

WE CAN MAKE DEMOCRACY WORK (Continued from page 5) news the obligation of the Government to examine the economic situation regularly each year, and to take whatever steps may be the best calculated to increase the opportunities for employment and investment. No single group in industry or labor or agriculture can prevent depressions. The bill is written on the theory that, acting together as a Nation, we can do it.

The full employment bill is basically one in the interest of competitive business enterprise. Nothing throws small businesses into bankruptcy so rapidly and so surely as a prolonged depression. They have no fat on their ribs on which to live on during the lean years. They either close their doors, or are bought up by companies that have larger resources.

The life of small competitive business is tough enough in these days without subjecting it to the impossible burden of holding out through long depressions. Every new technological advance means that larger sums are required for new machinery and for research. The price of admission to or success in business is constantly going up. I think that it is a simple, demonstrable fact that we can not expect to retain our competitive system, and enterprise that is free and open to everyone, if we continue to allow depressions. Since I am in favor of that system, I believe that the full employment bill should be considered a "must".

To me it is an act of the highest stupidity that an organized society such as our own should have failed to avail itself of the productive skills of every man and woman in the land, regardless of origin, race or color. Whatever any individual is able to contribute to the wealth of the country should be a welcome contribution. It goes without saying that an opportunity should be freely given to make such a contribution.

A basic concept of the full employment program is that it looks upon all labor as a potential source of power and wealth which is available to increase the output of our economic system and thus raise our standard of living. This concept ends for all time the idea that Negro labor is merely competing in the labor market for jobs. The competition under the full employment program is for more production by more people, not for more production by fewer people. Hence, Negro labor is looked upon under this program as a powerful contributing factor to our potential power and wealth.

If the full employment program were brought to its full fruition, Negroes would be given opportunities to which they are entitled, not because they would be singled out for special consideration but because a great majority of Negroes belong to the class that the program is designed especially to benefit. It is to the advantage of the Negroes therefore that they familiarize themselves with the social and economic theory upon which this new program for democracy is being built. This requires knowledge and understanding of the new forces that have been brought into being by science and technology and of the various social and political factors which are emerging as the result of a better understanding among men.

A correlative of the responsibilities in helping to maintain a democracy is a voice in determining its policies. An apathetic and uninterested electorate is a serious menace to free institutions. In these days when attempts are being made by pressure groups to sabotage both our economic and political institutions for individual and collective benefits, we need an enlightened and intelligent electorate.

Experience has shown that a progressive program of action tested by discussion and based upon the facts is the best assurance that we will continue to exist as a free nation. The participation of the Negro in making decisions is just as vital as his participation in carrying out those decisions when made.

Washington Digest

See Internal Crisis Affecting Russ Policies

Report Army Looms as New Power as Factions Clash Over Broad Participation in Postwar World Affairs.

By BAUKHAGE News Analyst and Commentator.

WNU Service, 1616 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. What's happening inside Russia? Where there's smoke, there's fire. Vehement denials of the death of Marshal Stalin were followed finally by admission that the man who had more power than any czar could boast of was weary. That he was well, but that he was shedding some of his responsibilities.

It is interesting to note the reaction in this country. The wishful thinking of those who first announced the death rumor over the air and in print was not reflected in official Washington. The very day before the first story appeared a high government official expressed the opinion in my hearing that the hope for understanding between the United States and Russia depended largely on Stalin. This was after the long series of disagreements beginning with the breakup of the Foreign Ministers' meeting in London, the refusal of Russia to take active part in the United Nations Food organization meeting in Quebec, the objections to various moves made by the members of the United Nations Executive Council. Everywhere "Russia objects" seemed to be the one answer which Russia's representatives had to offer to the suggestions made by the American and other governments.

When the real history of the international conferences, beginning with the Moscow conference which Secretary of State Hull attended, through Yalta and Potsdam, is written, I think it can be shown that Stalin, frequently against the advice of his councilors, was the one who broke the deadlocks and proposed or accepted compromises which were made necessary by his own colleagues' stubbornness.

It will be recalled that when the invitations to the meeting at San Francisco went out it was announced that Russia would not send her foreign minister as head of the delegation, but would leave that post to Ambassador Gromyko in Washington. This made a bad impression, for it looked as if Stalin were damning the affair with faint support. However, after the American newspapers sounded off on the subject, Stalin had a change of heart—or perhaps the death of Roosevelt, which occurred in the interim, affected his course. Molotov was duly assigned to the job.

There was another occasion—just which one is not revealed—when the work was completely stymied and finally the President made direct appeal to Stalin to accept the suggestion of the majority on a point that appeared to have hopelessly deadlocked the meeting. This time, against the counsel of his advisors, who were holding out, Stalin put his O.K. on the request.

Isolationists Bloc Grows

There is reason to believe that this "no vote" attitude of a number of the Soviet leaders who opposed what many have considered too deep entanglement in international affairs, which has been in evidence for a long time, finally wrecked the Foreign Ministers' conference.

As early as the time of the San Francisco meeting there were hints of a growing "isolationist" opinion inside Russia. Word reached certain members of the conference by a roundabout way, but from a thoroughly reliable source, concerning the status of former Foreign Minister Litvinov, Russia's crack diplomat, who negotiated the resumption of relations with the United States after the long hiatus following World War I. At one time it was reported that Litvinov had been purged. This was not so. But what had happened was that the "Russia objects" element had managed to shelve him because of his more liberal views.

This apparently was the beginning of what many called a "palace revolution," and which some people believe is now flaring up into full flame.

The story of the events which led up to the Litvinov affair has never been confirmed, but it is reasonable

BARBS... by Baukhage

The Salvation army gave service to 225,000,000 servicemen during the war in their clubs, hostels and mobile units. But I'll bet they didn't surpass those doughnuts they served us in World War I.

Two hundred and seventy million dollars worth of highway projects, now started, are now starting.

Plain Talk...

By DAN GARDNER

POLICE IN NEGRO COMMUNITIES HAMPERED BY "STAR GAZERS"

An example of the diseased type of thinking we have been nurtured upon over the years by the professional "do-gooders," "star-gazers," etc., is seen in the crime situation in Harlem. While the crime problem of New York City isn't confined to Harlem alone, but is greater in proportion in other communities that are not white, the situation in Harlem perhaps mirrors that in other communities where our people live in great numbers.

There are around 300 colored members of the New York Police Department which has a total of around 14,000 depleted from a full complement of 18,000 by the selective service, retirements, etc. Mayor-elect William O'Dwyer has said that he intends to boost the force to 25,000 members. Thus, it can be seen, that police protection for the world's largest city is definitely inadequate and that serious consequences can and are developing because of a lack of personnel.

The situations in Harlem has been regarded as explosive for years. Through no fault of their own (or maybe it is really their own fault) over a half million Negroes are cooped up in a black belt and forced to live in it because of a lack of living space elsewhere, plus, of course, restrictive covenants creating lilywhite communities. Harlem was originally built to accommodate around 40,000 citizens. That was back in the early twenties. It is now 1945 and buildings fairly bulge with overcrowding by colored tenants who have nowhere else to live. It is so bad that many cases are reported of people sleeping in doorways, in the parks during the summer, or on the subways.

Thus taxed, the social agencies have been loathe and actually afraid to stir up the simmering resentment of the people against such conditions by giving their sanction to police methods which are universally accepted as standard in dealing with large numbers of people. The fear of rioting or of the Negroes fresh from southern cities and towns where they had to live for years under an outright system of Jim Crow, segregation, and discrimination because of color, then the problem takes on magnitude.

In many of these Negroes is crystallized the pent-up hatreds of years against the system that makes them second-class citizens permanently, yet which calls upon them periodically to sacrifice life, limb and mentality fighting to keep such a system alive. They are touchy about whites, but are divided into classes, one of which will go out of its way to "get even" with a white man, directly or indirectly, and one which is still afraid. The former class constitutes the roots of the present evil in Harlem.

The Negroes new to New York from the South or elsewhere where they have encountered trouble living with whites, are the first to fall victim to loud-mouth propaganda from the soapboxes and the pulpit about their rights, and the fact that they are at last in a free land (Up North). This sort of propaganda is delivered glibly with the purpose in mind of stirring mass hysteria to the point where it can be cashed in upon. To minds unprepared to digest this kind of talk, it is frankly dangerous to the community at large, white or black. The youth of 18, just off a boxcar from Mugswood, Georgia, or Toot-toot, Florida, takes such discussions at face value and as a license for committing vandalism and more serious crimes. Instead of being educated to take the new advantages in front of him with care and to enjoy them to the fullest, he gets the idea that he is entitled to right all the wrongs done him and his ancestors over the years by doing what he wants. The easiest thing for him to do, as a consequence, are muggings, petty stealings, assaults and rapes, indiscriminately on Negro or white.

Fearful of arousing an emotional tempest already at the explosion point, the social workers and others have talked loudly about playgrounds, recreational facilities, etc., instead of the old-fashioned police nightstick. Where the police problem in Harlem would be immeasurably made simpler if more Negro police were assigned to details in the area, the stargazers demand that the policemen on duty in Harlem be "mixed," white and colored. As a result, comparatively few Negro policemen are on detail in Harlem where they would be of more use. An example is shown in an instance at one precinct station in a solidly white neighborhood. Several Negro cops are on assignment there and complain that all they do is watch the squirrels in the park and the sea gulls over the Hudson River.

They are fairly aching to get a crack at the muggers, thieves, and gang-

sters on the loose in Harlem, but are sent to white police precinct stations as a policy insisted upon by those who advocate "mixing 'em up." It is fairly well known that Negro policemen are more effective in handling Negro problems than most whites. However, if they are not granted the opportunity to serve in Negro communities, it means that the authorities fear the

wrath of the groups who insist that the best results can be obtained the other way around. Thus hampered the lives and property of citizens continue in jeopardy with little chance of a quick solution.

for Security

BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS



RECORD AYRSHIRE AUCTION PRICE Troy, N.Y.—Sold for \$8,950, the highest price at which any Ayrshire has been sold on the North American continent, was Vista Grande King, an approved Ayrshire sire, at a recent sale at C. M. Rodriguez's Vista Grande Farm, Croyesville, N. Y. J. W. Alsop, Wood Ford Farm, Avon, Conn., purchased the sire which at the New York World's fair was chief herd sire at the Dairy World of Tomorrow.

Plain Talk...

By DAN GARDNER

POLICE IN NEGRO COMMUNITIES HAMPERED BY "STAR GAZERS"

An example of the diseased type of thinking we have been nurtured upon over the years by the professional "do-gooders," "star-gazers," etc., is seen in the crime situation in Harlem. While the crime problem of New York City isn't confined to Harlem alone, but is greater in proportion in other communities that are not white, the situation in Harlem perhaps mirrors that in other communities where our people live in great numbers.

There are around 300 colored members of the New York Police Department which has a total of around 14,000 depleted from a full complement of 18,000 by the selective service, retirements, etc. Mayor-elect William O'Dwyer has said that he intends to boost the force to 25,000 members. Thus, it can be seen, that police protection for the world's largest city is definitely inadequate and that serious consequences can and are developing because of a lack of personnel.

The situations in Harlem has been regarded as explosive for years. Through no fault of their own (or maybe it is really their own fault) over a half million Negroes are cooped up in a black belt and forced to live in it because of a lack of living space elsewhere, plus, of course, restrictive covenants creating lilywhite communities. Harlem was originally built to accommodate around 40,000 citizens. That was back in the early twenties. It is now 1945 and buildings fairly bulge with overcrowding by colored tenants who have nowhere else to live. It is so bad that many cases are reported of people sleeping in doorways, in the parks during the summer, or on the subways.

Thus taxed, the social agencies have been loathe and actually afraid to stir up the simmering resentment of the people against such conditions by giving their sanction to police methods which are universally accepted as standard in dealing with large numbers of people. The fear of rioting or of the Negroes fresh from southern cities and towns where they had to live for years under an outright system of Jim Crow, segregation, and discrimination because of color, then the problem takes on magnitude.

In many of these Negroes is crystallized the pent-up hatreds of years against the system that makes them second-class citizens permanently, yet which calls upon them periodically to sacrifice life, limb and mentality fighting to keep such a system alive. They are touchy about whites, but are divided into classes, one of which will go out of its way to "get even" with a white man, directly or indirectly, and one which is still afraid. The former class constitutes the roots of the present evil in Harlem.

The Negroes new to New York from the South or elsewhere where they have encountered trouble living with whites, are the first to fall victim to loud-mouth propaganda from the soapboxes and the pulpit about their rights, and the fact that they are at last in a free land (Up North). This sort of propaganda is delivered glibly with the purpose in mind of stirring mass hysteria to the point where it can be cashed in upon. To minds unprepared to digest this kind of talk, it is frankly dangerous to the community at large, white or black. The youth of 18, just off a boxcar from Mugswood, Georgia, or Toot-toot, Florida, takes such discussions at face value and as a license for committing vandalism and more serious crimes. Instead of being educated to take the new advantages in front of him with care and to enjoy them to the fullest, he gets the idea that he is entitled to right all the wrongs done him and his ancestors over the years by doing what he wants. The easiest thing for him to do, as a consequence, are muggings, petty stealings, assaults and rapes, indiscriminately on Negro or white.

Fearful of arousing an emotional tempest already at the explosion point, the social workers and others have talked loudly about playgrounds, recreational facilities, etc., instead of the old-fashioned police nightstick. Where the police problem in Harlem would be immeasurably made simpler if more Negro police were assigned to details in the area, the stargazers demand that the policemen on duty in Harlem be "mixed," white and colored. As a result, comparatively few Negro policemen are on detail in Harlem where they would be of more use. An example is shown in an instance at one precinct station in a solidly white neighborhood. Several Negro cops are on assignment there and complain that all they do is watch the squirrels in the park and the sea gulls over the Hudson River.

They are fairly aching to get a crack at the muggers, thieves, and gang-

QUOTES OF THE WEEK

"I'm the atomic bum, and very restless."—Jerome Stern, 70, of Chicago, starting walking tour to San Diego and Phoenix.

"I'd have beaten him to a pulp if I'd caught him."—Congressman Jessie Sumner, Ill., who chased attacker in Wash., D. C.

"Labor has a stern responsibility to see that demands for wage increases are reasonable."—President Truman.

"Then maybe Congressmen would stay in their seats and maintain decorum."—Rep. M. T. Bennett, Missouri, urging soft chairs in the House.

"The processes of reconversion have been seriously set back by a combination of OPA policies and labor disturbances."—P. H. Nystrom, Prof. of Marketing, Columbia Univ.

"Smoking is generally accepted today."—School Supt. F. A. Talbot, Oak Tree, N. J., permitting teachers to use tobacco.

Classified Ads Get Results!

SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO. 1322 Douglas JA-4487 Repair All Make Sewing Machines Used Sewing Machines - Notions

Help Wanted LAUNDRY shirt pressers, finish makers, and markers. Permanent employment. Apply Banner Laundry 2014 St. Mary's Ave.

WANTED Two Laborers at Once! 60c per hour wages Apply 2706 Maple St. J. Snell

FOR SALE—KAPOC MATTRESS, three quarter size, phone WE-4255

Real Estate, Homes FOR SALE, NORTH Beautiful 14 room house, 2 baths, 1/2 acre ground, chicken house, double garage, servant quarters, and dance hall. Ideal place for a Club House. Owner is leaving city. Possession at Once! Location 2811 Caldwell St. For information Call HA-4997.

FOR COLORED Nice 5-room house, in excellent condition, handy to schools, churches, street cars, 2117 Grace St., \$3,000. Henry B. McCampbell, Realtor, 216 Barker Bldg. AT-8575

Neatly Furnished Room for Rent Call AT-8810.

NEIGHBORHOOD FURNITURE & CLOTHING SHOP BIG SALE—Overcoats, all sizes Shoes, No Stamps; Ladies Dresses, Rugs, Beds, Gas Stoves and Oil Stoves.

"We Buy and Sell" — FEL. AT. 1154 1715 N. 26th St.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS THOMAS FUNERAL HOME 2022 Lake St. WEBSTER 2022

LAUNDRIES & CLEANERS EDHOLM & SHERMAN 3401 North 24th St. WE. 0653

EMERSON LAUNDRY 3224 North 24th St. WE. 1029

Crosstown Dressmaking SHOP

—TAILORING & ALTERATIONS— ATTENTION, LADIES! You can get hand tailored suits, dresses, and slacks designed to suit your personality by an experienced Lady Tailoress. We specialize in stout figures. Men and Ladies general repair work done. We also specialize in Tailored shirts.

Mable L. Williams, Proprietress... —2022 NORTH 24th STREET—

TAKE THIS TIP ON UGLY ITCHING OF PIMPLES ECZEMA EXTERNALLY CAUSED

Yes, smart women and men by the thousands know how quickly Palmer's SKIN SUCCESS Ointment works to relieve the itching of many externally caused pimples, rashes, "spots" eczema and ringworm. Original, genuine Palmer's SKIN SUCCESS Ointment has been proved for over 100 years. Try it on the guarantee of satisfaction or money back, 25c (Economy 75c size contains 4 times as much). At all stores or from H. T. Browne Drug Co., 127 Water St., New York City. Help complete complexion beauty with Palmer's SKIN SUCCESS Soap (effectively medicated) 25c

Palmer's SKIN SUCCESS OINTMENT

Luxaire Furnaces

"We Can't Sell All The Furnaces So We Just Sell— THE BEST"

ASK YOUR FURNACE MAN FOR A LUXAIRE FURNACE ALBERT O. JENSEN Wholesale Furnace & Supply Co. 1718 CASS ST. AT. 4244

Phone AT-5631 To Subscribe for Omaha's Greater Negro Weekly CALL HA-0800

LARGE LOAD PREFERRED Kindling per load \$5.00 BLACKSTONE LUMP COAL \$11.60 per ton JONES FUEL & SUPPLY Company 2520 Lake Street Phone AT-5631

"IT PAYS TO LOOK WELL" MAY'S BARBER SHOP Ladies and Children's Work A Specialty 2422 LAKE ST.