



By Ruth Taylor

"Freedom is the right to seek one's heart's desire—and to let the other man hunt for his."

Doesn't this thought express the ideals and dreams of all of us? We are all seekers after our heart's desire, that vision that is our guiding star, leading us through discouragement, heartache and despair toward a shining goal at the rainbow's end.

"The right to seek"—freedom to move about, to be no man's slave and no man's master, but free to search for those things which we want, a home, economic security, a job in which we can serve others because we wish to serve. That is a right forever laid down to us in the Constitution. That is a right we will never abrogate, though we may voluntarily lay it aside in times of common danger.

"Our heart's desire"—the goal of happiness which is common to all of us—no matter how we may express it. Our heart's desire is for the betterment of ourselves and of those we hold dear. It may be sacrifice that is our heart's desire—the priests who went to minister unto the lepers were so motivated; it may be the building of a home that is our heart's desire—the conquering of the wilderness was the fruit of this wish; it may be greater benefits for our children—our free schools, our great universities, our high spirited teachers are the fulfillment of that dream. Our heart's desire is not the same for any of us—but it is OURS, created out of our needs, our hope and our faith—not by the will of another man.

"To let the other man hunt for his"—we cannot keep freedom to ourselves. Freedom is never a lonely thing, a right of one man for himself alone. Special privilege is license not liberty. Freedom by its very nature is universal. We must never forget that the master is slave as well as the man; the jailer as well as the captive. Our homes are safe as we respect our neighbor's home. Our children grow in strength and learn wisdom as we make these opportunities free to all children. We go freely to worship as we allow our neighbor the same privilege. No church, regardless of denomination, is safer than its neighboring cathedral, church or synagogue. Freedom is based on the self-respect of man, and on his corresponding respect for his neighbor as a man.

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OVERTONES

(BY AL HENINGBURG)

DETROIT MEANS BUSINESS:

Even a one-eyed man going to Detroit these days quickly sees that the people of the Motor City mean business, as witness these items casually collected one day last week:

The Booker T. Washington Trade Association, which has never missed a weekly meeting during the fourteen years of its life, other than on holidays.

The most beautiful Urban League and the most attractive Tuskegee Club headquarters in the U. S. A. (And that statement includes both New York City and Tuskegee Institute in Alabama.)

A dry-cleaning establishment headed by a woman whose beauty and charm are such that even the one-suit-Willies are twice-a-week customers.

A motor sales agency (Studebaker) employing seventy-five persons in sales and repair work when the assembly lines are running.

A young man and his wife smart enough to go out and find Christmas trees where they are but not wanted, to bring them where everybody wants one, and to tuck away a very neat profit on the deal.

A man-wife combination operating a good newspaper, and by their own life giving the entire region new faith in the institution of marriage, and convincing proof that people ARE human beings.

And more businesses actually owned by Negroes than any other city in the country. These folks mean business. They are not softies. They know how to work together, and they also know how to fight together if necessary.

DEMOCRATIC DISCUSSION:

Dr. Van Mook, Dutch representative in Java, sees "no basis for democratic discussions" on the island. The trouble with the Doctor and many other millions of Europeans is that they cannot understand why the people of Java want to manage their own affairs. Following the usual imperialist technique, the Dutch insist that Javanese leaders are rabble rousers and rebels with no real following.

On that basis, one George Washington in the early days was no more and no less than a rebel. He was fired with the spirit of independence, and most

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WASHINGTON R. F. D.

Washington, D. C.—Food for Europe isn't just a matter of supplies or of shipping, but of money. That must come eventually from an economy-minded Congress with which the President is having difficulties. This explains why the civic groups who appealed to Truman for larger food shipments to avert European chaos got fair words, little action, and are now concentrating on Congress.

United States emphasis on the dollar in international affairs is building ill will abroad, and a dollar isolationism at home. It's a repetition of the dollar mindedness that marked American isolationism after World War I, and paved the way for depression and World War II.

Our niggardly food policy is resented abroad, where practically every observer reports danger of famine and upheaval this winter. Douth in Africa, Australia and parts of Europe have dried up those

of the folks on this side hoped he was right. But he had to fight so-called (now) Americans as well as the British, and at times it was hard to tell which was the more dangerous. The Dutch know, and the fascists in America know, that the principle of divide and conquer brings good returns. Get the opposition to fighting among themselves, then kill off both factions when they are too weak to resist.

One of the best current signs among Negroes is that we are learning to stop fighting each other. But the big lesson on that score is still unlearned. Don't waste your ammunition on the other black man because his methods differ from yours. It is stupid to bicker with your neighbor, when the fellow across town is planning to blast you and your neighbor to the high heavens.

EBONY ARRIVES:

Many Negroes who try to get away from the term "black" or anything connected with it won't like "EBONY", new picture magazine now on the stands. But even these will like the variety of subjects, the excellent photography, and the balanced composition of the new publication. The enterprising editor of the Negro Digest have hit the jackpot again.

WHAT MAKES.....?

Find parents assume that the world wants to know what their Jimmy said this morning—in the cutest way?

The Bostonian by recent escape from Mississippi feel that "dash" is spelled "dosh"?

Strange men and women who look very formal when they sit next each other on over-night coaches look so cozy the next morning?

Women, who wear skirts too short and too tight to cover the subject spend so much time trying to do what can't be done?

The halitosis special take the vacant seat next to me, when every one can see that I'm too weak to fight back?

QUOTES OF THE WEEK

"He looked surprised!"—WAC Pvt. Betty Rising, of Middletown, Conn., who impulsively kissed Gen. Eisenhower on his 55th birthday.

"That will make it easier to keep awake."—New Supreme Court Justice Burton, picking out hard-bottom chair.

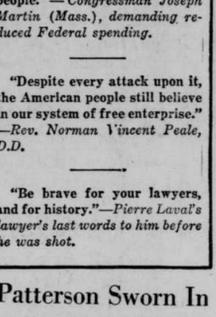
"Is this what I fought and got wounded for?"—Ex-Pvt. D. C. Stradella, combat veteran, whose business in New York is picketed by union.

"The luxuries of the Government come from the bread of the people."—Congressman Joseph Martin (Mass.), demanding reduced Federal spending.

"Despite every attack upon it, the American people still believe in our system of free enterprise."—Rev. Norman Vincent Peale, D.D.

"Be brave for your lawyers, and for history."—Pierre Laval's lawyer's last words to him before he was shot.

Patterson Sworn In



Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, as he took oath of office to head peacetime war department.

courage construction of \$8,000 and over houses, more profitable to contractors, but beyond the reach of half the people. He was also ready to take price ceilings off building materials, until Truman bucked him up. Bowles won his point, but there was a jittery week in which the outcome was uncertain.

The World Abroad

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A survey of the world abroad this week gives a picture of mounting tensions and difficulties.

The peoples of Southeastern Asia are stirring with revolt against the re-establishment of Colonial rule by the Western-European nations. The British are making little or no progress in solving the Indian problem. The peoples of Indo-China are openly resisting a return to French domination. An eleven in the tranquil Dutch East Indies strong independence movements have arisen to resist continued Dutch rule or even inclusion in a new Dutch Commonwealth.

In the Argentine, the Fascist Government of Farrell and Peron has re-imposed a state of siege and resorted to mass arrests in order to suppress the rising tide of democratic discontent.

In Germany, General Eisenhower was compelled to relieve General Patton of his command in order to enforce a more determined plan of denazification in the zone of American occupation.

At London, the first session of the Council of Foreign Ministers ended, as forecast last week, in dismal failure. The Ministers were not even able to agree upon a joint communique; each issued his own statement to the press.

Chief cause of the failure is to be found in the ambiguity of the arrangements made by the Big Three at Potsdam and in the lack of adequate preparation for the Conference.

When the Big Three created the Council they determined that it should consist of five permanent members—the foreign ministers of the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, France and China. They announced further that in the discussion of peace treaties with Italy and the Axis Satellites, those additional countries should be invited whose vital interests were affected.

On the other hand, the Big Three also declared that only those countries should participate in peace treaty discussions which had participated in armistice talks and surrender.

When the Council of Foreign Ministers met on September 11, it voted unanimously to have the Big Five participate in the discussion of all the peace treaties. In addition Italy and Yugoslavia were invited to attend the Italian discussions, and, upon the urgent demand of Foreign Minister Evatt of Australia, the British Dominions were likewise invited, since they had helped in bringing about the defeat of Italy. The same reasoning could have applied to Poland and Brazil, since Polish and Brazilian troops also fought in Italy. The Russian delegation did try to have Poland invited, but nobody seems to have thought of Brazil. More curious still Greece, which had heroically resisted the Italian onslaught in 1940, was not invited to participate.

When it came to the treaties with Bulgaria and Rumania, the Soviet Union moved to exclude France and China on the grounds that they had not contributed to the defeat of these nations and had no vital interest in the peace treaties. France protested energetically, and out of the ensuing debate came the final Russian demand upon which the Conference foundered.

This demand was that the Council should rescind its unanimous vote of September 11, by which the Big Five were to sit in on all treaty discussions, and expunge it from the record. Britain, France, China and the United States presented a united front against this demand. The resulting deadlock remained unbroken.

Undoubtedly there are reasons for what seems an unreasonable attitude on the part of the Soviet delegation. One of these reasons, as pointed out last week, may be the exclusion of the Soviet Union from the secrets of the atomic bomb. Another reason may be Soviet fear of British imperialism. And a third reason may be Soviet apprehension over a possible "soft" treatment of Japan by the United States.

These "reasons" would not, even if correct, justify the Soviet demand to revert to Big Three power politics. But they might explain the demand.

In any case, the Big Three themselves have by their ambiguity at Potsdam and their lack of preparation since Potsdam, wrecked their own handiwork. It now seems doubtful whether the Council of Foreign Ministers, which was at best a makeshift, can survive as the chief peace-making instrument. If the result of the failure at London is the creation of more democratic machinery and more careful preparation for the next attempt, that failure may yet turn out to be a blessing.

Another lesson which may be learned as the result of the London fiasco is the danger of conducting peace negotiations in secrecy. It was the Russian delegation which insisted most strongly upon secrecy, but here again this insistence must be judged in the context of twenty-fives of isolation. The Soviet Union has not yet learned to trust its neighbors, any more than we have learned fully to trust the Soviet Union. Mutual confidence is more likely to result from "open covenants openly arrived at" among all the nations, than from secret negotiations among the Big Three.