

Bishops To Burn Wilberforce Mortgage

\$125,000 Mortgage To Go Up in Smoke

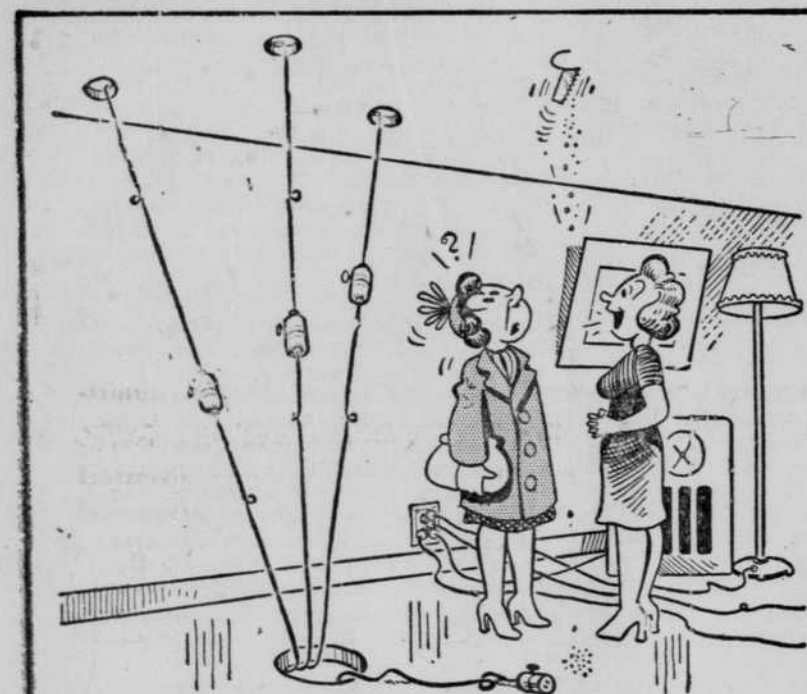
Bishops R. C. Ransom of Wilberforce, Ohio, J. A. Gregg of Kansas City and L. H. Sims of Philadelphia, met in Columbus, Ohio this week to arrange to pay the balance of the \$125,000 mortgage on Wilberforce University.

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OMAHA & COUNCIL BLUFFS STREET RAILWAY COMPANY

These three bishops preside over the three episcopal districts of the AME Church which support Wilberforce University and have considerably reduced the mortgage. June 1, 1946 is the date set for paying the mortgage and the mortgage burning will be during the University commencement, the second week in June. Bishop Ransom, chairman of the board, said "This mortgage has been for over 20 years the chief headache of Wilberforce. We had to pay once eight percent and then seven percent on \$125,000, and in recent years six percent interest. We have already paid far more than \$125,000 in interest alone. Bishop Gregg and Bishop Sims and I will take the matter to our churches and I have confidence that every penny of the balance will be paid by June 1st as we plan." The mortgage was put upon Shorter Hall in 1923 when Bishop Joshua H. Jones built what was then the largest single building on the campus of any Negro school in America. The building now houses the offices of the bishop, chairman of the University board of Trustees, the President, dean of the College of Liberal Arts, dean of men, dean of women, secretary of the University, treasurer of the University, college class rooms on the first floor physics and chemistry laboratories, offices and cafeteria in the basement floor. On



SACRED PAINTING SYMBOLIZES LENTEN WEEK OF EVANGELISM

Chicago—This picture, "Christ of the Harvest Fields", was painted by Warner Sallman here to inspire Methodists in their current Crusade for Christ campaign for

a million new members. During the week of March 24 the denomination's churches will observe a national week of visitation evangelism. The painting illustrates Christ's appeal for workers: "Lift up your eyes and look on the fields for they are white already to harvest." (St. John 4:35.)

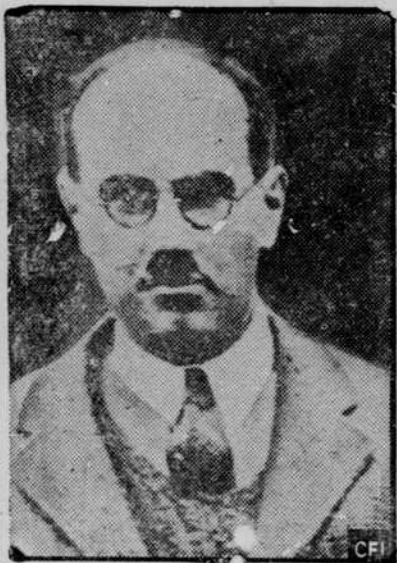
the upper floors are dormitory rooms in which are now housed over 300 girls from thirty different states, with recreation rooms, parlors, etc. Besides this there is Jones Memorial Auditorium named for the builder, Bishop Joshua Henry Jones, which seats 2800 people, and has one of the finest pipe organs, which cost over \$32,000, 22 years ago. The original cost of the building was over \$300,000. A recent survey of all the forty buildings on the Wilberforce campus, stated, according to President Wesley, that Shorter Hall, named for Bishop J. A. Shorter, one of the founders of Wilberforce, is the most substantial. It is fire proof. Former students from all over America are expected to attend the mortgage burning.

"GIRL No. 217"

"Girl No. 217" first Soviet wartime film of life in Germany, will be shown at the Tivoli Theatre, 922 So. 24th St., Omaha, Neb., March 20 and 21, Wednesday and Thursday, two showings each night at 7 and 9 pm.

The story of a Russian girl who was sold on the Nazi slave market and became the servant of a German family. The film provides an insight into the life and character of the people who sold their slaves and of each other, based on reports by Russians who suffered similar experiences, are revealed on the screen and may serve to clear up doubts in those minds of those who felt that the Potsdam peace terms were too harsh on the Germans. "Girl No. 217" was directed by Mikhail Romm, one of the Soviet Unions outstanding producers. The original score for the picture was written by Alexander Khatkhuria, a musician who is ranked with Shostakovich among composers in the Soviet Union. "Girl No. 217" was produced by Tashkent and Mosfilm Studios in Moscow, USSR. A Russian talking with English titles. Cast: Tanya, Elena Kuzmina.

ACCUSED OF DISCLOSING ATOMIC SECRETS



London, Eng. Radiophoto—Dr. Alan Nunn May, British scientist who worked on the atomic bomb in Canada, had admitted giving secret atomic information to another person, but refused to disclose the person's name or nationality. Dr. May, who has been lecturing at King's College, University of London, was remanded to the Bow Street police station for another appearance March 19th. The 34 year old nuclear scientist was arrested and charged specifically with disclosing atomic secrets which might be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy.

Klava, Anastasia Lissianskaya; The Scientist, Vissili Zaichikov; Prisoner No. 225, Gregory Mikailov; The Germans: Johann Krauss, grocer, Vladimir Vladimirov; Lotte, their daughter, Ludmilla Sukharevskaya; Max Krauss, Vassili Balashov; Rudolf Peshke, her fiancé, Peter Sukhanov; Kurt Kahger, Gregory Greif.

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PREPARING FOR WORLD MONETARY CONFERENCE

Savannah, Ga., Soundphoto—2 delegates to the International Monetary Conference which began

here March 8th, check up on news from their countries by reading the local papers. At left is Franklin Antezana, delegate from Bolivia, and right is Arturo Maschke from Chile.

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The Home Town Reporter in WASHINGTON By Walter Sheed WNU Correspondent

New 'Hold Line' Policy Doesn't Satisfy Anyone

An old Greek philosopher once said: "Give me a theory and I will find an argument to support it."

In his address to the nation on October 31 President Truman declared a simple policy, too easy and simple in fact; (1) that management could raise wages in general without raising prices (2) that labor must be moderate in wage increase demands and (3) that we must get back to collective bargaining. His talk was quiet, candid, plain, in upholding his theory. But it didn't work.

His new wage-price pronouncement of February 15 is the direct opposite. (1) It permits more than moderate wage increases (2) it permits increase in prices and (3) it throws collective bargaining overboard and restores wage controls under the National Wage Stabilization board. In other words, the President has returned to wartime controls of wages, prices and production until reconversion is complete. And the President has an excellent set of arguments to support his latest theory.

Something Had to Be Done

Will it work? Labor doesn't like it. Management doesn't like it. And perhaps the public doesn't like it. But something had to be done to alleviate the economic chaos in which the country found itself ground between the millstones of stubborn management and equally stubborn labor. And now with a bulge in the old price line, it remains to be seen whether Chester Bowles can do the job. Some say here he has been given an impossible job.

Bowles says he can hold the price line if he has the co-operation of all concerned. He won't get it, though. He has become the symbol of price control, something that industry is still fighting against, particularly the National Association of Manufacturers.

It is no secret here that big business men want inflation. They have the dollars, they have the plants and real estate and with inflation they will get more dollars, although lower valued dollars, and their plants and real estate will soar in value. Inflation only hurts the little fellows, those with fixed incomes who depend upon their savings in bonds and insurance. When inflation comes and the value of their dollars invested in bonds and insurance drops, their buying power tumbles and prices soar. Bowles says he must have the OPA law for at least another year, and although the NAM and other big interests are exerting tremendous pressure to permit the law to die June 30, it appears as though enough votes may be mustered to extend it.

If Bowles has his way within the President's official family, he may save something out of the chaos and indecision which have marked handling of this reconversion program. He is a fighter, he is courageous and he needs help. He gets little or none from congress and up to now has had none from the executive branch of the government.

Inflation Is Feared

Farm organizations are finally rallying around the Bowles standard because they see in him the last bulwark against an inflation which will be ruinous to agriculture. The Farmers Union has honored him "for the most outstanding service to agriculture in 1945" for his hold-the-line policy. Because when Bowles held the line against inflation of values of industrial goods he was putting money into farmers' pockets just as surely as if he had raised farm prices.

But Bowles now says we must control subsidies. And farm organizations here have just adopted resolutions saying that subsidies are ruinous to farm prices. In a two-day meeting of organized dairy farmers of the National Co-operative Milk Producers federation a black-picture of doom and despair was pictured because of subsidies on milk and other farm produce. Dairy farmers were going bankrupt, they said, and they threw a big banquet for 250 congressmen to prove it.

At the same time the Farmers' Union was honoring Bowles with a pat on the back, Jim Patton, head of the Farm organization, declared the President's new program, which Bowles must make work, was a \$250,000,000 bribe to business.

On the same day they adopted a resolution declaring government subsidies would ruin them, they issued a joint letter from major national farm organizations endorsing the Farmers' School lunch bill. This bill is after all, a \$50,000,000 annual subsidy to agriculture for purchase of surplus farm crops for the lunch program. So there is continuing prospect for confusion. The belief here, however, is that labor peace generally may be here soon and that if Bowles can get his way, the reconversion program may start moving smoothly.

HEADLINES & PICTURES

The story of one of the most inspiring achievements in the US is that of the late William Randolph Granger, who came to this country as a boy of 16 from Barbadoes and lived to see six sons obtain college educations, one gaining national prominence and five becoming professional men. In the 6th of its American Fa-

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS Rip Franco Rule; U. S. Stiffens Foreign Policy; Readjust Crop Goals to Meet Emergency Needs

Released by Western Newspaper Union. (EDITOR'S NOTE: When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of Western Newspaper Union's news analysts and not necessarily of this newspaper.)



Hoping to meet Allied demands for democratization of Japanese government, Emperor Hirohito makes tour of industrial plants, tipping hat to reverent subjects at Kanagawa-Ken.

SPAIN: Hot Spot

With leftist elements in France pressing the issue, a new government loomed in Franco Spain, long under fire for Fascist connections but reportedly countenanced by Britain because of its neutrality during World War II, which diverted direct attack on Gibraltar. The Allies' first major step in seeking to supplant Franco came with France's closure of its border against Spain. Prodded by French proposals to take up the matter with the United Nations organization, the U. S. and Britain then reportedly agreed to form a common front to apply pressure for Franco's removal.

While renouncing intentions to meddle with Spain's internal affairs, the U. S. and Britain moved to denounce the continued existence of Franco's regime and proclaim their willingness to recognize an interim representative government if he were ousted. Awaiting resolution of the situation, the U. S. and Britain would not break off economic ties or diplomatic relations, leaving the road open for negotiations for creation of a democratic government.

FOREIGN POLICY: U. S. Stiffens

Answering demands of Sen. Arthur Vandenberg (Rep., Mich.) for a firmer foreign policy in reaching an understanding with Russia, Secretary of State Byrnes declared the U. S. would go to war to curb future aggressors and peace and reparations settlements must be reached speedily and equitably to permit the economic revival of the world.

Byrnes' enunciation of the administration's foreign policy followed Vandenberg's charge upon returning from the United Nations Organization sessions in London that American representatives sat back with compromising attitudes while Russia and Britain pressed their political ambitions. Unless the U. S. pushes its ideals, Vandenberg said, Russia will continue to press ahead in the Far East, eastern Europe, North Africa and Asia Minor where continued aggressiveness may set off a powder keg.

In reaffirming U. S. determination to check future aggression, Byrnes declared that the present arrangement of three great powers precluded world domination by any one of them, but that efforts to upset the balance would imperil peace. In calling for early peace treaties, he asked for an ending of the draining of occupied countries. Demanding equitable reparations agreements, Byrnes said the U. S. would not tolerate any power deciding for itself what to take.

STRIKES: Costly Walkout

The General Motors and CIO Automobile Workers pitched battle over wages ranks as one of the costliest industrial disputes in U. S. history, with financial losses of over 800 million dollars to company, union, dealers and other producers dependent on G. M. for parts.

With its plants closed as tight as a drum throughout the country, G. M. was estimated to have lost 500 million dollars in unfilled orders.

NATIONAL INCOME:

With the national income in each month of 1945 running below the 1944 level, the year's total dropped to 145,594 million dollars in 1945 from the record high of 160,695 million dollars in 1944. National income, however, was practically as large as in 1943 when it was the second largest on record. Furthermore, the fact should not be overlooked that the 1945 figure is preliminary and actually may be larger.

millies series, HEADLINES AND PICTURES March issue tells the story of the Granger family. One of the sons is the famed Lester B. Granger, National Urban League Secretary, with 3 physicians, (one deceased) and two dentists, (one deceased). Dr. Granger, who early immigrated to this country in search of freedom and equality, made re-

while 175,000 production employees missed 113 million dollars in wages. Dealers and salesmen were said to have lost another 100 million dollars in commissions.

Because of G. M.'s production of parts, other manufacturers have been forced to curtail assemblies, increasing profit and wage losses. At the Packard Motor Car company, 8,000 production workers have been off more than a month because of the shortage of G. M. supplies.

Of 50,000 G. M. employees in Flint, Mich., over 2,000 strike-bound workers are receiving welfare relief at a rate of \$38.06 weekly.

GERMANY: Ration Cut

Reduction of the food ration to 1,000 calories daily in the British occupation zone in Germany, and need for substantial imports into the American-held sector if the present level of 1,500 calories is to be maintained, pointed up the critical situation in the fallen Reich.

Seeking to alleviate the new hardship imposed by the ration slash and head off possible rioting, Field Marshal Montgomery flew to London to discuss ways of providing additional food for the 20 million German residents in the highly industrialized northwestern region held by the British. Because a division of British food supplies would not furnish substantial relief, however, authorities appealed to the U. S. and Russia for food shipments.

While Germans in the U. S. occupation zone are receiving a subsistence ration of 1,500 calories daily, two-thirds of the food eaten is coming from local stocks. If the present allotment is to be maintained, imports soon will have to be upped and a total of 700,000 tons shipped in during the first nine months of 1946. Because of scarcities of fertilizer, seeds, tools and farm machinery, fall crops may be appreciably curtailed.

FOOD:

Crop Readjustments

In readjusting 1946 crop goals, the department of agriculture sought to assure a greater supply of edible grain, nutritious feed fare, fats and oils and animal feed to meet not only U. S. needs but growing European emergency requirements.

Because winter wheat already has been planted, the additional 1,000,000 acres asked will have to be seeded in the spring wheat area, the department declared. While North and South Dakota, Montana and Minnesota are expected to plant the bulk of the extra acreage, other spring wheat areas were called upon to increase their crop.

Since smooth dry edible peas constitute a good protein relief food and ship well, the department planned for a 100,000-acre boost in plantings, principally in Colorado, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon and Washington.

With small world supplies of fats and oils in the face of the slow movement of shipments from the Pacific and heavy overseas relief needs, soybean goals were boosted by 1,100,000 acres. Iowa, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota and Missouri were asked for the greatest increase.

Faced with the need for high meat and dairy output with feed stocks dwindling, farmers were asked to increase corn production over 1,000,000 acres and also step up roughage cultivation. At the same time, producers were told to maintain the flow of cattle to market, ship hogs at lighter weights and cull poultry flocks.

World Supplies

Supplies of all grains in the principal exporting countries in January were about 15 per cent smaller than at the beginning of 1945, with wheat stocks about 25 per cent less, according to the department of agriculture.

Total wheat supplies in U. S., Canada, Argentina and Australia were placed at 1,392 million bushels compared with 1,868 million bushels on January 1, 1945. The exportable surplus of 476 to 500 million bushels is below world needs.

peated moves with his family to escape Jim Crow in the United States, He and his young wife journeyed from Richmond, Va. to Oklahoma, where he engaged in the gold rush. He later went to Newport News, Va., and finally to Newark, N. J. Four of his outstanding sons attended Dartmouth University. Read the life story of Dr. Granger and his famous family, complete with pictures in the current issue of Headlines and Pictures on sale at the newsstands.

STATE BANKS: Ship-Shape

With government bond holdings, loans and discounts and other assets showing substantial increases, the nation's 9,538 state banks boosted their total resources to almost 87½ billion dollars in 1945.

A breakdown of assets showed government bonds, totaling 50 billion dollars, made up 57.4 per cent of resources at the year end, with loans and discounts, approximating 16½ billion dollars, next at 18.8 per cent. Cash and balances with other banks amounted to over 15 billion dollars to constitute 17.6 per cent of assets while state, municipal and private securities and other resources approximating 5 billion dollars rounded out the holdings.

The 9,538 state banks had capital stock totaling 1½ billion dollars, surplus of 3 billion dollars, undivided profits of 1 billion dollars and reserves of \$65 million dollars.

Ready Credit

Alive to the growing volume of installment financing, over 12,000 state and national banks will extend consumer credit in the postwar years, greatly expanding their prewar operations when they supplied 46 per cent of such loans in the country.

While not all of the banks intend to extend all types of consumer credit, 10,500 plan to make personal loans. By buying dealer paper or advancing money directly to consumers, 9,400 banks will finance sales of automobiles and 8,000 will back purchases of such goods as home appliances, farm equipment and airplanes.

Over 5,000 banks will make FHA loans covering home repairs while 7,900 will extend credit for modernization plans of small businesses or residential owners.

Fritz Finds Heavy Going



Deported in September of 1945 as dangerous alien after he had been deprived of U. S. citizenship, former Bund Chief Fritz Kuhn is now baggage smasher in Hohenasburg castle in Stuttgart, Germany.

BIG MAN: Grows Bigger

One of the biggest of the wartime entrepreneurs, Henry J. Kaiser continued his postwar growth with the leasing of two huge government aluminum mills at Spokane, Wash., with options to buy.

In granting Kaiser companies use of the plants, the government announced that it sought to increase competition in the industry presently dominated by two companies. Because Kaiser plans to extensively employ the metal in his automobiles, the government also said, he might open a new field for use of the material and thus open a market for other U. S.-owned aluminum plants.

In leasing the \$47,630,000 Trentwood aluminum rolling mill, Kaiser-Frazer agreed to pay a yearly rental amounting to 5 per cent of gross sales or fixed sums, running up to \$2,667,000 in 1951. In obtaining the \$22,270,000 Mead aluminum reduction plant, Kaiser Cargo, Inc., will pay annual charges up to \$1,248,000 in the fifth year.

MEAT:

Consumer Costs

Though consumers will have to pay the full cost of the packing companies' 16 cent an hour wage boost to employees, the actual outlay will approximate only 81 cents a year per person on the basis of record consumption, the department of agriculture reported.

In arriving at the figure, department economists divided the 1½ per cent price increase allowed packers into anticipated consumption of 155 pounds of meat per person in 1946 at an average of 35 cents a pound. However, the actual cost might be less since the estimated consumption of 155 pounds per person reflects a peak and is far above the average prewar level.

Despite the 1½ per cent price boost granted packers to offset the wage increase, the American Meat Institute termed OPA's relief entirely inadequate if livestock is to flow to legitimate channels. Even with the new price increase, the institute said, legal operators would be pressed to compete with black marketers in bidding for cattle.

TIRE OUTPUT:

The tire manufacturing industry produced approximately one tire for every automobile on the road in 1945, casings totalling 28,147,538 units. While this exceeded the war-restricted quotas established early in 1945, output fell far short of meeting long pent-up civilian demand.

Rapidly accelerating production in the closing months of 1945 and steadily increasing production since the first of the year had carried current weekly output to an all-time record high by mid-February.

The success of only one generation of the Granger family is the proof that the American melting pot offers no less to Negroes than to any other race or nationality.