

been silent on the subject of mob law all during his campaign.

Landon's statement, made to a number of Negro leaders, and widely published in the Negro press, reads:

"In common with all law-abiding citizens of this country, I am unalterably opposed to lawlessness in all forms, and, of course, this includes lynching, which is a blot on our American civilization. We must devise some legal means which will be effective in ending this great menace to our civilization.

"Although I consider relief of importance, still I feel with the colored citizens that the only hope of the Negro for the future lies in being re-employed and integrated into the great productive life of our country.

"It is because I hold such convictions that I consider the platform of the Republican Party as the only thing which can achieve for the colored American the employment of American life which is his due."

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Kelly Miller, dean emeritus of Howard University, writer in a column widely syndicated among Negro newspapers that since the Negro "has been the chief beneficiary of the augmentation of Federal power over the provincial restrictions of states rights, a vote for Landon--with his strange obsession for states rights--is a vote against the spirit of the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments."

Dean Miller continues:

"Let us consider for a moment what the return of states rights would mean to the Negro today. The bulk of the race resides in the South whose white population has never accepted the intent and purpose of the 14th and 15th amendments to give the Negro full political and civil equality with other American citizens. Any increase in the power or authority bestowed upon these states would undoubtedly be used to restrict and curtail the political rights and privileges which they have been constrained to permit the Negro to exercise under compulsion of Federal authority.

"Suppose, for example, the question of relief were just left to the Southern states. Does anyone believe that the Negro would get his just and equitable portion? Who would expect Mississippi, Alabama or Louisiana to award the Negro an equal portion with the whites unless under compulsion of Federal authority.

"When the Negro wishes to secure an anti-lynching law, or relief from harsh discrimination in travel, or the right to serve on juries, or the obliteration of white primaries, he appeals to the United States Supreme Court and not to the courts of sovereign states in the south. The Scottsboro boys would have long since been dispatched into eternity if the issue had been left to the state of Alabama.