Isscript W.E.D. Dudous

CAREFUL comparison of the remarks of Messrs. Smith and Hoover in accepting their nominations to the presidency, reveal certain clear

One of the great issues before the American people is the treatment of black Americans: their wholesale disfranchisement in the South, discrimination against them in work, wages and dwelling places in the North, their 66 TIRST, I will say that I am a lack of educational opportunities, and Hoover spoke as follows:

Eleven days later, Alfred Smith treated the same subject as follows:

not take into account certain statements those who really are enemies to the which inferentially may cover the Ne- 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to gro problem, we may say that Mr. the Constitution of the United States?" Hoover said:

the right of anyone to seek to disturb should not vote for Herbert Hoover bethe purposes of the Constitution by in- cause he favors the Lily White dominadirection." And he adds: "That the tion of the Republican Party in the Republican Party adds to the Revolu- South; because he has always been sitionary doctrine 'that all men were lent as to lynching; because he has TY/E may measure intelligence and countries are concerned "We have no ments. hates, we wish no further possessions, we harbour no military threats."

terference in the purely internal affairs any way recognized any Negro by ap- I rode down South Parkway, Chi-

THE ACCEPTANCE SPEECHES their enthusiasm. When Mr. Hoover bourbon South does not approve. spoke of enforcing the law, he did not Smith talks about law enforcement, he poor. means liquor; and although he mentioned Nicaragua, he did not mention be modified without changing the Haiti. And there you are.

HOW SHALL WE VOTE?

I Black Man and live in the the lawlessness and lynching of which South and have lived here all of my they are the victims. Concerning this life. Second, I am a Reader of THE momentous problem, Mr. Herbert Crists. I read every issue and in fact I find no fault with anything that you have advocated and I am now asking you some questions:

"First. How should the Black Men of the South vote in this coming Presidential Election? Second. Should they vote for Hoover or should they vote for Smith? Third. Will the modifying of the Volstead Act change or have any effect on the 18th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States? Fourth. Will not the tampering with the Volstead Act lead to If it be objected that this report does more desperate action on the part of

Our answers follow: "The Republican Party does deny First. Black men of the South

Governor Smith declared that "in- years of public service he has never in without reply".

Third. Both Smith and Hoover mean the 14th and 15th Amendments; represent in their parties and organizawhen he talked about equality, he was tion, organized wealth, industrial not thinking of the Negro. When Mr. monopoly, and the exploitation of the

> Fourth. The Volstead Act could 18th Amendment. If the 18th Amendment were repealed, some persons might be encouraged to attempt the repeal of the 15th Amendment. It is doubtful if the corporations which have taken refuge under the 14th Amendment would elect the repeal of that law, and while many people would like the repeal of the 13th Amendment, the opposition of white labor would stop them.

Fifth. If the Negro does not vote for Smith or Hoover, what should he do? He can vote for the candidate of the Third Party-for Norman Thomas, the candidate of the Socialists, or for the Nominees of the Farmer-Labor Group or the Prohibitionists. This will be in effect throwing a vote away, because no Third Party candidate can be elected as long as the minority party can depend upon the rotten boroughs of the Solid South. Nevertheless, a vote for the Third Party in this election is a moral protest, and moral protests are of importance, even in the United States of America and in the year of Grace,

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created equal' and all should have stood for the subjugation of Haiti; and W count the number of homes equality before the law, a third ideal: because he has done nothing and advo- owned and go over the list of Negro The ideal of equal opportunity." He cated nothing toward the enforcement graduates, and yet be somewhat in also declared that so far as the other of the 13th, 14th and 15th Amend- doubt as to the advancement of the Negro race. But now and then there Second. Negroes should not vote comes to our notice some sudden indifor Al Smith because in twenty-five cation of progress that is "the voice

of Latin America must cease". That pointment or by assenting to laws cago, the other day. It was once "every race has made its contribution which Negroes wished enacted; be- Grand Boulevard. And there, where to the betterment of America". And cause he is the running mate of an this great and newly redesigned artery he added that "the impairment of the Arkansas Democrat who may succeed of the greatest city of the West, general regard and reverence for law him to the Presidency; because he has swerves and widens to a park, men are was a mistake which was scarcely to be made no protest against lynching and building a statue. At night the statue his political obligations to the South is guarded—a black policeman to the Those Negroes who can find any- are such that the Negro cannot expect left and a white one to the right. And thing to get enthusiastic about in any from him as President the slightest 'the statue is one built to Chicago's of these statements are welcome to consideration of which the dominant black soldiers who fought in the Great



"The harvest of a quiet eye, "That broods and sleeps on his own heart."

THE CRISIS