



By DICK MILLER  
Highland School Librarian

**LUDWIG BEETHOVEN AND THE CHIMING TOWER BELLS**, by Opal Wheeler. E. P. Dutton Co., 1942. \$3.75.

Opal Wheeler, interpreter of music to children, is making a unique contribution to juvenile literature by writing so masterfully of the world's great musicians. In addition to this book, she has written books about Tchaikowsky, Paganini, Chopin, Schumann, Handel, Foster, and Wagner.

HERE IS THE story of Ludwig van Beethoven, greatest master of all, told with feeling and delicate skill for boys and girls.



DICK MILLER

"Perhaps he, too, will become a musician like all the Beethovens," said Father Johann... From then on, the four-year-old Ludwig was kept at the piano hour after hour until the long exercises were mastered. The chiming bells in the chapel tower comforted him and wonderful melodies crept into his mind as the twilight crept

over the city.

"So! Then you are a composer as well as an organist," said Herr Zenser, the chapel organist. "But Ludwig--this is very difficult music--much too difficult for your small hands to play!"

"Oh, that does not matter, Herr Zenser," answered the young Ludwig, "I will play it when I am bigger."

"He will be another Mozart some day," some said. Later he was to study with Mozart--go to Vienna--lead one of the finest orchestras in all the city--create great symphonies--until the name of Beethoven was spoken everywhere and eager visitors made their way to his door.

THIS IS HIS STORY... an inspiring story of his achievements against all odds--of his growing deafness... "Long live Beethoven!" shouted the audience... "But the master could not hear them, and as a singer turned him gently to face the audience, the noble head bowed low as he saw from the flutter of handkerchiefs, the applause that rained upon him..."

Thus Opal Wheeler captures the superb quality of spiritual greatness of Beethoven and communicates it to boys and girls... a deeply stirring tribute to the greatest composer of all.

LUDWIG BEETHOVEN AND THE CHIMING BELLS has been very popular with boys and girls of all ages. The fact that the book is in its eleventh printing attests to this popularity.

By MARION B. CAMPFIELD

**DOCUMENTS OF UPHEAVAL**, Selections from WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON's **THE LIBERATOR** (1831-1865); Edited by TRUMAN NELSON.

The issues discussed in **THE LIBERATOR** by abolitionist leaders bear an almost uncanny similarity to today's civil rights movement leaders, for Garrison, like Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was a firm believer of non-violence during the civil upheaval over slavery.

Torn between his strong feelings against violence and the obvious need for more drastic measures to bring about the Negro's freedom from servitude, Garrison's conflict was evident when he opened the pages of his newspaper to those whose ideologies led to the Civil war.

IT WAS THIS conflict which interested Editor Nelson and provides for students of American history an invaluable source of heretofore difficult to unearth material. Nelson's timely and provocative compilation of Garrison's works will interest all readers, particularly those concerned with civil rights, and its varying methods of pressurism.

**CARRIE DUMAIN**, By HARRIS DOWNEY, Published by Henry Regency Co., Chicago; \$4.95

Central figure in this Negro family of four, trapped by environment and each other, is a teacher, Carrie, who postpones marriage to support her invalid mother and her sister. This sacrifice of a life of her own is further complicated by the fact that her mother resents her education and centers the maternal affection upon the son, who in turn, is spoiled and subsequently ends up as a petty criminal.

The author, in moving his characters through the various steps to tragedy, is at his best with his pungent and evocative prose, as exemplified by this descriptive passage:

"All her life, in the black rooms of Harlem

### Founding Fathers Finked

By ROLAND GREGSON

PHILADELPHIA - (NPI)--On July 4, 195 million Americans will recall the signing of a Declaration of Independence which condemned slavery--and then didn't.

The Declaration, as Americans now have it, contains no references to Negroes, slavery, or the slave trade which flourished at the time of its signing. But as originally drafted by Thomas Jefferson, the American Declaration of Independence denounces slavery in the most ringing terms found in American history.

WHAT HAPPENED? As Jefferson later explained, South Carolina and Georgia objected, as they had "never attempted to restrain the importation of slaves, and... on the contrary, still wished to continue it." Even in those days, Dixie was fighting for its "state's rights." But the South was not alone in trying to hush up the slavery denunciation.

As Jefferson explained, "Our northern brethren, also, I believe, felt a little tender under those censures; for though their people had very few slaves themselves, yet they had been pretty considerable carriers of them to others." And what was this denunciation of slavery which so upset the signers of the Declaration of Independence?

It was a paragraph accusing Great Britain's King George III of waging "cruel war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty, in the persons of a distant people who never offended him, captivating and carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their transportation thither.

"This piratical warfare, the opprobrium of INFANDEL powers, is the warfare of the CHRISTIAN King of Great Britain.

"Determined to keep open a market where MEN should be bought and sold, he has prostituted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or to restrain this execrable commerce.

"And that this assemblage of horrors might want no fact of distinguished die, he is now exciting those very people to rise in arms among us, and to purchase that liberty of which he has deprived them, by murdering the people on whom he also obtruded them; thus paying off former crimes committed against the LIBERTIES of one people with crimes which he urges them to commit against the LIVES of another."

All of the foregoing denunciation of slavery

## WORLD OF BOOKS

NEGRO PRESS INTERNATIONAL

...she had smelled the smells of cabins in a burning Southern sun; salt meat and greens, a hot iron against starch, floors scrubbed with lye."

His treatment of the various facets of the lives of this family is handled quite well.

BOOK NOTES: Two books devoted to the same theme, the consumer, have been published by two different firms.

One, published by Pocket Books, Inc., New York, is entitled "The Official Consumer's Guide," a one-volume 496-page household fact book which gives answers to thousands of questions asked annually by consumers of all types.

Crammed with valuable information about the everyday basics of family life--food, shelter, clothing--there also can be found many other items that are indirectly related to these chief items of interest.

THE OTHER TOME, "Consumer Dynamics in the Super Market," is a report of a study conducted by Progressive Grocer magazine, in cooperation with the Kroger company, the nation's third largest grocery retailer, and the Reuben H. Donnelley corporation, a leading research firm.

The report is centered around the Negro's buying power and purchasing habits, regarded as two of the least understood aspects of the American consumer market. In examining the entire range of the so-called Negro market, the report warns food store operators not to make the mistake of "applying the same common denominators to all Negroes as consumers.

"Instead, he must learn to recognize and understand the motivations that characterize the distinctly-different groups that are emerging today."

### Rebuilding YOUR Car

CHECK THIS - SHORT BLOCKS

Chev. 6 Cyl. 1937 to 57	\$119.00
Plym. 6 Cyl. 1942 to 59	\$122.50
Ford 6 Cyl. 1948 to 53	\$119.50
Plym. V-8-318 Eng. 1952-60	\$155.00
Ford V-8-272-292-312	\$155.00

M & J

ENGINE REBUILDERS

1728 1/2 No. 5th

642-6364

was struck out of the Declaration of Independence. The Representatives of Congress seemed to have less of a problem agreeing that "all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights..."

BEING LARGELY a group of slaveholders themselves, the signers of the Declaration of Independence probably meant to affirm by this no more than that "All (white) Americans are equal to Englishmen." Or perhaps they were merely mouthing the conventional philosophical sentiments of the day, made popular by the French essayist Rousseau, and found in similar form in the Virginia Declaration of Rights, adopted a month before the American Declaration of Independence.

But when it came to the slavery question, some four score and seven years before the nation went to war over it, the nation's leaders were already uneasy in 1776. Already, they were blaming a foreign power for stirring up the slaves to revolt--in much the same way that various groups throughout American history have been blamed for inciting Negro insurrections.

Already, the white man had expressed his fear of Negroes and the havoc they might cause in America. And although the Declaration of Independence was officially silent about slavery, the Representatives in Congress were concerned enough about that "cruel war against human nature itself" to leave it out of the Declaration, while piously affirming that "All men are created equal."

The Negro was the "invisible man" in the Declaration of Independence. And proof of that is what the Declaration was going to say--and then didn't.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★


# EL RIO CLUB

## GAMBLING CASINO

and  
CHINESE-AMERICAN RESTAURANT

Wine  
Liquor

It's a  
NATURAL!



Beer  
Barbecue

KENO '21' CRAPS

### "Slots That Pay"

REVERE & "H" STREET  
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

★ ★ ★ ★ ★