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'Ouverture, 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

NEGRO HEROES

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in cooperation with Delta Sigma Theta Sorority

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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.

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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.
BOOKER TAUGHT HIMSELF TO READ AND WRITE.
I DO TOO, SON. BUT WE NEED THE MONEY YOU EARN. I’LL SPEAK TO YOUR FATHER.

BY WORKING EARLY MORNINGS AND EVENINGS, BOOKER WAS ABLE TO GO TO SCHOOL FOR A SHORT TIME.
YOUR LAST NAME, PLEASE, BOOKER.
COULD I BE CALLED WASHINGTON, AFTER OUR FIRST PRESIDENT?

BUT BOOKER WANTED MORE EDUCATION. IN 1872, IN VIRGINIA...
I’D LIKE TO TRY TO BE ADMITTED TO THE INSTITUTE AS A STUDENT.
WE ALL HAVE TO WORK OUR WAY THROUGH HERE.

THIS ROOM IS VERY DIRTY. I WANT TO SEE WHAT YOU CAN DO, BEFORE YOU’RE ADMITTED. GO AHEAD AND FIX THIS ROOM.
YES, MA’AM.

LATER... THAT’S A GOOD JOB, BOOKER. I’LL ADMIT YOU. YOU’LL WORK AS A JANITOR TO PAY YOUR BILLS.
THANK YOU, MA’AM.

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BOOKER MADE HIS SERVICES INDISPENSABLE AND PROVED TO BE AN EXCELLENT STUDENT. HE WON THE ADMIRATION OF GENERAL SAMUEL ARMSTRONG, HAMPTON'S FOUNDER.

A FINE COMMENCEMENT TALK, BOOKER.

THANK YOU, GENERAL.

AFTER GRADUATION BOOKER TAUGHT SCHOOL AT HAMPTON AND OTHER SCHOOLS. THEN...

BOOKER, ALABAMA WANTS AND NEEDS A SCHOOL LIKE HAMPTON. I'VE RECOMMENDED YOU TO START IT AT TUSKEGEE.

I'LL DO MY BEST, GENERAL ARMSTRONG.

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...

WE BUILD OUR OWN SCHOOL, JIM. WE'LL LEARN THAT CULTURE COMES THROUGH INDEPENDENCE.

I'M IN FAVOR OF IT, MISTER WASHINGTON.

THE SCHOOL WAS COMPLETED, BUT SOME DISLIKED WASHINGTON'S SYSTEM OF VOCATIONAL TEACHING.

I SENT MY NANCY TO TUSKEGEE FOR CULTURAL TRAINING, NOT TO LEARN HOW TO SEW.

CULTURE COMES WITH INDEPENDENCE, MRS. JONES, AND WE REACH THIS THROUGH PRACTICAL ARTS LIKE SEWING.

WORKING HARD FOR FIFTEEN YEARS, WASHINGTON SAW TUSKEGEE GROW INTO ONE OF THE SOUTH'S FINEST SCHOOLS.

IT'S BEEN HARD WORK, BOOKER, BUT THE SCHOOL IS SUCCEEDING.

TRUE, BUT WE NEED BETTER TEACHERS. I EXPECT A YOUNG CHEMIST FROM IOWA. HIS NAME IS GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER.
A FEW DAYS LATER...

THERE'S ONE THING YOU
WON'T LIKE HERE, MISTER
CARVER—WE HAVE NO
LABORATORY YET.

THAT'S ALL RIGHT,
SIR. I'LL SEE
WHAT I CAN
CONSTRUCT.

SOON... MY STUDENTS
AND I SALVAGED WIRE, BOTTLES,
TUBES AND EVERYTHING
ELSE FROM RUBBISH
HEAPS.

IT'S A FINE START,
CARVER. OUR STUDENTS
MUST LEARN TO MAKE
THE BEST OF WHAT
WE HAVE.

WORD OF CARVER'S WORK SPREAD AND FARMERS
CAME TO TUSKEGEE FOR ADVICE.

...ALSO I SUGGEST YOU SWITCH
FROM COTTON TO PEANUTS. THAT WILL IMPROVE
YOUR SOIL.

BUT PEANUTS ARE WASTE. WE FEED THEM
TO HOGS.

I'M GOING TO DEVELOP
MANY PRODUCTS FROM
PEANUTS. IT'LL BE PROFITABLE
FOR YOU AND GOOD FOR
YOUR FARM LAND.

WASHINGTON ESTABLISHED AN EXTENSION SCHOOL
FOR FARMERS UNABLE TO REACH THE CAMPUS.

PLANT PEANUTS OR BEANS—THEY'LL GIVE MINERALS BACK TO
THE SOIL. THEN YOU CAN
PLANT COTTON AGAIN.

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TRAPPED
TANKMEN

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

AS THE 35TH DIVISION WAS ADVANCING ON SEVENLEN, 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 SEVENLEN FIRST!

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

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

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JUST OUTSIDE SEVEN...
THIS BRIDGE LEADS INTO THE TOWN. TAKE A SMALL TANK FORCE FROM THE 7TH DIV THROUGH TONIGHT AND TRY TO KNOCK OUT ALL KRAUT POSITIONS.

THAT NIGHT...
ONLY A FEW BAZOOKAS FIRING AT US SO FAR.

MAYBE THE KRAUTS HAVE PULLED OUT ALREADY!

WE'RE ALL INSIDE THE TOWN NOW. PRETTY QUIET -- LOOKS AS IF THIS IS GOING TO BE EASY.

SUDDENLY...

WOW! THEY MUST HAVE BEEN READY AND WAITING FOR US!

THIS IS GOING TO BE ROUGH AT CLOSE QUARTERS!

THOUGH SUFFERING HEAVILY THEMSELVES, THE GERMANS Poured IN ANTI-TANK SHELLS AT POINT-BLANK RANGE FOR HOURS...
IN THE EARLY MORNING HOURS, TROUBLE CAME IN A DOUBLE DOSE.

LOOK! THE JERREES HAVE BLOWN UP THE BRIDGE INTO TOWN. WHAT'LL WE DO FOR SUPPLIES?

LEUTENANT, ALL OUR TANKS HAVE EXHAUSTED THEIR THIRTY-CALIBER AMMUNITION.

WE'LL HAVE TO COME OUT IN THE OPEN AND USE OUR FLAK GUNS.

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.

LEUTENANT SAYS TO TAKE YOUR BULLDOZER UP AHEAD AND FILL IN THOSE CRATERS IN THE ROAD SO WE CAN GET THROUGH.

THEY'RE SURE GIVING THE SERGEANT THE WORKS!

HE'LL FINISH THE JOB!
SGT. HALF DIDN'T STOP WITH FIXING THE ROAD. I'LL KNOCK OUT THIS EIGHTY-EIGHT SO IT WON'T GIVE US ANY MORE TROUBLE.

BY DAYLIGHT, THE TASK-FORCE COMMANDER WAS ABLE TO REPORT BACK BY RADIO...

WE'VE CLEARED THE TOWN, SIR, BUT JERRY IS POURING IN HEAVY MORTAR FIRE FROM GOOD POSITIONS ALL AROUND US...

...AND WE DON'T HAVE ANY FUEL LEFT TO GO OUT AND ATTACK THEM!

ASSEMBLE A SUPPLY CONVOY AND FIND A BYPASS AROUND THAT BLOWN BRIDGE. WE MUST GET SUPPLIES TO THOSE TANKS!

LED BY SGT. AMBROSE HICKS, WHO HAD WORKED HIS WAY BACK THROUGH ENEMY LINES, THE VITAL SUPPLIES NEARED THE TRAPPED TANKERS.

SOON...

IT WAS ROUGH ALL RIGHT, BUT YOU CAME THROUGH WITH THE STUFF JUST IN TIME.

LIEUTENANT, YOUR MEN PERFORMED LIKE VETERANS. THE 351st IS PROUD TO FIGHT ALONGSIDE THEM FROM HERE ON IN!

THAT WAS SOME BAPTISM OF FIRE YOU BOYS RAN INTO!

THE 784th TANK BATTALION PLUNGED ON THROUGH GERMANY AS SEASONED FIGHTERS, PILING UP A GLORIOUS WAR RECORD.
TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE
NEGRO PATRIOT
(1743–1803)

THE 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.

HE'LL BE A GREAT MAN SOME DAY.

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

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.

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.

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.
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WE WANT ONLY LOUVER-TURE 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!

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

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

TOUSSAINT ASKED NAPOLEON TO RECOGNIZE NEGRO FREEDOM.

FLATTER TOUSSAINT. PROMISE ANYTHING, THEN ARREST HIM!

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

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

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.

NAPOLEON ORDERS YOU TO SEND TOUSSAINT TO FRANCE!

WE HAVE ORDERS TO MAKE YOU OUR PRISONER.

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

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

BUT NAPOLEON STILL WANTED TOUSSAINT.

TOUSSAINT WAS ARRESTED.
YOU CANNOT KILL.
THE CAUSE OF NEGRO
FREEDOM BY OVER-
THROWING ME!

WHEN THE SHIP
ARRIVED IN FRANCE
HE WAS ALLOWED TO
SAY GOODBYE TO HIS FAMILY.

TELL ME WHERE YOU HID THE
40 MILLION FRANCS!

I TELL YOU I N
NEVER HID ANY MONEY!

NAPOLEON
BELIEVED THAT TOUSSAINT
HAD A HIDDEN TREASURE.
FOR MONTHS HE WAS QUESTIONED.

I'VE WRITTEN SO OFTEN
TO NAPOLEON AND STILL NO
ANSWER!

THE REST OF HIS LIFE WAS
SPENT IN A DUNGEON FAR
FROM HIS BELOVED HAITI.

BUT TOUSSAINT NEVER SAW HIS FAMILY
AFTER THAT, HE WAS PUT IN A DUNGEON.

BUT TODAY IN
HAITI'S CAPITAL,
YOU SEE A GREAT STATUE TO
THE FOUNDER OF NEGRO LIB-
ERTY—TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE.
NEGO ROHEROES' HAB

FREDERICK DOUGLASS

WILLIAM 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

"GOD 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.

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PHYLLIS WHEATLEY

PHYLIS 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 has been 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 loneliness and talent attracted much attention. She wrote her first book of poems and dedicated it to the Countess of Huntingdon, an English lady, who cherished it as one of her prized possessions. The book, containing 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, 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 have been published.

ALEXANDER PUSHKIN

TO 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—a Negro. —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 Hamil, founded by his great-grandfather, Ivan Petrovich Hamil, 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 Catastrophe of Peter the Great," at the age of fifteen.

He set an example for all Russians 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 Pugach." 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 literature and tradition and planting them closer to native Russian. Two of his finest works are "Eugene Onegin," which was set to music by Tchaikovsky, and "Boris Godunov," another great Russian composer. His historical novel "The Negro of Peter the Great," based on the life of his ancestor Hamil, was never completed.

At Pushkin’s death in 1837 the city of Moscow appointed 150,000 rubles to his estate, some of which was used in publishing his works.

TOM MOLYNEAUX

It was the thirty-first round of one of the most spectacular fights in the 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 Tom Cribb. The great Cribb had gone into retirement for lack of opponents, when the adventurings young Negro landed in English.

Thomas Molyneaux, until a few years before, had been a slave, and had won his freedom on a Virginia plantation for whipping his neighbor badly. 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.

The fight itself, which lasted over two hours, fighting with bare knuckles, were both weary and battered after thirty rounds, and Cribb himself fought Molyneaux rushed Cribb and dropped him with a right hand and a follow-up left in his face. Cribb fell, and the referee barely rose to the fight continued. During the thirty-second round, both Cribb and Molyneaux had trouble even staying on their feet. In the thirty-third round, Cribb lost his last bit of strength and Molyneaux was easily the victor over him. But for the first time, the British Heavyweight title had been seriously threatened.
ALL OF FAME

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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," 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

It was the thirty-first round of fights 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 won by a Negro.
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)
There were other firsts to come for Sadie. Meanwhile on Thanksgiving Day, 1929, she married Raymond Pace Alexander. He had just received his law degree at Harvard. He is today a distinguished lawyer.

One of Sadie Alexander’s greatest delights is to help worthy students. One day in 1937 Jerry Certain was a bewildered Philadelphia boy. I don’t know what to do—I want to go to college—but there’s no money.

Sadie succeeded and at the end of Jerry’s first year... how do you do it? Wow! All straight "A's"!

Indeed she did. In 1937 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.

Sadie heard about Jerry and sent for him. I’m going to try to get a scholarship for you at Temple University.

Sadie helped Jerry thru Temple and on to Harvard, where he received his Ph.D., then to Massachusetts Institute of Technology during the war.

Your formula, Jerry, should help in our atomic work.

Jerry Certain is still doing secret work. 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 1946. 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)
SHE WORKED HARD ON THE COMMITTEE...

...INTERVIEWING MANY PEOPLE...

...DOING RESEARCH WORK...

...AND COMPIILING REPORTS.

FINALLY ON OCT. 29, 1947, THE COMMITTEE’S REPORT "TO SECURE THESE RIGHTS" WAS PRESENTED TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN.

THE MEMBERS OF THIS COMMITTEE ARE BUSY MEN AND WOMEN. WE OWE THEM A DEBT OF GRATITUDE... I THANK THEM FOR THEIR UNSELFISH AND DEVOTED SERVICE.

AND NOW MRS. ALEXANDER’S ADVICE TO YOUTH TODAY...

IN ADDITION TO THE FACT THAT SHE IS ONE OF AMERICA’S LEADING WOMEN LAWYERS SHE IS: SECRETARY, NATIONAL BAR ASSOCIATION; SECRETARY, EXECUTIVE BOARD, NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE; CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON FELLOWSHIPS, NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE.

BEING PREPARED FOR AN UNUSUAL ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY IS AS IMPORTANT AS HAVING THE OPPORTUNITY OF TAKING A NEW AND UNUSUAL JOB. THE PRIME THING FOR NEGRO YOUTH TO DO IS GET THE HIGHEST AND MOST EFFICIENT TYPE OF TRAINING!

THE Delta Sigma Theta Sorority was founded at Howard University, Washington, D.C., January 13, 1912. Mrs. Sadie T. M. Alexander was Delta’s first national president. Today through its 177 chapters on college campuses and in communities, Delta renders, among other public services, the following: scholarships and fellowships for students at home and abroad; traveling libraries in southern rural areas; education and action for civil rights; vocational guidance and increasing job opportunities for Negroes; the “Jabberwocky” and other cultural activities.
Prodigy of the Piano

Small-fry Frankie "Sugar Chile" Robinson boasts a boogie-beat that's far beyond his nine years.

This amazing youngster was born in Detroit where he soon gave notice of his musical talent.

Listen to him! He's humming to himself! He's going to be musical when he grows up. Wait an' see!

When Frankie was two years old...

Frankie, you're too small to play that big piano.

Not too small, Mom.
ADULT-SIZE PIANOS COULDN'T KEEP LITTLE FRANKIE'S FINGERS OFF THE KEYBOARD AND A FEW YEARS LATER AT A LOCAL THEATER... DON'T BE SCARED TO PLAY FOR THE MAN, FRANKIE. I'M NOT SCARED A BIT, MOM!

FRANKIE'S BIGGEST MOMENT CAME WHEN HE GAVE A PRIVATE PERFORMANCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE FOR PIANO-PLAYING PRESIDENT TRUMAN.

FRANKIE'S BOOGIE WOOGIE BEAT TOOK THE MUSICAL WORLD BY STORM, PLAYING TO CAPACITY AUDIENCES, HIS FAME AND ACCLAIM GREW.

I CAN'T BELIEVE MY EARS! HE'S AMAZING!

HOW'M I DOING, MR. PRESIDENT?

MIGHTY WELL, FRANKIE!

FRANKIE DOES MIGHTY WELL, INDEED! HE HAS APPEARED IN MOVIES, ON THE STAGE IN NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE ARTICLES.

ENTHUSIASTIC MUSIC FANS AGREE THAT FRANKIE MAY NOT HAVE A LOT OF SIZE—BUT HE SURE PLAYS A LOT OF PIANO.
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 INTEGRATION.
Along with Dr. Louis T. Wright and Dr. James C. Wilson, Mabel mapped plans for a Negro Sanatorium.

We'll be successful — Negro doctors should operate in a hospital like all other doctors.

Mabel was successful! In April, 1920, the Booker T. Washington Sanitorium in Harlem opened. Then...

Mabel — we want you to be director of nurses at the Sanitorium.

A year later, in 1921, she entered Henry Phipps Institute in Philadelphia.

I'm here to learn more about social service especially for tuberculosis patients.

She finished her studies and in 1922 she was back in Harlem organizing the Harlem Committee of the New York Tuberculosis Association. She was executive secretary of the committee for twelve years.

In 1934 the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses asked Mabel Stappers to become executive secretary. Now began her active crusade for full professional status for the Negro nurse in America.

As executive secretary I'm going to fight to see that all schools and hospitals educate and employ Negro nurses.

In 1934 only two schools and four hospitals in New York admitted Negro nurses.
THEN IN 1942, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT STATED... 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 WROTE THE PRESIDENT ASKING THAT NEGRO NURSES RECEIVE FULL RECOGNITION IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE PRESIDENT ANSWERED OUR WIRE—HE SAYS HE WILL INVESTIGATE THE MATTER.

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

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...

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

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 MAY MEHONEY AWARD FOR 1947.

HER MESSAGE TODAY IS...
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!
EACH TIME HE GETS 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?
WITHIN A YEAR JACKIE WAS DRAFTED. IN NOVEMBER, 1942, HE WAS COMMISSIONED AN OFFICER AND SOON AFTER...

I'VE BEEN WAITING FOR THIS - AN OVERSEAS ASSIGNMENT.

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

THEN YOU'LL SIGN AT FOUR HUNDRED A MONTH TO PLAY SHORTSTOP FOR THE MONARCHS?

OKAY, SIR.

GREAT CATCH, JACKIE!

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

SAY -- THAT'S ROBINSON'S SECOND HIT OFF FELLER!

I TELL YOU -- THAT GUY IS A BIG LEAGUER.

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 ...

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 1945 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?

THIS 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.

The National Urban League, Negro Heroes Number 2, 1948.
(The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History, GLC09639.02)
Spring 1947 brought training with the big league Brooklyn Dodgers.

I'm trying you out at first base, Jackie. Hope you make good.

Before long... according to Rickey - Robinson made the grade. He'll be regular first baseman for the Dodgers.

During the '47 baseball season Jackie became the rookie sensation of the year. He helped the Dodgers win the National League pennant. He led the league in stolen bases.

Jackie Robinson is "one of the boys" on the Dodger team as he pushes ahead for another banner baseball year.

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 ____________________________________________
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.
DID 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; you judge 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 religious 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.

BUT WHO CARES?

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

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