

NO.2

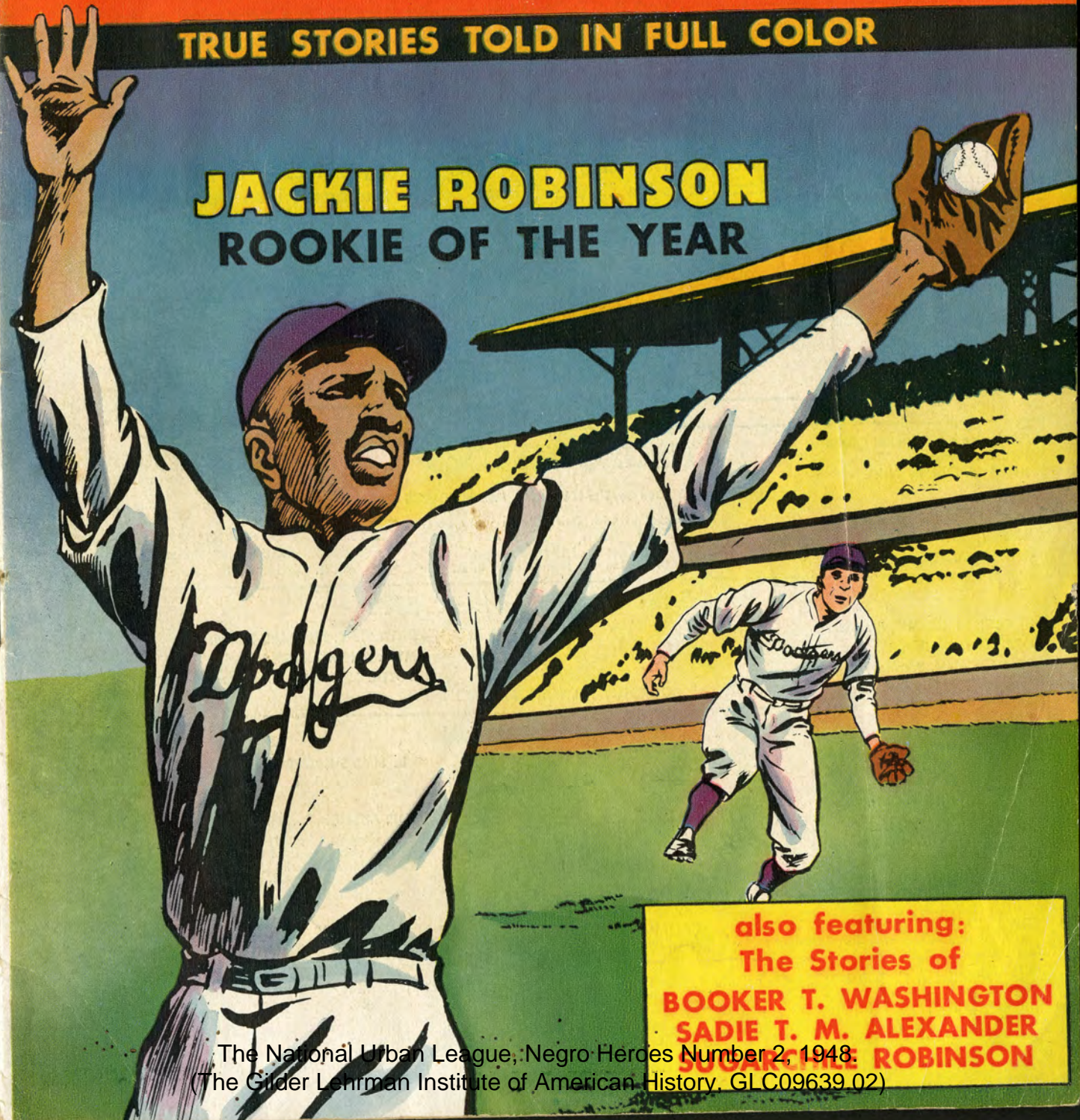
GLC09639.02 SUMMER ISSUE 10c

# NEGRO HEROES

*Lula Warren*

TRUE STORIES TOLD IN FULL COLOR

**JACKIE ROBINSON**  
ROOKIE OF THE YEAR



also featuring:  
The Stories of  
**BOOKER T. WASHINGTON**  
**SADIE T. M. ALEXANDER**  
**50c: ROBINSON**

The National Urban League, Negro Heroes Number 2, 1948.  
(The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History, GLC09639.02)

## Calling All Young Americans!

Here's the second issue of NEGRO HEROES that you have been waiting for. It is chock full of true stories of real heroes. It gives the inside story of how they became great people.

You start right off reading about Booker T. Washington, leader; Toussaint L'Overture, Haitian patriot; Mabel K. Staupers, dynamic nurse; Jackie Robinson, outstanding baseball player; Sadie T. M. Alexander, lawyer, champion of civil rights; actor Sugar Chile Robinson.

You will get a real thrill as you read about these people. Had you ever thought that Americans with colored skins had done so many of these things? Here they are before your very eyes. And these are just a few of the hundreds of stories of true heroes that could be told.

The National Urban League and the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority are very glad to be able to make it possible for NEGRO HEROES to come to you. You see, Delta Sigma Theta is a national sorority of college women who believe in you. They want every youth to know about all jobs and have an equal chance to be trained and hired on whatever job for which he can qualify. All this is a part of the sorority's Job Opportunity Project.

And what the sorority is doing now is right in line with what the National Urban League has been plugging away on for over thirty-seven years, opening thousands of job opportunities for Negro Americans. It is the National Urban League that has led the way in offering vocational guidance to Negro youth. Now the two organizations have put their heads together to bring out this issue of the magazine.

Here's hoping that you are going to enjoy reading it. But what is more, that you will get some ideas that will help you make up your mind to show your teachers, parents, and pals that you too, can be among the heroes in American life.

THE EDITORS

Publication and Editorial Offices  
1133 Broadway  
New York 10, New York

## NEGRO HEROES

Managing Editor  
GUICHARD PARRIS  
Associate Editors:  
Escobedo S. Posey  
Ann Tanneyhill

LLOYD K. GARRISON, *President*  
WILLARD S. TOWNSEND, *Vice-President*  
SADIE T. M. ALEXANDER, *Secretary*

is published by The NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE  
in cooperation with Delta Sigma Theta Sorority

Copyrighted 1948, National  
Urban League. Printed in U. S. A.

MRS. ALFRED H. SCHOELLKOPF, *Treasurer*  
EUGENE KINCKLE JONES, *General Secretary*  
LESTER B. GRANGER, *Executive Secretary*

## DELTA SIGMA THETA SORORITY

DOROTHY I. HEIGHT, *President*  
ORA LEE MITCHELL, *Vice-President*  
REBA S. CANN, *Secretary*

BEATRICE E. PENMAN, *Treasurer*  
MYRA D. HEMMING, *Historian*  
DOTTIE MCKINNEY, *Undergraduate Coordinator*

DOROTHY T. LYMAN, *Journalist*

## ADVISORY EDITORS

LANGSTON HUGHES  
Poet and Writer

COLONEL B. O. DAVIS, Jr.  
Air Corps, U. S. Army. Commanding  
Officer, 477th Composite Group and  
Godman Field, Kentucky

E. SIMMS CAMPBELL  
Artist and Illustrator

COLONEL PHILIP COCHRAN  
Air Corps, U. S. Army. Real life counterpart of  
Colonel "Flip" Corkin of Milton Caniff's popular  
strip "Terry and the Pirates"

LOUISE E. JEFFERSON  
Artist, Friendship Press

DR. ALONZO F. MYERS  
New York University  
Chairman of the Dept. of Higher Education;  
Chairman of the Commission for the Defense  
of Democracy through Education,  
National Education Association

ROGER WILLIAM RIIS  
Roving Editor, "Reader's Digest"

DANNY KAYE  
Star of Stage, Screen and Radio

OLIVER W. HARRINGTON  
Artist and Former War Correspondent

CANADA LEE  
Star of Stage, Screen and Radio

JAY JOSTYN  
Radio's "Mr. District Attorney"

The publishers of NEGRO HEROES are grateful to The Parents' Institute, publishers of TRUE COMICS, for permission to use some of its features in preparation of NEGRO HEROES.

The National Urban League, Negro Heroes Number 2, 1948.  
(The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History, GLC09639.02)

# UP FROM SLAVERY



BOOKER T. WASHINGTON GAVE HIS PEOPLE CONFIDENCE AND INDEPENDENCE THROUGH EDUCATION AND INDUSTRY.

BORN A SLAVE IN VIRGINIA IN 1856, BOOKER'S EARLIEST MEMORY WAS THE GREAT DAY OF FREEDOM.



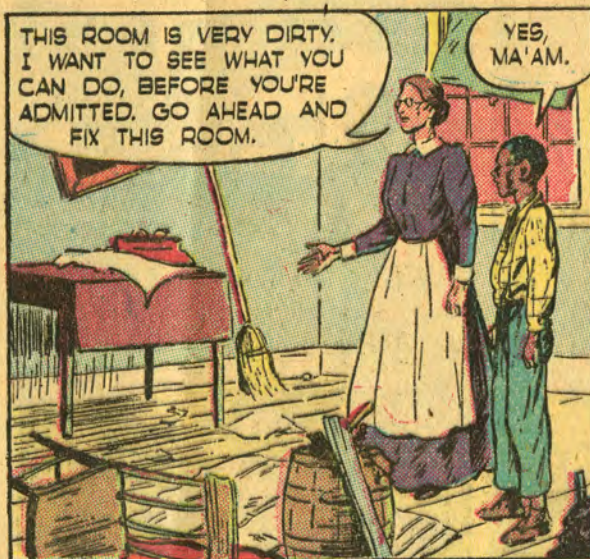
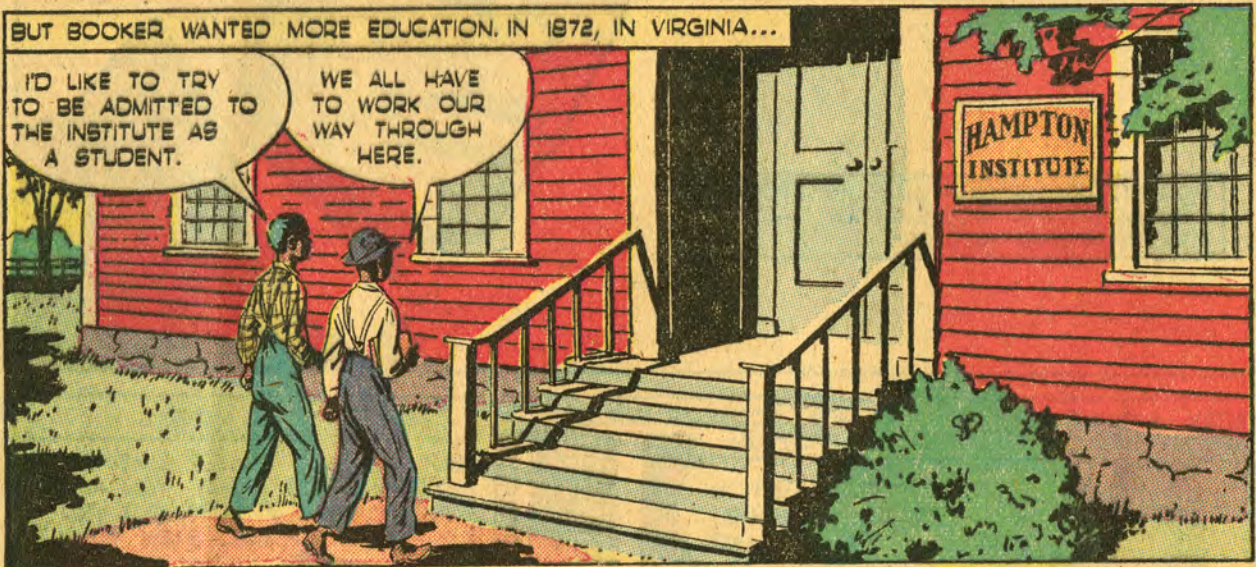
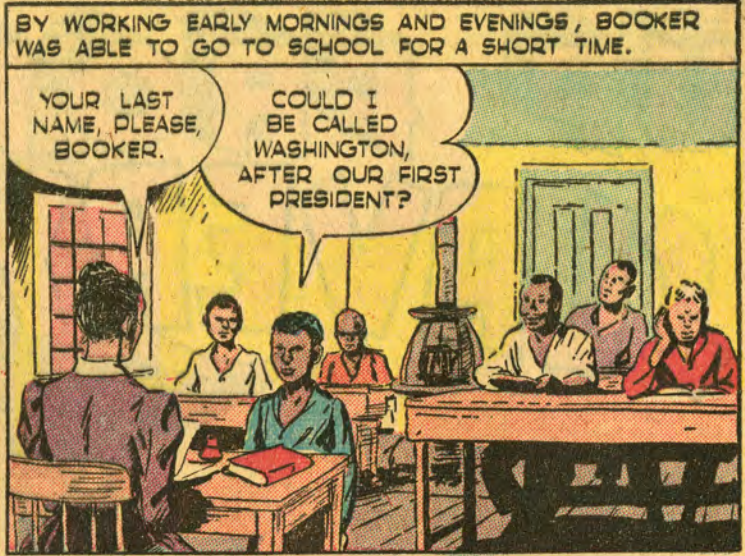
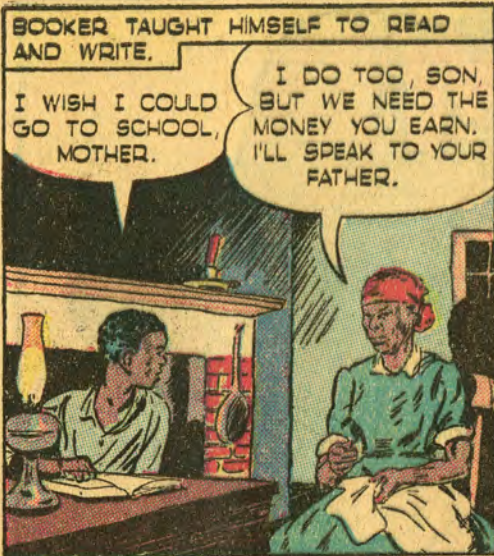
...AND THE PROCLAMATION SAYS THAT ALL PERSONS HELD AS SLAVES ARE AND HENCEFORWARD SHALL BE FREE.

SEVERAL YEARS LATER...

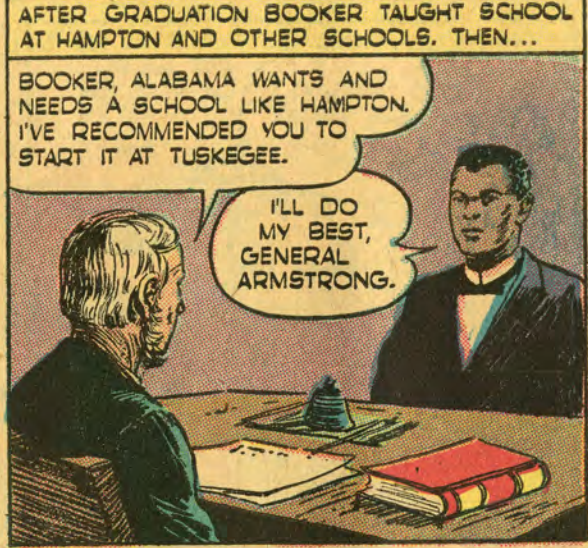
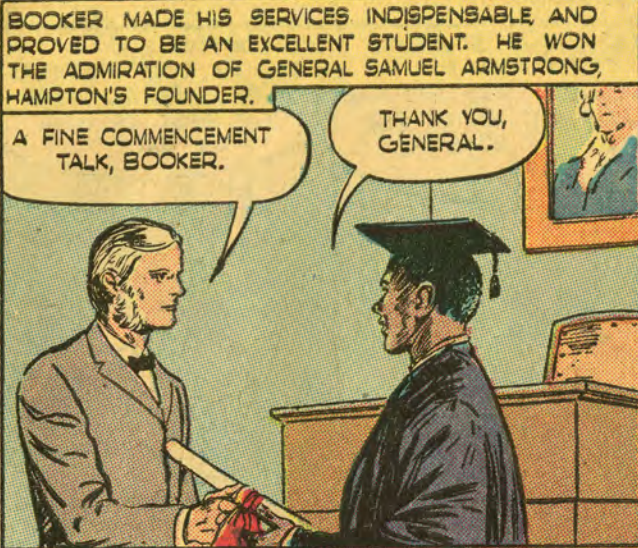
BUT THE MAN SAID WE WERE FREE, DADDY.

KEEP DIGGING, BOY. YOU ARE FREE, BUT YOU MUST EARN YOUR OWN LIVING.

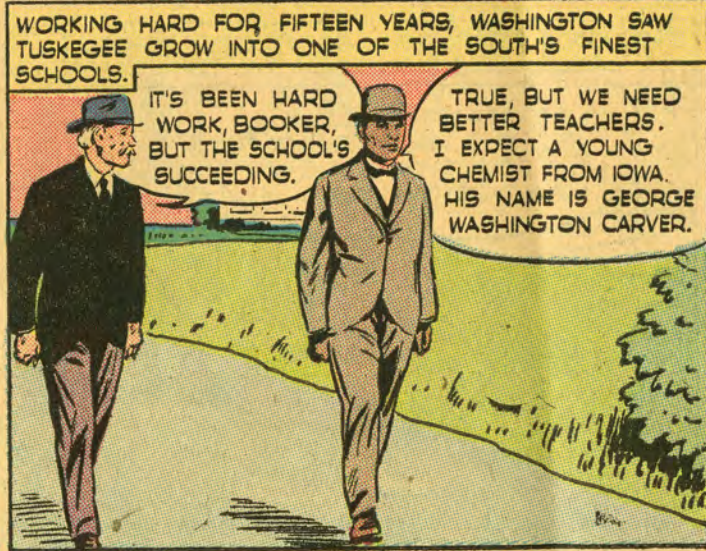
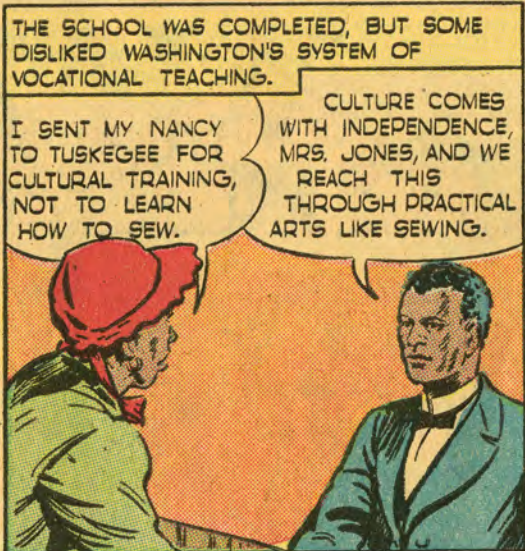


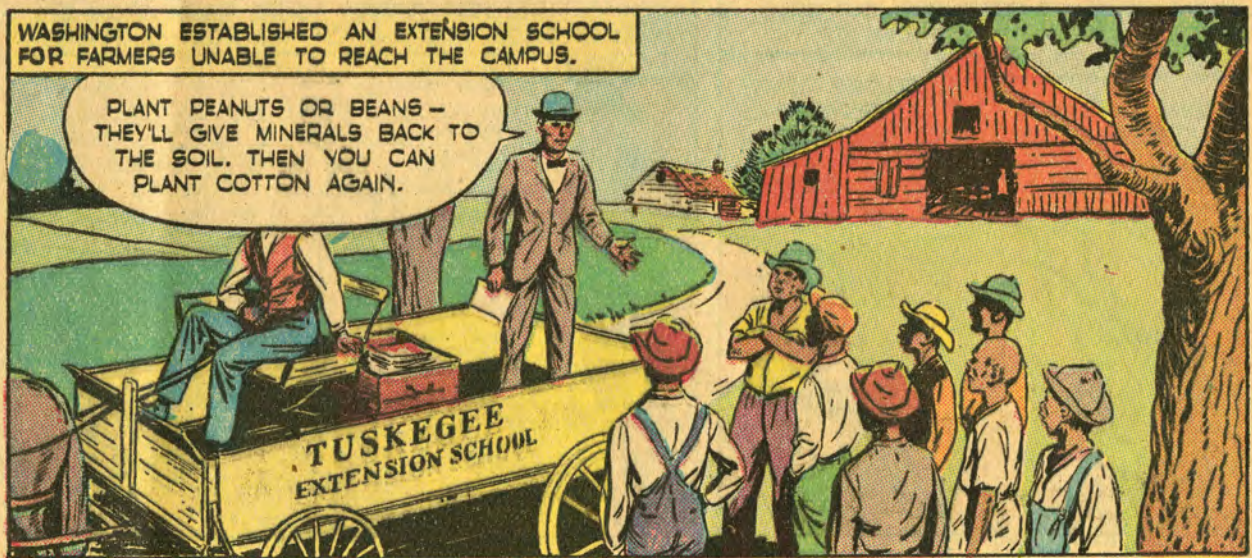
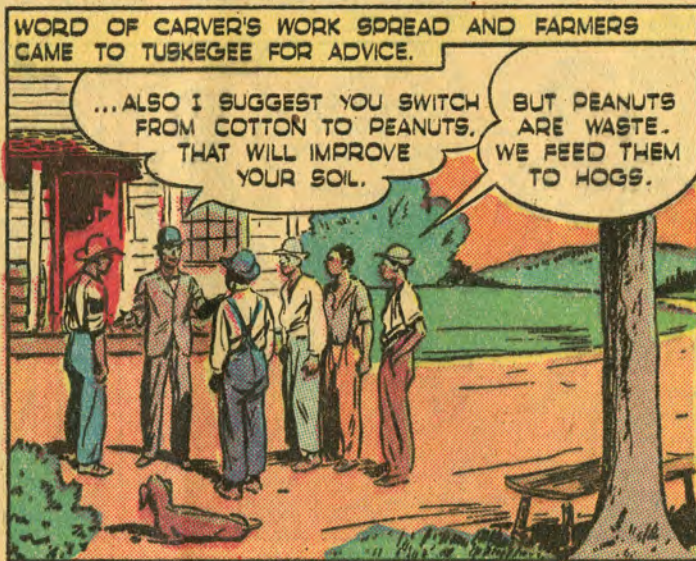
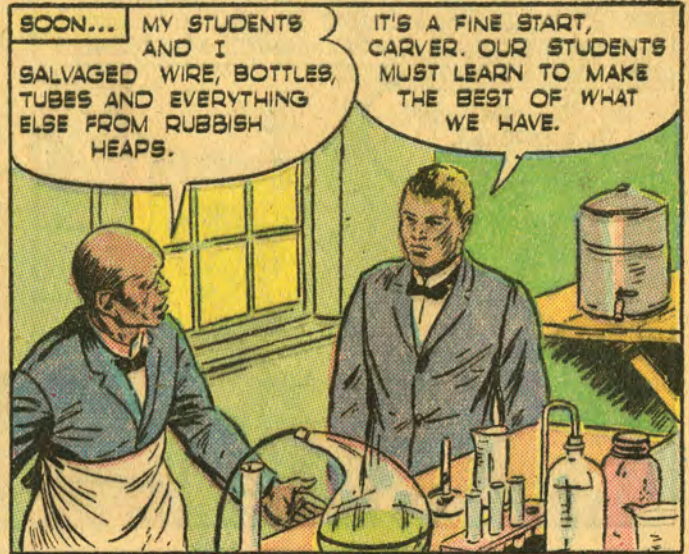


NEGRO HEROES, Summer, 1948, No. 2, is published quarterly by the National Urban League, a non-profit organization; ten cents a copy for each issue; Publication Office: 4600 Diversey Avenue, Chicago 39, Illinois; Executive and Editorial Offices: 1133 Broadway, New York 10, New York; Copyright, 1948 by National Urban League. Application for entry as second class matter pending at the postoffice at Chicago, Illinois under Act of March 3, 1879. All manuscripts, etc., must be sent to the Executive and Editorial offices accompanied by return postage and are submitted at the risk of the sender.



ON JULY 4, 1881, TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE WAS FOUNDED IN AN OLD CHURCH. THE FOLLOWING YEAR WITH THE HELP OF OUTSIDE FUNDS, A 100-ACRE FARM WAS PURCHASED. THEN...

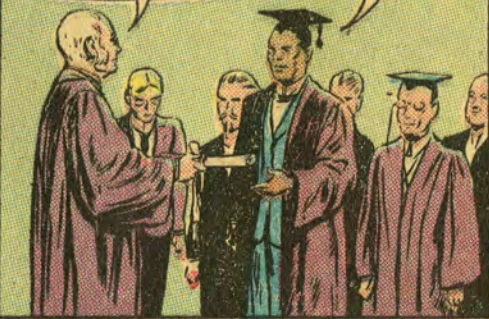




THE FAME OF WASHINGTON AND HIS SCHOOL SPREAD WIDELY. ON JULY 24, 1896, AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY...

I CONFER UPON YOU, MISTER WASHINGTON, THE HONORARY DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS.

THANK YOU, MISTER ELIOT.



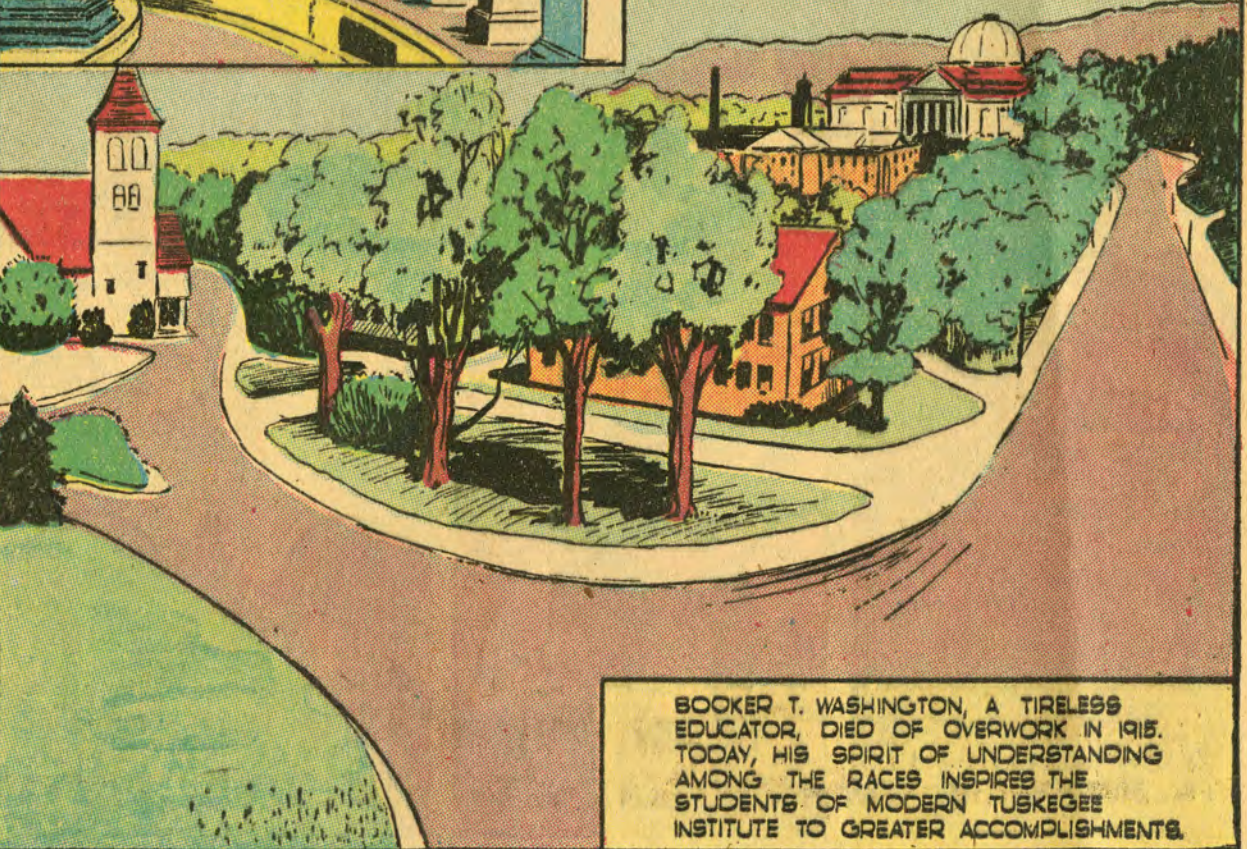
IN DECEMBER, 1898, WHEN PRESIDENT MCKINLEY VISITED TUSKEGEE...

YOUR METHODS OF EDUCATION ARE CREATING INTEREST ABROAD, AS WELL AS IN THE UNITED STATES.

I'VE ONLY TRIED TO ANSWER IN A PRACTICAL WAY THE NEEDS OF MY RACE, MISTER PRESIDENT.



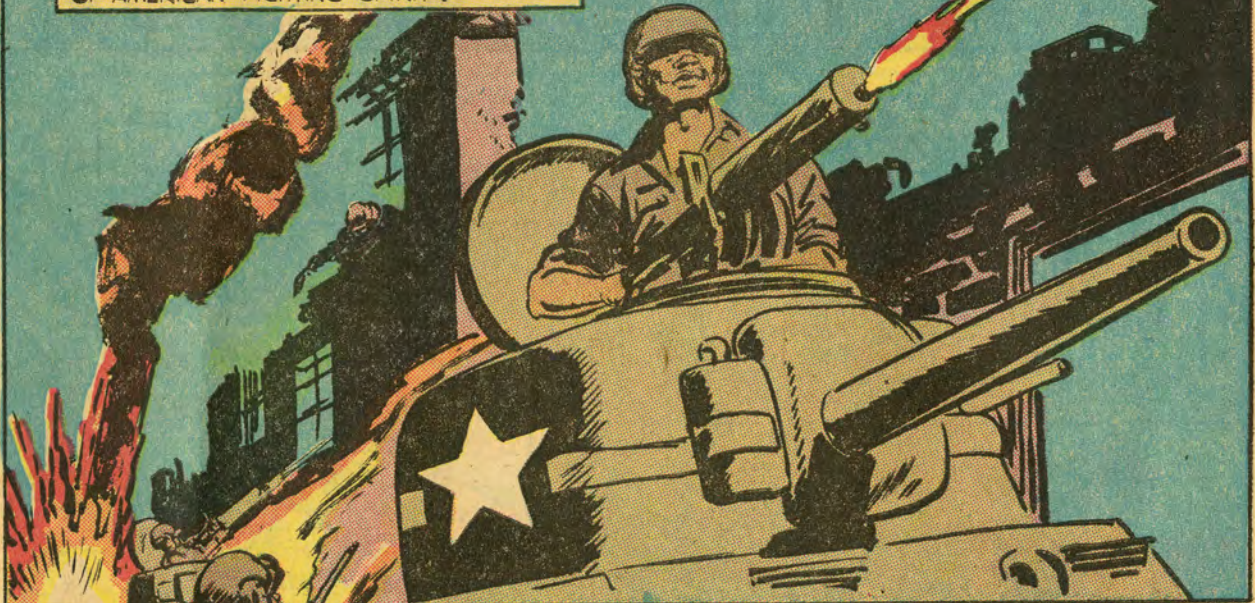
IN MAY, 1946, DR. WASHINGTON, BECAME THE FIRST OF HIS RACE TO BE HONORED BY ELECTION TO NEW YORK UNIVERSITY'S HALL OF FAME OF GREAT AMERICANS.



BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, A TIRELESS EDUCATOR, DIED OF OVERWORK IN 1915. TODAY, HIS SPIRIT OF UNDERSTANDING AMONG THE RACES INSPIRES THE STUDENTS OF MODERN TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE TO GREATER ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

# TRAPPED TANKMEN

TRAPPED BY GERMAN PARATROOPERS, A TASK FORCE OF NEGRO TANKERS STAGED A "LITTLE BASTOGNE" IN A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF AMERICAN FIGHTING SPIRIT!



AS THE 35TH DIVISION WAS ADVANCING ON SEVELEN, GERMANY, IN MARCH, 1945...

IF WE JOIN THE CANADIANS UP AHEAD, WE'LL CUT OFF A MESS OF KRAUTS!

SURE WILL, BUT WE'VE GOT TO TAKE SEVELEN FIRST!

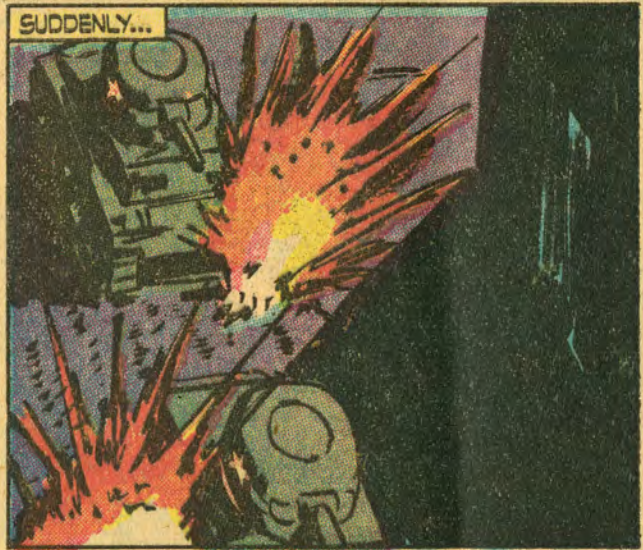
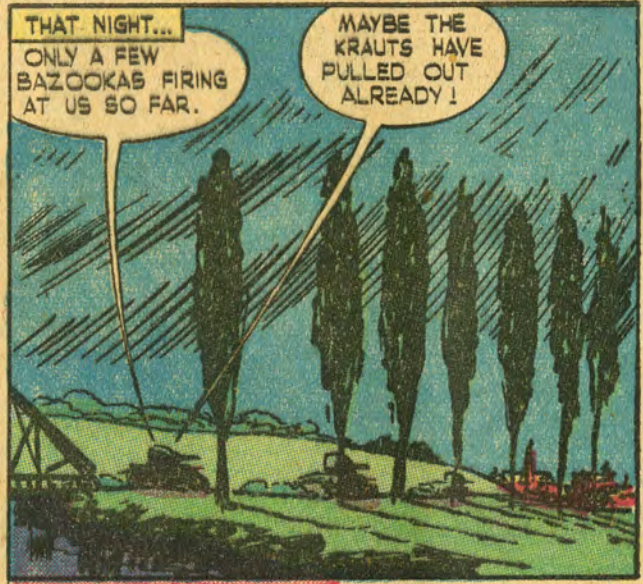


WELL, WE'VE GOT THE 784TH TANKERS WITH US FOR THE JOB.

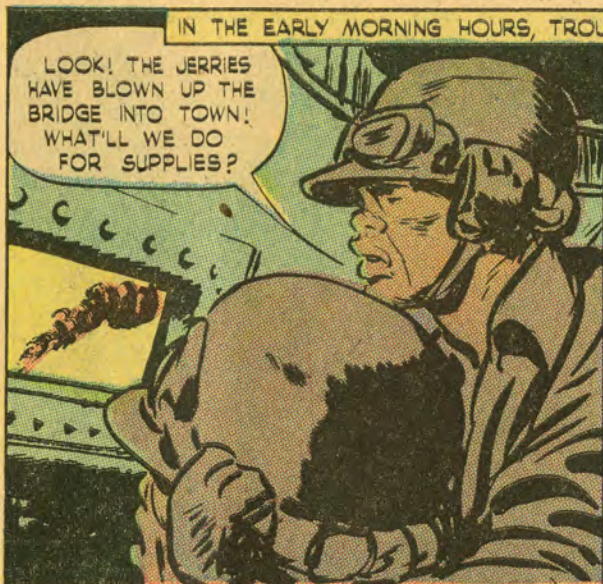
IT'S THEIR FIRST TASTE OF ACTION. HOPE THEY KNOW THEIR STUFF!



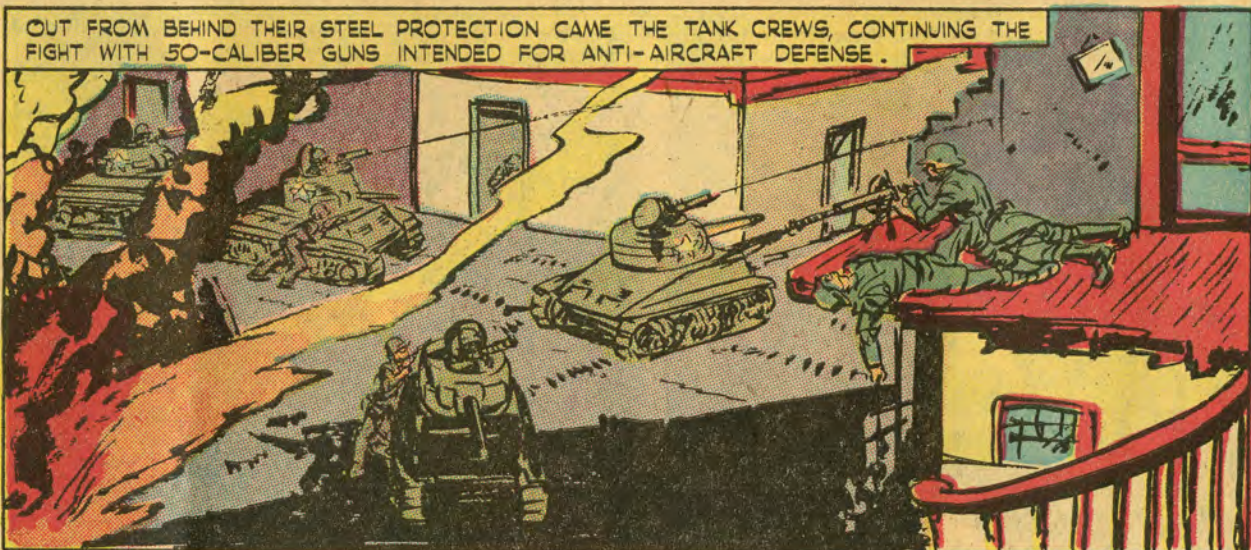




IN THE EARLY MORNING HOURS, TROUBLE CAME IN A DOUBLE DOSE.

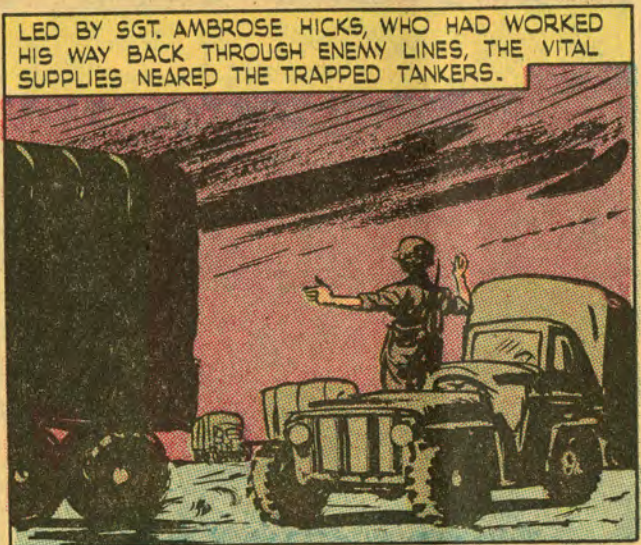
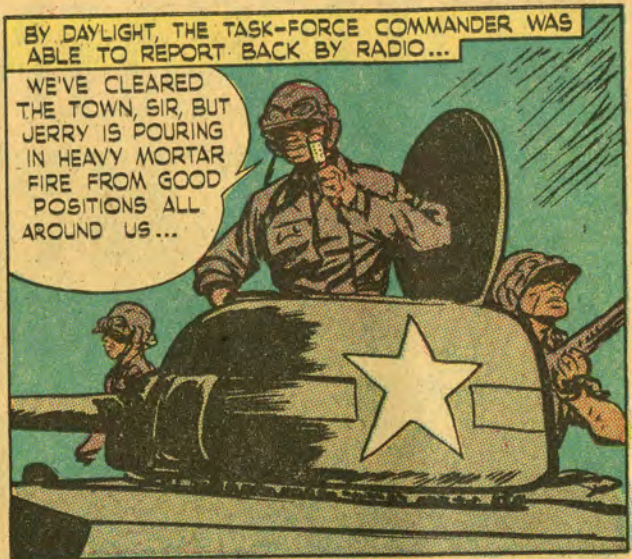
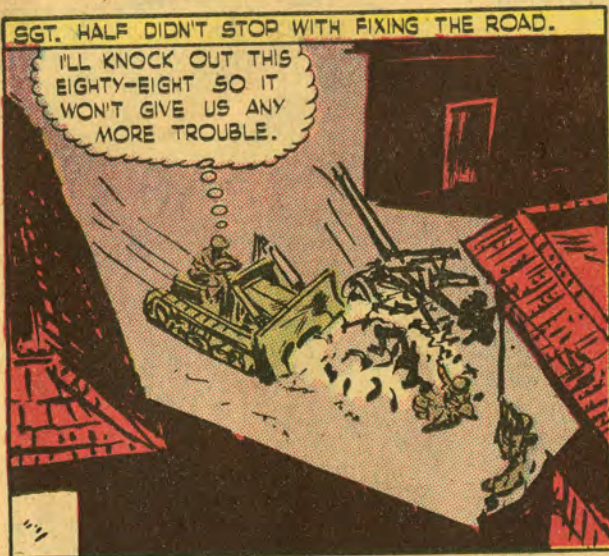


OUT FROM BEHIND THEIR STEEL PROTECTION CAME THE TANK CREWS, CONTINUING THE FIGHT WITH 50-CALIBER GUNS INTENDED FOR ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSE.



VETERAN OF WORLD WAR I, FORTY-SEVEN-YEAR-OLD SGT. WALTER HALF WAS CALLED OUT FOR A TOUGH JOB.





# TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE

## NEGRO PATRIOT

(1743-1803)

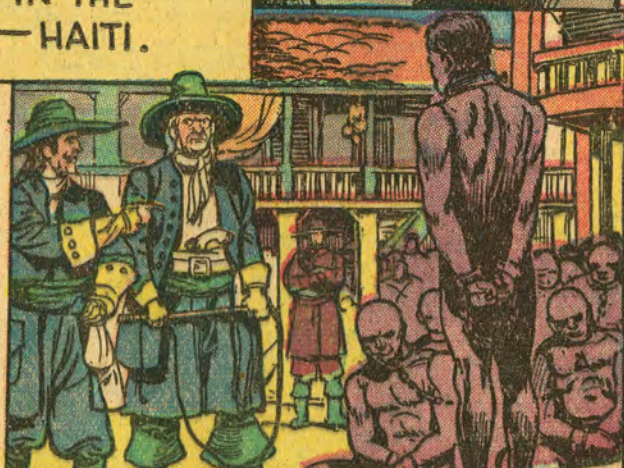


**T**HE STORY OF THE SLAVE WHO HELPED TO CREATE THE FIRST NEGRO REPUBLIC IN THE WORLD — HAITI.

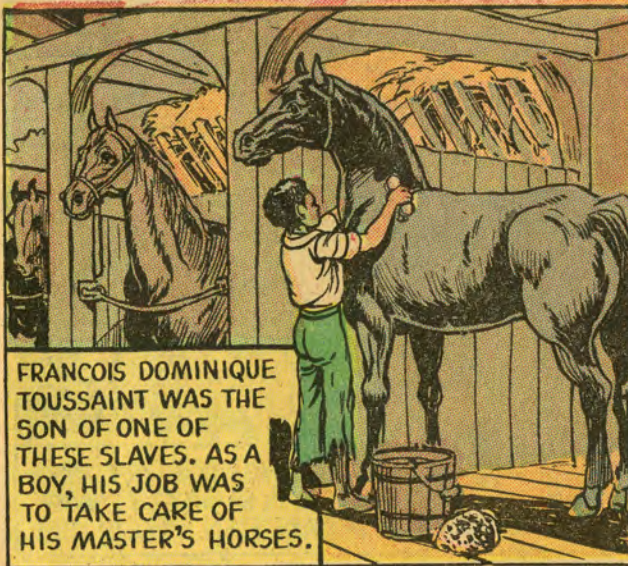


I CLAIM THIS LAND FOR THE KING AND QUEEN OF SPAIN!

IN THE LANGUAGE OF ITS NATIVES, HAITI MEANS "HIGH HILL." COLUMBUS DISCOVERED THIS ISLAND IN 1492.



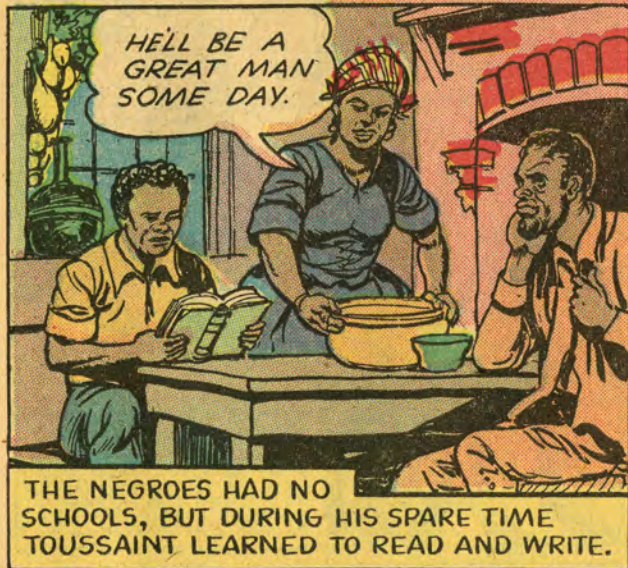
LATER, FRANCE RULED HAITI. NEGRO SLAVES WERE BROUGHT FROM AFRICA TO WORK IN THE SUGAR CANE FIELDS.



FRANCOIS DOMINIQUE TOUSSAINT WAS THE SON OF ONE OF THESE SLAVES. AS A BOY, HIS JOB WAS TO TAKE CARE OF HIS MASTER'S HORSES.



TOUSSAINT, YOU HAVE DONE FINE WORK THESE PAST FEW YEARS. I'M MAKING YOU MY HEAD COACHMAN.  
THANK YOU, MASTER, I WILL SERVE YOU FAITHFULLY.



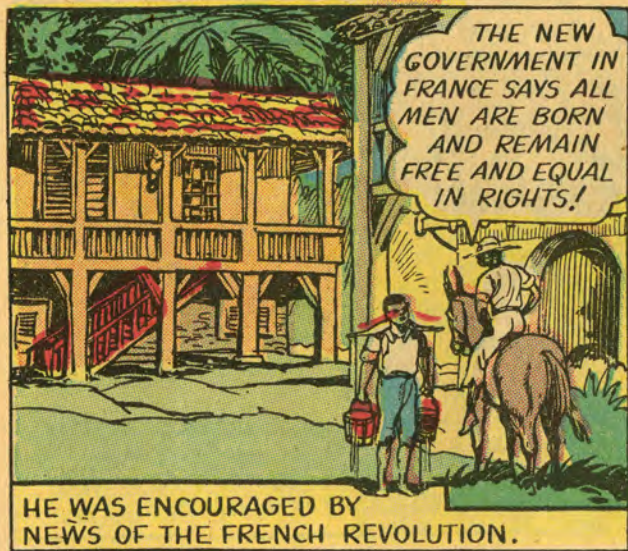
HE'LL BE A GREAT MAN SOME DAY.

THE NEGROES HAD NO SCHOOLS, BUT DURING HIS SPARE TIME TOUSSAINT LEARNED TO READ AND WRITE.



OH, GOD! GIVE ME STRENGTH AND COURAGE TO BRING LIBERTY TO MY PEOPLE.

ONCE HE READ A BOOK WHICH SAID THAT THE SLAVES OF HAITI WOULD ONE DAY BE FREED BY A NEGRO. HE DREAMED THAT HE MIGHT BE THE ONE TO FREE HIS PEOPLE.



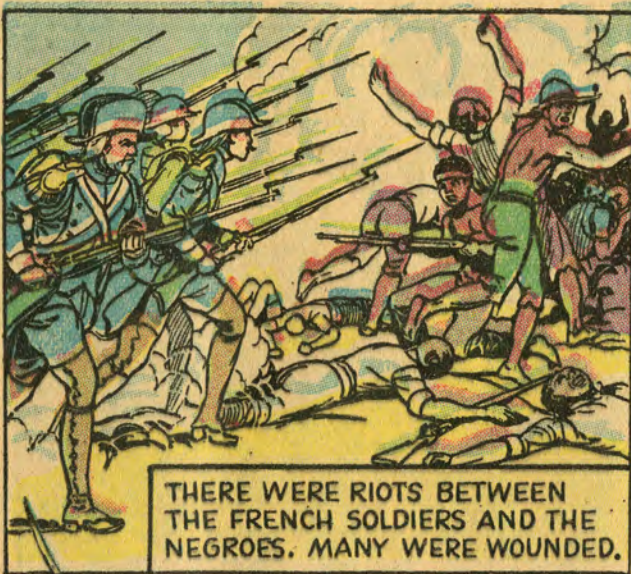
THE NEW GOVERNMENT IN FRANCE SAYS ALL MEN ARE BORN AND REMAIN FREE AND EQUAL IN RIGHTS!

HE WAS ENCOURAGED BY NEWS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

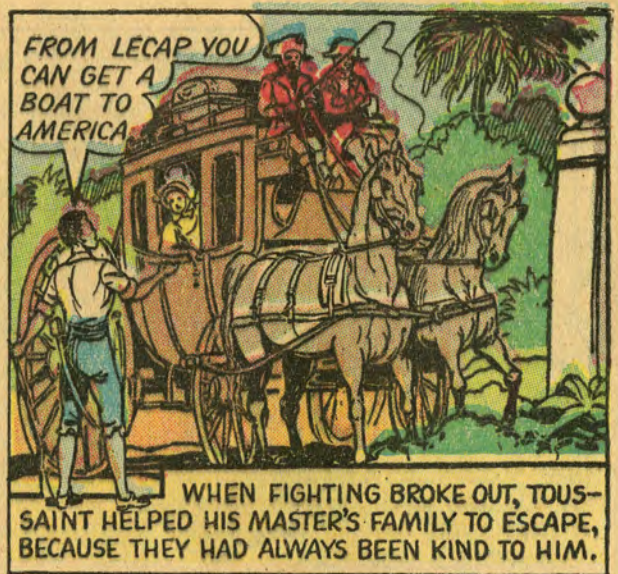


DEMAND YOUR FREEDOM!

BUT THE FRENCH MASTERS IN HAITI REFUSED TO OBEY THE NEW LAW GIVING FREEDOM TO ALL. THE NEGROES HELD SECRET MEETINGS AT NIGHT IN THE HILLS.



THERE WERE RIOTS BETWEEN THE FRENCH SOLDIERS AND THE NEGROES. MANY WERE WOUNDED.



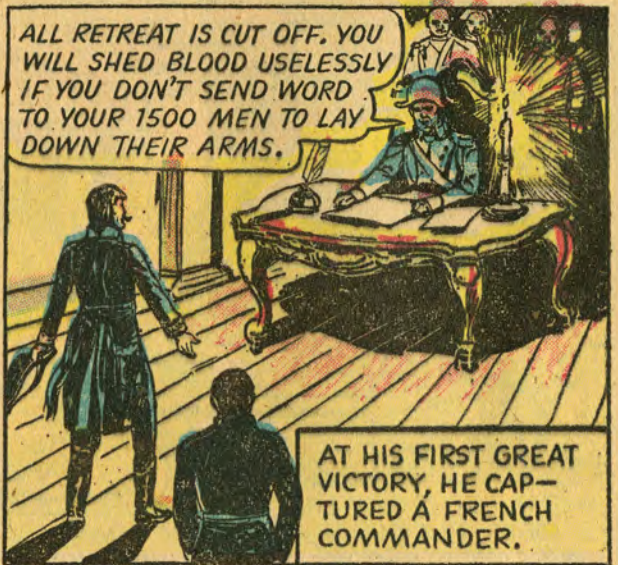
FROM LECAP YOU CAN GET A BOAT TO AMERICA

WHEN FIGHTING BROKE OUT, TOUSSAINT HELPED HIS MASTER'S FAMILY TO ESCAPE, BECAUSE THEY HAD ALWAYS BEEN KIND TO HIM.



VIVE TOUSSAINT! HE IS "LOUVERTURE", OPENER OF THE WAY TO FREEDOM! WE WILL FOLLOW HIM ANYWHERE!

TOUSSAINT WAS MADE A GENERAL. HIS MEN HAD NO UNIFORMS OR SHOES, BUT THEY ALL LOVED HIM.



ALL RETREAT IS CUT OFF. YOU WILL SHED BLOOD USELESSLY IF YOU DON'T SEND WORD TO YOUR 1500 MEN TO LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS.

AT HIS FIRST GREAT VICTORY, HE CAPTURED A FRENCH COMMANDER.



NOW YOU ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT GENERAL ON THE ISLAND.

MY MEN HAVE GOOD UNIFORMS AND SHOES NOW; THAT PLEASURES ME MOST.

HE WON ONE VICTORY AFTER ANOTHER.



I DO NOT WISH TO BE A KING. HAITI MUST BE A REPUBLIC WITH A CONSTITUTION THAT GIVES EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL.

TOUSSAINT WAS OFFERED A CROWN BUT HE REFUSED.



WE WANT ONLY LOUVERTURE AS OUR LEADER!

THE FRENCH, FEARED HIM AND TRIED TO PUT ANOTHER NEGRO IN POWER. BUT....



AT LAST WE GET PAID FOR OUR WORK!

HE GAVE LAND TO THE POOR AND OPENED SCHOOLS FOR NEGROES.



I'M GLAD TO SEE YOU BACK AGAIN.

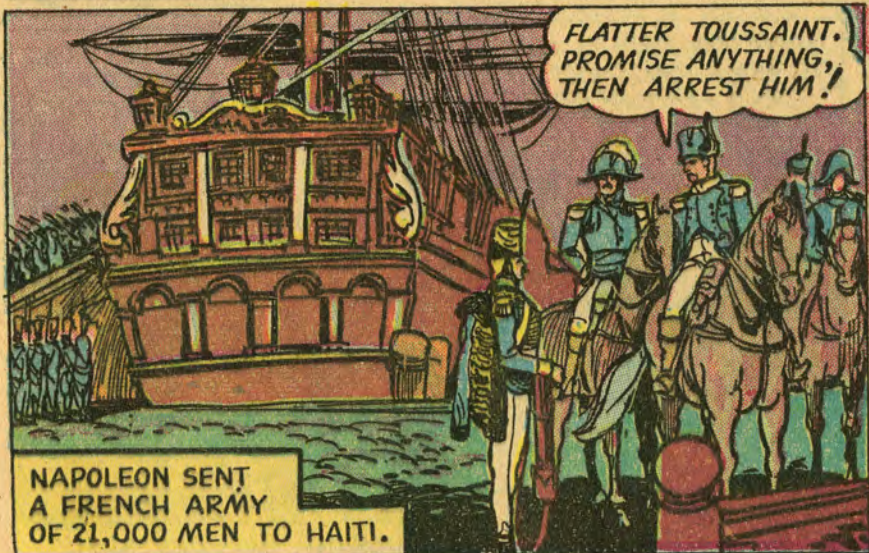
THANK YOU, TOUSSAINT!

EVEN THE OLD LAND OWNERS WERE INVITED TO RETURN. TOUSSAINT'S OLD MASTER WAS WELCOMED BACK.



THE FOOL! WHO IS HE TO TELL ME WHAT TO RECOGNIZE. I'LL DESTROY HIM!

TOUSSAINT ASKED NAPOLEON TO RECOGNIZE NEGRO FREEDOM.



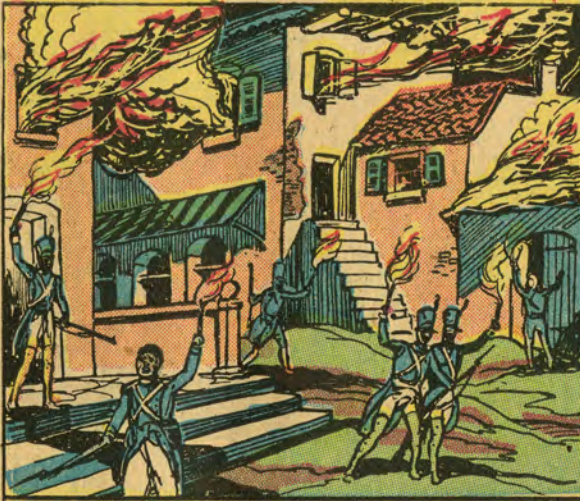
FLATTER TOUSSAINT, PROMISE ANYTHING, THEN ARREST HIM!

NAPOLEON SENT A FRENCH ARMY OF 21,000 MEN TO HAITI.

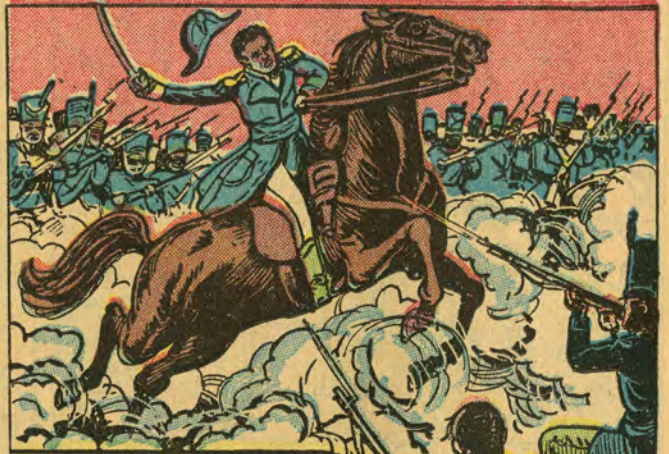


I TAKE ORDERS ONLY FROM TOUSSAINT. I'LL BURN THE CITY IF YOU TRY TO LAND!

WHEN THE FRENCH ARMY ARRIVED, THE NEGRO COMMANDER REFUSED TO LET THEM LAND.



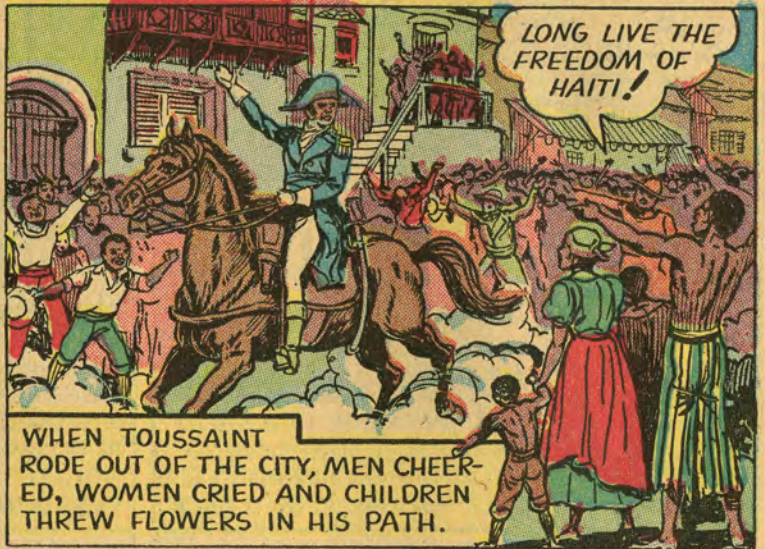
THE FRENCH ATTEMPTED TO LAND. THE NEGRO COMMANDER KEPT HIS PROMISE.



TOUSSAINT DEFEATED PART OF THE FRENCH ARMY. ONCE HIS HORSE WAS SHOT FROM UNDER HIM,



BUT AFTER MONTHS OF WAR, TOUSSAINT THOUGHT IT BEST TO ACCEPT THE PEACE TERMS OFFERED BY THE FRENCH.



WHEN TOUSSAINT RODE OUT OF THE CITY, MEN CHEERED, WOMEN CRIED AND CHILDREN THREW FLOWERS IN HIS PATH.



AFTER A HARD LIFE LIKE YOURS, YOU DESERVE THIS REST.

HAITI WAS AT PEACE. TOUSSAINT WENT TO LIVE QUIETLY ON HIS FARM.



NAPOLEON ORDERS YOU TO SEND TOUSSAINT TO FRANCE!

BUT NAPOLEON STILL WANTED TOUSSAINT.

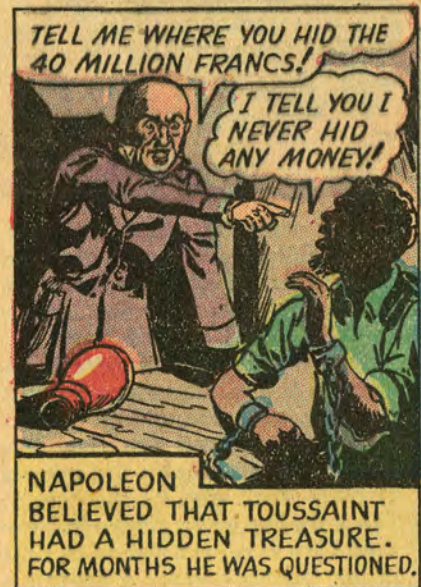
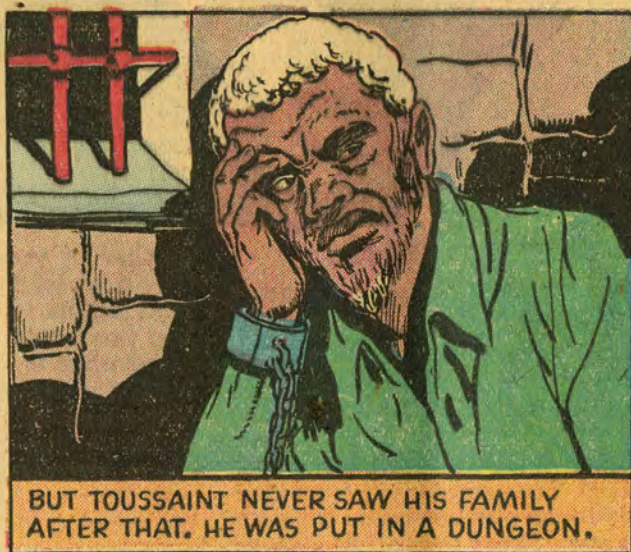
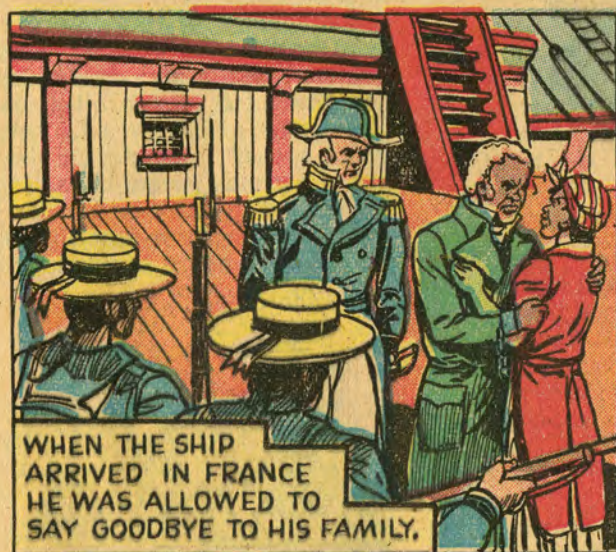
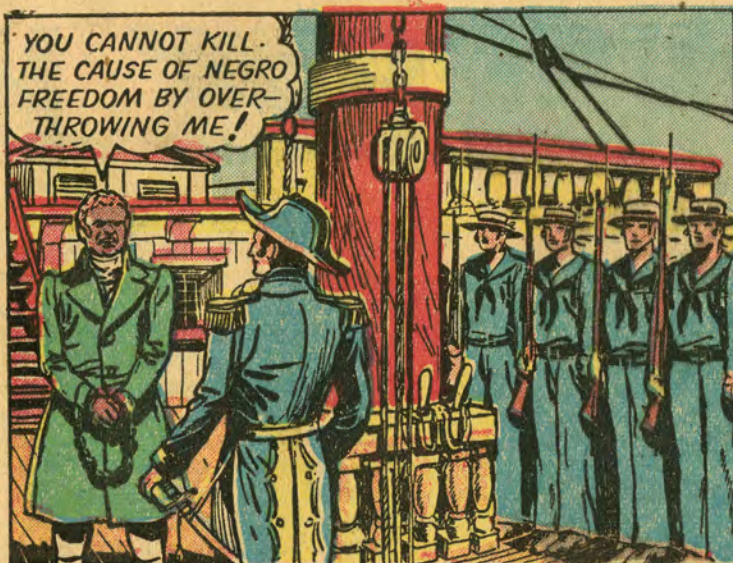


WE HAVE ORDERS TO MAKE YOU OUR PRISONER.

HEAVEN'S OWN JUSTICE WILL AVENGE THE CAUSE I SERVE.

TOUSSAINT WAS ARRESTED.





# NEGRO HEROES' HA



## FREDERICK DOUGLASS

**W**ILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, the great abolitionist, was sitting on the platform in the crowded hot auditorium where the anti-slavery convention was being held in Nantucket, Rhode Island, in 1841. He was tired, worn, sick, and discouraged, when suddenly to the platform came a young, brown Negro in his shirt sleeves. He stood before the tense hundreds of persons gathered and quieted their restless mumbling and lifted the discouragement from Garrison's heavy heart with an eloquent, moving plea for the freedom of Negroes in America. His plea was the story of his own life, that of a runaway slave, beaten and tortured, and the experiences of his relatives and friends.

The convention listened and then shouted cries of sympathy. The cause of abolition had received one of its great inspirations. **Frederick Douglass** had made his first speech, and embarked upon a career close to his heart—the freedom of Negroes from slavery.

Mr. Douglass went to Europe in 1845 as a regular lecturer for the anti-slavery movement, and wrote his autobiography. There he became interested in the labor struggles of Scotland and spent a

number of years, working with the Scotch leaders. It was in Scotland that he learned that friends had purchased his freedom and he returned to America to renew his battle against slavery and to begin one of his most famous fights — that of the American Colonization Society. He broke with Garrison and spoke against the growing ideas of a separate state or a separate country for the Negro people.

He died in 1879 at the age of about eighty, and to the end was a champion of oppressed people everywhere.

## KATY FERGUSON

**"G**OD bless the dusky hands that broke here an alabaster box, the perfume of which still lingers about the great Metropolis."

This was the tribute paid to **Katy Ferguson** in the "History of Sabbath Schools,"—for she established the first Sunday School in the city of New York

Katy was born about 1774 in slavery in New York and when she was eight, her mother was sold and sent to a distant city and Katy never saw her again. Deeply religious, and feeling her own sorrow in the loss of her mother, Katy began, when she was a

young woman, to invite to her home the poor and abandoned children of the neighborhood, both colored and white, for religious instruction. She carried on for many years without help, but when the work became known to Dr. John Mason, pastor of the Scotch Church in New York (now the Second Presbyterian Church) he invited Katy to bring her little group into his church. Thus it was that the first Sunday School was begun.

Thereafter, every Sunday afternoon and Friday evening, Katy gathered adults and children in her home for prayer meetings. She continued this work for forty years, not only giving of her time but of her meager earnings. She worked at baking and selling bread, and many a day divided her small amount of food and



money with as many as forty-eight children, twenty of them white, and all of them from the poorhouse or from neglectful parents. She died in 1854.

This wonderful woman's influence in the all-important field of equality and friendship among white and colored Americans is still being felt among the people of New York and of the world. The Katy Ferguson House in New York City was established in 1921 in her memory to fill a great social welfare need in the community. In 1947 a fund to perpetuate her ideals was established by the 2nd Presbyterian Church in New York.

# NEGRO HEROES' HALL OF FAME



FREDERICK DOUGLASS

**W**ILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, the great abolitionist, was sitting on the platform in the crowded hot auditorium where the anti-slavery convention was being held in Nantucket, Rhode Island, in 1841. He was tired, worn, sick, and discouraged, when suddenly to the platform came a young, brown Negro in his shirt sleeves. He stood before the tense hundreds of persons gathered and quieted their restless mumbling and lifted the discouragement from Garrison's heavy heart with an eloquent, moving plea for the freedom of Negroes in America. His plea was the story of his own life, that of a runaway slave, beaten and tortured, and the experiences of his relatives and friends.

The convention listened and then shouted cries of sympathy. The cause of abolition had received one of its great inspirations. **Frederick Douglass** had made his first speech, and embarked upon a career close to his heart—the freedom of Negroes from slavery.

Mr. Douglass went to Europe in 1845 as a regular lecturer for the anti-slavery movement, and wrote his autobiography. There he became interested in the labor struggles of Scotland and spent a

number of years, working with the Scotch leaders. It was in Scotland that he learned that friends had purchased his freedom and he returned to America to renew his battle against slavery and to begin one of his most famous fights — that of the American Colonization Society. He broke with Garrison and spoke against the growing ideas of a separate state or a separate country for the Negro people.

He died in 1879 at the age of about eighty, and to the end was a champion of oppressed people everywhere.

KATY FERGUSON

**"G**OD bless the dusky hands that broke here an alabaster box, the perfume of which still lingers about the great Metropolis."

This was the tribute paid to **Katy Ferguson** in the "History of Sabbath Schools,"—for she established the first Sunday School in the city of New York.

Katy was born about 1774 in slavery in New York and when she was eight, her mother was sold and sent to a distant city and Katy never saw her again. Deeply religious, and feeling her own sorrow in the loss of her mother, Katy began, when she was a

young woman, to invite to her home the poor and abandoned children of the neighborhood, both colored and white, for religious instruction. She carried on for many years without help, but when the work became known to Dr. John Mason, pastor of the Scotch Church in New York (now the Second Presbyterian Church) he invited Katy to bring her little group into his church. Thus it was that the first Sunday School was begun.

Thereafter, every Sunday afternoon and Friday evening, Katy gathered adults and children in her home for prayer meetings. She continued this work for forty years, not only giving of her time but of her meager earnings. She worked at baking and selling bread, and many a day divided her small amount of food and



money with as many as forty-eight children, twenty of them white, and all of them from the poorhouse or from neglectful parents. She died in 1854.

This wonderful woman's influence in the all-important field of equality and friendship among white and colored Americans is still being felt among the people of New York and of the world. The Katy Ferguson House in New York City was established in 1921 in her memory to fill a great social welfare need in the community. In 1947 a fund to perpetuate her ideals was established by the 2nd Presbyterian Church in New York.

The National Urban League, Negro Heroes Number 2, 1948.  
(The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History, GLC09639.02)

PHYLLIS WHEATLEY

**P**HYLLIS WHEATLEY of Boston was the second Negro to write and publish poetry in the United States. (The first was Jupiter Hammon of New York.) Her first poem was published in 1773. She had begun writing at the age of fourteen, while living with the John Wheatley family. Phyllis was born in Africa in 1753, brought to Boston in 1761 where she was purchased by Mrs. Wheatley.

Little Phyllis loved books and Mrs. Wheatley and her daughters taught her everything she wanted to know. She learned to read and write English in one year, and to read Latin fluently.

The Wheatleys sent her to England when she attained young womanhood, where her loveliness and talent attracted much attention. She wrote her



first book of poems and dedicated it to the Countess of Huntington, an English lady, who cherished it as one of her prized possessions. The book, carrying a photograph of the young Negro poet, was titled "Poems on Various Subjects, Religious and Moral," by Phyllis Wheatley, Negro Servant to Mr. John Wheatley of Boston, in New England.

After she returned from England she published several poems, many in honor of great Americans, among them General George Washington. Her books were reprinted in Boston and since her death several editions of her work have been published.

ALEXANDER PUSHKIN

**T**O some it will be a surprise to learn that one of the great figures in world literature and the greatest of all the Russian poets—**Alexander Pushkin**—had Negro blood, and, according to American theories of race, was a Negro. What will be more surprising still to others is that he was proud of it.

Pushkin was born in 1799 into the family of Hannibal, founded by his great grandfather, Ibrahim Petrovitch Hannibal, a full-blooded Negro who served in the court of Russia's Peter the Great. He began early writing poetry, and published his first book, "The Towns" at the age of fifteen.

He set an example for all Russia when he helped with his writings to point out a clearer way to liberty and freedom, for although taken out of the service of his government and exiled for his liberal opinions, he never gave up his battle against oppression. It was while exiled on his estate that he began his work on "The History of the Revolt of Pugachev." He was later forgiven by Nicholas I, and returned to St. Petersburg to become imperial historian.

In his short life, he not only lived his liberal opinions but moulded the Russian language and literature, freeing both from tradition and placing them closer to native Russia.

Two of his finest works are "Eugeni Onyegin" which was set to music as an opera by Tschai-kowsky, and "Boris Godunov" set to music by Modeste Musorgsky, another great Russian composer. His historical novel "The Negro of Peter the Great," based on the life of his ancestor Hannibal, was never completed.

At Pushkin's death in 1837 the Czar of Russia appropriated 150,000 rubles to his estate, some of which was used in publishing his works.

TOM MOLYNEAUX

**I**T was the thirty-first round of one of the most spectacular



fight in world boxing history. The setting was England, 1810, and 20,000 fans had come to see the first American ever to fight for a world's heavyweight title — a Negro, **Thomas Molyneux** — match his fists with the Champion of the World, British Fighter Thomas Cribb. The great Cribb had gone into retirement for lack of opponents, when the adventurous young Negro landed in England.

Thomas Molyneux, until a few years before, had been a slave, and had won his freedom on a Virginia plantation for whipping a neighboring bully. He began his career of boxing thereafter, defeating all who came up against him in America, and set out for England. Penniless, unknown, but determined he finally attracted enough interest with his boxing to call Cribb out of retirement. This fight in 1810 was to be the high point of his career, and one of the most outstanding in the history of boxing.

Molyneux and Cribb, fighting with bare knuckles, were both weary and battered after thirty-one rounds of almost savage combat Molyneux rushed Cribb and dropped him with a right hand smash, but stumbling to get out of Cribb's way, pitched headlong into a post, suffering a fractured skull. Although he was barely able to rise, the fight continued. During the thirty-second round, both Cribb and Molyneux had trouble even staying on their feet. Then, in the thirty-third round, Cribb summoned a last bit of strength and Molyneux was knocked out. But for the first time, the British Heavyweight title had been seriously threatened.

# HALL OF FAME

## PHYLLIS WHEATLEY

**P**HYLLIS WHEATLEY of Boston was the second Negro to write and publish poetry in the United States. (The first was Jupiter Hammon of New York.) Her first poem was published in 1773. She had begun writing at the age of fourteen, while living with the John Wheatley family. Phyllis was born in Africa in 1753, brought to Boston in 1761 where she was purchased by Mrs. Wheatley.

Little Phyllis loved books and Mrs. Wheatley and her daughters taught her everything she wanted to know. She learned to read and write English in one year, and to read Latin fluently.

The Wheatleys sent her to England when she attained young womanhood, where her loveliness and talent attracted much attention. She wrote her



first book of poems and dedicated it to the Countess of Huntington, an English lady, who cherished it as one of her prized possessions. The book, carrying a photograph of the young Negro poet, was titled "Poems on Various Subjects, Religious and Moral," by Phyllis Wheatley, Negro Servant to Mr. John Wheatley of Boston, in New England.

After she returned from England she published several poems, many in honor of great Americans, among them General George Washington. Her books were reprinted in Boston and since her death several editions of her work have been published.

## ALEXANDER PUSHKIN

**T**O some it will be a surprise to learn that one of the great figures in world literature and the greatest of all the Russian poets—**Alexander Pushkin**—had Negro blood, and, according to American theories of race, was a Negro. What will be more surprising still to others is that he was proud of it.

Pushkin was born in 1799 into the family of Hannibal, founded by his great grandfather, Ibrahim Petrovitch Hannibal, a full-blooded Negro who served in the court of Russia's Peter the Great. He began early writing poetry, and published his first book, "The Towns" at the age of fifteen.

He set an example for all Russia when he helped with his writings to point out a clearer way to liberty and freedom, for although taken out of the service of his government and exiled for his liberal opinions, he never gave up his battle against oppression. It was while exiled on his estate that he began his work on "The History of the Revolt of Pugachev." He was later forgiven by Nicholas I, and returned to St. Petersburg to become imperial historian.

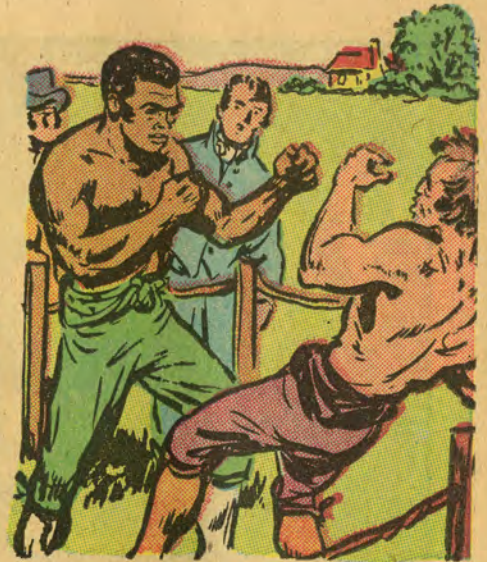
In his short life, he not only lived his liberal opinions but moulded the Russian language and literature, freeing both from tradition and placing them closer to native Russia.

Two of his finest works are "Eugeni Onyegin" which was set to music as an opera by Tschai-kowsky, and "Boris Godunov" set to music by Modeste Musorgsky, another great Russian composer. His historical novel "The Negro of Peter the Great," based on the life of his ancestor Hannibal, was never completed.

At Pushkin's death in 1837 the Czar of Russia appropriated 150,000 rubles to his estate, some of which was used in publishing his works.

## TOM MOLYNEAUX

**I**T was the thirty-first round of one of the most spectacular



fight in world boxing history. The setting was England, 1810, and 20,000 fans had come to see the first American ever to fight for a world's heavyweight title — a Negro, **Thomas Molyneaux** — match his fists with the Champion of the World, British Fighter Thomas Cribb. The great Cribb had gone into retirement for lack of opponents, when the adventurous young Negro landed in England.

Thomas Molyneaux, until a few years before, had been a slave, and had won his freedom on a Virginia plantation for whipping a neighboring bully. He began his career of boxing thereafter, defeating all who came up against him in America, and set out for England. Penniless, unknown, but determined he finally attracted enough interest with his boxing to call Cribb out of retirement. This fight in 1810 was to be the high point of his career, and one of the most outstanding in the history of boxing.

Molyneaux and Cribb, fighting with bare knuckles, were both weary and battered after thirty-one rounds of almost savage combat Molyneaux rushed Cribb and dropped him with a right hand smash, but stumbling to get out of Cribb's way, pitched headlong into a post, suffering a fractured skull. Although he was barely able to rise, the fight continued. During the thirty-second round, both Cribb and Molyneaux had trouble even staying on their feet. Then, in the thirty-third round, Cribb summoned a last bit of strength and Molyneaux was knocked out. But for the first time, the British Heavyweight title had been seriously threatened.

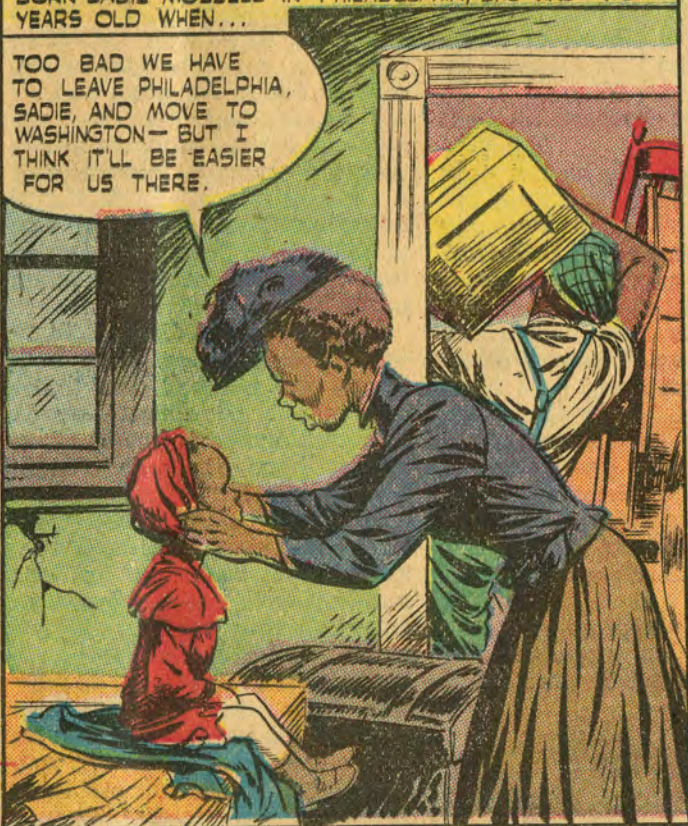
# Woman OF THE YEAR



A GREAT SCHOLAR AND LAWYER, SADIE T. M. ALEXANDER, HAS GIVEN HER ENERGIES TO NEEDY NEGRO YOUNGSTERS AND TO HER COUNTRY. SHE IS TRULY AMERICA'S "WOMAN OF THE YEAR."

BORN SADIE MOSSELL IN PHILADELPHIA, SHE WAS TWO YEARS OLD WHEN...

TOO BAD WE HAVE TO LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, SADIE, AND MOVE TO WASHINGTON— BUT I THINK IT'LL BE EASIER FOR US THERE.



IN WASHINGTON D.C., SADIE WAS AN EXCELLENT STUDENT AT THE M STREET HIGH SCHOOL. A TEACHER, DR. CARTER G. WOODSON, FAMOUS NEGRO, INFLUENCED SADIE MOST.

SADIE MOSSELL WILL NOW READ WHAT I CONSIDER A VERY GOOD REPORT.



The National Urban League, Negro Heroes Number 2, 1948. (The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History, GLC09639.02)

AT SEVENTEEN, SADIE GRADUATED HIGH SCHOOL WITH HONORS. SOON AFTER...

I'M SO GLAD WE'RE RETURNING TO PHILADELPHIA, MOTHER. NOW I'M SURE I CAN GO TO THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

SADIE WASTED LITTLE TIME IN TRYING TO GET INTO THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

YOU ARE VERY YOUNG, MISS MOSSELL. WE CAN ONLY ADMIT YOU ON PROBATION.

THANK YOU, I'LL WORK HARD.

SADIE WORKED VERY HARD.

I WISH YOU COULD JUST PLAY ONE SET, SADIE.

I'VE GOT TOO MUCH TO READ—I MUST TAKE TWO EXTRA COURSES.

AND WITHIN THREE YEARS SHE HAD EARNED HER B.S. DEGREE IN EDUCATION.

THEN ONE OF HER CROWNING ACHIEVEMENTS CAME IN JUNE, 1921, WHEN AGAIN AT THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA...

TO YOU, MISS MOSSELL IS AWARDED THE FIRST PH.D. DEGREE TO A WOMAN MEMBER OF YOUR RACE IN THIS COUNTRY!

BUT THERE HAD BEEN OTHER FIRSTS IN SADIE'S FAMILY.

FIRST NEGRO EARNS LAW DEGREE AT UNIV. OF PA. ← Sadie's Father

MEDICAL DEGREE AWARDED TO FIRST NEGRO IN PA. ← Sadie's Uncle

HALLIE DILLON FIRST WOMAN TO PASS ALABAMA MEDICAL BOARD ← Sadie's Aunt

FIRST NEGRO RECEIVES PH.D AT UNIV. OF PA. ← Sadie's Uncle

THERE WERE OTHER FIRSTS TO COME FOR SADIE. MEANWHILE ON THANKSGIVING DAY, 1923, SHE MARRIED RAYMOND PACE ALEXANDER. HE HAD JUST RECEIVED HIS LAW DEGREE AT HARVARD. HE IS TODAY A DISTINGUISHED LAWYER.

SADIE'S STUDIES WERE NOT OVER. SHE WANTED TO BE A LAWYER, TOO.

HOPE YOU'VE PASSED YOUR EXAM, MRS. ALEXANDER.

PENNSYLVANIA BAR EXAM

INDEED SHE DID. IN 1927 SADIE BECAME THE FIRST NEGRO WOMAN TO BE ADMITTED TO THE PENNSYLVANIA BAR. SOON AFTER SHE BECAME ASSISTANT CITY SOLICITOR OF PHILADELPHIA FROM 1927-1930, AND AGAIN 1934-1937.

ONE OF SADIE ALEXANDER'S GREATEST DELIGHTS IS TO HELP WORTHY STUDENTS. ONE DAY IN 1937 JERRY CERTAINE WAS A BEWILDERED PHILADELPHIA BOY.

I DON'T KNOW WHAT TO DO—I WANT TO GO TO COLLEGE— BUT THERE'S NO MONEY.

SADIE HEARD ABOUT JERRY AND SENT FOR HIM.

ALL RIGHT—I'M GOING TO TRY TO GET A SCHOLARSHIP FOR YOU AT TEMPLE UNIVERSITY.

I DON'T KNOW HOW TO THANK YOU, MRS. ALEXANDER.

SADIE SUCCEEDED AND AT THE END OF JERRY'S FIRST YEAR...

HOW DO YOU DO IT? WOW! ALL STRAIGHT "A'S"!

SADIE HELPED JERRY THRU TEMPLE AND ON TO HARVARD, WHERE HE RECEIVED HIS PH.D. THEN AT MASS. INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY DURING THE WAR...

YOUR FORMULA, JERRY, SHOULD HELP IN OUR ATOMIC WORK.

SECRET

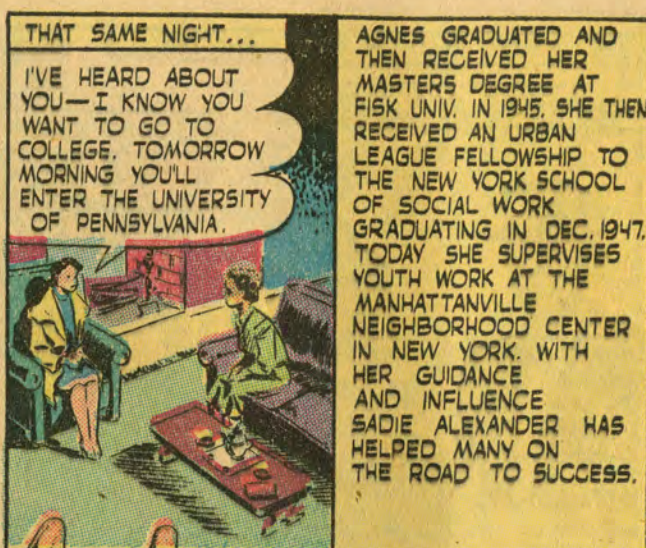
JERRY CERTAINE, STILL DOING SECRET WORK, IS TODAY A PROFESSOR AT HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

AMONG THE MANY OTHERS SADIE HELPED WAS AGNES ANTHONY. ONE DAY IN FEBRUARY...



MISS ANTHONY—YOU'LL WORK UNTIL EIGHT TONIGHT. YOUR PAY IS ONE DOLLAR.

THAT SAME NIGHT...



I'VE HEARD ABOUT YOU—I KNOW YOU WANT TO GO TO COLLEGE. TOMORROW MORNING YOU'LL ENTER THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

AGNES GRADUATED AND THEN RECEIVED HER MASTERS DEGREE AT FISK UNIV. IN 1945. SHE THEN RECEIVED AN URBAN LEAGUE FELLOWSHIP TO THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK GRADUATING IN DEC. 1947. TODAY SHE SUPERVISES YOUTH WORK AT THE MANHATTANVILLE NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER IN NEW YORK. WITH HER GUIDANCE AND INFLUENCE SADIE ALEXANDER HAS HELPED MANY ON THE ROAD TO SUCCESS.

ONE DAY EARLY IN 1947...



THIS IS MR. NILES, PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S ASSISTANT, CALLING. YOU ARE BEING CONSIDERED TO SERVE ON THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON CIVIL RIGHTS.

IT SHALL BE AN HONOR TO SERVE!

THEN IN MAY, 1947...

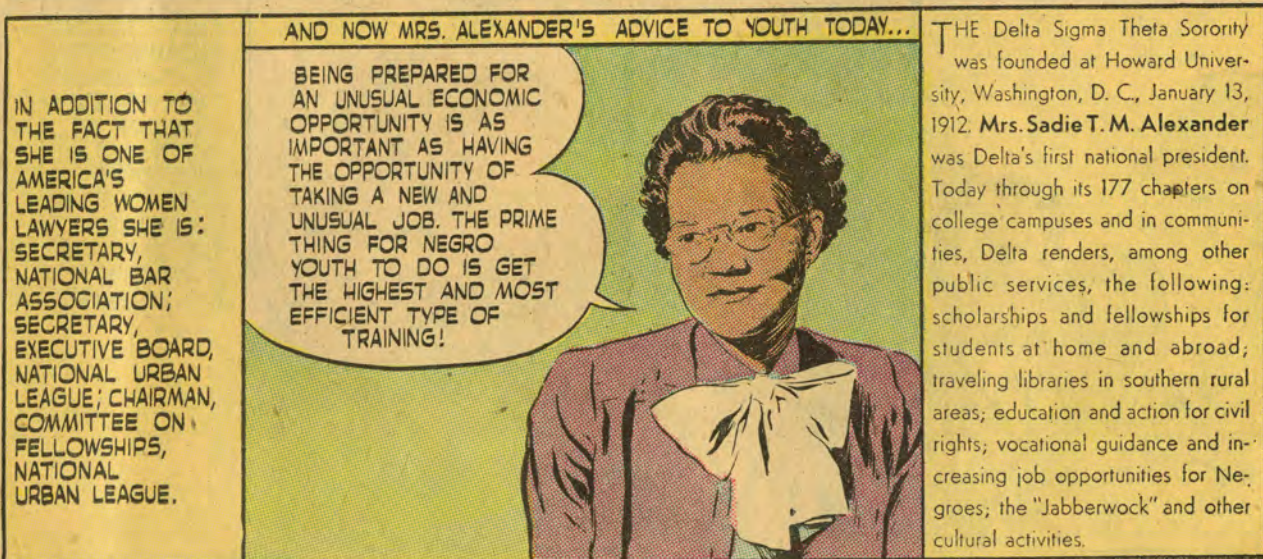


A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT— I'VE BEEN APPOINTED TO HIS COMMITTEE ON CIVIL RIGHTS.

SADIE ALEXANDER BECAME ONE OF THE ONLY TWO WOMEN MEMBERS OF THE 15-MAN PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE TO REVIEW THE STATE OF AMERICA'S CIVIL RIGHTS.

The National Urban League, Negro Heroes Number 2, 1948.  
 (The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History, GLC09639.02)



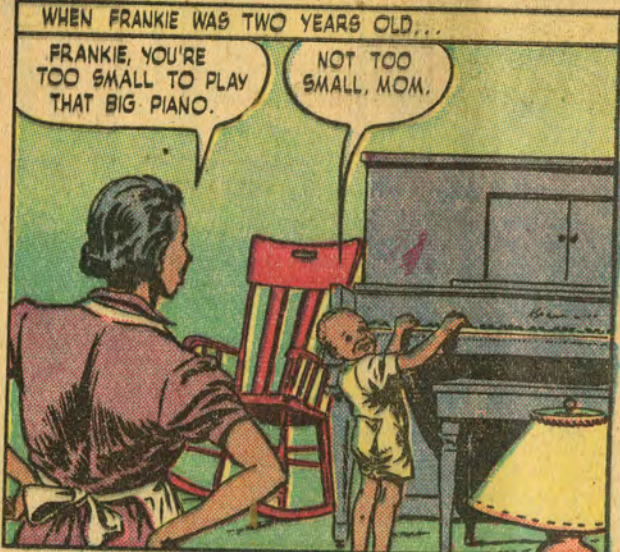


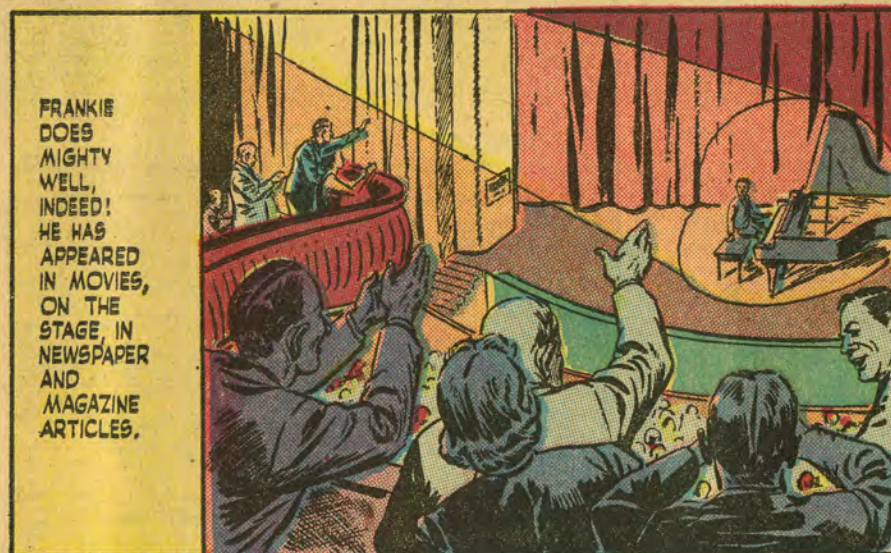
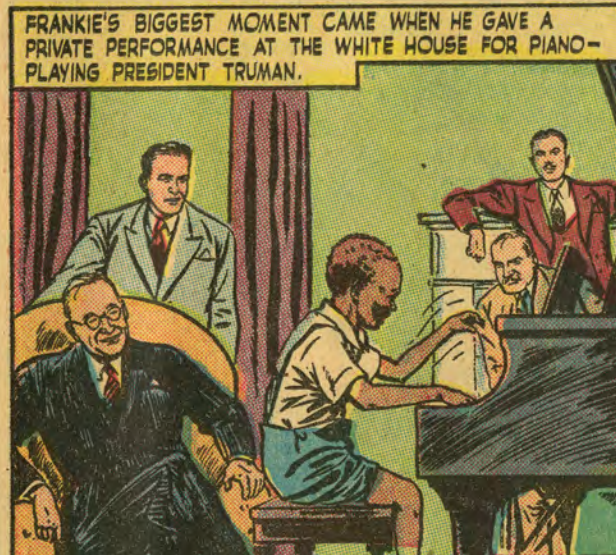
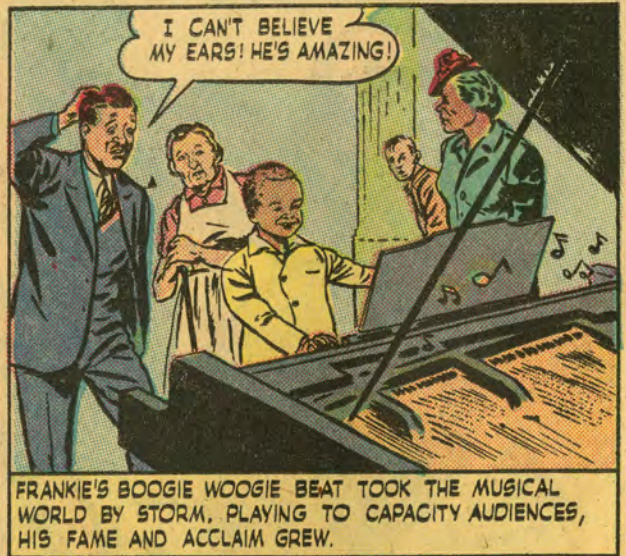
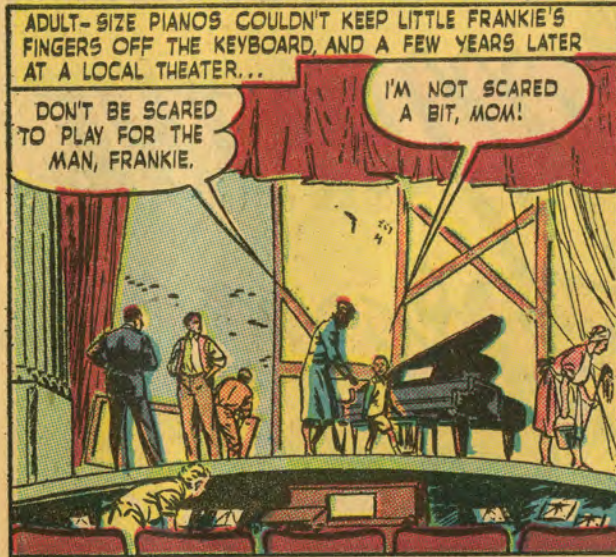
The National Urban League, Negro Heroes Number 2, 1948.  
 (The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History, GLC09639.02)

# Prodigy OF THE Piano



THIS AMAZING YOUNGSTER WAS BORN IN DETROIT WHERE HE SOON GAVE NOTICE OF HIS MUSICAL TALENT.





# DYNAMIC FIGHTER DYNAMIC FIGHTER



WITH HER MAGNETIC PERSONALITY AND HER TIRELESS EFFORTS, MABEL K. STAUPERS HAS FOUGHT THIRTY YEARS FOR TOLERANCE AND A REAL DEMOCRATIC AMERICA!

BORN IN BARBADOS, BRITISH WEST INDIES, IN 1890, MABEL CAME TO NEW YORK AS A YOUNGSTER. SHE SPENT MOST OF HER EARLY YEARS IN HARLEM, NEW YORK.



HOW ABOUT A MOVIE AT THE CRESCENT, MABEL?

SORRY — I'VE GOT TO TAKE CARE OF A SICK FRIEND.

AFTER TAKING CARE OF HER SICK FRIEND FOR SEVERAL WEEKS...

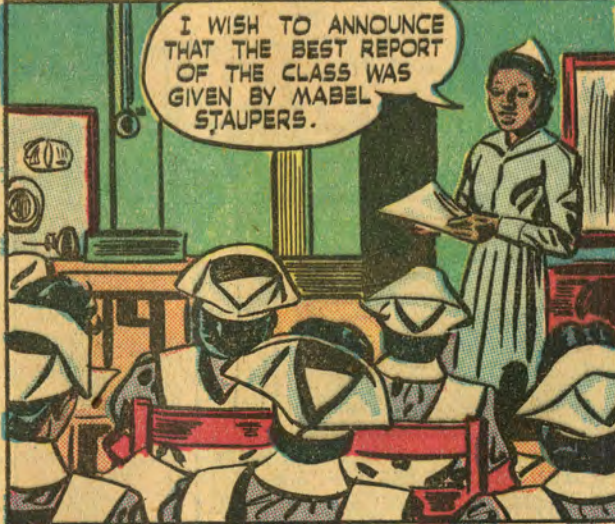


DR. NEARON — SHE'S REALLY DOING ALL RIGHT NOW.

YES, THANKS TO YOUR HELP. YOU KNOW YOU OUGHT TO GO IN FOR NURSING, MABEL.

LESS THAN TWO YEARS LATER, IN 1914, MABEL STAUPERS ENTERED FREEDMEN'S SCHOOL FOR NURSES IN WASHINGTON, D. C., TO START A THRILLING, FIGHTING CAREER!

WITHIN A YEAR AT THE FREEDMEN'S SCHOOL, MABEL WAS AN HONOR STUDENT.



I WISH TO ANNOUNCE THAT THE BEST REPORT OF THE CLASS WAS GIVEN BY MABEL STAUPERS.

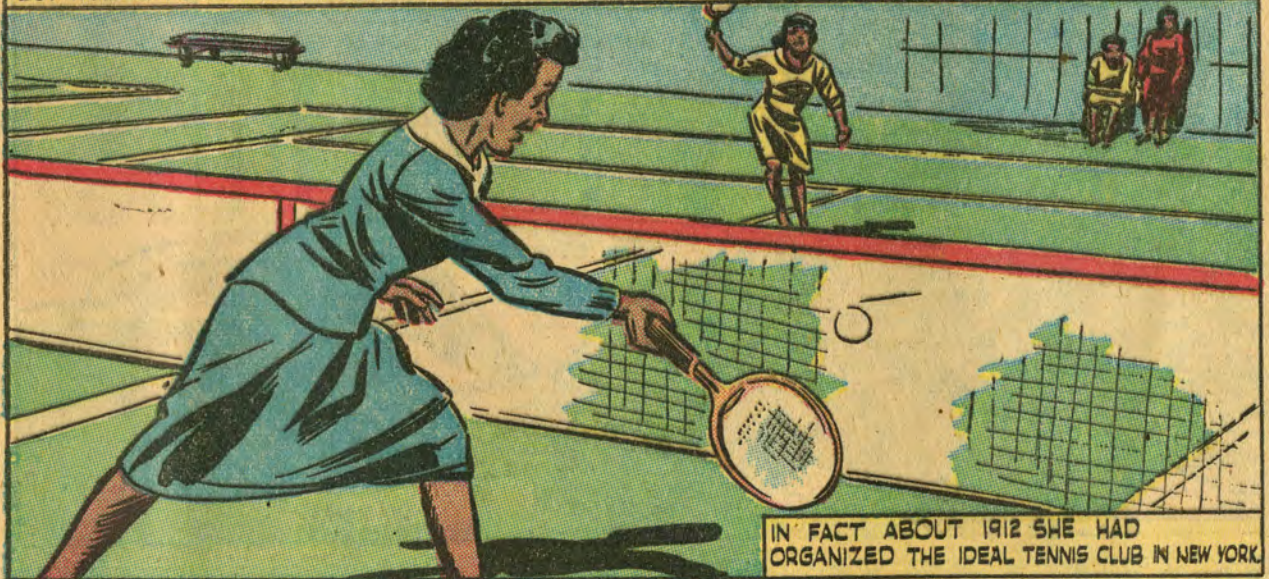
SHE WAS A DILIGENT STUDENT.



COMING TO THAT FOOTBALL GAME THIS AFTERNOON, MABEL.

I WISH I COULD BUT I'VE GOT TO WORK ON THIS PAPER.

BUT MABEL FOUND TIME BETWEEN HER STUDIES FOR SPORTS. SHE WAS A STAR TENNIS PLAYER.



IN FACT ABOUT 1912 SHE HAD ORGANIZED THE IDEAL TENNIS CLUB IN NEW YORK.

THEN AT THE GRADUATION EXERCISES AT THE FREEDMEN SCHOOL IN 1917...



SAY — MABEL IS GRADUATING WITH HIGH CLASS HONORS.

SHE DESERVES THEM — SHE'S A GOOD STUDENT.

AFTER GRADUATION SHE RETURNED TO NEW YORK. BUT SHE BECAME BITTER WHEN SHE DISCOVERED THAT NEGRO DOCTORS COULD NOT OPERATE IN A SINGLE NEW YORK HOSPITAL. AND NOW SHE REALLY BEGAN HER BATTLE AGAINST INTOLERANCE.



THEN IN 1942 PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT STATED...

BUT TEN YEARS LATER MANY HOSPITALS AND SCHOOLS IN MANY STATES ADMITTED NEGRO NURSES.

WE CANNOT STAND BEFORE THE WORLD AS A CHAMPION OF OPPRESSED PEOPLES UNLESS WE PRACTICE AS WELL AS PREACH THE PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY.

MRS. STAUPERS WIRED THE PRESIDENT ASKING THAT NEGRO NURSES RECEIVE FULL RECOGNITION IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE PRESIDENT ANSWERED OUR WIRE — HE SAYS HE'LL INVESTIGATE THE MATTER.

THEN IN JUNE, 1943...

MRS. ROOSEVELT — NEGRO NURSES ARE NOT GETTING A FAIR BREAK IN THE ARMY OR THE NAVY.

I UNDERSTAND, MRS. STAUPERS. I'LL LOOK INTO IT.

AT THE HEARING OF THE HOUSE MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE ON THE DRAFT NURSES BILL IN JANUARY 1944...

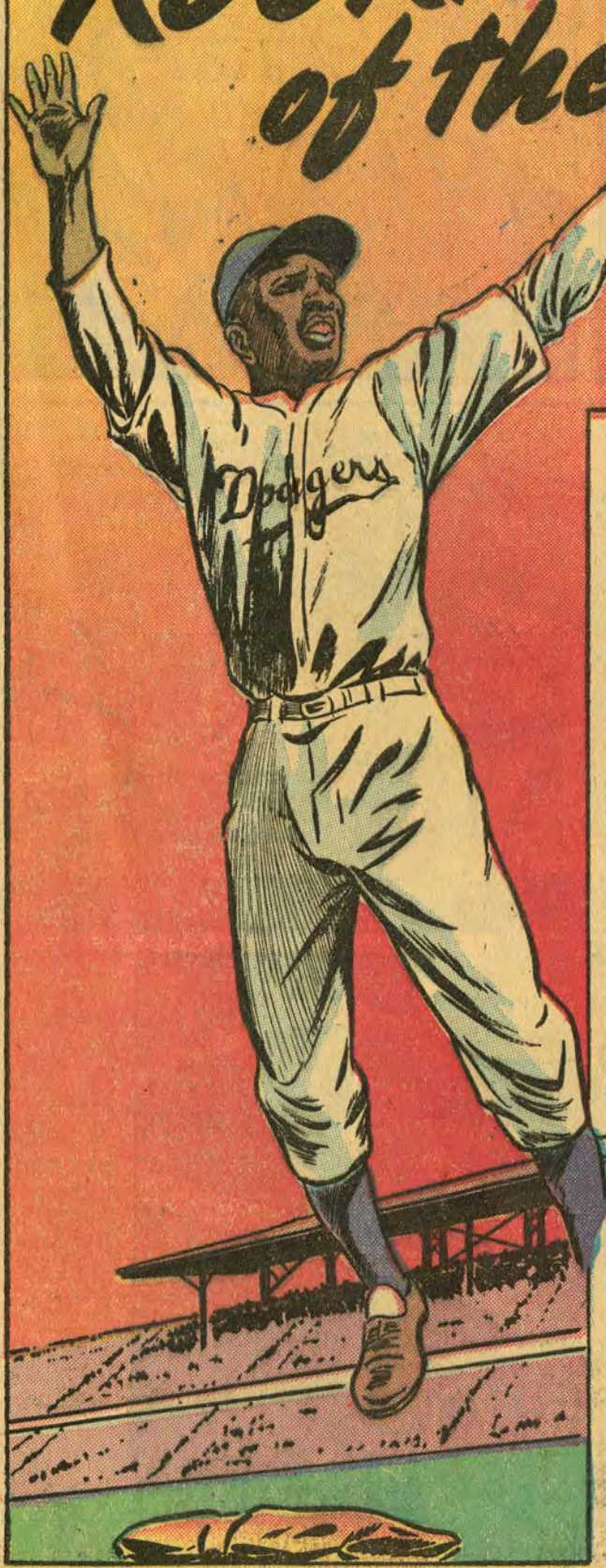
I REPEAT — IF THE ARMY AND NAVY WOULD STOP DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEGRO NURSES WE WOULDN'T NEED THIS BILL!

HER MESSAGE TODAY IS...

THE TIRELESS, FIGHTING WOMAN WON! THE NAVY ACCEPTED NEGRO NURSES AND THE ARMY COMMISSIONED CLOSE TO 600 OF THEM. SHE DEFEATED THE ARMY AND NAVY IN HER FIGHT AGAINST INTOLERANCE. SHE HAS BEEN AN INSPIRATION TO MANY GREAT NEGRO NURSES. MABEL STAUPERS HAS RECEIVED THE MARY MAHONEY AWARD FOR 1947.

DO NOT LIMIT YOUR MINDS — BE BROAD IN CHOOSING A PROFESSION — CONSIDER YOUR QUALIFICATIONS — CHOOSE THE BEST SCHOOLS — GET THE BEST EDUCATION AVAILABLE.

# ROOKIE of the YEAR



JACKIE ROBINSON FIRST NEGRO PLAYER IN THE MAJOR LEAGUES IS BASEBALL'S ROOKIE SENSATION AND THE BROOKLYN DODGERS' STAR FIRST BASEMAN.

AS A STUDENT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES, HE WAS A FOUR-LETTER MAN - A STAR ATHLETE IN BASEBALL, BASKETBALL, TRACK AND FOOTBALL.



THERE GOES JACKIE AGAIN!

EVERYTIME HE GET'S THE BALL IT'S A TEN-YARD GAIN!

ROBINSON LEFT UCLA IN HIS JUNIOR YEAR. LATER HE JOINED THE LOS ANGELES BULLDOGS, A PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL TEAM. HE HAD JUST LEFT HAWAII AFTER A GAME ON DEC. 7, 1941 WHEN...



REPEAT BULLETIN - PEARL HARBOR HAS JUST BEEN BOMBED BY THE JAPANESE -

WE JUST MISSED BEING BOMBED - HEAR THAT?

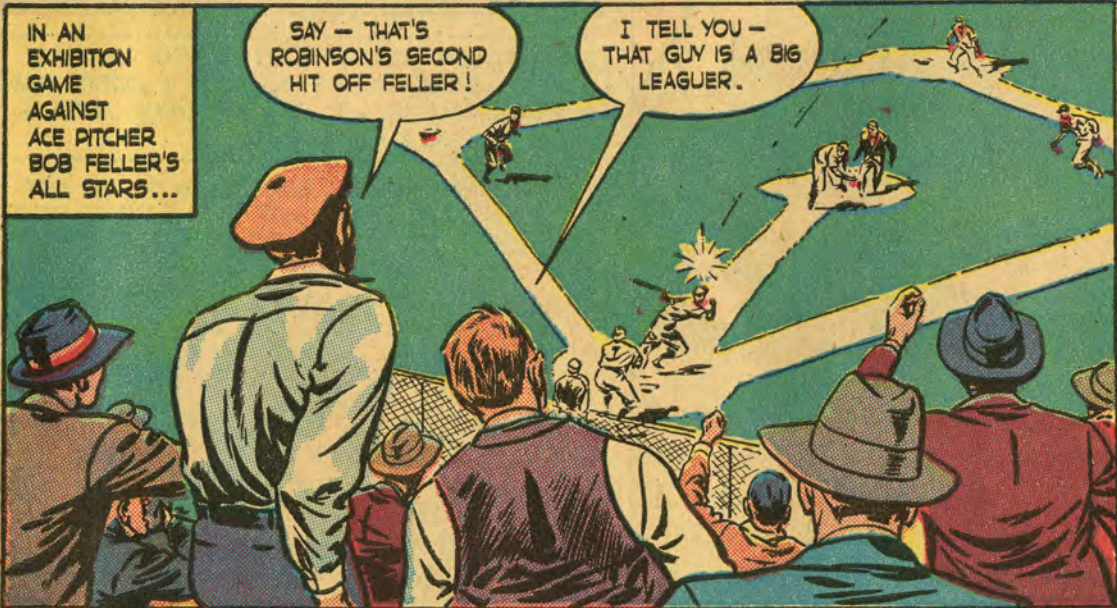
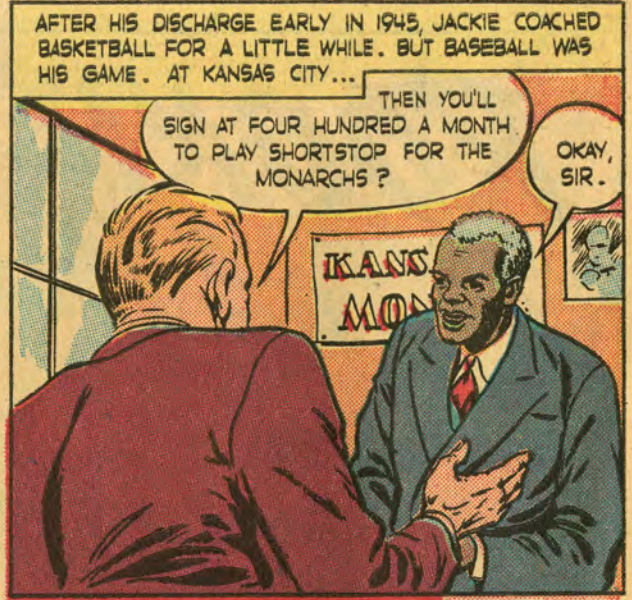
The National Urban League, Negro Heroes Number 2, 1948.  
(The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History, GLC09639.02)



WITHIN A YEAR JACKIE WAS DRAFTED. IN NOVEMBER, 1942 HE WAS COMMISSIONED AN OFFICER AND SOON AFTER...



AFTER HIS DISCHARGE EARLY IN 1945, JACKIE COACHED BASKETBALL FOR A LITTLE WHILE. BUT BASEBALL WAS HIS GAME. AT KANSAS CITY...



IN AN EXHIBITION GAME AGAINST ACE PITCHER BOB FELLER'S ALL STARS...

IN 100 GAMES OF THE 1945 SEASON WITH THE MONARCHS, SHORTSTOP ROBINSON BATTED THE HIGH MARK OF 340.

MEANWHILE BIG LEAGUE SCOUTS WERE WATCHING ROBINSON CLOSELY. FINALLY BRANCH RICKEY OF THE BROOKLYN DODGERS OFFERED ROBINSON A CONTRACT TO PLAY WITH THE DODGER FARM TEAM, THE MONTREAL ROYALS. ON OCTOBER 23, 1945 ...



...JACKIE SIGNED TO PLAY AT \$600 A MONTH FOR THE 1946 SEASON.

WITH THE ROYALS, HE PLAYED SECOND BASE .

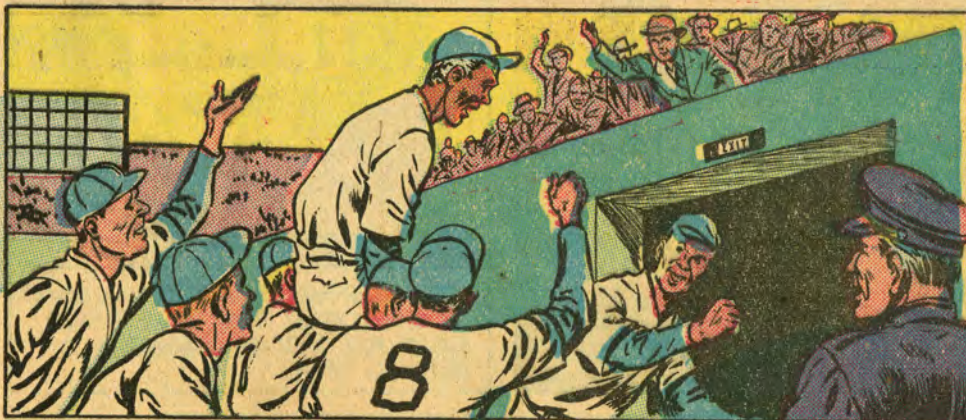


HE'S AS GOOD AT SECOND AS HE WAS AT SHORTSTOP

JACKIE WAS PLAYING AND HITTING LIKE A STAR . AT THE SPORTS DESK OF MONTREAL NEWSPAPERS ...

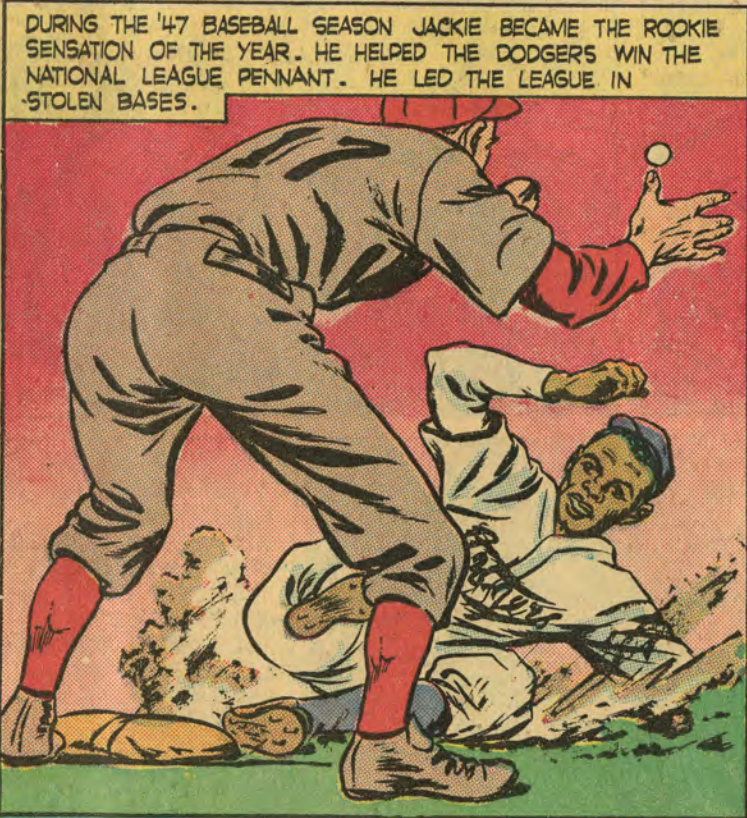


I SEE THAT THE SPORTS WRITERS ARE CALLING ROBINSON THE NEW BABE RUTH!



AND AT THE END OF THE 1946 SEASON, ROBINSON WAS THE INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE'S STAR PLAYER. DURING THE LITTLE WORLD SERIES JACKIE WAS THE HERO OF MONTREAL'S CHAMPIONSHIP TEAM. WHAT WOULD THE '47 SEASON BRING ?

**T**HIS second issue of NEGRO HEROES, like the first, comes to you full of honest-to-goodness true stories of Negro Americans who are real Champs. They are fighters! They are folks who kayoed everything that tried to stop them, and stood up winners. There's never been anything like NEGRO HEROES! If you want additional copies for your friends, see reverse side.



**WHY NOT GIVE YOUR FRIENDS A REAL TREAT?  
SEND THEM **NEGRO HEROES!!****

You can buy additional copies of the magazine at your favorite store or newsstand at ten cents a copy. If your dealer cannot supply you, use this coupon and send it directly to the National Urban League, 1133 Broadway, New York 10, N. Y. I am enclosing \$ \_\_\_\_\_, for which, at ten cents a copy, please send me \_\_\_\_\_ copies of NEGRO HEROES.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
(Please Print)  
 ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_ CITY \_\_\_\_\_ ZONE \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_

# NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

## WHAT IT IS

**AMERICAN TEAMWORK . . .** The National Urban League is a social organization for improving the living and working conditions of Negroes, and for bringing about greater cooperation and better understanding between whites and Negroes. All faiths, races and political beliefs are joined in the League in seeking solution to a problem which is national.

**A NATION-WIDE MOVEMENT . . .** The National Urban League was organized in 1910 by Negro and white men and women. Its office in New York City coordinates and supplements the work of 56 local Urban Leagues in 28 states and the District of Columbia. It has a Southern Field Division office at 250 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia.

## HOW IT WORKS

*The National Urban League places at the disposal of the nation, and, in particular, each city having a local Urban League, a time-tested program of sound community living through the following:*

- . . . **expert consultant services** to communities and other agencies in order to eliminate friction between Negroes and whites.
- . . . **interracial planning** for sound community action to develop welfare agencies where there is an established need.
- . . . **an active program of industrial relations** with management and labor; with public and private employment agencies to widen the areas of job opportunities for Negroes.
- . . . **assistance to schools**, colleges and other organizations to encourage Negro youth to plan and prepare wisely for their vocations.
- . . . **reports, pamphlets, articles** and general information on race relations. The 26-year-old OPPORTUNITY, Journal of Negro Life, is the official organ of the League.
- . . . **fellowships to Negroes** for study and professional employment in the field of social work. One hundred and eight have been awarded since 1910.

**AMERICAN TEAMWORK** is a fundamental feature of Urban League activity; Negroes and whites studying, planning, and working together—bringing rewards to privileged and underprivileged alike—defending an ancient American tradition—to make equal opportunity a shining American reality.

**TO THIS CAUSE** the National Urban League summons your support and membership.

---

*For further information write to*

## NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

**1133 Broadway, Room 826, New York 10, N. Y.**

*Contributions to the National Urban League Are Deductible for Income Tax Purposes.*



SUSAN HAYWARD . . . Protestant



SPENCER TRACY . . . Catholic



EDDIE CANTOR . . . Jew



FRANK SINATRA . . . Immigrant's Son



MARIAN ANDERSON . . . Negro



SONNY TUFTS . . . Mayflower Descendant

## BUT WHO CARES?

**D**ID it ever occur to you to rate a great performer by his race, creed, or where his parents came from?

Of course not. You don't care. You judge him on his performance, on his merits. You think of him as an *individual*—not as a member of some particular group.

Why judge your neighbor or fellow worker any differently? Yet—think a minute—how often do you pin a group label on someone before he has a chance to prove his own personal qualities?

All that any member of any racial or re-

ligious group in America asks is the right to be considered on his individual merits. Like him or dislike him as you choose—but do it because he's the kind of a person he is—not because of his race or religion.

There are people in this country who would have us do otherwise—who would breed disunity and trouble by damning whole groups just because they are of a different creed, color, or national origin.

Don't play their game! It's dangerous.

For our own sake—for America's sake, we can all do these three things to help the cause

of unity:

1. Accept—or reject—people on their *individual* worth.
2. *Don't listen* to, or spread, rumors against a race, or a religion.
3. *Speak up*, wherever we are, at home, in business, in our school, labor, church, or social groups, *against* prejudice, for understanding.

Remember—*that's* being an American.



## NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

The National Urban League, Negro Heroes Number 2, 1948.  
(The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History, GLC09639.02)

33968 46/2