

cess of adaptation is amazingly rapid.

"Today's cultured and able Negroes are the children of such migrant colored workers of World War I. These and many others now form a buyers' market of from ten to twelve billion dollars.

"The 'new' Negro is still the victim of the color line," Mr. White concludes. "But despite his enemies and detractors he forges ahead to a position where a sizeable part of the economic future of America is inextricably interwoven with his ability to earn and buy."

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## Walter White Writes Of "New Negro"

A 'new' Negro who forms a sizeable part of nation's economic future is described by NAACP secretary Walter White in September Negro Digest as replacing the shuffling, poverty-stricken stereotype of minstrel days.

"The average white American is seldom permitted to see this new side of the Negro picture by newspapers and other general media of mass information," White who is a syndicated columnist for the New York Herald Tribune says.

Emphasizing the increased opportunities of war-created labor demand plus the impetus of Southern Jim Crow, Mr. White explains that many thousands of Negro migrants came to the North to make permanent homes. By contrast most migratory white workers moved away from the South for "the duration" only, he claims.

"Many of these Negroes are still rather crude and countrified," Mr. White admits, "but the pro-