Germany's War Babies Total 180,000

Only 3 Of Every 1,000 U.S. Soldiers Willing To Marry Mothers Of Their Children

DORIS AND ERIKA LUTZ, sisters who have been deserted by their soldier father and German mother. The little girls are up for adoption and even though they love each other dearly, each day brings a fear that they will be separated. Doris is 6 years old and started to school this year.

A leading German magazine reports that there are nearly 800,000 occupation babies in Germany who face "an oppressive and uncertain future."

The children are described as owing their lives to "casual events of the war, to the normal decadence of the postwar time, to the mother's scarcity of food or to the father's unscrupulous love of life."

Few Want Marriage

However, the publication goes on to say that one thing to be considered without regard to the opinion about the problem of the occupation children is that "only three out of 1,000 occupation fathers have declared themselves disposed to marry the mothers of their children."

Moreover, "only five out of 10,000 occupation fathers pay voluntary support for their children. These are very sorrowful facts which hide many desperate hopes and probably much misery."

Sometimes a can of coffee, a pack of cigarettes or a pair of nylons was the main cause for the procreation of unwelcome occupation children.

Widespread Problem

But whatever the provocation, the problem of so-called occupation children is not only a German one. It is also a problem in Japan and England.

In Germany, the first boys and girls, the ones with blond hair and the others with curly black hair are making preparations for going to school.

Will these "children of fraulein" have difficulties or not?

Separate Schools?

In some towns of the American zone of Germany, there are discussions about whether or not it would be better to put the colored kids born in Germany in separate schools.

The expressed basis for this is the hope of preventing any bitterness from the beginning by keeping the blonde German children from molesting the brown ones.

Senator Expresses Opinion

The international press of the Western hemisphere is alarmed by this problem, and the only female member of the U. S. Senate, Mrs. Margaret Chase Smith, has demanded the solution of the problem of undesired children by allotments from the Marshall Plan.

Senator Smith urged that the problem of the war and occupation children be solved in a right way.

"It is not justified that hundreds of thousands of children procreated by American fathers look forward to a life of uncertainty, of scarcity, and of degradation," she said.

Alimony To Mothers

The German publication reports that "Senator Smith regards the failure of the American government with regard to the wealth of hundreds of thousands of children of American fathers as 'penny wise and dollar foolish,' but besides the moral value of worthlessness of some European mothers it is the question of the children of foreign fathers."

She is of the opinion that the U. S. should pay alimony to the mothers of the illegitimate German children.

Some Felt Real Love

"There are the fathers in uniform who felt a real love for their children's mothers, but then they were either removed or demobilized and forgot their 'fraulein.'

"Others bought the short favor of hungry women and girls with a can of corn beef and thought to be free of all obligations of paternity.

"There are some cases which are not within the scope of the usual 'occupation love,' such as the case of a young lady-doctor in Munich who asked a hospital male nurse for penicillin for her dying daughter. He helped her and the little girl was saved. The price she paid? A colored child.

Desperate Cries For Help

"Many, many desperate cries for help of girls and women reached the American headquarters during the last years, but most of those letters went into the waste-paper baskets.

"The father, being a member of a foreign army, is not obliged to pay for the support of his illegitimate children; neither in the allied nor in the occupied or the liberated countries. In accordance with the international civil law he is protected against all claims."

THROUGH THE YEARS

A Chronology Of Major News Events From the Files Of The AFRO-AMERICAN

Fifty Years Ago
1902

POLITICS: Socialists in Clinton, Ind. nominated James J. Bishop, colored, for congressman.
DOCTOR: Dr. Ulysses G. Bourne, graduate of Shaw University, passed Maryland State Board of practice in Frederick, Md.
ABROAD: Bishop Levi Coppin and wife, Mrs. Fanny Coppin, sailed on the Umbira for South Africa.
STAMPS: The U.S. government issued the 13-cent stamp for the first time in the history of the country.
ANNIVERSARY: First St. James P.E. Church in Baltimore celebrated its 76th anniversary of the laying of the conerstone.
DEDICATION: New assembly room of Maryland Industrial and Agriculture School at Laurel, Md. was dedicated.
SCHOOL: Over 60 students enrolled at Morgan State Colege in Baltimore.

Forty Years Ago
1912

PROTECTION: To prevent stealing in private homes, the police department in Atlanta, Ga., suggested that colored washerwomen wear badges to identify themselves.
RELIGION: A.M.E. Bishop J. W. Stewart, Birmingham, Ala., was suspended by trial committee, being charged with maladministration and rebellion against church laws and misapplying of church and education funds.
SCHOOL: At Lincoln University, 36 students enrolled.
FARM: Booker T. Washington said, 'One of the great needs of the South is agriculture education for its large rural population.'
APPROPRIATION: Hampton Institute lost the $160 which the government was giving for each Indian student to attend the college, an act which was regarded as an attempt to force Indians to attend schools provided by the government.
DEDICATION: National Training School for Women in Washington dedicated its new dormitory building.
PROPERTY: Property valuation of Selma University in Selma, Ala., the South's largest Baptist School, was $125,000. The Rev. Dr. M. W. Gilbert was president.
BIRTHDAY: Mrs. Anna Perkins, deaconess of Concord Baptist Church in Brooklyn, N.Y., celebrated her 81st birthday.

Thirty Years Ago
1922

THREAT: Colored residents of Springfield, Mo., threatened to dynamite Percy's Cave because it was purchased by the Ku Klux Klan.
ARMY: French Army Commission in Paris, France, planned to open a military school for colored men from Africa to train them to be officers and head colored and white troops.
SCHOOL: More than 1,000 students enrolled in school of Dentistry at Howard University and 129 in the law school. The medical school was limited to 50 students.
HIGH OFFICE: First colored woman to hold a high federal office in Washington was Mrs. Monen L. Gray, Washington, who was named supervisor of the colored section in the office of register of U.S. Treasury.
PROHIBITION: Virgin Islands revolted against the prohibition bill passed by the U.S. congress.
DELEGATES: Despite protest of southerners, two colored delegates to the American Legion convention in New Orleans, La., were seated by the credential's committee.
SEGREGATION: In a speech in Glasgow, Scotland, Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute said, ". . . most of the race friction in America is due to the fact that too often white people do not stay in their place."
ANNIVERSARY: Allen A.M.E. Church in Baltimore celebrated its 50th anniversary.
STRIKE: Parents at Sparrows Point, Md., allowed their children to return to school following a six week's 'vacation' after the knee-deep mud surrounding the school was removed.
MASCOT: Lincoln University selected the Lion, "king of beasts" as its mascot.

Twenty Years Ago
1932

POLITICS: Thomas E. Buchanan, diplomatic agent of Liberia at Copenhagen, Denmark, stated that Liberia hoped President Hoover would be defeated in the next election.
SCHOOL: To prevent a foreclosure on their church school, Wilberforce University, Ohio, the AME churches in the New England and Middle Atlantic States raised $7,000.
SEGREGATION: NAACP chapter in Denver, Col., won its fight against segregated public swimming pools.
BURIAL: Body of George W. Cook, dean of men and secretary of Howard University, who died Aug. 30, 1931, was removed from vault of the campus chapel and placed in the $7,500 mausoleum erected at Lincoln Memorial cemetery.
FIREMEN: Census reports show that there were 520 colored firemen in the country.
EMPLOYMENT: According to census reports, 58 per cent of the working children between the ages of 10 and 15, are colored.
FIRE: The fire at Bethlehem Baptist Church in Baltimore resulted in $8,000 damages.
DEPRESSION: Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., found it necessary to close down Bennett Hall, girl's dormitory, because of the depression. The girls moved to Jubilee Hall.
RELIGION: Kid Henry, former welterweight boxing champ, gave up the ring to fight religious battles at Bethel AME Church in Sterratts Gap, Pa. The Rev. W. I. Henry converted 57 persons at a revival held there.
THEATER: Stage play, "Porgy and Bess" was revived for its third run in Rochester, N.Y.

Ten Years Ago
1942

LYNCHING: Mob in Meridian, Miss., took two 14-year-old youths from Quitman Jail and hanged them from a bridge.
NEAR DEATH: Josephine Baker was reported dying because of lung ailment in Casablanca hospital in Morocco, French W. Africa.
BOXING: Sgt. Joe Louis reported that he would not retire from the ring for at least two or three more years.
AWARDS: Two colored American soldiers in Liverpool, Eng., were awarded with certificates and medals from the Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society, when they saved the life of an English dock worker.
UN: Ethiopia became the 30th nation to join the UN.
RETIRES: James G. Carter, American Counsel General at Tananaive, Madagascar, retired from U.S. counsular service after spending 36 years in foreign service.
SUPREME COURT: Walter White NAACP executive secretary, sent a telegram to President Roosevelt urging the appointment of a colored lawyer to succeed Supreme Court Justice James Burns.
LABOR: NAACP told President Roosevelt that if the legislature was allowed to control labor, over three million colored workers would be frozen in jobs below their capacity.
SEGREGATION: It was reported that Englishmen preferred colored troops to white troops. The colored troops were said to be 'reserved, careful, self - controlled and disciplined.'
THEATER: Because Lena Horne broke her ankle while dancing on the set for "Cabin In The Sky," the film was held up until her recovery.

What Happens To Brown Babies?

B MABEL ALSTON

MANNHEIM - PEUDENHEIM, GERMANY—Are the prejudiced attitudes of the women in America wrecking the marriages of the German women and our servicemen?

A leading Dutchland publication accuses miladies of doing just that.

The eyes of the world are upon international marriages and the treatment received by the women from our soldiers.

Many of these fraulein have been snubbed because they even consider becoming brides of our men, and in numerous instances family ties have been severed.

Now must they suffer even more? Isn't it far better for the servicemen to marry these women than to have babies by them and leave both behind to suffer, especially the child?

Mothers Love Babies

There are any number of fraulein with brown babies who love them very much and definitely will not give them up, even though it means that they will have to go without many necessities to give them milk and food.

Recently, I visited as many as thirty fraulein with both white and brown babies. Some of them are now married to German men, and they were very indignant when asked if they would like to give their children for adoption.

"We Will Live"

One mother with a five-month-old son said, "I carried my baby for nine months, and now that I have him I shall never give him up. I haven't heard from the father, and I am not able at present to earn very much money but we will live."

There was another with a little girl with a sunkist brown complexion, and a mass of copper-colored curls, who said, "I am now married to a German man but I wouldn't think of parting with my daughter. My mother loves her as well as my husband, and he has expressed his intention of providing for her along with our other children."

There were two sisters, one with a little boy and the other with a 5-year-old daughter. The husband of one spoke up when asked if they wished to give their children up for adoption. He said, "No, we love our children and as long as I live they shall be with us."

Some Less Fortunate

There are other fraulein who are not as fortunate to have husbands but they are not giving up their children. One, for instance, has a six-month-old white infant and the little brown brother was four.

She said, "I haven't heard from the father. I make only thirty marks per month (about $6.50) but soon I will be able to make more; then things will be different. But I shall keep my children. I hope the father will one day think about his child and send him some clothing or money."

This little boy was a beauty with his bronze color and reddish brown, shoulder-length curls, although he was four years of age.

This mother was in a one room dwelling with bed, stove etc., crowding it to capacity but the children looked fat and healthy.

The World's Six Great Religions

HOW OLD ARE THE SIX RELIGIONS?

1. Hinduism - 3900 years old, 240,000,000 members. Oldest religion.
2. Judaism - 3100 years old.
3. Confucianism - 2600 years old, 250,000,000 members.
4. Mohammedanism - 1570 years old, 221,000,000 believers. Newest religion.
5. Buddhism - 2506 years old, 150,000,000 worshipers.
6. Christianity - 1900 years old, 585,000,000 worshipers. World's largest religious group.

"LO WE TURN TO THE GENTILES" — It was in Pisidian Antioch that Paul took the great step of proclaiming the Gospel directly to the Gentiles. After Paul's great sermon, many who followed him roused the ire of the Jewish elders. Paul and Barnabas were expelled from the city (scene above) for having addressed the Gentiles directly rather than through the synagogues. But the new method of evangelism had already been highly successful.

Christianity

Christianity grew out of Judaism and the Christians claim many of the Jewish sacred writings as their own, particularly the Old Testament which is the canonical work sacred to the Jews originally set down in Hebrew.

The Christian Messiah, Jesus of Nazareth, was a Jew, steeped in Jewish tradition and culture.

He was reared according to the customs of the Jewish community of the 1st Century and knew, as well as did any Jewish youth of his day, the law and the prophets.

Mission of Fulfillment

He was proud of this and assured his followers that his mission was not to destroy this law, but to fulfill it.

He thought of himself as standing in the line of the prophets, of giving a true interpretation of that which they had sought to put into deeds and words.

Jesus taught first among the Jews, but later turned to the Gentiles. His was a gospel for all men.

"If I be lifted up," he said, "I shall draw all men unto me."

Largest Religious Sect

Over 585,000,000 persons in the world belong to the various branches of the Christian Church, making up the largest religious group in the world.

The Christian Bible contains the Old Testament and the New Testament, and some editions include also the books of the Apocrypha.

The first four books of the New Testament — Matthew, Mark, Luke and John — are four efforts to interpret the life of Jesus historically. The fifth book is the story of Jesus' followers after his death, and tells of the founding of the Christian church.

Paul's Letters

The remainder of the books of the New Testament, except the last, are letters written by early Christians.

Most of these were written by St. Paul, the first Christian missionary, to churches which he founded or to friends in these churches.

Revelation, the last book of the New Testament, is an example of the mass of Apocalyptic literature which circulated among the early churches. It is an account of a vision experienced by one John and is written in symbolic language to which many interpretations can be given.

Christian Canon

While the Authorized Standard Versions of the Bible include both Old and New Testaments, the New Testament is the sacred book of the Christians.

And, although it is referred to as a "book," it is actually a collection of 27 books or writings.

These writings were chosen from a mass of documents which circulated among the early Christian churches and became the canon of the Christians.

First Written In Greek

They first appeared in the Greek language and more than 1,700 such manuscripts are now in exisitence in museums and private collections.

However, there are many other books stemming from this early Christian period which are published separately from the Bible. Among these are the New Testament Apocrypha, the Sayings of Jesus, to which the names of Jesus' disciples were attached as authors.

Faith Overcame Empire

Christianity, growing out of the teachings of Jesus of Nazareth, and developing into a religious movement in the Roman Empire, was first persecuted vigorously by Roman authorities.

But its strength was such that it eventually conquered the Empire and became the only religion permitted by the Emperor Constantine.

Its missionary activities have carried it to all parts of the globe, civilized and uncivilized. The Bible has been translated into more than 1,000 languages.

What Are The Books Of The New Testament All About?

This first book was probably written in Palestine between 60 and 70 A.D. by one named Levi who was often called Matthew.

It was written for Jewish Christians who wanted to know of the events in the life of Jesus.

Its best known passage is the chapter familiarly called the "Sermon on the Mount."

The Gospel According to St. Mark:

This gospel was written by John Mark between 67 and 70 A.D. He was a close friend of St. Peter and seems to have gotten most of his material for the book from Peter.

Thought written earlier, the book was not released until after Peter's martyrdom in Rome. The gospel was written, it is believed, in Rome and for the Gentile Christians of that city, telling them of the life of Jesus.

The Gospel According to St. Luke:

The author of this gospel was named Lucanus. "Luke" is an abbreviation. He was a Gentile and a physician, probably a Syrian of Antioch who was very close to Paul, being with him in both his Roman imprisonments.

This gospel was written between 60 and 70 A.D. for the whole world, both Jew and Gentile. Throughout it seeks to show Jesus as Saviour of all mankind and his life as part of the history of the Roman Empire.

It is the most complete of the four gospels.

The Gospel According to St. John:

This gospel, written between 80 and 95 A.D., has been called the "most influential book in all literature." It was written by St. John, the apostle of the Jews.

The most original of the gospels, John speaks of things which he had seen and known.

The Acts of the Apostles:

This book, usually referred to as "Acts," was written by Lucanus or "Luke", author of the third gospel, sometime between 62 and 70 A.D.

In the first part, it is based upon research by Luke as he talked with others. Latter parts of the book are written from first-hand experiences, since Luke was a close friend and companion of St. Paul, the chief actor in passages of the "Acts."

The book tells of the activities of the followers of Jesus after his death and of the early growth of the Christian church.

The Epistle to the Romans:

This book is a letter that St. Paul wrote to the Greek-speaking Roman church which was made up of both Jews and Gentiles.

It was written in Corinth, in Greek, during the spring of 58 A.D.

In it Paul sought to impress upon the members of the church their responsibility for the spread of Christianity as he was anxious that this church become the source of missionaries who would spread the gospel.

The First Epistle to the Corinthians:

This letter was written to the church at Corinth by St. Paul just before Pentecost in 57 A.D.

This church was located in the center of a city that had become the commercial and political capital of Greece and was rank with licentiousness.

Paul was seeking to admonish the members for their sins and to restore them to the purity of the Christian life.

The Second Epistle to the Corinthians:

St. Paul's first letter to the church at Corinth was not well received; so in the autumn of 57 A.D., he wrote another letter in which he sought to justify himself and his work.

This letter is largely autobiographical, telling not only of Paul's life but also of his personal feelings and beliefs.

The Epistle to the Galatians:

Written hastily and with great emotion, probably late in 57 A.D., Paul sent this letter to the churches at Galatia, to offset the arguments of the Judaizers that the people had to obey the Jewish laws in order to be good Christians.

Paul seeks to show that Jesus had freed men from bondage to the ancient Mosaic laws.

The Epistle to the Ephesians:

This was a letter which St. Paul sent to many of the churches. It was written while he was a prisoner in Rome, about 63 A.D.

The emphasis is upon the catholicity of the church as the continuation of the spirit and energy of Jesus.

Copies went to each of the churches in Asia.

Philipians:

This is the only letter of Paul's in which there is no expression of rebuke or disappointment. Its constant theme is cheerful.

It was written to the church at Philippi, one of the closest to the heart of St. Paul.

The letter overflows with his affection and regard for the church and his relations with friends there who had sent him some help while he was in a Roman prison.

The Epistle to the Colossians:

This letter was written in 63 A.D., shortly before St. Paul was released from his first Roman imprisonment.

It was written to a very insignificant church in Colossae which Paul had never visited. But he had heard of "their faith" and wished to commend them.

The theme of the letter is expressed in the phrase, "Christ is all and in all."

The First Epistle to the Thessalonians:

This is probably the first of the letters of St. Paul, written late in 52 or early in 53 A.D. from Corinth.

It is believed to be the earliest Christian document now in existence.

Paul had founded the church at Thessalonica, fled because of persecution, and the church had become so much concerned with the end of the world that many were idle and prone to heathen vices.

Paul wrote to answer their questions and to admonish them for their sins.

The Second Epistle to the Thessalonians:

This letter was written by St. Paul sometime after the early part of 53 and before 58 A.D., seeking to explain that the end of the world is not to be expected immediately and people should not become idle waiting for it.

He urges that the members of the church continue to work and pray as this is the best preparation for any end that may come.

The First Epistle to Timothy:

Paul wrote this epistle about 65 A.D. to instruct his young aide, Timothy, who was about 35 years old. Paul was nearing 70.

The letter gives specific instructions along several lines.

The Second Epistle to Timothy:

Is written in either 67 or 68 A.D.

St. Paul wrote this letter to Timothy from his prison.

It is full of instructions and has served as a manual of instructions to all ministers of the church.

The Epistle to Titus:

Written to Titus, an occasional companion, in about 65 A.D., this letter has many direct and particular suggestions and directions for organizing a regular ministry by appointing elders, and for combating false doctrines.

The Epistle to the Hebrews:

The author of this letter is unknown. It was written to a group of Jewish Christians, possibly those in Jerusalem, for the purpose of combating a strong tendency to return to Judaism.

Its date is probably a little before 62 A.D., and it has exerted a great influence in the Christian church.

The Epistle of James

This epistle was probably written sometime before 62 or 63 A.D. by James the Just, the brother of Jesus.

It contains many reminiscences of Jesus not found in the Gospels.

It was addressed to Jewish Christian communities outside of Palestine and warned against substituting words for deeds.

The First Epistle of Peter:

St. Peter wrote this letter during or soon after 64 A.D. to the many Christians who had fled from Nero's persecution and had found a haven in Asia Minor.

His purpose was to inspire patience and hope in these refugees.

The Second Epistle of Peter:

The author of this letter is uncertain, though some scholars believe Peter wrote it from Rome shortly before his death.

The First Epistle of John:

This epistle was written by St. John, author of the fourth Gospel, while at Ephesus between 85 and 95 A.D.

It is called "catholic" since it is addressed to the entire church rather than to any one group of Christians.

It is hardly a letter at all, but a sermon in which the author gives moral and practical advice.

The Revelation of St. John the Divine:

The weight of evidence seems to indicate that this book was written by the apostle John either in 68 A.D., or 95 A.D. The book is one of prophecy.

It is written in figurative language, and is, therefore, open to many interpretations.

True Love Is A Tricky Thing

The Story Of A Woman Who Had Her Way Until She Met A Man With A Way

—He treated her cooly . . . he was indifferent and that wasn't the way the men she had known were supposed to act.

A SHORT STORY

By Rodale Lawson Allen

From the very beginning when, innocently enough, she made her first earthly outcry in a hospital's maternity ward, Sue had been destined by fate to become a reigning beauty and a shatterer of hearts.

And, indeed, with such unsurpassable golden brown beauty as was hers, she could not possibly have been otherwise.

By the time Sue was eighteen, she had been loved and desired and lost, literally speaking, by a small regiment of adoring men and youths. And this, notwithstanding the fact that she had been noable, attractive and well-off and eagerly sought after by other girls.

Men Just Toys

Yet Sue, coquette that she undeniably was, had discarded them all with the cool, calm casualness of a child discarding an old toy for a shining new one.

For in her gay and colorful young life, men were nothing more than toys to be amused with for awhile, and then cast carelessly aside when their newness and glamour attracted no longer.

This being as it was, it was certainly not the least bit surprising or unusual that whispers began to be circulated to the effect that there seemed to be no man who could capture the heart of the exquisite Sue.

Nevertheless, older people hearing the whispers, shook their heads slowly and clucked their tongues and smiled knowingly. Sue would be bad.

Along Came Sam

Thus it was that a fine divine moon - drenched, flower-scented August night, under the sweet smelling lilac blooms in her grandmother's front yard SSUE'S man came along. He came in the tall, broad-shouldered person of Sam Brown, who was brown and handsome and a recent graduate of Morgan College. Their meeting was purely impromptu, without preamble preamble or arrangement.

"Lovely night, isn't it." Sam had been the first one to break the awkward, embarrassing silence the suddenness of their meeting had thrown upon them.

A Flustered Girl

"Yes, it is quite nice, especially here," Sue replied, still a little non-plussed and bewildered by the handsome stranger's mystic - like appearance, for she was positive she had been alone in the garden.

With lighning swiftness, thoughts raced through her pretty head.

Who was he? Why should he be trespassing on her grandmother's property? A guest? Of course this last was absurd. Had he been a guest she would surely have met him before now. She'd been vacationing with her grandparent for over a week now.

Instinct Holds Sway

More likely than not he was some neighbor out for a mere stroll. Still, whatever he be or the reason for his presence here he certainly was good-looking. Her woman's instinct told her that much and more.

Sam Brown spoke again. This time his voice was more steady, more assured.

"You know," he began, a sweep of his hand and dark eyes signifying the whole garden, "this is a charming old place-sort of dream-like in a way. Reminds me of my childhood days in Tennessee. Every evening I walk here alone just to look at it in silence. You know there's something in the flowers and shrubbery that gets a person," he went on in his poet-like way.

A Piqued Woman

After a brief silence he asked her quite off-handedly, "Do you like gardens?" He was noticing her fully for the first time during his discourse, so wrapped up was he in his appreciation for gardens and things natural.

And to Sue this dastardly ignorance of his for her beautiful self —for she was sincerely beautiful this evening in her flowing white frock and wide-brimmed, languidly drooping picture hat—was as a dagger thrust. Keen and insultingly penetrating.

The fellow, stranger though he was, was being deliberately, consciously brutal, she told herself.

"Do you like gardens?" Sam Brown asked again more distinctly, this time for fear she had not heard or understood him before.

Faltering Speech

"Oh-why-er-er-yes," Sue faltered, coming out of her inward thoughts of him.

"I think they're really rather nice provided one has the patience and time to bother with them. My grandmother's immensely fond of this one," she added, including a dazzling smile that served also to show off her splendid white teeth.

"I should have imagined she'd be," Sam said, lighting a cigarette and ignoring altogether Sue's fetching, all-powerful smile.

"So the kind old lady is your grandmother?" he continued in the same even, unaffected tone he'd been using all evening. "I've met her. She's a pleasant soul. Been here long?" he asked Sue casually.

Secret Admiration

"Not awfully," Sue answered coyly. "Little over a week," she finished, secretly admiring his mavelous, lean young strength and fine, well-modeled features.

She liked his eyes, too. Large and dark and smiling, though she wondered if he ever smiled, so utterly serious-looking he seemed. Even the way his short black hair curled back from a high, intelligent forehead intrigued her.

That this stranger, who towered over her five-feet-three like a straight yiung tree, was handsome there was no doubt.

Unusual Sort

Thus they lingered about the garden for some time in trivial conversation during which Sue reached the uncomfortable decision that the stranger was decidedly a most unusual sort of young man where she was concerned.

He was terribly, frightfuly different from those other men she had known. They had been only too glad to know her presence but here she had talked to this strange man and not once had he shown any indication of being flattered or disconcerted over her nearness and feminine charms.

Stimulating Indifference

This indifference on his part was most uneasy and humiliating to her. Never had she encountered such a man. Had he not been so disarmingly and masculinely handsome, she was sure she mightn't have minded so awfully, but as it was she felt she should reach up to him and tear his eyes out.

Such stupidity deserved as much, she concluded.

His behavior was outrageous not to mention beastly and cruel. She could scarcely bring herself to believe a man could be capable of so much downright meanness.

A Cool Goodnight

And when he bade her goodnight without so much as inquiring her name or whether or not he might see her again, Sue could have screamed from sheer shock so unused was she to such indiginities.

What was wrong with the man? Or more correctly and to the point, what was wrong with her?

Had she suddenly, to her unknowing, transformed into some hideous old witch?

Bitter Taste Of Neglect

With tears of anger burning her wide brown eyes, Sue ran blindly up the flag-stone path to her grandmother's cottage. For the very first time in her life she had tasted something of neglect and found it to be so unbearably bitter.

That night in her little pink and white dressing robe Sue flung herself across her bed and wept until the tears would no longer come.

The mere knowledge that there had actually been a handsome young man who had not succumbed to her irresistible loveliness offered little peace of mind.

Thoughts In Reflection

Yet, she told herself, she must not behave like a silly little goat simply because a beast of a man, and a total stranger at that, had treated her as a child.

What more had she expected or wanted from one whose acquaintance she had known only a few but hectic and delightful moments?

Above all things, she really must be sensible, and discreet.

Besides, there was still ample time to see him again and make him pay and pay and pay for his unpardonable, brutal behavior toward her. Thus with such a compensating thought Sue undressed and fell asleep.

The Morning After

The next morning at breakfast, Sue spoke of Sam Brown to her grandmother.

From that venerable and understanding old soul she learned all she desired to know about the man whose sheer, unclothed indifference had become so intensely wrought into her scheme of things

He rented the place a half mile down the road from theirs and was an engineer, and single. Before Sue's advent this summer to grandma's he used to come over often and ake breakfast and talk.

Grandmother Approves

"Splendid young buck, too," the grandmother had added, with all evident praise.

"Can't figure out as to why he stopped coming over unless it's because he's found you here," she concluded, biting a piece of toast and watching her lovely grandchild out of small, mischievous eyes.

"Because he's found I'm here?" Sue repeated her grandmother's words incredulously.

"Why on earth would that make any difference? Surely he's not so shy as all that,' she ended, wanting, oh, so very much to add, "or conceited?"

"Can't really say, child," the grandmother answered, contemtemplating the cup of coffee she held in her raised hand. "but it does seem so. Too bad, too. He's really a handsome lad, you know."

Nemesis For Sue

Now, thought Sue, her grandmother was being frankly intentionally malicious. And she was right, too. For way down deep in her old heart the old lady was rejoicing that at last her grandchild had met the one man who had not fallen at her feet grovelling and beseeching for her recognition.

The days passed into weeks and the weeks into months until it was almost time for Sue's departure.

And all that time, though she had seen and been with Sam often enough he was just as remote from intimacy as he had been on that first evening. Still aloof and farfetched.

Treated Like A Boy

Of course, he was courteous and civil to her and all that but Sue was certain she could well do without so much courtesy if only he would treat her as though she were a woman and not a boy companion. For when summed up, that's exactly what his relationship to her had been.

Never understood what people meant when they spoke of platonic friendships.

Naturally there were other, more sociable men she might have gone about with but she hadn't wanted them. And, though she had not wanted to acknowledge it, the thing she wanted most was the thing that seemed hardest for her to get. And that was encouraging conversation from Don.

Discovery Of Love

For it had slowly but surely dawned upon her that she loved him. Loved everything about him —his hateful, indifference and all.

His nearness thrilled her. His soft baritone voice. His remarkable young strength. The manner in which he smiled and laughed. Oh, if only he would tear down that terrible wall of sham from about him — for Sue was positive he wasn't being his true self — and see how abandonly love was dancing in her eyes.

Must Have Noticed

Surely he must have noticed the caress in her voice whenever she spoke to him; the humility she had descended to by thrusting herself so upon him. His powerful fortitude and frigid, subtle reserve were the cause for that she guessed. And to her surprise she found she even liked it.

So one of those lovely autumn nights—the last night of her stay at grandma's, Sue walked the half mile down the road to Sam Brown's place.

Her last night here and he hadn't even come to say goodbye. It was cruel and unjust of him, she contended and shameless of her to be on her way to his dwelling.

Years ago, she wouldn't have dreamed of doing such a thing. It was nothing less than forcing oneself upon another who showed very plainly that you weren't really wanted.

Just To Speak

But she didn't want to have things that way now. Of course Sam wanted her. Of course he did. Anyway, she hadn't been able to leave without seeing him and speaking to him. Only that.

She found Sam sitting in a large chair before an open fireplace with his head buried in his hands.

For a moment she stood behind him gathering courage to say what she wanted to. As yet he was unaware of her presence in the room for she had not knocked. Then softly as if afraid to disturb him she called his name.

True Confession

"Sam," she said a bit nervously. On hearing his name, Sam looked up, a trifle startled.

"Sam," Sue was speaking again, "It's wrong I know in coming like this, but I had to. You see, I love you, dear."

Before she had finished, Sam was on his feet and holding her close to him.

All the pent-up emotions and longings he had fought to keep in check from her all these days surged forward recklessly in one savage and unrestrained kiss.

"My dearest, my dearest," he murmured huskily against her small ear. "I'm so glad—so glad."

Tears Of Happiness

Sue's eyes brimmed hotly with tears—tears of peace and happiness.

"Then you do love me, Sam?" she queried, looking up at him with a sweet smile.

"Of course I do darlingest," Sam answered caressingly. "I've always loved you from the very first. I wanted you even then but at a moment's glance I knew your kind—vain and something of a coquette. I couldn't have you like that. You'd have to become humbler for me."

A Man's Way

"Oh Sam," Sue observed him wide-eyed. "Was that why you treated me like that?"

"Uh-uh," Sam answered crushing her slim, yielding body close to him.

"A man has a way of winning the girl he truly loves and wants," he ended, shuddering at the thought that he had almost lost her, too, with his crazy notion of being indifferent.

THE END

Brain Twisters

By DON DOGLAS

First And Last

The first and last letters are missing from each of these words, and in each case the letter that begins is the letter that ends. For instance, if we give you the letters MO, you can begin and end that word with the letter "R," and you'll have RMOR. Try it:

1. AXI.
2. YLO.
3. IBE.
4. LPH.
5. AYA.
5. TD.
7. IVE.
8. LUD.

Sinful Twister

You'll have to recognize SIN when you see it, in order to solve this one. The word SIN occurs somewhere within each answer. Now, what SIN —

1. Is very honest?
2. Is used by violinists?
3. Means to imply?
4. Is bending in and out?
5. Is a water vessel?
6. Is very exceptional?

ANSWERS

FIRST AND LAST: 1. Maxim. 2. Nylon. 3. Libel. 4. Alpha. 5. Maple. 6. Quite. 7. Flivver. 8. Elude.
SINFY TWISTERS: 1. Sincere. 2. Violin. 3. Insinuate. 4. Sinuous. 5. Basin. 6. Singular.

Africa Gets Its First Black Prime Minister

The struggle for freedom and justice against imperialism must be based on power. There are two types of power; one is violent, the other non-violent. In each, suffering, imprisonment and death are inevitable. The leaders of the violent revolution seek to inflict the inescapable suffering upon the exploiters. In the non-violent struggle, the exploited, in spirit and tactics, voluntarily accept the irreducible suffering upon themselves. Their aim is to win over the so-called enemy to the side of truth and justice.

This was the aim and the success of Gandhi and Nehru of India. It is now the hope of hundreds of men and women in SouthAfrica who daily refuse to use violence in their struggle against tyranny.

A Success Story

The heroic story unfolding in South Africa is becoming known throughout the world. Everywhere men of justice pray for its success. But already in the Gold Coast nonviolence has had remarkable success. This effort in fact, gave courage to the leaders of South Africa.

By BAYARD RUSTIN

The people of the Gold Coast turn out by the thousands to cheer their black leader whenever Prime Minister Kuame NKrumah makes a public appearance. Self-determination has been the ambition of the natives of British colonies in Africa for many years.

Dr. Kuame NKrumah, American-educated leader of the Convention Peoples Party (CP), was made prime minister of the Gold Coast, a state-sized former British colony in West Africa, as a result of the indomitable will of thousands of unarmed black men and women.

They faced prison, guns and death rather than remain colonial subjects.

Dayard Rustin

I want to recall that brilliant page of history as told me not only by Dr. NKrumah and the leader of the political opposition, Dr. Danguah, but also by many of the simple men who were shot at and imprisoned during the struggle.

NKrumah Emerges

In June, 1949, after considerable political jockeying for position, Dr. NKrumah emerged as the dominant and most colorful personality in the Gold Coast. He captured the now almost defunct United Gold Coast Convention (UGCC) by his organizational genuis his personal magnetism, his honesty and his judgment of the temper of his people.

The UGCC slogan was "Self-government in the Shortest Possible Time."

Too many young men impatient for action, this slogan indicated confusion and equivocation. NKrumah, quick to feel the common pulse, and revolutionary by nature, resigned from the UGCC.

On June 12, 1949, he established the Convention Peoples Party (CPP) with the slogan "Self Government Now."

Constitution Rejected

For some months earlier, the UGCC had asked for a new constitution and the Coussey Committee on Constitutional Reform had been set up On October 26, 1949 the Committee's report was released. It pleased no one, but the UGCC was "reluctantly prepared to go along with it."

The CPP denounced it as "bogus." Dissatisfaction with the report increased. Meantime, NKrumah toured the country urging non-violent resistance to the new constitution outlined in the Coussey Report.

Mass Support

On November 20, 1949, the CPP held its first mass meeting. Ninety thousand people attended.

Three things happened at that meeting that were to change the history of the Gold Coast and the life of Kuame NKrumah.

First, the meeting went on record to reject the report of the Coussey Committee and outlined racial reforms.

Secondly, NKrumah called for civil disobedience if these reforms were not made.

Finally, Mr. Pobee Viney, vice president of the Gold Coast Trades Union Congress, sought the support of the CPP in asking the government to reinstate several scores of meteorological workers dismissed a few days earlier when they had struck for better conditions.

British Doubts Expressed

The attitude of the government was to laugh at the CPP, and officials were heard to refer to the "animal emotion of the mass meeting" which they considered had "spent itself with talk and drum beating."

Early in December the government flatly refused to reinstate the workers.

The next day the CPP and the Trades Union Congress announced a general strike to begin at midnight, Sunday, January 8, 1950. NKrumah went to the towns and villages calling for "political action without violence for full self-government now" and for the reinstatement of the strikers who had been dismissed.

Civil Disobedience

He called for boycotts, strikes, and civil disobedience and non-cooperation.

Hundreds of his young lieutenants went to the countryside to educate the masses in the meaning and tactics of non - violence. People were advised to save food, not to waste money at Christmas time.

Market women were asked not to sell to European cooks. The stevedores were organized. Domestic workers were educated on the part they had to play. The aim was to stop business throughout the Gold Coast.

British Negotiate

The British, sensing a real struggle shaping up, swiftly changed their tactics from ridicule to negotiation.

They called NKrumah laone to the Government House. NKrumah would not attend without "the represent