless, abandoned and neglected boys, regardless of creed or race. Since the establishment of Father Flanagan's Boy's Home, more than 5,000 boys have called Boys Town their home.

Boys Town is actually a home and school. Today Boys Town is an incorporated village located eleven miles west of Omaha on the Lincoln Highway. It is populated by 400 'teen aged boys ranging from twelve to eighteen.

Boys Town has its own 'teen age mayor and city commissioners who actually govern what is often referred to as, "The City of Little Men."

Why did Father Flanagan establish Boys Town? For several years prior to the establishment of Father Flanagan's Boy's Home the Boys Town founder operated and maintained a hotel in the city of Omaha for homeless, broken-down men who were roaming the streets because of lack of employment. After three years of working with these men, Father Flanagan found that they were men set in their ways and more interested in being idle than being rehabilitated and re-established in their own homes. He found it to be a common denominator that these men had been homeless boys in their youth. He then struck upon the idea of establishing and creating a home for homeless boys.

In 1917 Father Flanagan started what today is known as Boys Town, in a small house at 25th and Dodge street in the city of Omaha. He had five boys. His first boy recently wrote him a letter from the Pacific where he is serving in Uncle Sam's Navy.

It was in 192 that Father Flanagan purchased 160 acres of land eleven miles west of Omaha to establish his home where it is today. Since its establishment, Father Flanagan has increased the acreage so now it comprises 840 acres of rich farm land. Approximately 600 acres is farmed today.

Years ago Father Flanagan made a statement, "There is no such thing as a bad boy." He reasoned that if a boy was given the proper guidance, direction, care and encouragement he deserved, he would prove to his relatives and friends that this statement was true.

Many boys have come to Boys Town who have been termed as "Problem Boys" in their community, but through Father Flanagan's theory he has helped to adjust and rehabilitate these boys into good American citizens.

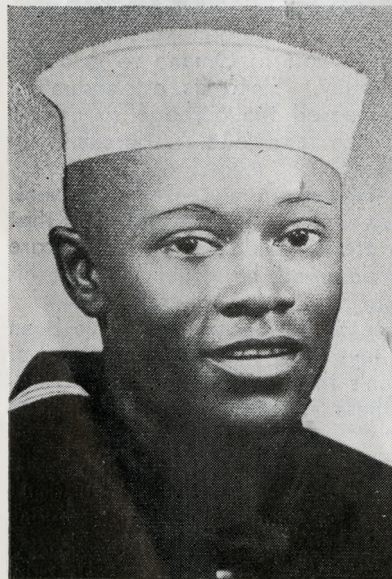
You will find former Boys Town citizens in many walks of life today. Jimmie Skiles, one of Father Flanagan's earliest boys, is one of the nation's leading trombone players, having played with such orchestras as Horace Heidt and Tommy Dorsey. The Rev. Henry Sutti is another example of one of Father Flanagan's boys. He is a Jesuit Priest today serving as a missionary in South America. More than 600 of Father Flanagan's boys today are serving in Uncle Sam's Army, Navy, Marines, Coast Guards and Merchant Marines. These boys know what democracy means and they are fighting to help preserve it. Twenty-four of Father Flanagan's boys have given their lives in World War.

Donald Monroe, a Negro youth, was one of the first of Father Flanagan's boys to be killed in World War.

BOYS TOWN—"The City of Little Men"—Continued



Students in the Boys Town Manual Training shop are shown working at their benches.



DONALD MONROE

He was killed at Pearl Harbor. Ensign J. P. Howatt, U. S. Navy, wrote the following letter to Father Flanagan after Monroe's death. The letter speaks for itself.

Dear Father

Today we received in the mail for this office a copy of BOYS TOWN TIMES. It is with the deepest regret that I inform you that it is not possible for me to forward it to the addressee, Mr. Donald Monroe. Since the Japanese Attack on Pearl Har-

bor December 7, 1941, Donald Monroe has been carried on all our lists as "missing in action." I believe that the Navy Department will soon declare all men still remaining in this category as a result of the above attack "dead."

I knew Donald Monroe very well as he was attached to my mess. He was a fine example of what a young American should be, and in every sense more than lived up to the very highest standards set by our Navy and our country.

Donald Monroe was proud of Boys Town; I know that Boys Town is proud of him. If he was an example of the average boy from Boys Town, then I can easily see why our whole country is proud of Boys Town.

I am keeping the copy of BOYS TOWN TIMES in the office. It is a fine example of the spirit of young America upon whom so much depends.

Very truly yours,  
J. P. HOWATT, Ens. USN"

At Boys Town every effort is made to keep a boy busy. He has a school program and a fine program of it. In high school the boys have six courses from which to choose. Two are College Prep courses—the arts and science and the commercial courses. They are, namely, printing, mechanical arts, ceramics and manual training. Father Flanagan has always felt that his boys should have the opportunity of learning a trade and he has always been a strong booster of trade education as he realizes that when his boys complete their high school education they must be prepared and ready to take

BOYS TOWN—"The City of Little Men"—Continued

their place in the commercial world. At the outset of the war many of Father Flanagan's boys were placed as machinists in a defense plant at Saginaw, Michigan, and a fine record each of these boys made, thanks to the training received here at Boys Town.

The Boys Town school system starts with the fifth grade and runs through a four-year high school course. The school is accredited and is under the supervision of the Christian Brothers.

Cultural activities at Boys Town include a fine dramatic program, an 85-voice choir under the direction of Father Flanagan's assistant, Father Schmitt, and a fine instrumental band department which has formed two bands and an orchestra.

Father Flanagan has always been an ardent hobby enthusiast and encourages his boys to participate in hobby activities during their leisure time. Such leisure and extra-curricular clubs as stamp collecting, model plane building, scrapbook collecting, science club are available to Boys Town today. Approximately 125 Boys Towners participate in the Scout program. There are two senior groups, an Air Scout Squadron and an Explorer Squadron for boys over fifteen.

Father Flanagan not only insists that his boys be developed mentally but physically as well. He has, therefore, a physical fitness program in which every Boys Town

citizen participates therein. In addition to the physical fitness program, the Boys Town high school is represented in inter-scholastic high school athletics in football, basketball, baseball and track. Boys Town has also engaged in American Legion baseball play during the past three summers.

Boys Town citizens have their own banking system which Father Flanagan set up a few years ago to encourage them in the proper use of money and the art of thrift.

The Boys Town self-government program plays a very important part in the development of Boys Town citizens. Through the self-government program the mayor and city commissioners are elected twice yearly and they govern the boys, under adult supervision, however. It is through this program that the boys are taught responsibility, which so many of them have told Father Flanagan in letters after they have left Boys Town, has aided them materially in their life in the commercial world and also in their life in the armed forces.

Boys Town citizens have a weekly movie and movies on every holiday in their own Little Theatre.

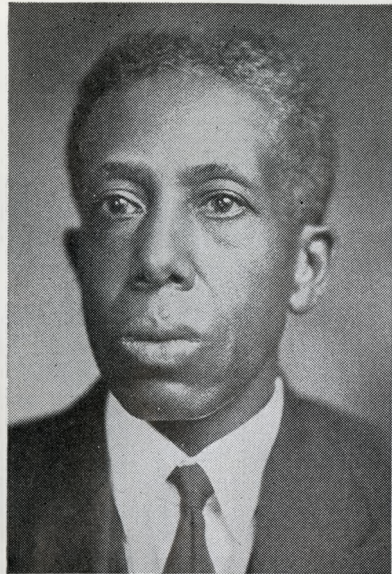
Boys Town citizens come here from every state in the union practically. At the present time boys here represent 45 different states.

(Continued on page 16)

Boys Town Saxophone Quintette



S. JOE BROWN



S. Joe Brown — The dean of Iowa lawyers Mr Brown was born in Keosauqua, Iowa, July 6, 1875. He is a graduate of Ottumwa High School and the University of Iowa. He taught Greek at Bishop College in Marshall, Texas but returned to Iowa in 1901 and began to practice law in Des Moines in 1902, his present address. Mr Brown was the first Negro to graduate from the Liberal Arts College in Iowa and also the first to receive the Phi Beta Kappa Key. He graduated at the head of his law class in 1901 Attorney Brown was candidate for judge of the District Court in 1906, candidate for councilman in 1910, Republican Committeeman, Polk County 1918-1924 and was nominated for Municipal Judge in 1928.

# INTERESTING PERSONALITIES

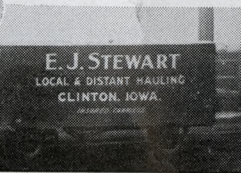
DR. WEBSTER



Dr. G. A. M. Webster was born in Meridian, Mississippi in 1893. He graduated from high school in 1914 and from 1915 to 1919 studied at Howard University. He completed his education in 1923 at the Mahara Medical School. Dr Webster began his practice in Mississippi where he remained in business for one year After practicing medicine in Chicago for 16 years he moved to Moline, Illinois. He has been here three years and during that time has purchased a home which is located at 916-7th Avenue, Rock Island, Illinois. Dr Webster is on the staff at the Moline Public Hospital and also St Anthony's Hospital in Rock Island.



EUGENE STEWART



Eugene Stewart is a native son of Clinton, Iowa. Five generations of the Stewarts have made Clinton their home.

Mr. Stewart graduated from Clinton High School and began his business career with the purchase of a one-half ton model-T truck. He built this into a five fleet trucking company with the latest in trucking equipment and operated throughout the middle west from Cleveland, Ohio to Omaha, Nebraska and from Minneapolis, Minnesota to St. Louis, Missouri.

Mr Stewart has an office in the Clinton Loop and employs both Negroes and whites. He is a cornetist of no mean ability, a master of the Masonic Lodge, an officer in the A. M. E. Church and a Scout Commissioner

VALDENIA GRUENER



Valdenia Lillard Gruener—The daughter of Harvey Lillard, the first man ever adjusted by a Chiropractor One of the Quad-Cities outstanding club women and social workers. Mrs. Gruener is the only Negro member on the board of directors for the Rock Island County Council of Churches, a member of the Public Affairs Committee of the Y W C. A. and of the Arsenal Girls' Chorus.



JO ETTA COLLINS

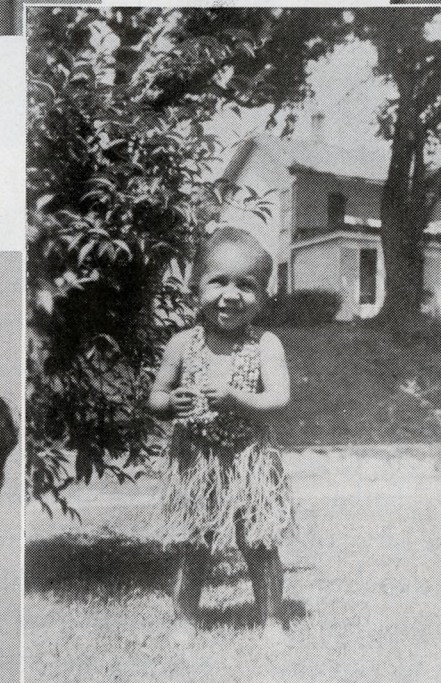
MUARLENA TAYLOR



# SEPIA PIN-UPS



ARGOLDA FOSTER



JUNE HENRY



ELIZABETH ANN SHOOTS

## SAVANNA ORDNANCE SCHOOL



The Savanna Ordnance Depot, consisting of 13,179 acres, is located north of Savanna, Illinois on the Illinois side of the Mississippi River in a picturesque setting with the mighty "Father of Waters" on the west, and the beautiful Mississippi Palisades on the east. It is the largest depot of its kind in America, and is serviced by more than 60 miles of railroad and over 120 miles of highway made available exclusively by the United States Army Engineers.

The Ordnance Depot is under the able command of Colonel M. A. Brackett. Under his guidance, Savanna Ordnance Depot gained the enviable reputation of never missing a shipment, which is all the more admirable since the employment during the period of invasion was just

half of its highest employment peak several years ago.

Ordnance is perhaps one of the most vital parts of the army because it supplies all of the fighting equipment to liquidate the enemy — tanks, trucks, half-tracks and ammunition. I saw large cases of ammunition returned from the fighting front for reclamation and salvage. The army doesn't waste a thing. The exploded shells are returned to Savanna to salvage the brass, and incidentally this is a job S. O. D. inherited by its willingness to do a little more.

I saw acres of exploded Bofors anti-aircraft shells to be reclaimed. The primer, that which the firing pin strikes, has to be removed. Some ingenious employee in the machine shop made a

## SAVANNA ORDNANCE SCHOOL—Continued



simple but effective machine to perform this operation that triples production. These machines were put in a field and workers began operation while the carpenters built the shop around them. I am no Einstein, but it wasn't necessary to be a mathematical wizard to visualize how many bonds it would take just to buy these shells that are only a very small part of just one type of shell that has been fired. And this reclamation of brass shows how the army is helping to underwrite this war by salvaging everything possible.

The Savanna Section of the Ordnance School is located at Savanna Ordnance Depot, and is under the direction of Lt. Colonel M. O. Bunker. The School is a branch of the Ordnance School of Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, the largest Ordnance School in the United States. Because of its enlargement during the past two and a half years of war, sections have been started in various parts of the country. Subjects are taught that are not available in the main school at Aberdeen. Subjects at S. O. D. include Ammunition and Supply, and Military Administration. In addition there are Renovation and Surveillance Companies training here. These courses run from two to three months. The majority of candidates for either school are usually non-commissioned officers chosen from field troops. These students are the outstanding men in their companies, and are sent to school as a reward, and

also that they may become specialists. Upon completion of their classes they return to their own units where they then instruct their own companies in the modern and up-to-date methods that they learn at the school. These men are now scattered throughout the United States, and on all the battle fronts of the world, and are highly regarded by their superiors. Many of the students have already seen service overseas and are here for renewed courses and to become familiar with new types of equipment.

At regular intervals an inspection is made by some staff officer of the School. He checks the barracks and all of the buildings to see that they are properly ventilated and kept clean. The mess is inspected to see that all menus are made up properly and carried out. The army will not allow substitution of any part of a menu unless something better or equally as good is substituted. I completed my visit by having chow with the soldiers. If it's true that an army marches on their stomachs, then these fellows could march all the way to Berlin and back.

The soldiers are well provided with recreational facilities. The Service Club is equipped with radio, ping pong tables, pool table, record player, ladies lounge, electric kitchen and a 3,000 volume library, under the supervision of a pretty auburn-haired hostess. An attractively furnished room provides a place to take friends and family for



## SAVANNA ORDNANCE SCHOOL—Continued

privacy and conversation, away from the noise of the recreation room. On the post is the ever present post exchange or "PX" (Army jargon). This is the answer to a civilian's prayer; it has a laundry and dry cleaning plant that gives **one day** service.

After classes the soldiers engaged in sports of all types, but the activity that interested me most was a group practicing that bone-crushing, back-breaking death-dealing sport called Judo. A soldier who has mastered the art of Judo can literally whip his weight in wildcats.

The School is very democratic in the fact that there is no segregation or discrimination of any kind in evidence here.

The photography of the Ordnance School was by Mr. Louis Henry, Commander of Marshall Brown Post No. 482 of the American Legion.

I visited the Savanna Ordnance Depot as the guest of the Public Relations Officer, Major Fred E. Hansen, who is one of the most affable, sincere persons I have ever had the pleasure to meet. During the six hours I was in this officer's presence I had the opportunity to analyze this

man and associate him with the war through the eyes of a civilian. My conclusions were this: Major Hansen knew his job, and he is the type of officer a man would welcome as his superior.

### BOYS TOWN—"The City of Little Men"

(Continued from page 11)

Every Boys Town citizen receives religious training according to his faith. Both Catholic and non-Catholic services are held at Boys Town simultaneously throughout the week.

Father Flanagan's Boys Home is supported entirely by voluntary contribution. It receives no help from the Church, Community Chest or any governmental subdivision. Boys Town is non-sectarian.

When Father Flanagan's Boys Town celebrated their 25th anniversary President Roosevelt in a letter to Father Flanagan praised the work of the Home. President Roosevelt's letter follows.

Dear Father Flanagan

Hearty congratulations on the completion by Boys Town of twenty-five years of constructive service to American citizenship. In innumerable ways the value of your work has been demonstrated during the past twenty-five years, but in no respect more than in the splendid contribution being made by former young citizens of Boys Town now serving valiantly in the country's armed forces.

God bless and prosper this noble work.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT



## PHILIPPA SCHUYLER

### A CHILD PRODIGY

This is twelve year old Philippa Schuyler, the brilliant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Schuyler of New York City. Mr. Schuyler is the very capable columnist for the "Pittsburgh Courier".

Philippa began to attract attention almost at birth. When she was 18 months old she started to learn the alphabet and numerals. At 20 months she had mastered the alphabet, had learned all of her numerals to ten and all the colors of the spectrum so that she could identify shades like lavender, gray, and pink as well as all the primary colors. Before Philippa's second birthday anniversary she could spell and print simple words such as dog, cat, man, etc.

This beautiful child began to attract attention and Lincoln Barnett of the "New York Herald Tribune" devoted two columns to her achievements and headlined his story **Negro Baby 2 1/2 Reads, Writes, Spells and Quotes Omar Khayyam**. This story more or less raised a controversial issue. Her achievements were editorialized. She was lauded by columnists here and abroad, but many friends of the Schuyler's prophesied a dire future for Philippa. They pictured the child as a wallflower and perhaps a little socially unbalanced when she reached her teens. The critics, mostly teachers and adherents of the Dewey System of modern education, which does not believe in teaching anything but the manual arts to the children until they are ten or older, said it was the parents' influence rather than the child's own inclination to read at such an age and quote the famous tent maker.

The Schuylers decided to put this theory to a test, so when Philippa was three years and three months, they selected a subject in which they were least interested or accomplished—music—and put the child with a teacher to complete the experiment. Here are the results:

In three months or less she was composing little pieces. By the time she was four she had ten compositions and twelve scales which she had



Chick Solomon Photo. Courtesy The New York-Pittsburgh Courier

This is Philippa returning from her Mexican Holiday carrying a basket which seems to be one of the Mexican customs. Senor Carl Alwin, formerly conductor of the Vienna State Opera but now conductor of the Opera of Mexico, has this to say of Philippa, "she has a wonderful talent, a marvelous technique and a great future and I was enchanted by her modesty and personality."

created without any suggestions from others. Mrs. Schuyler took Philippa to the National Piano Teachers' Guild when she was four. Here she astounded the group when she played ten of her

## PHILIPPA SCHUYLER—Continued



Chick Solomon Photo. Courtesy The New York-Pittsburgh Courier.

Philippa and her persian cat named Ibrit who Philippa has taught to do tricks. He can ring a bell when hungry jump over a stick, sit up and beg like a dog.

own compositions and many of the classics. This caused "Time Magazine" to take notice. Shortly afterwards she began to play her own compositions over NBC coast to coast network. She held forth at NBC for five years, the only child in the world to ever accomplish this at such an early age.

At the tender age of eight Philippa was really setting the world on fire. She appeared with Deems Taylor on "We the People" over CBS. She had a day at the New York World's Fair named in her honor, and on this day she played two recitals, one in the morning, the other in the afternoon, at the Little Theater of the Science and Education Building. The mayor of New

York gave Philippa a medal. She has been photographed with Lily Pons, Flagstad, John Barbiralli, Rudolph Ganz, Ernest Schelling and many others.

Philippa has been a very busy girl. Since the age of six she has played whole recitals alone in cities from Boston to Jacksonville, from Detroit to San Antonio, from New York to St. Paul, and always for youth charities that wished to raise money for some worthy project to benefit children and young folks, never for personal profit. She has made records of ten of her compositions for the Office of War Information to send to the children of allied countries. Philippa is in the second year of high school and studies Latin, Spanish, English and Geometry. She has completed a course in modern composition and is now writing fugues. She has won over twenty prizes in music—eight consecutive ones from the New York Society for young people—the only child to ever accomplish this feat.

Philippa has attracted the attention of the intellectuals. In "Psychology and Life" by Floyd Ruch, head of Psychology at the University of Southern California, she is used as the example of superior mentality in his chapter on Intelligence. An article devoted to an Evening with a Gifted Child appeared in the book "McSorley's Wonderful Saloon" by Mitchell. Also J. A. Rogers has a chapter on her in "Sex and Race" and in "Meet the Negro" by Karl Downs, there is a section devoted to this child prodigy.

Philippa and her mother have just returned from a visit to Mexico City, where she studied Spanish and composition. She finished a musical impression of a bull fight and confessed her sympathies are with the bull. Philippa's tastes are now adult. She has gone through the period of reading the comics, Dick Tracy, etc. Now she reads such prose as "You and Heredity", "How to Write Plays", Rimskey-Korsakoff's book on "Composition and Orchestration." Philippa can orchestrate as well as compose and is now doing a piece for a full symphonic orchestra.

## CLAUDE BUDDY YOUNG

### 1944 EDITION OF WORLD'S FASTEST HUMAN

From University of Illinois  
Athletic Publicity Office

CHAMPAIGN Ill., May — The University of Illinois has 1944's outstanding candidate for track star of the year in the person of Claude "Buddy" Young, 5 foot 5 inch freshman from Wendell Phillips high school, Chicago.

The 8-year-old, 52-pound speedster, whose springy step has earned him the nickname 'bouncing ball' enrolled in the University in February and already has gained honors which mark him as an all-time great.

During the indoor season Young rapidly forged to the front as the year's best in the 60-yard dash. Hitting the world's mark of :06.1 on two occasions, Buddy won individual titles at the Millrose Games, Cleveland K. of C., Chicago Relays, Purdue Relays, and Big Ten Indoor meet.

In addition to his dash specialty, Young was a consistent winner in the 70-yard low hurdles, set a new Illinois indoor record of 24 feet 4 1/4 inches in the broad jump, and ran a leg on the Illini mile relay team which won Millrose, Boston A. A., and Big Ten titles.

When the outdoor season rolled around, Buddy shifted to the 100 and 200-yard dashes, the broad jump, and has competed in the 220-yard low hurdles and the mile relay.

To date Young has marks of :09.5 in the 100, one-tenth second off the world mark, and :20.9 in the 220, this in his first try at the longer dash.

Buddy's ideal in track is Jesse Owens, famous Ohio State world's record-holder and his all-around ability may make him equally famous, especially since this is Young's freshman year and maturity and experience will aid his development in his remaining seasons of competition.

Coach Leo Johnson believes Buddy can set a new world's mark at 300 yards when and if the colored speedster has time to study and practice the distance.

Young is a native of Chicago and starred in both track and football for Phillips high in the last three years. He was an unanimous choice for halfback on the 1943 Illinois All-State football squad and he plans to try for Ray Eliot's 1944 grid squad in the fall.

Buddy's hobbies are eating and going to movies. He's a serious-minded student, enrolled in a pre-medical course in the University's College of Liberal Arts and Sciences. However, he is fond of competitive sports and is toying with the idea that he'd like to become a coach.

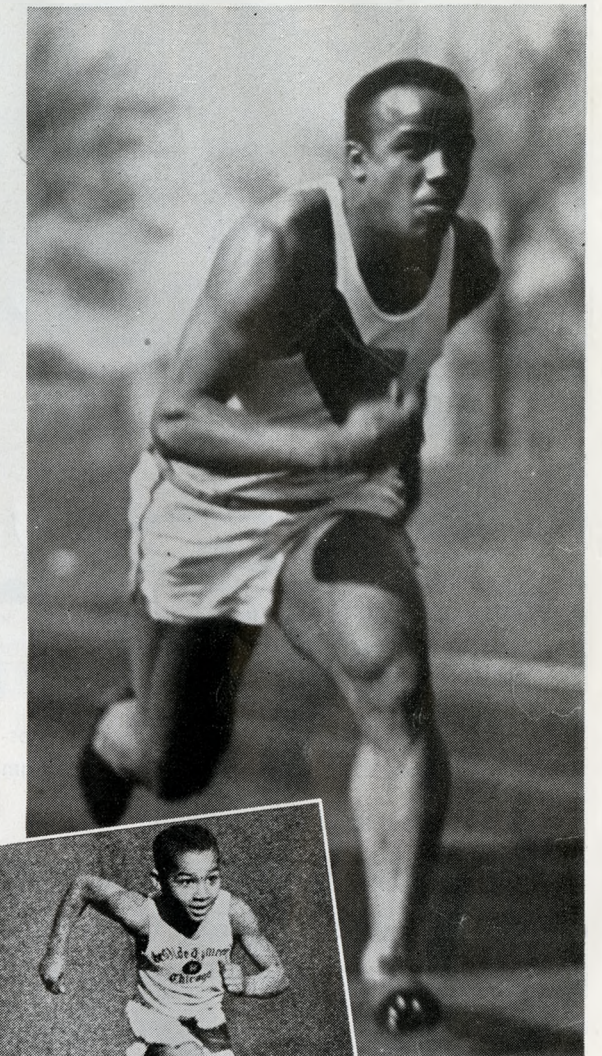


Photo Courtesy of Life Magazine

★ ★ ★

Hendricks Young, the 12 year old brother of Claude, is the star sprinter of Ye Olde Tymers, an amateur athletic club on Chicago's south side. There are six children in the Young family. They are all sprinters and were trained by their mother who was a track star in her own name 20 years ago.

## JOHN DEERE'S UNION MALLEABLE IRON COMPANY



No. 5—Annealing Oven—Oven tenders, Wesley Eddleman Earl Love and foreman William Coure.

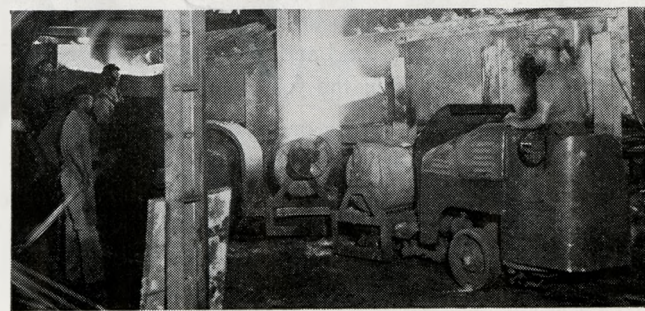
The Union Malleable Iron Company is, in some ways, the backbone of Deere & Company, manufacturers of farm equipment. The finished products—tractors, manure spreaders, combines, corn pickers, cotton pickers, etc.—would not have reached their present efficient stage without the use of Malleable castings. A Malleable casting will bend before breaking and is a great benefit to the farmer since usually it can be returned to its original shape by hammering.

This type of foundry work, engaged in at the

No. Cupola Furnace being tapped out—reading from left to right Peter Vermier furnace tender, Roy Vandervoerde and Shelby Harris, tap-out men Eugene Baker and W. D. Rummels, tractor drivers—Barney Olfield's competitors.

Malleable, rates top on the essential list, and in a recent directive issued by the United States Employment Service they requested that men, no matter how occupied, could secure a job release for 90 days to work in a foundry. This is the time of greatest activity in the farm equipment field. The manufacturers are now fabricating equipment for the farmers' use next spring, and without adequate farm machinery the food output diminishes. The U. S. E. S. says "the work is hard, but the wages are tops."

The editor perhaps is prejudiced to the Malleable, here he spent most of his seven years of employment with Deere & Company. In this shop can be found some of the best specimens of manhood. No one needs a Charles Atlas body building course, there is a job here for men of all sizes. One of the fastest grinders at the Malleable is a young Negro, weighing not more than 120 pounds. I stopped at this shop one cold winter day in 1936 and asked the general manager, who was then Ben Butterworth, for a job, he wasn't interested in me as an employee, thinking I was under age. However, I managed to get a job and worked in every department from the foundry to maintenance and at two other plants, the Harvester and Plow Works.



SEPIA RECORD

## JOHN DEERE'S UNION MALLEABLE IRON COMPANY—Continued

The Malleable is the melting pot in the true sense of the word. At one time there were 36 different nationalities working here harmoniously. This shop has been modernized with new equipment to eliminate heavy lifting and for the worker's convenience, a laundry complete with driers was installed several years ago, and work clothes are washed and dried without any expense to the employee. The operator of the laundry is a Negro, affectionately called "Sing Lo" by his co-workers.

The process of making malleable iron is fascinating. To begin a day's work the Cupola is charged, that is to say—scrap iron, steel, pig iron, coke and limestone are heated in its perpendicular stock to the melting stage. It then runs into the furnace through a trough, shown in the left of picture (1). In the furnace the heat is raised

through forced draft and the iron is analyzed and tested before being poured. After the analysis is O. K. the furnace is tapped out. This is performed by the tap-out man who is standing to the left of post with a long steel bar pictured in foreground. The iron runs into a bull ladle on a lift truck or in a swinging bull whose locomotion is provided by overhead trolleys. From here the iron goes to either the unit—picture (2)—or the pouring floor—picture (3). The unit is the outstanding example of modernization. In the background are the hoppers which are filled with sand from a conveyor. The molds are made in two sections, first the "drag" or bottom and then the "cope" or top. The molder in the extreme left of picture (2) has his hand on a lever which he pulls. This fills his cope or drag with sand and removes the molder from the shovel era of molding. After



No. 2 Unit—Molding, pouring, shifting and dumping—reading from left to right: James Teague, molder; Aaron Fentress, pourer; Vernie Teague, molder; Tiny Ross, foreman; Edmond Brezzel, pourer; George Rush, shifter; Joe Maes, molder.

## JOHN DEERE'S UNION MALLEABLE IRON COMPANY—Continued

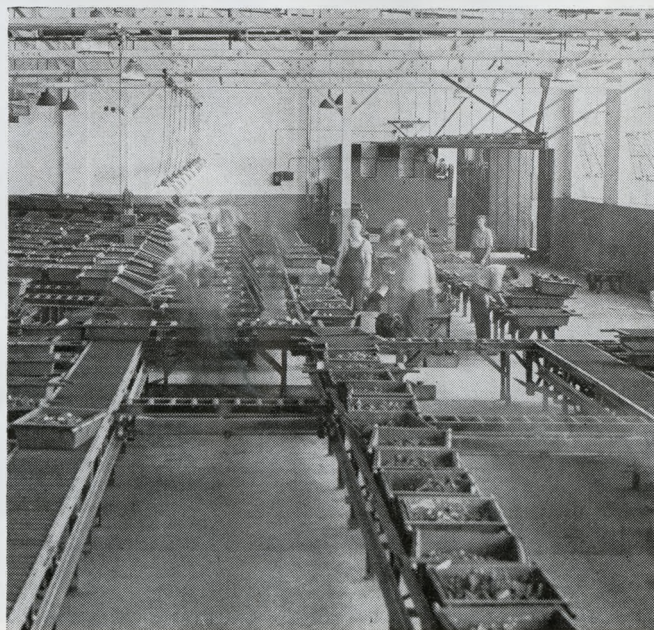
the mold is made, the shifter takes over in right foreground. He places wooden boxes on the molds and on top puts a heavy weight. Now the iron pourer pours these molds from a small bull ladle; from these rollers the molds are dumped onto a shaker which separates the sand from the castings. On the pouring floor light jobs are made and are poured by hand ladles because the smaller castings take more care in pouring. The next step is casting breaking. This does not mean that the castings are deliberately broken, but they are broken loose from the sprue, risers and gates that are essential to mold perfection. The castings then proceed to picture (4) where they are chipped by women, inspected for flaws, and then to the grinders where the rough edges and gates are removed with an emery wheel. The next process is that of annealing which makes the castings malleable. In picture (5) you see the latest thing in annealing ovens. Here the castings are put in these steel cylinders and are pushed into the loading chamber in front. From here on everything else is mechanical. These cylinders are pushed from the front to the rear of this oven in 36 hours and pass through various stages of heat, the highest point being in the middle where the temperature reaches 1750 degrees Fahrenheit. Each heat is tested for malleability. A sledge hammer is applied to a casting, if it bends it is ready to be cleaned and shipped; if it breaks it is either annealed again or scrapped. The editor wishes to thank Deere & Company for the permission to take these pictures and also Mr. Charles Rogers, the photographer.



No. 3—Floor pouring—The tractors bring the iron to the molders who pour their own molds in this section of the foundry.

★ ★ ★

No. 4—Hard iron Department—Grinding, chipping, inspection.



## KATHERINE DUNHAM

PH. B., M. A. OF BROADWAY, HOLLYWOOD  
AND THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

This is a success story of a girl who has been outstanding in more than one field of activity. Katherine Dunham was born in Joliet, Illinois where her father owned a dry-cleaning plant and her mother was a school teacher. They were both devout church goers. When Katherine was eight she began dancing. She organized a "cabaret" which shocked the congregation but raised \$32 for the church fund. Dunham pere, whose taste in music was sentimental, subjected Katherine to piano teaching at an early age. Her brother, Albert, was trained to the mandolin, and with Papa strumming the second mandolin, the trio nightly played *The Wedding of the Winds* until Albert escaped to become one of the most brilliant students at Chicago University, a Master of Arts at Harvard and now a faculty member at Howard University.

Miss Dunham followed her brother to Chicago University. She earned her way to a Bachelor of Arts Degree by working in the library and by organizing a school of the dance, the dance studio being an unheated barn. Teacher and pupils carried on some frenzied lessons to avert pneumonia. Meanwhile Katherine was winning honors as a student and discovering anthropology, the answer to her split personality.

Dancing, she eagerly learned, is one of the earliest expressions of man's impulses, emotions and reactions to the world about him and that forms of dance exist long after the circumstances which inspired it have vanished, a living record of people's history. Miss Dunham says, "You can learn more about people, what they are and what they have been, from their dances than from almost anything else about them;" and can quote anthropological chapter and verse to prove it.

A dance recital in an abandoned loft happened to have among its audience, Mrs. Alfred Rosenswald Stern, and the next thing Katherine knew she was called to a committee meeting of the Rosenswald foundation. What study, they asked, would Miss Dunham like for the committee to finance for her? "It's difficult to describe", she said, "may I show you?" With which she stripped off her tailored suit and stood revealed to the gasping committee in rehearsal tights. She showed them



## KATHERINE DUNHAM—Continued

first what kind of dancing was taught in Chicago—simpering through some arabesques, pirouettes, and the antics of a lovesick faun. Then she broke into an African war dance. I want to learn something more native, more vital, something that will help me teach people about the Negro. "How about the West Indies?" the chairman asked. She spent a year and a half—two fellowships—finding out what she wanted to know in Jamaica, Martinique, Cuba, Trinidad and Haiti.

Katherine brought back dance material which has never been seen in these parts, and proceeded at once to show it. She did a ballet for the Federal Theater in Chicago. She was engaged by Chicago's Century of Progress Exhibition to direct 150 young Negroes in a production at Soldiers Field and later came to New York at last to direct the dancing in Pins and Needles, the musical produced by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. She played Georgia Brown in the stage play "Cabin in the Sky." Hollywood beckoned her for "Star Spangled Rhythm" and held her over to do "Stormy Weather" and a technicolor short of herself and company in her own dance called "Carnival in Rhythm".

While Katherine Dunham was appearing as the naughty Georgia Brown in "Cabin in the Sky" and keeping New York critics busy hunting up synonyms for "hot", she spent a Sunday evening at the Yale University Graduate School, delivering a lecture and demonstration to the Anthropology Club's membership of faculty and students. She was conventionally clothed, and on her nose she wore a pair of spectacles as she perused her notes. But she had ten of her dancers, lithe and golden skinned, swinging their hips on the austere lecture platform, and with her own hand she expertly joined her drummers in tapping out infectious West Indian rhythms while she talked. It is safe to assume that no anthropology student in New Haven played hookey from that lecture.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(Continued from page 5)

We, the Negro youth of tomorrow, are fighting so as to be able to demand equality, on the basis that those before us gave their lives in order to preserve the democracy and to help destroy the evils of Jim-Crowism and prejudice.

The Negro soldier faces numerous hardships, even here in these United States. He is denied the privileges that are given to him as an American Soldier. These privileges are being forced into the background, when we too are soldiers of the front line. For example: A Negro soldier going home on furlough, on a train or whatever his mode of travel may be, is forced to segregate himself from a white friend who, not long before fought along beside him in a foxhole overseas. In most of the Negro training camps of the south the recreational facilities are very limited. A soldier's wife coming to visit him is forced to reside in a near-by town, as there are few or no Guest Houses for them on the Post. Negro Officers, in the same outfit with White Officers, are not permitted to eat in the same mess hall. Neither are they permitted to enter the White Officers' Club. When a Negro attends Officers' Candidate School he is required to learn precisely the same fundamentals as any other O.C.S. Candidate. Why then should there be a difference after he has received his commission as an officer in the United States Army?

After the war we expect to find a world where a man is treated as a man and where one is not denied the privileges of democracy. A world in which a man can take a position for which he is qualified and not be turned away because he is a Negro. A world where a colored man is not forced into the background, but is given the privilege of standing with the other races of democracy.

I would like to add that contributions to this letter were made by friends of mine who are very interested in the work that you are doing.

Will be looking forward to receiving one of the next copies of your "Sepia Record."

Sincerely yours,

S/SGT HARRY J. COLLIER

—  
APO 957 - C/O PM  
San Francisco, Calif  
May 6, 1944

Mr. Charles Toney

Dear Sir:

Just a few lines to let you hear from me. I am well, and hope you are the same.

I am getting along just fine in the army, but I miss my wife and friends very much. Audrey sent me one of the magazines that you published, and I want you to know that I enjoyed it very much. I can't begin to tell you the different thoughts that came into my mind while reading it. I sincerely hope that you can and will keep up the good work that you have started. I wish there were some way that I could help you. So if there is anything that you think I can do, just write and let me know.

The "Sepia" is a good magazine for our people and the others, too. I wish they all could see it. Maybe it would open their eyes.

Well, Charles, I haven't much to say, just wanted you to know how glad I was to receive that magazine, and to know that what I am doing is not all in vain. I do hope we will have it better when this is over.

Well, good luck, Toney, with your magazine—health—happiness.

Sincerely yours,

SGT CLAUDE STEVENS  
Somewhere in Pacific

SEPIA RECORD

## EDITORIAL PAGE—Continued

### NEGRO RIGHTS

(Continued from page 7)

vey of the American Negro, and his study has been published under the name of The American Dilemma. The dilemma of course, is this, the basic tenets of the American creed make all men free and equal in rights. Yet in fact we deny equal rights to our largest minority and observe a caste system which we not only criticize in other nations but refuse to defend in ourselves. This makes us living liars—a psychotic case among the nations.

The South has more Negroes and therefore more of the psychosis than the country as a whole. What exactly is the South afraid of?

Myrdal finds that the chief white fear is the fear of intermarriage. Other fears he ranks as follows, in the order of their descending importance to the whites: fear of personal and social equality, of joint use of schools and other public places, of equal voting of equality in law courts, and of equal economic opportunity. In other words, if the South has to change, it will prove least unwilling to give the Negro an equal right to work; next to give him legal justice; next the vote, etc. but it treasures the Jim Crow laws and it will never permit intermarriage. However Myrdal found the Negro ranks his grievances in exactly the reverse order. He wants fair breadwinning opportunities most of all, legal justice and the vote next; but he does not make a major point of segregation and his ambition to marry whites exists only in the whites' minds.

There would therefore seem to be a basis for progress. But not when all phases of the problem are woven together into a single flag emblazoned 'white supremacy'. In effect, the North asks the South, "Why won't you let the Negro vote?" The South replies, "How would you like your daughter to marry a Negro?"

Even a moderate, gentlemanly Southerner like Senator Maybank of South Carolina slips this cog of logic. In the Senate last week, he accused agitators of trying 'to upset our election laws and our customs of segregation. There are agitators who have both these objectives, but the poll tax bill before the Senate does not aim at them. The franchise and segregation are not the same thing. They can be made to seem the same only when the flag of white supremacy wraps them together. That flag conceals the only rational method by which the Negro problem can be ameliorated: the method of dividing it into manageable parts.

**THE FEDERAL ROLE** There are only two aspects of the Negro problem which primarily concern the federal government. These are the Negro's political and economic rights. Consider first job and pay discrimination, the thing the Negro hates

most and the white treasures least. The federal government's chief way of ameliorating this form of injustice is powerful though negative: refusal to use federal funds, as in war contracts, to perpetuate the caste system. This principle seems rather obvious. But as a practical matter it is worth remembering that Roosevelt never would have set up the Fair Employment Practice committee if astute Negro politicians had not threatened him with a national Negro march on Washington. And even the FEPC cannot change a nationwide industrial prejudice. It is up to the individuals, corporations and unions who compose our economy North and South. War industries seem to have a better record on this score in Texas than in Michigan.

**THE PERSONAL PROBLEM** Political and economic justice for the Negro lie at the end of a long rough road. And if we get there, the Negro problem will still be with us. The rest of the solution however cannot rightly be considered a federal concern.

There are several theoretical solutions to the Negro problem which involve neither intermarriage nor an outrage to the American creed. There is, for example, the theory of 'parallel civilizations'—complete equality of opportunity for Negro and white, but complete segregation too. As an over-all solution this may or may not work. It is beginning to work in North Carolina, where Negroes vote. It might never work in South Carolina or Mississippi where the Negro population is much bigger. But nobody knows what will work until they try and the more experiments, the more discoveries.

Negroes are not uniformly distributed over the U. S. This being so, the problem of their social relations with whites does not call for a federal solution. The problem is both too various and too personal. And anyway, as Lord Bryce said, good manners cannot be imposed by statute."

If this limitation on federal responsibility were more clearly recognized in the North the South might be less given to blind fears, and might even start using words like our institutions with more precision. The other three-quarters of the country cannot permit the South to disfranchise its Negroes forever. And neither can the South for all men want to be rational.

Three generations ago the South had a consistent and respectable theory to defend its behavior. The Negro was a lower species of man and his caste was fixed by his Creator. But this theory is no longer respectable. Educated Southerners no longer believe it; the white man says Myrdal is losing confidence in the theory which gave reason and meaning to his way of life. That is why Myrdal thinks the southern way of life must and will change. And he adds:

"The Negroes are a minority and they are poor and suppressed but they have the advantage that they can fight whole-heartedly. The whites have all the power but they are split in their moral personality. Their better selves are with the insurgents. The Negroes do not need any other allies.



# SEPIA LIFE



**Ernest D. Jackson** was born in Louisville, Kentucky where he received his early education, attended Howard University, Washington, D. C. Mr Jackson was a musician for a number of years, playing with various bands and orchestras, the most outstanding being the Washington Symphonic Orchestra of Washington, D. C. He is now employed at the Rock Island Arsenal and is the only Negro crane operator and one of two musicians in the Arsenal Band.

**Ferdinand C. Smith** is the National Secretary of the National Maritime Union. Elected to office in 1938 as Vice President, he served in this capacity until 1940 when the office was discontinued and he was elected to the post of National Secretary.

He is a member of the Executive Board of the CIO, Treasurer of the National Negro Congress, executive board member of the American Council on African Affairs and Chairman of the Negro Labor Committee in New York. He also holds the office of Vice-President of the New York State Industrial Union Council and is a member of the executive board of the Greater New York Industrial Union Council and serves on the CIO Committee to Abolish Racial Discrimination. He was recently elected to the Board of Trustees of Sydenham Hospital.

Working in conjunction with Earl Dickerson, member of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices, he drew up a plan of far-reaching importance toward the utilization of Negro manpower in the war effort, calling for the training of 50,000 Negro people. This was presented to Donald Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board and is the basis for a program to integrate the Negro manpower of our Nation into an all-out war effort on all fronts.

★ ★ ★



**Eugene "Kid" Payton** and his orchestra, the hottest little band in the mid-west and the youngest. When the war depleted this area of orchestras, Payton organized this band of teen-agers and took over the music-making job at the American Legion. He has welded the group of youngsters into a smooth playing combo whose popularity is increasing daily.

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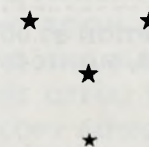
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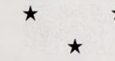
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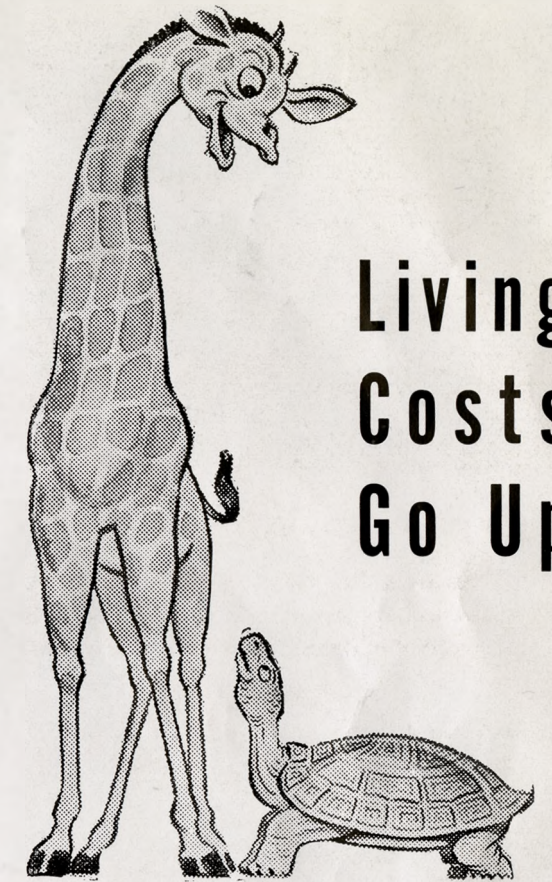
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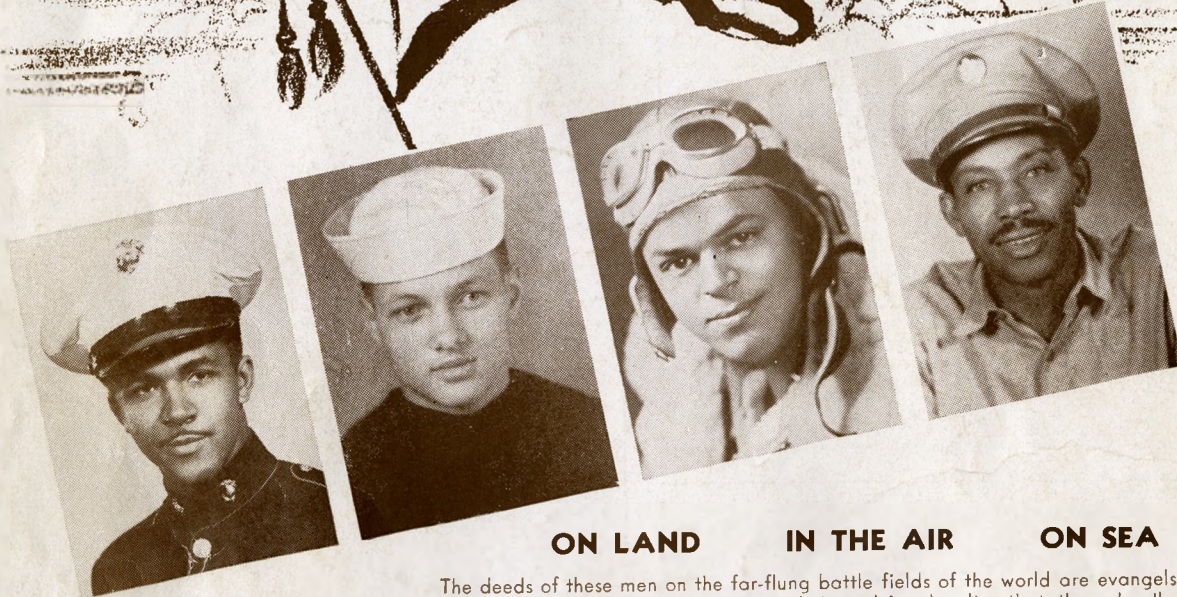
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