

# Red Cross Cooperating with Nat'l Negro Health Week



ABILENE, TEXAS.—C. D. Snell, volunteer Red Cross instructor and member of the Abilene Fire Department, shows members of Girl Scout Troop 39 how to administer artificial respiration in a Junior Red Cross First Aid course. Edna Earl Parks and Mary Francis Williams act as victims and Gwendolyn Jordan and Christian Lott apply the pressure.

## RED CROSS COOPERATING WITH NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

Washington, D. C.—Increasing Negro participation in leadership in the nutrition, home nursing, first aid, water safety and accident prevention program of the American Red Cross was pointed out by Red Cross Chairman Basil O'Connor in announcing the cooperation of that organization with the 32nd observance of National Negro Health Week, March 31—April 7, 1946.

Returning recently from a trip to New Orleans where he conferred with Negro health workers, educators, and civic leaders, Mr. O'Connor said that one of the principal aims of the Red Cross is to raise the health standards of the total population.

To interpret the Red Cross Nutrition Service to various groups, Mrs. Jane S. Williams, former nutrition teacher in the department of home economics at Howard University was added to the

nutrition staff of the Red Cross last fall. After completing a two-months' demonstration in Chesterfield County, Va., she is now working in the Philadelphia area.

These rural and urban communities were chosen partly because of the large proportion of Negroes who live there. Chesterfield County, spreading over an area of 484 square miles, had a population in 1940 of 31,183, of which 20 percent was colored. Cooperating with Virginia State Teachers College, the state extension department, the public health department, and the county schools, Mrs. Williams studied the existing nutrition program and offered assistance to the teachers in menu planning, buying guides, attractive services and methods of vegetable cookery. She stressed the value of an adequate daily lunch in talks to PTAs and through classes for adults and school children.

Five husbands, five wives, an 'd grandfather (who came to hear the new fangled things his children were talking about), and a teacher attended one of the school groups, and according to Mrs. Williams, the men displayed more interest than the women.

Mrs. Williams observed the type of lunches served in the various schools, the price varying from two to five cents for menus which included either beef stew, bread and pie; green beans, potatoes, and bread; black eyed peas and bread; or potatoes with salt pork and

cabbage, bread, cole slaw, and apples. Some of the schools did not serve milk because of lack of storage space or difficulty of delivery. Mrs. Williams, however, said that she was able to develop interest in milk drinking and in the use of evaporated milk.

HOME VISIT Among her visits to a variety of homes, comfortable as well as poor, was one to an isolated farm, described as not unusual in its nutrition needs. It was necessary to park my car at the end of the lane, the paths were forbidding—and to proceed on foot to a house that seemed held together by hope—hope that it would not tumble in.

It was not necessary to knock, as five pairs of eyes had watched me approach; the door was flung open as I stepped gingerly on what was supposed to be a porch. The baby a too fat youngster of 11 months was on the floor of a room identified as a bedroom only by the fact that it had a bed in one corner as balance for the stove in an opposite one. Otherwise, the room was bare.

There were 11 'heads' besides the father and mother, with three absent ones, 2 children working out, and a son in the Army. He talked about the baby, what he ate and how well he ate, because I could see that he was a perfect picture of under nourishment. He didn't like oranges or tomatoe juice, and the mother saw no chance in giving him cod liver oil. Two sick children had always been spindly and with good cause, for one had had rheumatic fever, the other a spot on her lung.

The only encouragement I found in the home was the oldest daughter, who eyed me furtively and called me the food lady who came to her school. The mother relaxed then, and I saw a ray of hope. From the north area of Philadelphia where, she says, 90,000 Negroes are living, and a new house had not been built in 50 years, Mrs. Williams writes that "interest in nutrition is gradually growing, the diet of the family a little old man, weighing 79 lbs. who wouldn't eat. He had no one to take care of his food needs, and Mrs. Williams visited the restaurant in the vicinity to investigate the price and quality of foods. She is preparing material concerning minimum adequate meals served in restaurants in Negro areas where families on relief, or on marginal incomes, are living. This material will be used to establish standards for minimum food allowance for adults eating their meals in restaurants or living on exceptionally low incomes. She gives an example of a man with ulcers, who lives with his family wife and 11 children in 3 rooms. Trying to make nutrition education practical in situations of this kind is one of her problems.

NEW HOME NURSING UNIT Last month in Kansas City, 5 Negro practice classes were well taught by Red Cross Home Nursing instructors in Unit II, Mother and Baby Care and Family Health, which is in the process of being perfected. Suggestions from actual class problems have been followed by the master training supervisors at national headquarters of the Red Cross.

Unit I in Home Nursing, the Care of the Sick, is gaining thru out the country in the number of Negroes, both men and women, who are attending classes in the city of Greenwich, Conn., recently a group of men from the Crispus Attucks Association received certificates for completing this unit and requested a class for their wives.

A course in home nursing for colleges is to be ready for use next fall, and it is expected that it will be installed in a large number of Negro colleges. A high school course is being widely used, and effects are seen in community and standards of bedside care and sickness prevention.

ACCIDENTS ARE HEALTH HAZARDS The Red Cross program in accident prevention combats the fact that accidents present one of the most serious hazards to the health and safety of the American people today. Taking the lives of nearly 100,000 persons every year, accidents rank fifth as a cause of death in the United States. And among persons from 1 to 19 years of age accidents are the chief cause of death. The accident death rates are somewhat higher among nonwhite groups than among white, according to recent statistics published

## DR. CALLOWAY APPOINTED LECTURER IN MEDICAL SCHOOL

Breaking all precedents and again setting a new record, Dr. Calloway, with offices at 1658 West Roosevelt Road, has been appointed lecturer in Internal Medicine at the University of Illinois in Chicago.

This is particularly significant at a time when many other medical schools are denying admission to colored students because of allegedly patient objections. Dr. Calloway says that although he was forced by the administration to withdraw from the University of Chicago Medical School on account of race, he has never had any friction with patients or nurses.

Dr. Calloway completed his training at the University of Illinois. He then was appointed intern and later resident physician at the University of Illinois Hospital in two record breaking achievements.

For the past two years Dr. Calloway has directed clinical research in the Department of Internal Medicine. He was named a resident Investigator of the Office of Scientific Research and Development during the war, and studied convalescence and special diagnostic procedures for the armed forces.

More recently Dr. Calloway has had the responsibility for planning the medical units of the new University of Illinois Hospitals, planning a brochure for procedures on the medical wards and the job of planning and organizing the special precision diagnostic methods and laboratories.

Dr. Calloway's specialty is internal medicine and his main interest is in glandular disorders, metabolism and diagnostic procedures.

He holds the Ph. D. as well as the M. D. degree. He was formerly an instructor in chemistry at Tuskegee Institute, and Fisk University and taught Pharmacology at the University of Chicago.

He has written many scientific papers and is a member of several honorary societies. He belongs to the Kappa Fraternity. Dr. Calloway is particularly interested in the underprivileged. He is conducting a study of the nourishment and development of Negro children on Chicago's West Side. This is being done through the cooperation of Randall House and Father Anderson.

by the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, for white population under 20 years of age, the average accident death rate in a recent three year period was 56.3 per 100,000 for boys and 25.3 for girls. For the corresponding nonwhite group, the death rate was 74.2 for boys and 36.3 for girls.

To combat this loss of life and injury caused by accidents which are largely preventable, the American Red Cross carries on a vast educational program in first aid, water safety, and accident prevention. Courses are conducted in camps, and among community groups by volunteer instructors through the facilities of Red Cross chapters.

Many instructors in all three phases of this safety program are trained at national aquatic schools which are conducted at camp sites throughout the nation during the summer months. Plans for the 1946 season indicate that 3 Negro aquatic schools will be conducted this year in the Midwestern, Eastern, and Southeastern areas.

Last year more than 100 Negroes from eastern and southeastern states were qualified as instructors in first aid, water safety and accident prevention at two aquatic schools. Negroes are included on the faculty at these schools.

The Red Cross course taught by these instructors and others are used to great extent in the schools and colleges. For example, a recent course for seniors at Prairie University, Texas, resulted in qualification of 55 first aid and 53 accident prevention instructors. Individuals attending this school will go to all parts of the US, and principally as teachers in Negro schools.

In addition to offering these courses the Red Cross contributes to the safety program through its vast network of highway first aid stations and mobile first aid units and the increasing need for these stations and units is indicated by the fact that from VJ Day to the end of 1945, traffic deaths increased 36 percent over the corresponding period of 1944. The 1945 total death toll of 28,500 represented a 17 percent increase over 1944.

Deaths from accidents of all types total about 95,000 in 1945—a one percent increase over the 1944 total, according to preliminary figures of the National Safety Council.

MEDICAD AND HEALTH WORK To increase the efficiency of

Red Cross medical and health work, Chairman O'Connor has appointed Dr. G. Foard McGinnis, medical director of the American Red Cross, as vice chairman in charge of a newly established Office for Health Services.

The new office groups together all Red Cross services relating to health and medical activities: the Office of the Medical Director, the Nursing, Nutrition and Distaster Medical Services and First Aid, Water Safety and Accident Prevention.



## Short-Sighted Greed Imperils Our Future

"IN OUR relations abroad and in our economy at home, the cause of selfishness and greed and intolerance are again at work. . . . If certain interests were not so greedy for gold, there would be less pressure and lobbying to induce congress to allow the price control act to expire, or to keep down minimum wages or to permit further concentration of economic power . . . as among men, so among nations." — President Truman.

If you folks, who live in the home towns and the rural areas of the nation, could but sit in one session of congress considering an important piece of legislation . . . if you could but watch briefly the operations of these lobbyists . . . these interests "greedy for gold" here in Washington, you would understand fully the reason for the President's recent speech at Columbus, Ohio, and why he called for a "moral and spiritual awakening, the life of the individual and in the councils of the world" . . . why he declared that if we really believed in the brotherhood of man there would be no necessity for consideration of a fair employment practices act.

## Unified During War

As a nation during the war, we were unified in a common cause against a common enemy to protect and preserve our liberty, industry and labor and agriculture, indeed at tremendous profit, worked hand in hand for the common cause. But the moment the shooting stopped, what happened? Although we are still at war, although no peace treaty has been signed, although we as a nation have made tremendous commitments to keep the world peace and police the conquered nations . . . although we emerged as the greatest humanitarian and political and military force in the world . . . we immediately started to throw our unity, our self-discipline, our humanitarianism, our military force, our political prestige to the winds . . . for what?

The greed for gold is the answer. Here in Washington, the answer is self-evident. The halls of congress are overflowing with lobbyists but-tolning members . . . money is pouring in by the thousands of dollars from power lobbies, business lobbies, agricultural lobbies, labor lobbies . . . congressmen are pulled and hauled one way or another, some willingly, some unwillingly, and the fact is there is not sufficient stamina in congress to withstand this pressure for special privileges.

## Reactionaries in Saddle

Measures instituted for the common good are emasculated, ripped to pieces by amendment, rendered ineffective and meaningless. Other measures are pigeon-holed because they are not to the liking of one or bring them into the open for debate and a vote; with congressional elections in the offing this fall an unholy coalition of southern Democrats and northern Republicans, who have no natural affinity, but who do have the common purpose of batting down every liberal and progressive movement which veers its head into their reactionary vision . . . this coalition controls legislation.

Whether the administration program of President Truman is for the good of the people or not, whether it would have brought about early reconversion, prevented inflation and made for the common welfare or not . . . we will probably never know, for it has not, nor will it be able to become the law of the land . . . so long as there is reactionary control of congress. We are living under make-shift legislation, under the salvage system — with a part of one measure salvaged here, another there and with most of the core and heart chopped out.

And this writer pointed out once before, in my humble opinion, the people in the hometowns and rural areas are largely to blame. We have not lifted our voice in protest . . . we are too busy "getting ours" . . . too concerned with our individual and personal lives to bother about government here in Washington, but which if we stopped to consider, has more bearing and more influence on our personal lives than any other one factor.

Shall our national life be shaped by the powerful minority lobby and pressure groups, or will it be determined by the rank and file of the American people? Will our foreign policy be returned to power politics and trade wars by this strong undercurrent of pulling us back toward isolationism and nationalism? Or will we follow the chart of the United Nations charter, the Bretton Woods agreement, the Brest-Litovsk agreement? Will we make a credit loan to Britain, to France, to Russia or shall we return to isolationism?

The need for expanding Red Cross health and medical projects provided in cooperation with other public agencies, has become increasingly important, Mr. O'Connor said. Establishment of the Office for Health Services will insure a closely knit program will conserve both funds and effort and at the same time provide maximum benefit.

In addition to being responsible

for Red Cross Health and Medical activities, Dr. McGinnis will maintain liaison with the Offices of the Surgeon General of the Army, Navy and Public Health Service, and with other medical and health agencies.

## JOB BIAS COMPLAINT DISMISSED

New York—(C)—Thirty year

old Isaac Ross, filed a complaint that he, a Negro had been discriminated against the City Home on Welfare Island since it offered him a kitchen worker's job instead of the night watchman's post which he applied for. Henry C. Turner, Chairman of the State Commission against Discrimination dismissed the complaint for he had found it was the Home's practice not to hire persons under 45 as watchmen.

## WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS Conservative Bloc Fights OPA; G. M. Strike Settlement Spur to All-Out Automobile Production

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.

## CONGRESS: Conservative Coalition

Having first shown its strength in passage of the Case anti-strike bill, a coalition of southern Democrats and Republicans is being organized in congress to loosen government regulation over the nation's economy.

Led by Representative Hartley (Rep., N. J.), 100 congressmen already have joined the coalition, with a strategy committee composed of Hartley himself, Crawford (Rep., Mich.), Smith (Dem., Va.), Barden (Dem., N. C.), Camp (Dem., Ga.) (Rep., N. C.), Jenkins (Rep., Ohio), Buffet (Rep., Neb.), Pace (Dem., Ga.) and Sundstrom (Rep., N. J.).

Though the coalition strategy calls for an attack on OPA pricing regulations such as requiring sellers to absorb part of increased costs of production and distribution, the group will seek modification rather than outright abolition of the agency. Support would be given to a one year extension of OPA.

Senator Wherry (Rep., Neb.) was to head the coalition in the senate, where support may be slower in developing because of the need for members to canvass their positions more accurately in view of their wider constituencies. Reflecting this more cautious approach, the senate greatly watered the stringent Case bill which restricted labor activities.

## WAR CRIMES: Hermann Goering

Attired in a baggy uniform with a red scarf tied around his neck, Hermann Goering showed all of his old cockiness in being the first of the Nazi war criminals to testify in his behalf in the historic Nuremberg trials.

With a nose staring him in the face, the ruffled former Reich air marshal proudly boasted that he had been Hitler's right-hand man and striven mightily to strengthen the national Socialist party rule "to

make Germany free." Though the Nazis had come into power through free elections, he said, every effort was made to retain their leadership even to the elimination of all political opposition.

In recounting the notorious blood purge of 1933, Goering claimed that Kurt von Schleicher and Gen. Kurt von Hammerstein-Equord had sought to overthrow Hitler shortly before the installation of his first cabinet. In a quick Nazi counter-move, the putsch was crushed and von Schleicher murdered.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS: Russ on Spot

Russia was put on her honor by high American and British officials in the midst of reports that reinforced Red armies were fanning over northern and western Iran and threatening Turkey and Iraq.

In Washington, D. C., President Truman openly expressed confidence that the U. S. and Russia could resolve their difficulties arising over Iran and the Reds stripping of Manchurian industry through diplomatic procedure. At the time Dr. Truman spoke, Russia's only answer to the state department's protest over continued Red occupation of Iran in violation of a tri-partite agreement was an unofficial Moscow radio broadcast that reports of Russian troop movements in Iran were inaccurate.

Coincident with President Truman's expression of belief in Russia, Foreign Minister Bevin of Great Britain stressed premier Stalin had

## POLITICS: Bad Mixture

Though stubbornly fighting to the last, Big Ed Pauley finally conceded that oil and politics don't mix, asking for withdrawal of his nomination as undersecretary of the navy despite President Truman's determined support in the face of strong congressional opposition.

A millionaire California oilman and former treasurer of the Democratic party, Pauley faced rough going from the start, with astute political observers terming the nomination of any petroleum operator for a navy job a blunder in view of past scandals over navy oil.



Edwin W. Pauley (seated) reads message from President as brother Harold looks on.

Whatever hopes Pauley nourished for confirmation were rudely shaken with former Interior Secretary Ickes' testimony that he had told him that \$300,000 could be raised from oil men for the 1944 Democratic campaign if the government would withdraw its suit for title over underwater petroleum deposits in California.

In asking the President to withdraw his nomination, which was done, Pauley declared that he had been cleared of all charges against him. Commending him for retiring from the fight, Democratic members of the senate naval affairs committee upheld his personal integrity.

## CONSCRIPTION: Prospects Brighten

Because of the precarious international situation aggravated by Russian moves in the east, congressional support grew for extension of the selective service act beyond May 15.

With war department officials calling for maintenance of military strength in the face of unsettled world conditions, it was revealed that plans called for an army of 1,500,000 officers and men by July, 1946, and 1,000,000 by July, 1947. Pending determination of the aims, policies and programs of other nations, and the efficiency of the UNO in resolving disputes, no decision can be made about the permanent size of the armed forces, it was said.

General Eisenhower declared that one of the principal arguments for the retention of selective service was that it acts as a spur for voluntary enlistments. With volunteers permitted to specify what branch of service they prefer, many young men act to pick their spots before being drafted and made subject to compulsory placement. In five months, 600,017 volunteers enlisted, with 67 per cent being World War II vets, per cent recruits and 14.23 per cent pre-Pearl Harbor enrollees.

## WORLD RELIEF: Sharing Burden

Assuming the honorary chairmanship of the government's emergency famine committee, former Pres. Herbert Hoover called upon South American nations to join with their Big Brother of the north in conserving cereals for feeding of the hungry in war stricken Europe and Asia.

Prior to leaving for a first-hand survey of overseas conditions, Hoover told a news conference that he believed both North and South America could save upwards of 7 million tons of cereals during the next 120 days to help fill a need for about 9 million tons. The year's requirements will total 21 million tons, he said, but only 12 million tons will be available without the undertaking of broad conservation measures.

Of the total of 7 million tons that the western hemisphere could furnish within the next four months, South America could contribute 5 million tons, Hoover said. This amount could be made available by cutting down purchases of foreign goods requiring payment in grain, reducing consumption, and turning over all surpluses to famine threatened areas.

## MILK: Per capita consumption of milk and cream jumped to 442 pounds in 1945, the highest total ever reached, and 102 pounds more than the per capita consumption in the five year period from 1935-39, government figures show.

Translated into housewife's terms, these figures meant that an average of about 206 quarts of milk in 1945, almost four quarts a week, was consumed for each man, woman and child in the nation, in the form of milk and cream.

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Here's important news for young men 18 and over (17 with parents' consent). Under the GI Bill of Rights, if you enlist in the U. S. Army before October 6, 1946, for 3 years, upon your discharge you will be entitled to 48 months of college, trade or business school education. Tuition up to \$500 per ordinary school year will be paid. And you will receive \$65 monthly living allowance—\$90 if you are married. Get the facts at your nearest U. S. Army Recruiting Station.

U. S. Army Recruiting Station, 1516 Douglas St. Omaha, Nebraska

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### World Hog Numbers Show Big Drop

Showing a sharp decrease of 400,000 head, world hog numbers dropped to 244,000,000 at the start of 1946 in comparison with the year previous. Reductions in central Europe, Canada and Argentina were offset only partially by moderate increases in the U. S., France and the Soviet Union, and small increases in other countries.