On behalf of my colleagues, 1 I have chosen, therefore, to wish to thank Mrs. Meyer and discuss the topic, The Negro Press her associates on the committee in a Changing World. for their interest and for carrying forward in this magnificent way the ideals of our late lam- so familiar with the origin, the ented friend Mr. Wendell L. Wil- background and present status of

that great American may I also tial details. express the gratitude of the Ne- 119TH ANNIVERSARY gro Press of the United States for the added recognition implied in these awards.

America was essential to a free be truly free unless all of her people were free.

In his private life and public acts he exemplified the high ideal which he so ably espoused.

This occasion brings to public attention the Negro Press. It underlines the importance of our efforts in the United States to of journalism, to establish and

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Following excerpes from add- tions, to deal constructively with ress by P. B. Young Sr. president a great human question, which and publisher of Norfolk Journal our people—at least a majority and Guide at Wilkie Awards Din- of our people-are trying to resner. ashingtonW, D. C. March 1. olve in a spirit of justice.

In order that you who are not the Negro Press may be able to view it in the proper prospective, As a tribute to the memory of let me review briefly these essen-

> This week the Negro Press of the United States is celebrating

Our lamented friend envisioned its 119th anniversary. That may a free world, and he wanted our, seem singular to those who recall America to lea dint he cause of that the institution of legal slafreedom. He believed that a free very was abolished 81 years ago. With a few exceptions we have world and he believed with deep been in the habit of viewing the sincerity that America could not social evolution of Negroes in America in terms of what has happened since emancipation.

But years before this historic change occured people outside of the region in which slavery was legalized were indulgisg in the good old American custom of striving to make this Nation free as a whole. Thus, in 1827 there serve a high purpose in the field was established in New York City a small sheet which bore the significant title of Freedom's Journal. It was the first newspaper dedigated to the Abolitionist cause and ante dated Garrison's Liberator by four years. Freedoms Journal was an organ of

GROWTH OF PRESS From that small beginning the



Negro Press has grown to considerable dimensions. There are more than 200 standard weeklies, ranging in circulation

lish from four to a dozen separ-

a dozen or more journals devoted

to education, one of which is re-

cognized as an authority on edu-

circulation with the leading jou-

We have a journal of Negro his-

AS MEDIUM OF EDUCATION

Washington D. C. Signal Corps Radiophoto-Soundphoto- A gen eral view of the damage caused by the gigantic tidal wave that Denver on "New Frontiers for the swept the windward side of the Livestock Industry." He outlined a least two others with a substan- island of Oahu. Note building on right which has been carried out nto motor highway. the Audit Bureau of Circulations

subscribers or regular buyers in medium numbers ranging from 10,000 to INFLUENCE ON OTHER 150,000. There is a standard daily AMERICANS

published in a southern city that Who else, you may inquire, behas a circulation close to 25,000. sides Negroes reads the Negro Six or seven of the weeklies pubate editions for different geograthe thinkisg of other people, upon phical locations and their operalegislation, or upon the whole tions approximate those of a daily newspaper. There are more than

It is difficult to answer that 20 religious peridodals, weeklies and monthlies, some of which are question except to say that almost every Negro newspaper of merit national in circulations. We have has a substantial list of white subscribers, and this includes a number of colleges, universities. cation in the United States. It and public libraries. Occasional compares in size, content and studies have shown that even in the South white people buy in rnals in America. There are 20 considerable amounts the Negro trade publications, representing newspapers from the newsstands.

Occasionally we receive from different phases of industry and white readers letters ofapproval, business. We have a large group just as we frequently receive letof magazises, some of which are organs of organizations with the ters of disapproval. We have this memberships nationwide, and the experience with our own people. circulations run into large figures Some of our papers are anatheme to colored readers because of what and at least one of these magais considered radicalism or senzines of general character has a circulation of more than 100,000. sationalism, and others are ananthema because of what is consi- ban groups. The other is a 'hold-the-

research and this is also recog-The war increased racial ten- flationary." nized as an authority in its field. sions in the United States. This While those close to the secre-There is a medical journal which fact revealed that a great many tary declared that Mr. Anderson's has a national circulation and this white people were reading the is recognize as an authority in Ngro Press, some out of interest in th content, some out of curiosity, and others out of concern son is going along with his chief as for possible trouble because of a good soldier. As has been pointed out the the candor with which our press Negro Press is diversified, covwas dealing with discriminatory ering nearly all phases of humas practices which were excluding activities. Estimating the circula-Negroes from participation in the | "farmers will continue as wards of tion of the entire Negro Press on war effort, except the draft for the basis of four readers to the

literate family it is safe to say LOYALTY UNDIMINISHED

that 8,000,000 Negroes read these In the early stages of the war it publications weekly. That furniwas discovered that one of the shes an idea of the effectiveness most assidious patrons on the Negro Press was the FBI. It was a will listen to Mr. Truman now, any rare day that one of our papers more than they have in the past, undid not receive a new subscription less an aroused public opinion or a visit from the FBI. The education of this agency in the technjustices heaped upon an American minority solely on account of color must have been extensive to the first of the year, their parity and unprecedented. The fact that prices are guaranteed by the govyears of watching and distilling ernment until the end of 1948 . . . of every line, every word printed in the Negro Press that could by Price Support to Stay any process of reasoning have been classified as treasonable brought not one single arrest, nor one single act of suppression, constituted irrefutable proof of the undiminished patriotism of the American Negro at a time of such a declaration by the Presiwhen sabotage of the war effort dent or by congress. So such comwas running rampant in circles modities as hogs, eggs, chickens, outside of the Negro race.

NO CLAIMS TO PERFECTION We make no claims to perfecreactions are similiar to those of od is to make good on its price-suppeople whose skins are of differ- port commitments. This we intend ent pigmentation. Among us are to do, with realistic consideration for Republicans, Democrats, Protestants and Catholics, conservatives and radicals. Different members of our press hold different views on methods and techniques for extricating the race from the net with Anderson over subsidies, if work of discriminatory devices congress supports the President. designed to keep us in a permanent status of second class citizen- removal will increase food prices, ship. But there is no difference of opinion on the part of any of the ural laws of supply and demand | and government employees. members of the Negro Press as should gradually govern prices. So to the necessity for rising above far congress has evaded taking a second class citizenship, and the stand on any controversial question determination to do so.

THE MAIN TASK NOW The main task of the Negro on this question before June 30, when Press in this changing world is the price control act is scheduled to to diseminate the truth as to the pass out of existence. true status of race relations in America; as to the extent that will be extended for at least six democracy includes, or touches. America's minority groups; to point out the injustices in the administration of law, and to obey stand, however. As an example suband decry all efforts to perpetu- sidies on some types of cheese were ate a system in America under lifted on February 1. With market which our minorities are denied prices well above the subsidy levels, equality of opportunity in the lawful pursuit of life, liberty and

There is a woeful lack of in- time, considering the present nationformation in this country concer-

ning Negroes. To millions and the statement that "the South leading. But millions of American, all the world to see and believe millions of Americans the sour- makes the provisions per capita people read, and believed that that in the South there is no disvoluntarily_in some cases, invol- people that are made for Negroes said was true. No other Senator matters of education, health, emuntarily in others. But they are Then he asked the Senate and the in the august body refuted what ployment, housing and other closed. And the information that is permitted to get out is distorted, diluted and often misleading, and must have known that his of what he said. But i tis in the diture for the education of chil-In the United States not long statement was erroneous and mis- record for all Americans and for ago, a Senator of one of the more

enlightened southern states made

The Home

Town

Reporter

in WASHINGTON

By Walter Shead

WNU Washington Bureau, 1616 Eye St., N. W.

Which Way Will Prices

Of Farm Products Go?

ON JANUARY 11, Agriculture

production program of 23 billion

consumed in 1945.

pounds of meat this year . . . that's

But in that same speech Mr. An-

derson revealed his plans for re-

moval of meat subsidies on cattle,

calves, sheep and lambs by June

30 of this year. Ten days later,

President Truman in his message

to congress on the state of the Union

gave his reasons why "food subsi-

dies must be continued beyond June

30, 1946," and if the reaction of farm

leaders here in Washington to the

President's recommendation reflects

the feelings of the rank and file of

farmers throughout the country . . .

then that's bad for the farmers. For

all these leaders are opposed to sub-

sidy as a principle, and particular-

ly to extension of subsidies as a

means of holding down food prices to

Dairy farm leaders are especially

hostile to the President's recom-

mendation. Charles W. Holman.

secretary of the National Co-opera-

tive Milk Producers federation,

pointed to what he called "the in-

recommendations for a wage in-

crease to industrial groups on the

one hand, and on the other hand

for federal grants to subsidize their

grocery bills. The one is an infla-

tionary move for the benefit of ur-

line' edict to the detriment of agriculture, and is in itself just as in-

whole position for elimination of

subsidies depended on favorable fac-

tors which are not now in the eco-

nomic picture, it is said Mr. Ander-

Whether congress will accede to

the President's policy on continua-

tion of the subsidies, which farm

gress has paid little or no attention

to the President's recommenda-

Farmers, however, can be thank-

ful to the President for the fact that

because he refrained from declar-

ing an official end to the war prior

And now, unless congress goes

back on its word, all farm prices

under the Steagall bill must be sup-

ported at 90 per cent of parity for

1946, 1947 and 1948, for the law fixed

these prices in force "until two years

after January 1 following the date"

milk, butterfat, dry peas and beans.

soybeans, etc., will get the benefit.

Regarding these prices, the Pres-

dent in his message said: "The first

riculture for the reconversion peri-

the sound patterns of production

that will contribute most to the long-

time welfare of agriculture and the

So it appears that OPA's Mr.

Bowles stands to win out in the bout

Bowles' contention was that subsidy

and that's what happened. Butter

affecting reconversion, but it ap-

nears the solons on the Hill will be

forced to vote one way or another

months. The President asks a year.

Mr. Anderson says that repeal of

subsidies on commodities which al-

ready have been announced will

there is obviously no need of bolster-

ing prices of dairy products. It is ex-

pected that prices on butter, cheese.

etc., will remain high for a long

forces their hand.

three years from now

Subsidies Unpopular

Secretary Clinton P. Anderson

for the improvement of white what this southern statesman crimination against Negroes in world why change this, in appar- he said. We have seen in no Ame- fundamental necessities of life. ent earnestness"? The Senator is rican newspaper, other than in an intelligent, experienced man, Negro newspapers, any refutation own state the per capita expen-

The fact is that in the Senator's

(Continued on page 5)

-WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS_ State Department Blueprints International Atom Control; House Probes Spy Intrigue



LABOR FRONT:

demands.

increase.

Coal Snag

fare fund.

Farm Machinery Tie-Up

Government seizure of strike-

bound farm machinery plants ap-

peared as the remaining alternative

as negotiations between companies

and union bogged down and equip-

ment was badly needed for the

maintenance of high crop produc-

As the government pondered tak-

ing over the plants, the Internation-

Workers' demands for union secur-

ity, maintenance of membership,

dues checkoff, arbitration and meth-

tion for an 18-cent an hour wage

In addition to 30,000 workers in 11

International Harvester plants, 12,-

500 employees in six plants of Allis-

Chalmers and J. I. Case remained

While the government kept one

eye on the farm machinery situa-

tion, it trained another on the coal

industry, where parleys between

John L. Lewis' United Mine Work-

ers and the operators sagged over

the UMW chieftain's demands for

the creation of a health and wel-

Dropped last year during the bar

gaining over a new contract, the

health and welfare fund issue was

raised again this year by Lewis.

who gave it No. 1 position on the

negotiating agenda. Asserting that

it would cost them \$50,000,000 an-

nually, the operators proposed the

creation of a joint committee to

study an accident compensation

As a walkout in the industry

loomed, the government prepared

to control the shipment of an esti-

mated 29,000,000 tons of bituminous

coal above ground. Steel spokes-

men said a miners' walkout might

result in the restriction of produc-

A concerted drive to organize the

white collar workers in the automo-

bile industry loomed with the elec

tion of fiery, red-haired Walter Reu-

ther as the new CIO-United Auto-

mobile Workers president. Avowed

foe of the communist faction within

the UAW, Reuther thwarted the

re-election hopes of R. J. Thomas.

head of the union since 1938, who

In winning the presidency of the

biggest union in the world, Reuther

announced the organization of the white collar workers in the indus-

try as one of his No. 1 goals. He

also said an educational program

would be undertaken to interest the

the UAW would strive for industry-

wide instead of company-wide bar-

gaining to correct wage and work-

The stormy petrel of the UAW.

and head of the union's General Mo-

tors division. Reuther is 39 and des-

tined for major leadership in the

American labor movement. Fired

Ford Motor company for union ac-

tivity in 1933, he organized an AFL

local in the plant in 1935 and then

one million children, not includ-

ing the totally deaf, are suffer-

ing from some form of auditory

Since a person may suffer al-

most a 40 per cent hearing loss

before it is observable, a child

may be seriously maladjusted

before anything is done to help

him, the authorities add.

impairment.

led his men into the CIO in 1938.

ing inequalities between plants.

plan as an alternative.

tion within two weeks.

New UAW Chief

enjoyed leftist support.

out over contract differences.

WORLD RELATIONS:

Atom—Russ

Even as the United Nations Organization's security council strove to compose differences with Russia over the Iranian question, the U.S. state department issued a special report calling for the creation of an international agency to control all phases of atomic energy and avert | tion to meet domestic and foreign atomic rivalry among the major

Written by a distinguished board of scientists and technicians the real Harvester company continued to ment of an atomic development authority that would own and lease property and conduct mining, manufacturing, research, licensing, inspection or other operations. While the authority would possess absolute control over the production of atomic weapons, it would permit utilization of atomic energy in such civilian fields as medicine, biology, chemistry and physics.

The U. S.'s secret processes in development of atomic energy would be gradually unfolded to the United Nations authority as plans progressed for its development. Release of preliminary information necessary to discussion of setting up the agency would be followed by revelation of industrial know-how in manufacture and finally the method of constructing the A-bomb.

In releasing the report, Secretary of State Byrnes pointed out that the recommendations did not constitute official U. S. policy but could be considered as a basis for discussion of the creation of an international atomic authority.

Meanwhile, the security council worked on means to adjust the difficult situation posed by Russia's walkout in protest over UNO's consideration of Iran's complaint against the Soviets for failure to withdraw Red troops from the country. While Russia's withdrawal from the deliberations jolted UNO, the Soviets were quick to explain that their action did not mean they were withdrawing from the United Nations, but rather objecting to security council proced-

SPY INTRIGUE:

House Acts

Hard upon the arrest of a 29-yearold Russian naval officer for espiobligation of the government to agonage by the FBI in Portland, Ore., the house committee on un-American activities, headed by Representative Wood (Dem., Ga.), voted to send investigators up to Canada to probe possible connections between the Soviet spy ring uncovered in the dominion and agents in this country.

Revealing that the committee had been aware of the FBI's investigation of the Soviet naval officer, Lt. Nicolai Redin, the committee counsel said that the group soon would hold hearings on subversive activities and call on a number of witis an example. Anderson felt nat- i nesses, including atomic scientists

Meanwhile, Redin, nabbed for obtaining information about the destroyer tender USS Yellowstone, charged "the whole thing is a buildup for political purposes." A member of the Soviet lend-lease purchasing staff in the U. S., Redin enjoys no diplomatic immunity and was held on \$25,000 bond.

SCIENCE:

Use Germans

Some 160 German scientists are now in the United States working on military projects involving captured German equipment including rockets, buzz bombs, jet-propelled planes and aerodynamic research instruments, Secretary of War Pat-

The original plan called for large scale utilization of German experts but was cut back radically following the Japanese surrender.

Uncovered in Spain

GERMAN ASSETS:

Enjoying the co-operation of the Franco government, the U.S. and Britain, acting for the Allied control council, have uncovered more than 100 million dollars in German assets in Spain and taken possession as the ruling force of the vanquished reich

Included in the assets are controlling shares in extensive holding companies; 30 ships and other facilities of three shipping companies; 100 buildings; gold worth \$1,125,000; German paintings used for propaganda purposes, and a huge stock of champagne which was to be sold to obtain foreign exchange.

Discovery of stock of the Sociedad Financiero Industria in a vault under the German embassy in Madrid gave U. S. and British officials control over a far-flung holding company comprising 17 corporations. Organized at the beginning of the Spanish civil war to supply goods and munitions to Franco, the holding company was supported by the Nazis.

Among the German businesses taken over were makers of tires and rubber, medical and electrical equipment, electrical appliances, radio sets and telephones, and light bulbs. Krupp's extensive licensing of patents and processes at a 3 per cent royalty also were subject to Allied administration.

FARM EXPERIMENT: Dropped by Ford

In line with its announced policy of abandoning activities not directly connected with the manufacture of automobiles, the Ford Motor company will dispose of 10,000 acres of farmland in Michigan originally acquired for experimenting in the adaptation of agricultural products to industrial use.

The company also decided to give up the model school project organized for the communities surrounding the huge land holdings. Oneroom schools were remodeled, kindergartens opened for three- and four-year-olds, and studies shaped to permit practical application of textbook teachings.

Under the new policy pushed by Henry Ford II, the company will not Ford piers on the Detroit river has been sold. Operated by a foundaods for settling grievances. Both tion separate from the company, the company and union agreed to a gov- Ford museum and Greenfield vilernment fact-finding recommenda- lage will not be affected.

Found: An Honest Man!



Honesty still is the best policy to Frank Barone, 71, who has worked hard operating a shoe repair shop in Chicago, Ill., for 40 years and knows the value of money. While reheeling some footwear for an unknown customer, the cobbler discovered \$1,100 in ten and twenty dollar bills stuffed deep inside the shoes. When the customer returned, Barone handed over \$1,090, insisting on withholding \$10 as a reward.

PEARL HARBOR: Reopen Hearings

Pondering lengthy testimony on the Pearl Harbor disaster of December 7, 1941, the congressional committee named to investigate the catastrophe decided to reopen public hearings to obtain more detailed information from top military and naval officers as to their whereabouts on the evening preceding the

Decision to call General Marshall, Admiral Stark and Rear Admiral R. Schulz that President Roosevelt had sought to contact Stark on the night of December 6 after receipt membership in union activity and of the first 13 parts of the Japanese message indicating a rupture in diplomatic relations.

While Marshall and Stark had told the committee they could not recall of December 6, Schulz said that Mr. Roosevelt was informed that Stark was attending a theater. Beardall was said to have been dining with from the tool department of the the late Admiral Wilkinson, chief of naval intelligence. Schulz's testimony may serve to refresh their memories, Committee Chairman Barkley said.

OUTDOOR SPORTS: Licenses Up

Children Handicapped The American Society for the Hard of Hearing estimates that

America's hunters and anglers spent more than 26 million dollars for licenses during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945. Although 8,-190,901 hunting licenses and 8.280. 232 fishing licenses were purchased this does not mean that 16,471,133 different sportsmen bought licenses to hunt or fish, for many bought both. There may have been even more since land-owners do not have to buy a license in some states.



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be Specific - say "Union Pacific"

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD ADAD OF THE Streamliners AND THE Challengers.