

COMMENTS

EDITORIAL PAGE

OPINIONS

THE OMAHA GUIDE

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Race prejudice must go. The Fatherhood 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..

The United States News recently compiled what it terms 'The New Deal's 'Won and Lost' Record in the Supreme Court.' Two Court terms have been concluded in which administration measures have been decided. In 13 cases the Administration has been sustained. In 11 it has lost.

Cases in which it was upheld include such measures as: Gold devaluation, the TVA; Arms Embargo; Silver Purchase Policy; Second Frazier Lemke Farm mortgage Moratorium Act and the Social Security Act. Cases in which it was lost involved the NRA, AAA, Guffey Coal act, the Rail Pension act and the Municipal Bankruptcy Act.

Most favorable to Administration laws, says the News was Mr. Justice Cardozo, who cast 19 votes for New Deal laws and 5 against. Most unfavorable was Mr. Justice McReynolds, 5 for New Deal laws, 19 against. It is interesting to note Mr. Cardozo was appointed by a Republican—President Hoover; Mr. McReynolds by a Democrat—President Wilson.

INDIVIDUALISTS

The gaining of three crowns in the ranks of boxing by colored young men serves to emphasize once more that we are a race of individualists. In each of these instances, individual or personal prowess won top rating. The innocent of life which come through group action. Our answer is, we are not organized. And what is the reason? It is simply that we do not know how to work together.

Working together—in unison—is an art which must be learned. To learn this art, there is much that must be unlearned by the individual. We must change our thinking from self to "all for one and one for all." Find the group that does this and you will find the successful group. Find those who think in terms of self, and you will find those who stand apart.

It is interesting to note in Negro life, the greatest working group, and the group with the most money at its command is the educational group. That in itself should be a lesson to the rest of us, but apparently it is not. Our educators are our best organized group, and they stick closest together. The result is our most substantial group economically is our teaching group. Any merchant will tell you that.

When Negro business learns to organize and really work together it will get somewhere. Our religious organizations do fairly well, because of their organization. Our professional classes are gradually learning that in union there is strength. But it is still true that our shining examples of achievement, in most cases, are the individualists who help only themselves, apart.

National Negro Insurance Collection Drive

President G. D. Rogers of the National Negro Insurance Association has proclaimed December as National Collection Month, in which all colored insurance companies will make a determined effort to collect the highest percentage possible on the insurance they have in force.

Last May the Association sponsored an Insurance Week drive in which \$11,000,000 in new business was written. It is one thing to put the business on the books, and quite another to keep it there by collecting for it each week, month or quarter. In this drive emphasis is being placed on keeping the business already in hand.

Because the insurance business is one of the most inviting and profitable for trained young men or women to enter, and because the growth and development of this business will mean increased employment as well as increased protection to the group, the public is urged to lend its cooperation in making National Negro Collection Month a success.

Mr. C. L. Townes of Richmond, Va., says: "This is the N. N. I. A.'s first attempt at a nation wide collection effort, and your enthusiasm and cooperation this time will have a great effect on the results of such drives during subsequent years. I believe it possible to make the collection drive just as successful as our National Negro Insurance Week drive, which gave our companies a production of \$11,916,051 during one week's effort last May. Frankly, I am of the opinion that a well planned collection effort during the month of December will go a long way toward keeping some of that business on the books, despite the fact it is now six months old."

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The Management

U. of C., White Realty Owners, Lambasted In Mass Meeting

Chicago, Nov. 11 (ANP)—A boycott of the avowedly liberal University of Chicago was threatened Wednesday night at a mass meeting of colored citizens in Du Sable high school for the purpose of launching a drive against vicious and inadequate housing conditions in the section. White property owners' associations bordering on the district which present Negro expansion through restrictive residential agreements were lambasted by spokesmen, led by Alderman William L. Dawson of the Second Ward.

Two days later, Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, president of the university, issued a statement purporting to tell of his own and the institution's opposition to segregation but which, southside leaders feel, merely point out the school's duplicity in the matter. The university, located near the eastern limits of the "black belt," is charged with financing white organizations now bitterly opposing Negro expansion beyond the present overcrowded district.

In defending Chicago U.'s stand, Dr. Hutchins said, "We feel the local community should be encouraged to develop its own policies of improvement, and the university should cooperate in every legitimate way. To this end, the university, in recent years, has supported a number of community efforts to improve existing conditions and make the area a more likely place of residence. It takes satisfaction in doing these things as a good neighbor, but it does not attempt to dictate local policies as a condition of its support."

"It is in pursuance of the policy I have stated that the university has contributed to neighborhood associations. One of these associations to which the university belongs has defended restrictive agreements. These agreements were entered into a long time ago, and although many people doubt their social soundness, they are legal in this state and the association has the right to invoke and defend them. However unsatisfactory they may be, they are thought to be the only means available by which members of the association can stabilize the conditions under which they live."

Prior to the mass meeting Wednesday, a Citizens' committee, working with the NAACP and the Peoples' Press, a liberal white weekly newspaper, covered the southside with a special edition on various aspects of the housing situation. It pointed out the danger of racial friction that the situation had engendered, dwelt at length on the part played by the University of Chicago and its cohorts in blocking the building of the Southside Gardens Housing project, the federal project that has resulted in demolition of a large portion of the South side and he further accentuated a serious situation by throwing over 2,000 persons out on an already overcrowded community.

Minor Loses Race For Muny Judge

Cleveland, Nov. 11 (ANP)—In Tuesday's election which saw predominantly Negro wards vote the Republican ticket, Councilmen Lawrence O. Payne, and Dr. Leroy N. Bundy were re-elected by heavy majorities, and Harold T. Gassaway prominent local attorney, was elected to the city council for the first time from the 18th ward.

GOV. GRAVES ABUSE BY SHERIFF

New York, Nov. 4—A promise to take prompt and thorough action on a complaint that the sheriff of Monroe County, Ala., is guilty of habitual cruelty and abuse of Negro prisoners, has been promised to the NAACP by Governor Bibb Graves. The NAACP complaint was made to Governor Graves following the receipt of a letter from a white person in Monroe County.

Various aspects of the entire problem and possible solutions were presented by speakers. Horace R. Clayton, who has for a number of years been connected with various research departments of the University of Chicago, presented survey of the situation, showing how a desire for expansion because of inadequate housing resulted in the Chicago race riot in 1919. He sketched the role played by the University of Chicago in throttling growth of the Negro community by helping erect and maintain artificial barriers in the form of restrictive agreements.

Governmental officials were described by speakers as lying down on the housing projects for Chicago because of the pressure brought by white residential and improvement associations. Secretary Harold Ickes had been invited to the meeting as had Director Strauss of the Federal Housing Bureau and PWA Administrator Gray. None of these top officials came, but Dewey R. Jones, formerly of Chicago, now assistant to Robert C. Weaver, Advisor on Negro Affairs, was sent as an unofficial observer.

Mr. Jones did not speak, did not advise what the present status of the housing project is, and left the meeting after the first 2 addresses. Robert R. Taylor, jr., Chicago housing expert, who is intimately acquainted with the South Park Gardens project and was expected to give an expose of the present situation, contented himself with declaring that housing should be made a political issue. Later speakers lambasted the government officials, declaring that they were pussyfooting on the issue and proposed bearding them in their dens at Washington.

An Echo From My Den

By S. E. Gilbert

As I sit here in my den with pen in hand, meditating as it were, there comes to my mind a question of who is the greatest Negro in America today. Without a doubt, my vote is A. Philip Randolph. During my school life before embarking out into life's school, I recall reading a historical fact of a great Negro known as Hannibal, a man who at the age of 12 declared that he would conquer Rome, following through with a conviction, he later made history as one of the greatest military strategists of ancient times. Standing as it were at the foot of the Alps, a barrier that was thought unconquerable by man, so much so that his cohorts kept chanting "it can't be done." "It can't be done," but Hannibal stood on his conviction as the rock of Gibraltar and cried "It can be done" and with the energy of a genius, this great man made history by crossing the Alps, and into the Plains of Lombardy where he defeated the Romans and the dream of Hannibal became a reality.

Years later another great Negro had a vision when he saw in the distance, a victory for the workers and he set out to lead the Pullman porters out of a chaos of poor pay and undesirable working conditions in to the land of better pay and improved working conditions.

Battling as it were against a billion dollar corporation, his path was all but rosy. Many a day has found this great man who was born in the State of Florida, wondering where his next meal was coming from, or if he would be able to purchase clothes in which to make the proper appearance as he went about fighting the battle of 14,000 Pullman porters and forgetting himself. As false leaders all about him continued to shout "It can't be done," with a will to revolutionize the economic condition of the Negro, this man among men, cried out "It can be done" and continued to fight even at the cost of personal sacrifices, a cross current of opposition and intrigue from without, and betrayal of trust within. He was abused, criticized, but in spite of it, all his spirit based on the axiom that greater love has no man, than to lay down his life for his people, and humanity at large; and thus he crossed the Alps of a modern corporation to the plains of better conditions for the backbone of the Pullman Company, known to the modernized world as Pullman porters, and he brought to them a victory unparalleled in the history of unionism, a victory that meant an increase to the coffers of Black America of \$2,000,000 a year.

Believing that the economic status of any group is the basic factor in their pursuit of happiness and knowing the battle that this great stalwart has waged for its betterment with an unselfish spirit, I cast a big vote for him as the greatest Negro of modern time, A. Philip Randolph.

25th. Charles Winter Wood, who succeeded the late Richary Berry Harrison as "De Lawd" in the stage version of "The Green Pastures," is now teaching dramatics and producing and directing contemporary drama at Florida A. and M. College.

Joe Louis Now In Pictures



On the 28th day of June, 1927, a sleek, well trained Negro prize fighter crawled through the ropes before a multitude of people in Chicago, a challenger for the world's heavyweight fistic title. A short time later this same boy crawled out of the ring acclaimed the Champion of the World. Has this struggle from in auspicious beginning as the son of an Alabama farm hand to the top most ring of the ladder been a vain sacrifice for Joe Louis?

Jack Dempsey occupying the same place that Louis now occupies came to Hollywood and made a picture for a major studio. Max Baer and Primo Carnera while challenger and champion respectively made a picture in Hollywood for a major studio that netted each of them a handsome return. Now comes Joe Louis to Hollywood to make a picture for a company newly organized for the express purpose of exploiting the Negro in pictures and with a rating that could not be higher than a quickie independent producer making "D" product. The question that now arises is—Is Joe Louis champion of the world or is he the Negro champion of the world? Why should he appear in pictures that

can be produced for less than Max Baer received as his salary when only a challenger for the championship? Why should Joe Louis enter into a contract to make pictures on which the allotted production costs could not possibly give him a favorable presentation to the public? Why should Joe Louis be a party to the scheming of a group of promoters to lower the standard of Negro salaries in Hollywood? As champion of the world, he should be a champion of the less fortunate members of his group and not adhere to any policies that will tear down that which has been built through years of suffering and sacrifice.

There are 12,000,000 Negroes in the United States that should rejoice and clap their hands with glee because there is a Negro that has through perseverance reached the spotlight at the top of the ladder in the fistic world. These same 12,000,000 souls should also hand their heads in shame if this young Negro boy, not realizing the value of a world championship, allows himself to be cheapened in the eyes of the public.

Joe Louis is a great fighter and a great champion. He should have a great picture by a great studio.

Europe's Interest in American Neutrality

By Dr. V. Royce West, Head of the Department of Foreign Languages, University of Omaha.

American neutrality has grown into a world question again. Successive undeclared wars in Ethiopia, in Spain, and in the Far East have centered attention on the foreign policy of the United States anew.

What does Europe think of United States' neutrality policy and legislation?

Public opinion is difficult to estimate in dictator countries, but public opinion in all European countries is influenced greatly, as in America, by the newspapers.

Europe's interest in American neutrality is a direct commentary on the degree to which neutrality legislation will guarantee American isolation and inviolability.

What were the headlines on Europe's front pages as President Roosevelt asked for administrative freedom to institute embargoes? What was the editorial comment?

After President Roosevelt's neutrality message, Der Angriff, a German newspaper founded by Dr. Joseph Goebbels, German propaganda minister, exploded: "Once before we heard the voice of peace coming from an American president. Wilson's piping sounded even softer. But that American Peace President, through his peace treaties, did not leave the world safe for democracy, but prepared the soil for dictatorships."

This paper emphasized a comment from the New York Herald Tribune that the whole neutrality

message was "political bombast". The German Frankfurter Zeitung was quick to point out that automatic neutrality means that the United States withdraws use of its power to influence world events, except in a defensive war. This German paper, and the semi-official French Temps reasoned alike that nations dependent upon the United States for munitions would make themselves independent of other countries for war-time supplies.

The trend toward economic self-sufficiency and armament-building accelerated at once.

The French press was reproachful at President Roosevelt's refusal to make a distinction between the aggressor and the victim in war. As one newspaper wrote: "The United States would make no attempt to stop the aggressor, and refuse its assistance to both the lamb and the wolf."

In Italy, editorials mocked President Roosevelt's moralizing tone. The new United States' policy of neutrality there denoted open intervention in the war, not neutrality.

British newspapers accorded minor ridicule to the anomalous position of the State Department in the face of the new neutrality legislation. Even the London Times put its finger on a tender spot when it concluded that the United States should build the strongest navy in the world—to fight for its neutrality.

BRONZE Standouts Hubert A. CARTER

Mildred SENNETT
LOS ANGELES ACTRESS WHOSE SUPERB ACTING AS MARJORIE RAMBEAU'S MIND IN THE DRAMA 'STORY TO BE TOLD' HAS WON THE CRITICS' ACCLAIM.

Ruby ELZY
WHO WON ATTENTION IN 'PORGY AND BESS', A GRADUATE OF OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY. SHE AT TAINED NEW HEIGHTS IN HER DEBUT ON THE TOWN HALL STAGE IN NEW YORK CITY.

Maurice ELLIS
WHOSE INTERPRETATION OF 'MACBETH' IN THE WEA PRODUCTION 'MACBETH' WON NATIONAL ATTENTION.

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