

COMMENTS

EDITORIAL PAGE

OPINIONS

THE OMAHA GUIDE

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Race prejudice must go. The Brotherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man must prevail. These are the only principles which will stand the acid test of good.

All News Copy of Churches and all Organizations must be in our office not later than 5:00 p. m. Monday for current issue. All Advertising Copy or Paid Articles not later than Wednesday noon, preceding date of issue, to insure publication.

EDITORIALS

Congress In Special Session

The special session of Congress produced what most of the realistic observer, though, it would be before it convened—that is practically nothing. A session has not adjourned, but it is a certainty, that no major legislation will be put through before the regular January session. About the only concrete achievement of the special session will be the routine appropriation of all age money for the members—an appropriation which amounts to a petty graft, inasmuch as very few of the senators or representatives will go home and come back during the brief Christmas holiday.

But the hope that Congress would immediately do something to alleviate the recession—notably in the direction of a revision of repeal of such special taxes as the capital gains and the undistributed profits levy—have not materialized. But the inactivity of Congress has been something of an encouraging factor. The wages and hours bill, in spite of zealous work of the leaders of both branches, has been returned to the committee, and obviously cannot pass in its present form. No new experimental legislation has been seriously considered. The general attitude of congress has been one of watchful waiting—the New Deal has not back tracked to any extent, but it has definitely grown more conservative.

Some of the impending measures which worried industry the most, such as the 7 Little TVAs bill, are completely dead so far as their original objectives and wording are concerned. There still remains an extremely radical bloc in the lower house and, to a lesser extent in the Senate—but this bloc is completely overshadowed by conservative and middle of the road majority.

A curious situation obtains in regard to the budget. A business Week phrases it "taking the treasury back to the red ink figures of two or three billions a year, is regarded as a certainty unless business picks up in the next few months. New Dealers around the President and in Congress do not bother to include the 'unless' But the president is not so resigned. He has had so many reports of better business to come in the spring, that he frankly regards the pessimistic views of many New Dealers as an unwarranted assumption. He is still set on balancing the budget. In other words, the administration has deliberately reversed the fiscal policy it has followed for five years, and has decided that the proper time has come for fiscal reform. However, demands for relief this winter, which are flooding the capitol by the bushel, from governors and mayors as well as individuals, will be hard to resist. Even some industrial leaders regard budget balancing as suicidal now, feel that government pump priming must be used as an instrument in fighting the recession.

So far as current business is concerned the outlook is mixed, with the deflationary movement still strongly in evidence in some lines. There has been no big drops lately, largely because previous drops brought things down pretty close to rock-bottom. There has been an improvement but it has not touched all industry by any means. There is no major trend either up or down.

Reappraising The Stock Exchange

A nine-man committee to investigate and recommend a change in the organization and administration of the New York Stock Exchange, has been appointed by the Exchange's president, Charles R. Gray. The committee includes, beside five members of the Exchange, two representatives of companies with listed stocks, and two who represent the general public.

By doing this, in the words of Norman Stabler, financial editor of the New York Herald Tribune, the Exchange "has reasonably taken the position that it is ready to have its form of organization reappraised by a group of qualified and representative men, selected from the officials of large corporations whose securities are on its trading list, from members of the investment and banking and brokerage community, and of the public.

The Exchange, obviously, is determined to have an open-minded study made of its organization to the end that it may conform, so far as that is reasonable, to the Security and Exchange Commission's wishes. The committee will be expected to submit its recommendations as promptly as possible. If remedial changes are necessary for the Exchange better to serve the public, it will be ready, no doubt, to make them. There is, in the present condition of business, imperative need of rapprochement between Wall Street and Washington. The Stock Exchange recognizes this and has taken steps in that direction.

Here is abundant evidence that the Exchange is open to constructive criticism and ready and eager to go more than half way with the government in planning and consummating steps that are really in the interest of the investing public.

There is a merry holiday season for agricultural America, with farm income at the highest level in many years. And a part of the credit for that must be given to the chain stores for the producer-consumer campaigns which they have carried on during the past two years.

These campaigns were started as experiments. Their purpose was and is to move farm crops where a surplus threatened to force selling at distress levels, and thus secure a profit for the producer while giving the consumer a bargain. In the conduct of the campaign every practical sales stimulation technique is used—abundant newspaper advertising, handbill, attractive window and store displays, the publication of new and appealing recipes for using the produce in question, etc. Producer-consumer campaigns have been carried on in behalf of beef, apples, turkeys, citrus fruits, various canned fruits, lamb, eggs and other basic food products. Each campaign has been successful. In every case, consumption has been stimulated and above normal volume sold. The good effects are not lost after the campaign comes to an end. New markets are explored, a taste for a more varied diet is developed by consumers, and the farmers' permanent market for crops of coming years is thus materially broadened.

Other mass distribution units made up of independent stores have imitated the chain plan to some extent, and have carried on campaigns to sell goods on the small-profit, big turn over plan. Today the experimental phase is over—in the case of the chain stores, producer-consumer campaigns are a permanent phase of operation, and new campaigns are being planned as the need and opportunity arises. It means a fatter pocketbook for the American farmer.

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WHY Bald Eagle Is Used as Our National Emblem

The eagle was called in ancient mythology the bird of Jove, and it was believed that it bore the souls of the dying to their abode on Mount Olympus. The bird was also sacred to Vishnu in the mythology of India, and is the bird of wisdom in the mythology of the Scandinavians.

The ancient Etruscans first took the eagle as a symbol of royal power and bore its image upon their standards. The Romans adopted the same symbol in the year 87 before Christ, the second year of the consul Marius. A silver eagle, with expanded wings, poised on the top of a spear, with a thunderbolt held in its claws, was adopted as the military standard to be borne at the head of the legions. This image was made of silver until the time of Hadrian, after which it was made of gold. The standard adopted by the Byzantine emperors was a two-headed eagle, as a symbol of their control of both the east and the west. From these early standards come all the eagles on the standards of modern nations.

The emblem used in the United States is the large, bald-headed eagle. Its use, which dates to the beginning of the republic, was partly inspired by its connection with the Romans, those early champions of civil liberty; but, of course, also by the bird itself which has always occupied a position in human esteem similar to that of the lion. It suggests power and commands respect, and accords to creature as its superior.

Mealy Bugs Are Studied as Ragweed Eradicator

Cincinnati.—Hay fever and asthma sufferers should surround themselves with mealy bugs, says Dr. Joseph Biederman, allergy specialist, who says hordes of the tiny white insects apparently have centered their attack this year upon ragweed.

The mealy bug and the drought, Dr. Biederman says, have combined to reduce pollen in Cincinnati air—often called the worst hay fever ozone in the world—to one-sixth its normal amount this year.

Known to the medical profession as pseudococcus, the mealy also is fond of catalpa trees, apple trees and other useful plants, so Dr. Biederman and his colleagues are attempting to develop a strain that will feed only upon ragweed.

Calls Fire Department When His Tooth Aches

Cleveland.—Alex Butkin's tooth ached so badly at 3:30 the other morning he ran from his dwelling and turned in a fire alarm.

When a fire engine responded, he begged to be taken to the city hospital. He landed in jail instead.

Later brought before Police Judge Louis Petrash for turning in a false alarm, Butkin, thirty years old, was ordered to county jail. Meanwhile he still has that toothache.

N.A.A.C.P. PROTESTS

(Continued from Page 1)

most of Dr. Goldwater's statements are untrue, or only partially true, that they were made deliberately to disparage Negro professional men and women, that Dr. Goldwater has stubbornly maintained a bar against the admission of Negro internes and nurses to most of the New York City hospitals, and that competent Negro applicants with the same or better qualifications and preparations as white students have been systematically denied opportunity by Dr. Goldwater's policy.

The protests maintain that in a metropolitan city such as New York, the head of a great department of the city government should not be prejudiced against any race or color.

Several of the protests have cited the fact that Negro graduates of some of the medical schools which Dr. Goldwater calls inferior have passed with the highest marks in some subjects in taking the state medical examination.

Numerous groups were represented in a delegation which protested personally to Mayor LaGuardia December 22. The NAACP was represented by Thurgood Marshall, assistant special counsel, but when Mayor LaGuardia in a sharp exchange with the delegation gave a plain indication by his remarks that he "would talk the matter over with Walter White," he immediately dispatched a telegram to the mayor backing up the protest without reservation and calling for the ousting of Commissioner Goldwater.

"I wish to advise that I endorse without reservation the protest of the committee," the telegram stated. "Throughout his administration as commissioner of hospitals and in all our dealings with Commissioner Goldwater, we have found him lacking in vision and courage and with a distinctly disparaging attitude toward Negroes generally and Negro doctors and nurses in particular. For these reasons, we are convinced that his reappointment as hospital commissioner would be a grievous mistake."

The NAACP points out that it has been opposing Commissioner Goldwater's policy of discrimination and exclusion for many years and that it has handled many cases of protest from applicants, nurses, doctors and internes who have tried to secure their rights in the municipal hospital system here. On one occasion, the NAACP reports, a certain hospital refused to accept a colored girl in its nurses training school on the ground that white girls in the school who came here from southern states would be offended if the colored girl were admitted. The office of Commissioner Goldwater preferred to cater to the prejudices of the out-of-state southern student nurses rather than give opportunity to colored New Yorkers who are helping to pay taxes to keep up the hospitals.

Dec. 24, 1937 To Editor, Omaha Guide:

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, both the New York office and the branches scattered in every section of the country, wishes to express to your paper its appreciation for the manner in which you have handled the news of the activities of the NAACP during 1937.

This association understands and appreciates, from regular scanning of your news and editorial columns that you join us in regarding the struggle for full citizenship rights for Negro Americans as a cooperative task requiring the joint action of all forces; and yet we believe your generosity in printing and commenting upon news of the NAACP warrants a special word of thanks.

The association extends to you and your paper the greetings of the season and wishes for you a successful and prosperous New Year.

Very sincerely yours, Roy Wilkins Assistant Secretary

An Old Belief

A child must not be allowed to look in a mirror before it is a year old, for that means death to it.

An Old Warning

If you split salt, throw a pinch over your left shoulder, to break the spell of bad luck.

Should the Supreme Court Annul Our Laws?

By Dr. Edgar A. Holt, Dean of the College, The University of Omaha

So violent has been the conflict between President Roosevelt and a large portion of the New Deal with those who favor the recent decisions of the Supreme Court involving the constitutionality of New Deal legislation that it might be well to examine briefly some of the fundamental issues. I shall do this without attempting in any way to indicate whether I think these decisions wise or unwise.

We should examine the processes by which the right of judicial review has come to be accepted by the vast majority of American people. The President and his advisers did not deny this right; they desired to change the complexion of the Court so that it would find the essential features of New Deal legislation in harmony with the Constitution.



Dean Holt

Groups critical of the Court have for the most part sought a change in the character of the Court's decisions rather than abolition of the right of review. An exception to this generalization is found in the attitude of minority groups during the early years of the Republic, but by 1850 the people had come to accept the correctness of court review of legislation.

In practically every era those sections or groups which are aided by Court decisions have praised the tribunal as a defender of constitutional liberties, while those adversely affected have been highly critical of the Court.

In view of the ephemeral character of party views on the wisdom of particular decisions, it becomes worthwhile to examine the basis for the right of the Courts to annul laws.

Two Concepts

The political philosophy which defends this power is based on the following concepts: (1) the theory of the contractual origin of government, and (2) the separation of powers.

Most thinking Americans in the latter part of the 18th century accepted the philosophy of John Locke, who held that governments were the result of a contract, written or implicit, between governors and the governed. It followed that the government may not interfere with man's fundamental rights, which it had been set up to protect. Whose function was it to determine if this was taking place? The answer to this question was arrived at only after a long period of trial and error, but the present instrument is the right of judicial review—and it reached its most polished pronouncement in the case of Marbury vs. Madison and at the hand of Chief Justice John Marshall.

The second concept upon which the doctrine of judicial review is founded is the belief, also widely held at this time and popularized by the great Montesquieu, that liberties can be protected only if the total of governmental powers is placed in the hands of three branches of government—executive, legislative and judicial.

Balancing of Power These three branches being held by different men who would naturally be jealous of their own prerogatives would take up the shock consequent upon rapid shifts in the general will. Only the considered judgment of the people would then remain. It should be pointed out that this is a statement of the ideal and that even among its defenders there is admitted the necessity of many qualifications. Too, a perfect balance has never existed; if it did, in time of crisis the hands of the government would be paralyzed. As a matter of fact, throughout American history one or the other of these three branches has held the upper hand.

Looking at the steps which have led to the acceptance of the right of judicial review, we see that political thought in this country just before and for several years after the Revolutionary War did not completely accept either this doctrine or that of separation of powers. Neither is the right of Court to annul laws expressly provided for in the Constitution.

Established in 1803 The first enunciation on a national scale of this doctrine came in 1803 when Justice Marshall declared it the duty of the courts to interpret the law and defend the Constitution.

In conclusion I may say that in the mind of each American citizen the question of whether or not the courts should continue to hold the power of invalidating laws should be settled not on the basis of what the fathers of the Constitution, intended, for none of us are so clairvoyant, but rather on the basis of the relative advantages of a complete unfettered democracy as compared with a limited democracy in which the powers of the legislative branch of the government should be restrained by judges unresponsive to the popular will.

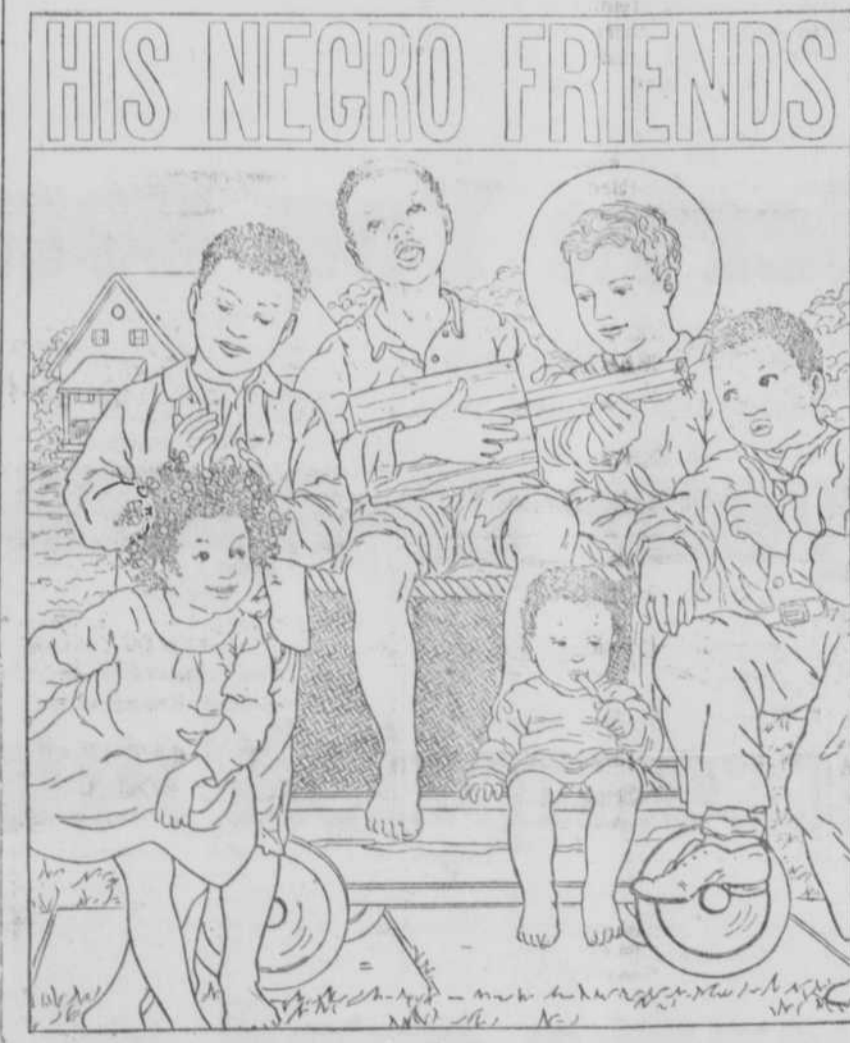


Photo shows cartoon distributed to white Catholic papers by the National Catholic News Service, and which appeared in the Brooklyn Tablet recently. The picture is reproduced here by special permission. Father Francis, writing the legend of the original picture, entitled "An Imaginary Visit," said in part: "There is one very important thing that Jesus taught when He was here on earth. He said that we are all children of our heavenly

Father. That means that we all belong to one large family. He is Jesus, our Brother. Everyone else in the world is also our brother or sister. If the Boy Jesus came to visit the United States. He would surely call on His little Negro friends. You can make up a story to go with the picture. What are they talking about? What are the youngsters' names? See how well you can color the picture." (C)

THE LOW DOWN from HICKORY GROVE

I been readin' where there is so many beans raised this year in the U. S., that they think maybe they should have a campaign to educate folks. But it is hard to imagine that there is anybody who does not know about baked beans—also flavory bean soup.



And in New England, they begin dining on the savory bean on Saturday nights and on Sunday mornings, ever since the Mayflower. And for a delectable dish, you will go miles to find an equal, when cooked according to Hoyle—or Boston.

And a Boy Scout who has been out doors all day, he will drop any thing for a soothsome bean, and any woman who is up a stump on something to cook, she don't need to look further.

And I cannot understand how there can be too many beans. I figured there was not enough. And if they have a campaign, there will be 10 million men standin' around with their mouths waterin', and dyin' to be appointed judge as to the best way to cook the noble dish.

Yours, with the low down JO SERA