



Q.C. Missionary Society to Sponsor Fair and Bazaar

The Missionary Society of Quinn Chapel A.M.E. Church is sponsoring a unique program Thursday, February 14th. The entertainment which will be held at the Urban League gym will take the form of a Gypsy Fair and Bazaar with beautifully decorated booths filled with a variety of attractions.

Mrs. Wyatt Williams, known for her original designs of aprons, will have many styles on display at reasonable prices.

The public is invited to attend. A small admission charge is asked, according to Mrs. John Johnson, general chairman.

The planning committee is as follows: Mrs. J. B. Brooks, Mrs. Clifford Harris, Mrs. Harry Peterson, Mrs. Clinton Conrad, Mrs. Rachel Fields, Miss Mary Sampson, Mrs. J. H. Dean, Mrs. Barbara Moore, Mrs. Charlotte Jackson, Mr. Maurice Russell and Mr. H. O. McFields.

Mrs. Eggleston Will Address Prayer Groups

Mrs. Louise Eggleston of Norfolk, Virginia, state chairman of the Spiritual Life Committee of the W. S. C. S. of the Methodist churches of Virginia, noted lecturer, author, Prayer group organizer and leader will be in Lincoln February 14th and 15th.

The combined council of church women world Day of Prayer cottage prayer groups will hear Mrs. Eggleston at Grace Methodist church on Friday at 10 a.m. Other addresses are scheduled at Wesleyan University, St. Paul and Grace Methodist churches.

Editorial

By R. G. CAMPBELL, Guest Editor

Negro History Week once again has been proclaimed, the theme this year being Great Teachers. Certainly it is notable that such a year be proclaimed, needed to point out to the world the achievements of Negro men and women great in their fields of excellence.

The proclamation, though, is unfortunate in one great respect, that being that a need exists to hold up to the observing world the facts that "Negroes, too, have progressed markedly in the world of the white man, even surpassed in many instances because of the obstacles overcome. Observing Negro history, thus, is observing the progress of a race, set apart by bigots and racists who claim superiority by virtue of the color of their skin or what they claim is a pure heritage. The point being it is unfortunate that the Negro is set aside to achieve his success, rather than being permitted to achieve in a world where distinctions are not made on color lines, which hinder more than help the progress of the colored man, as well as of the world.

Negro History Week sprang up as a counterpart to the nationally proclaimed Brotherhood Week, an observance that precludes the theme of the brotherhood of all men, with no distinctions made as to RACE, CREED, OR RELIGION. Why, then, was it necessary to establish a separate week of observance, recognizing the advancements made by the Negro? The answer appears obvious.

The originator of Negro History Week, Dr. Carter G. Woodson, a historian of note, had in mind recognizing of the brotherhood of all men, including those set aside by the would-be purists. Since the advent of Brotherhood Week in 1934, noteworthy strides have been made by Negroes in the community of the white man. There has been the eminent Dr. Charles Drew, surgeon and instructor in medicine. He made no distinction when accepting students for training. Then again, there is Ralph Bunche, world-famous United Nations mediator who sidetracked impending disaster in the new Jordan state. Dr. Bunche made no bones about race or creed when discussing problems with the Jews and the Arabs.

Perhaps most outstanding in this person's memory is Dr. Percy Julian, chemist, whose advances in attacking the dread arthritis and rheumatism have achieved fame in all segments of society. These men, of course, all are Negroes. That fact, however, doesn't detract from their greatness, but instead adds to their fame. This because they have achieved that fame in the face of oft-times cruel opposition because of their race.

In a Chicago suburb, Dr. Julian's home was bombed repeatedly and attempts were made to burn him out before he could move in. This because where he wanted to live was a white neighborhood. In his work with industries setting up chemical plants, Dr. Julian often had to send white representatives into Southern cities to do his work, this because of the stigma attached to the color of a man's skin in the slowly-progressing South. The people in the white neighborhood into which Dr. Julian and his family moved, later requested of the doctor supplies of Cortisone, wonder drug in the temporary relief of arthritis.

That's the way it goes. Step on a man until you find he can be of some use. The old theory of scapegoating is eminent, emphasizing again the point that the Negro has and is being used as a cause of the ills of man, until, that is, it is recognized that the Negro is of value than as more a slave, as such were Dr. Julian's mother and father.

In observing Negro History Week, which this writer would make over into a Negro History Year, recognizing the Negro as a part of the greater society, not set apart, I feel it important to take stock of ourselves. Look at history, the history of all men, to note the damage resulting from discrimination of the Negro. Look to the Negro as a man among men, not as a separate category, but as an integral part of the whole story. The color line soon disappears. The learned discrimination soon is unlearned. There is no more cause to it than that. And then Negro History Week will be a thing of the past, for all society will recognize the history of all men, not those set aside by their own fears.

600 Cities Will Observe Brotherhood Week Feb. 17-24

CHICAGO—(ANP)—More than 6,000 cities and towns in the United States and in many cities of Canada and Europe will celebrate Brotherhood Week Feb. 17-24.

Sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the week was first observed in 1934. Each year since then, the President of the United States has served as honorary chairman of America's observance.

Purposes of the week are:

1. Enlisting more people in year-round activities to build brotherhood.
2. Rededicating ourselves to the ideals of respect for people and human rights.
3. Demonstrating practical things people can do to promote these ideals.

This year the event will be focused on the need of sharing the civilian blood with our Armed Forces.

Joseph H. McConnell, president of the National Broadcasting Co., has been named national chairman of the radio-TV committee for Brotherhood Week.

McConnell will head a committee of some 75 radio and television executives representing networks, professional associations, unions and stations, throughout the country, who will mobilize the broadcasting industry co-operation for the observance.

In his statement of acceptance, McConnell reaffirmed the industry's responsibility to the nation's effort to combat bigotry. Among other things, he said:

"Remarkable achievements have been made in the past 10 years toward eliminating the evil. Radio and, more recently, television have played an important part in this worthy cause."

Two outstanding Negroes praised the observance of Brotherhood Week. Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the UN Trusteeship Council, said:

"In this atomic age the principle of human brotherhood has a greater and more vital relevance than ever before in the history of mankind, for nations harmony."

"It is in the interest of all of us, therefore, and in the interest of the nation that we give practical application to the democratic principles of brotherhood in all of our daily relations."

Lester B. Granger, executive director, National Urban League, said:

"Service—selfless service—is the keynote of brotherhood. Every gesture of service of others, every kindness toward a fellow human, every moment given for the benefit, benefit of others, every sacrifice made, moves us ever closer to the happy day when we shall all be able to live together."

Mixing Races In Army Units Winning Favor

STUTT GART, Germany—High-ranking officers of the Seventh Army are coming to the conclusion that full integration of white and colored soldiers is the only solution to the racial problems they confront.

That there is a problem is apparent to everyone who will face facts squarely. The problem, as it affects U.S. soldiers in Europe, however, has been exaggerated greatly in reports which have circulated at home.

Only twice in the last year have there been only two racial clashes on any sizable scale. Both have the subject of intense and careful investigation. There have been no concealed "murders" as has sometimes been charged.

In one of the disturbances, 20 soldiers, four of them colored, were treated for injuries, but only two required hospital care. In the other five Negroes and four whites were injured, but none was hospitalized.

By still another yardstick, of 310 so-called "serious incidents" reported by Seventh Army Military Police during the entire month of December only 11 involved both white and colored soldiers, and only three or four could be classified genuinely as having "racial" backgrounds.

For a mixed army of five divisions, with all their attached supporting agencies, living in the super-heated atmosphere of modern Germany, the number is not considered large. A "serious incident" may be anything from an automobile accident in which there is property damage of more than \$100 or personal injury to burglary, assault, and murder.

Complete integration, or formation of units with no regard for color lines, it is felt here would hasten acceptance on both sides. Opposition seems to come from some grounds of officers more than from the men themselves. A World War II Army questionnaire showed more than 80 per cent of the men, white and colored, in favor of integration.

Courtesy Journal-Star

Negro Youth Presides at Oklahoma State Capitol

OKLAHOMA CITY—(ANP)—In a youth government sponsored by the Oklahoma State Hi-Y and Tri-Y group of the YMCA, Donald Simmons presided last week as governor at the state capitol.

Simmons, a senior at Manual Training High school in Muskogee, was elected by an overwhelming majority in the December meeting. Only 19 per cent of the 200 youths represented were Negroes.

During the three day meeting, the young representatives went through the process of making laws, and discussing some of the problems vital to the welfare of this nation.

Ralph Brady, executive secretary of the Tulsa YMCA referred to the meeting as "a laboratory in democracy."

In his inaugural address, young Simmons spoke strongly against racial and religious prejudice and called for "a united front against communism."

NEA to Continue Integration

WASHINGTON (ANP)—When Dr. Willard E. Givens, secretary of the National Education Association, retires Aug. 1, the policy which he initiated to assure full participation of Negro teachers and educators in the program of the association will be continued, it was announced this week by Dr. William G. Carr.

Dr. Carr, who has served as associate secretary of NEA since 1940, was selected by a unanimous vote of the Board of Trustees to succeed Dr. Givens. The new executive secretary has been with NEA since 1929. In 1936 he became secretary of the association's educational policies commissions where he served until becoming associate secretary.

For six years he has been secretary-general of the World Organization of the Teaching Profession. He was consultant to the U.S. delegation at the 1945 founding conference of the U.N. in San Francisco, deputy secretary of the 1945 Conference on Education and Cultural Organization in London, and advisor to the U.S. delegation of the Second Conference of UNESCO in Mexico City in 1947.

Dr. Givens, the retiring executive secretary, has been with NEA for the past 18 years. He was primarily responsible for the NEA by-laws interpretation which permits the affiliation of Negro state teacher associations with the NEA.

This interpretation provides for the affiliation of such state groups in states where the Negro teacher may not belong to the already affiliated NEA associations. It permits Negro state teacher organizations in 15 states to select delegates to the NEA's representative assembly.

Thirteen of the possible 15 state bodies have joined the NEA under this new interpretation since last April.

To Have Friendship Tea

The First Ten Club of Quinn Chapel A.M.E. church is sponsoring a Friendship Tea at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Bott, 2041 S Street on Sunday, February 17th. The time will be 3:30 p.m. until 6 p.m. A silver offering will be taken. The public is invited to attend. Rev. Melvin L. Shakespeare is president of the club.

Nebraska Negro History Week Proclaimed by Gov. Peterson

Gov. Val Peterson has proclaimed Feb. 10 to 16 as Nebraska Negro History Week.

The governor's action was taken in co-operation with the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History which is calling attention to the contributions made by Negroes in America.

The proclamation stated: "The pages of the history of the world are filled with the names of men and women who have made great contributions to mankind. These benefactors of their fellows are not of any single creed, religion or

race. They include many Negroes in America.

The governor suggested that all Nebraskans consider the effect that these gifted men and women have had in determining the course of civilization.

Lynnwood Parker, executive secretary of the Lincoln Urban League, Rev. Melvin Shakespeare, McKinley Tarpley, and the Rev. C. B. Howells of the Baptist Student House at the University of Nebraska accepted the proclamation at the governor's office Saturday morning.