

A Part, Not Apart



by Ruth Taylor

No man can truthfully say that he is self-made. Like Ulysses he must humbly admit "I am a part of all that I have met."

Each generation has an increasing responsibility because it has had greater advantages, due to the work and sacrifice and lives of those which preceded it. "For unto whomsoever much is given, of him shall be much required; and to whom men have committed much, of him they will ask the more."

Whether intentionally or not we learn from all those with whom we come in contact, with whom we live or work. Not only our own experience but the experience of others shapes our lives. We cannot live out of the world, but we must live in it, because of what we have gained from it and we must give as we have gained.

What is true of the individual is true of the nation. No nation can claim to be "the people." What they are is the result of the work and toil, and labor and thought of count less other peoples of other races and nationalities.

As pure gold is too soft for even careful usage, so is a nation inbred upon itself, too soft for life. Only as it has blended with other groups, with other races and drawn unto itself the good of these alien elements can it grow strong. There is no nation but what is a part of all nations—no race but what draws from other races in order to survive.

Our pride in our country is due to all the diverse forces which shaped it and gave it strength. We are Americans all—but we have drawn from every nationality, every race, every creed to build the American way of life which is our richest heritage. Each race has contributed to our country's wealth, to the development of its powers. It is a part of all nations—a part of the world.

Only when this creed is recognized, when we understand that "all experience is an arch" through which we can pass to a brotherhood of nations, to a fellowship and fair exchange among all groups, can we solve the problem of recurrent wars and can all the peoples of the earth "go out with joy and be led forth with peace."



Such Herculean exploits as strangling a lion capturing a bull and cleaning the Augean stables were snaps compared with the task of refuting anti-Negro superstitions. Take the "Negroes-aren't-good fighters" superstition with its implication of inherent racial cowardice. "Herculean" is the word to describe the efforts liberals have made to blast this malicious myth. The records of individual and group Negro heroism are in the files of the War and Navy Departments. There is citation after citation. Typical of the acknowledgments of high-ranking officers was that of Lt. General Mark W. Clark who, in commending troops of the 1st Central Postal Directory (Negro) Battalion, said:

"I am proud of the outstanding performance of duty of these soldiers in this baptism of fire. Their conduct was excellent and reflects the training and discipline of their unit. The Fifth Army welcomes such soldiers."

Helen Gahagan Douglas, Congresswoman from California had the record of this and every other Negro unit inserted in the Congressional Record Appendix. The facts, taken from official files, gives the lie to the "Negroes aren't good fighters" superstition.

But, if you think these facts have scotched the superstition you're letting optimism get the best of your senses. Only the other day this writer heard a young white lieutenant, just back from Italy, tell some friends who had gathered to see him off at the Chicago airport, that the Negroes "ran like hell at the first loud noise." He said it loud enough so all the fifty-odd passengers waiting for the New York-bound airliner could hear him. When the plane landed in New York, I sat beside him in the airport taxi and I reminded him that the official record told another story. But he didn't give a continental for the official record. The Ninety-Ninth Pursuit Squadron? He brushed it aside. They made Negroes jockey trucks, didn't they? Why did they make 'em truck jockeys? Because they couldn't fight, that's why!"

So much for the effect of the few all-Negro 'show units' on the prejudice-diseased mind. It's what the Army and Navy apparently wanted. They organized the all-Negro combat units grudgingly, under pressure and as a nod to democracy. Otherwise, as a candid appraisal of the record proves every effort was made to restrict Negroes to the same menial tasks that is made in capitalist civilian life.

Edgar L. Jones, writing a sizzling attack on militarism in the February Atlantic Monthly, reminds us that "One of the very few paratroop companies ever to go through training without a single man balking when it came his turn to jump was an all-Negro outfit; yet the Army made no effort

to correct the rumor that Negroes were cowards. The outfit was not sent overseas, where its performance might have encouraged other Negroes to demand fighting assignments, but was shipped off to the Northwest to fight forest fires."

If I were one who thought prejudices were merely a matter of misinformation, and that it would disappear when exposed to fact and truth, I think I would begin to get discouraged. I am not discouraged because I know that prejudice is caused by something far deeper than ignorance. It is the product of ignorance plus the conditioning of a society of class exploitation. Militarism merely reflects the worst aspects of this society.

Sooner or later the men of good will who fight prejudice so bravely and tirelessly, but so futilely, must turn to the mighty task of eliminating the social swamp in which prejudice is a spawn. They must think less in terms of minimizing the effects and more in terms of eliminating the cause—in terms, that is, of building a social system whose collectivist nature produces the proper social climate for brotherhood.

Industrial Labor Relations

(by George J. DeMar for Calvin's News Service)

If the hiring practices of the New York Telephone Company developed in the past two years were to serve as the basis of hiring for all the subsidiaries of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, millions of dollars would come to Negroes. I have had friendly conferences with O. M. Taylor, executive vice president of the company, and I have reason to believe in his integrity, December 4, 1944, he hired four Negro operators and said, "I intend to hire more as they qualify". Today more than 300 are so employed, they average \$35 per week. This means \$10,500 per week or over \$500,000 per year permanently to Negroes in jobs not held before. The company continues to hire

Misleading to some is the advertisement—"No experience necessary." This does not mean no qualifications necessary. Personal appearance, neatness, alert mind, good voice, articulation, memory adaptability, dependability, age marital status, education (not much over high school) are some of the factors entering into selective hiring. Only 13% of the whites who apply get jobs. It is reasonable to suppose that the same proportion will apply to Negroes soon. The fact is that 26% of the Negroes who first applied through the Industrial Department of the Urban League of Greater New York qualified and have proved satisfactory in every respect. The girls work together, walk together eat together and may be visiting each other. The company is interested only in job performance, and personally I have witnessed operators together on "family night at the telephone company" which bears out official statements.

A telephone company that has less discrimination than any other in the country, that is honestly doing something about ideal work relations should not be charged with discrimination. The persons who allege discrimination, I believe, simply did not meet company specifications. The company still needs operators, but it will not forsake its standards.

Is Labor Selfish?

(by Noah C. A. Walter for Calvin's News Service)

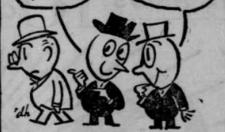
Since V-J Day there have been more strikes in these 8 months than during the 3 1-2 years America was at war. Many people are being influenced to believe that these strikes have held up the nation's industries from reconvert ing factories from war time to peace time production, creating unemployment for ex-war workers and war veterans. Many other people condemn these strikes charging that the Unions are making a mess of things demanding too much. Of course this is all so silly. We know why there were so few strikes during the war. The unions led by Philip Murray of the CIO and William Green of the A. F. of L. all agreed with the Federal Government to discourage strikes to help win the war. Nevertheless there were then and still many wage and working conditions that were inequitable to labor. In many industries during the war, workers were going home with fat pay envelopes based upon low hourly or weekly rates for long hours. Despite the increased cost of living the majority of workers wage rate during the war remained at prewar levels.

The contents of the war workers fat pay envelopes of wages earned from long hours of toil, weekly was absorbed by the high cost of living and black market prices. When V-J Day came the workers who were fortunate to be kept in their jobs found that their post war "take home" pay was almost 55% less than they received during the war. The cost of food, housing, clothing etc., remained the same or had been increased. What was labor to do? Industry was asked to increase regular wages to that "take home" pay would meet the cost of living. The Federal Government after investigation agreed labor was correct in its demands. Industry at first refused to consider any reasonable adjustment between the cost of living and workers "take home" pay. The workers could not live on 50% less wages and we witness strikes of auto, steel, oil, electrical and thousands of other workers. Industry finally proposed granting wage increases ranging from \$5 to 8 dollars per week based upon a 40 hour week. Most of the strikes have been settled and not one big factory has closed its doors because of these strikes, or wage increases granted labor.

After looking at the record no one can truly believe that labor is selfish. Negroes, more than anyone else should realize that labor's fight today is the Negroes fight. The more labor's wages come to be equitable with the value of industries production, the more goods the workingmen and their families can afford and therefore keep open the door of America's great factories that provide jobs for American labor. Right today thousands of Negroes and White ex-war workers and veterans are jobless, unable to find decent employment with fair wages. These workers and veterans do not want relief. They want jobs at decent pay levels. Labor is the only hope to strengthen and maintain the American system of economy if it is to continue to serve to provide all Americans, Negro and White with equal opportunity to enjoy the great wealth of our rich country. No American, Negro or White wants to see our country return to the chaotic levels we suffered during the depression.

Don Herold says:

I'LL GET YOU SOME OF HIS MONEY GOSH, YOU'RE GENEROUS!



In recent decades there has arisen a new parasite profession in the United States—a new type of middleman—the fellow who says: "I'll give you some of HIS money."

In politics, this means: "I'll tax HIM and give it to you."

In the business world, this means: "I'll get you more of your employer's dough, if you'll give me part of it."

This generosity with the other fellow's money goes over big until the other fellow runs out of money or until he decides he's a chump to go on producing.

Without the other fellow's initiative and enterprise, the middleman soon wouldn't have anybody to milk.

The Week

By H. W. Smith

Tuskegee Institute Choir will sing in Constitution Hall in Washington, D. C. June 3rd. The Daughters of the American Revolution gave permission April 24.

The Wall Street Journal says that living costs is less in some spots and the National Ass'n of Manufacturers says that the final version will leave producers badly disappointed to hold back goods in the expectation of obtaining higher prices because of the curb of the OPA.

Pan American Air Ways will use Constellation type transports on its route between New York, Lisbon and Africa beginning April 22.

The U. S. Justice Dept. is seeking evidence of the one billion dollar German assets hidden behind forts in this country.

The auto manufacturers of Detroit have accepted the application of the Kaiser-Fraser Corporation was announced by George Mason this week.

A woman's body taken from the Missouri river near Bellevue identified as Miss Marion Bly of 3280 Ave. E, Council Bluffs.

Two men were killed in an auto accident at Rushville, Nebr., April 27.

Louis H. Rubencki, Summer Resort owner of South Haven, Mich., made a statement Saturday, April 27 saying he believed his daughter died last Nov. in Wymore, Nebr., was poisoned.

Burlington RR conductor of the wrecked train in which 40 persons were killed, said April 27 he did not know a train was near his train.

Mr. and Mrs. John Younci of route 6 Florence Station, said their three children made them nervous and want to give them away.

A farmer near Belleville, Ill., lost his wallet while plowing a year ago. It contained two ten dollar bills. He found it with the money on April 27.

Mr. and Mrs. Hubert LeManger of Kankakee, Ill., celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary by taking an air plane ride to California.

Four persons were injured in an auto accident 6 miles north of Crawford, Nebraska April 26.

Coal miners strike yet going on with no end in sight and president John L. Lewis going good.

NAACP broadcasting an attractive add in the program of the Spring Musical, said it was a very fine feature.

VETERAN'S COMMITTEE TO MEET MAY FIFTH

Omaha has its Town Meeting Forum once again. Responding to numerous requests from organizations and individuals, the Omaha Chapter of the American Veterans Committee has initiated a year-around forum to be held each month at the Joslyn Memorial. The first AVC Omaha Town Meeting has been scheduled for Sunday, May 5th at 7 p.m. "Is the Press Fulfilling Its Responsibility to the People" will be discussed by the following well known persons:

Rev. Carl Storm, Uni tarian Church, Lincoln, Nebr., Ray Clark, Noted War Correspondent; Frank Cronin, Regional Director CIO, Nebr. and Iowa; Hugh Fogarty, Omaha World Herald; and Dr. John E. Courtney, School of Commerce, Creighton U., Moderator.

"The American Veterans Committee believes that Omaha wants the opportunity to talk with its leaders first-hand" commented John F. McAvin, Jr., chairman of the Omaha Chapter. "Of course," McAvin continued, "The speakers will be subject to questions from the audience."

The meeting would be carried on in the same manner as the "Town Hall Meeting of the Air" heard on Thursday evenings over the radio. Mr. McAvin emphasized that the success or failure of the AVC Omaha Town Meeting depended upon the support and interest that people show in attending.

The public is urged to attend. No admission charge.

NEGRO COMPOSER WRITES FOR JEWISH SYNAGOGUE

By Verna Arvey, Calvin's News Ser.

For what is believed to be the first time in recorded history, a Negro composer will contribute a new work to a Jewish Synagogue when, on May 5, the Park Avenue Synagogue in New York City will give the first performance anywhere to William Grant Still's setting of Psalm 29, which the composer has titled "The Voice of the Lord" as a striking example of the grow

ing awareness of the brotherhood of man, and the need for men of all races to throw aside personal prejudices and share in the gifts of God bestowed upon each of them.

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WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Seek to Avert Mass Starvation In Europe; New Wage-Price Plan Seen as Spur to 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.

WORLD RELIEF: Need Great

In calling upon the American people to pull in their belts and get along on a smaller and less varied selection of meats, cheese, evaporated milk, ice cream, margarine, salad dressing and beverages, President Truman declared that the threat of starvation overseas was greater today than at any other time in history.

While Americans have been consuming about 3,300 calories per person, he said, more than 125 million people in Europe will have to subsist on less than 2,000 calories a day; 28 million will receive less than 1,500 calories a day, and large groups will get as little as 1,000 calories.

In shaping a nine-point program to enable this country to meet relief requirements overseas, the administration placed emphasis upon conservation of dwindling wheat supplies to assure fulfillment of export goals of 225 million bushels.

No less than 25 million bushels of wheat were expected to be saved during the first half of 1946 by raising the quantity of flour produced from a bushel of wheat to 90 per cent. As a result, more dark bread will be made. Another 20 million bushels of grain are to be conserved by discontinuing the use of wheat in the direct production of alcohol and beer and limiting the use of other grains for beverage alcohol to five days' consumption per month.

At the same time, the department of agriculture will seek to cut down on use of feed grains by encouraging the speeding of marketing of hogs and beef cattle and culling of poultry.

The other provisions of the administration's nine-point program include the acceleration of rail shipments of wheat, corn, meat and other foods; exportation of 375,000 tons of fats and oils, 1,600,000,000 pounds of meat, and increased supplies of canned milk and cheese; establishment of wheat and flour inventory controls on millers, bakers and distributors; and efforts to move more copra for cocoon oil from the Philippines.

WAR CRIMINAL: No Reprieve

Having been convicted by an American military commission for countenancing atrocities in the Philippines, Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita's life rested in the hands of President Truman after the Supreme court had validated his trial and Gen. Douglas MacArthur refused to mitigate the sentence.

As the President considered clemency there was resentment in Japanese circles over MacArthur's orders that Yamashita be stripped of his uniform, decorations and other army accessories in being hanged. Declaring that Yamashita was an adherent of the ancient Samurai warrior tradition, Nipponese generals said he was entitled to a soldier's rather than a common criminal's death.

In ordering Yamashita's hanging in disgrace, MacArthur asserted that the Jap had dishonored the military profession by countenancing troop rapacities instead of insisting upon their protection of the weak, whether friend or foe. Scoring the Japanese sack of Manila, MacArthur compared the destruction with American respect for the city in 1942 despite its impending loss.

CONGRESS: Labor Curb

Despite quick house action in passing the drastic case bill with its restrictive labor legislation, the senate was expected to proceed more slowly in considering the measure.

Holding their lines solidly throughout the week-long debate on the bill, a coalition of Republicans and conservative Democrats beat down all efforts to take the teeth out of the legislation by modifying provisions or eliminating all enabling clauses to reduce the measure to a mere declaration of policy.

While liberals assailed the bill as one of the most vicious anti-strike laws to come before congress, proponents clung fast to provisions setting up a mediation board to consider disputes; requiring 30-day cool-

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FULL EMPLOYMENT: Water Bill

With Democrats and Republicans alike expressing agreement, the house passed a diluted version of an administration-backed "full employment" bill that would have committed the government to providing jobless work at prevailing wages.

As finally framed by a house- senate conference committee and pushed through congress, the new bill sets up a council of three economic advisers delegated to prepare annual reports on levels of employment, production and purchasing power and draw up a program for correcting maladjustments. A congressional committee of seven will then act upon the recommendations.

In typical comment on the measure, Rep. Manasco (Dem., Ala.) declared that it was high time congress announced an unwillingness to continue deficit spending except in extreme emergencies, and Rep. Judd (Rep., Minn.) said the bill could do no harm and may do good.

LABOR: Bloody Outbreak

Murder charges were filed against four armed guards of the Toledo, Peoria and Western railroad following an altercation between employees of the company and pickets near a siding at Gridley, Ill., in which two strikers were killed and three others wounded.

Climaxing the T.P.W.'s tempestuous labor relations with the railroad brotherhoods, the bloody affair developed after the company had run its first train over its eastern division since the union walkout last October. At that time, the government had returned the T.P.W. to its owners following its wartime operation of the strategic 239 mile line after taking over the property in 1942. Seizure resulted from T.P.W. President G. F. McNear's refusal to arbitrate a dispute.

Having followed the train along a paralleling highway, about 25 pickets parked their cars close to a siding in Gridley and moved toward a nearby switch which the four armed guards approached to "throw." As the guards and pickets neared each other, shots were fired and the strikers fell. Though it was admitted that the pickets carried rocks, police sought to determine whether any had been armed.

OPAdministrator Bowles (right) answers newsmen.

To absorb the added expense. Though admitting that a rise in living costs would result from the policy, administration leaders declared that the volume output following resumption of work would bring prices to normal, reasonable levels.

In developing the new formula, President Truman affirmed his belief in a previous plan he had proposed under which prices would have been raised only if industry had proven its inability to absorb wage increases. While the plan would have worked with full production, he said, obstructions to large-scale output necessitated a revision of policy.

UNO: Save Face

At odds in the United Nations organization over the question of the presence of British troops in Greece, Russia and Britain patched up their differences with acceptance of a face-saving formula under which the security council dropped consideration of the issue without a formal pronouncement.

By dropping the question without further ado, UNO avoided the possibility of impairing the prestige of Russia by refusing its charges that the presence of Tommies in Greece threatened the peace of the world or of offending Britain by acknowledging the Red accusations.

Russia's charges that the Tommies' alleged protection of rightist interests in Greece against leftist elements would have international repercussions followed close upon what it believed were British inspired Iranian complaints against Red interference with orderly government in that country. Occupying a strategic position along the British life-line in the eastern Mediterranean, Greece, along with oil-rich Iran, ranks as a key spot in the Near East.

WORLD COURT: Name American

Top legal body of the United Nations Organization, the new International Court of Justice will include United Americans among its 15 members, Green H. Hackworth of Chevy Chase, Md., being elected to the tribunal.

In supplanting the old world court the new tribunal ranks as the principal organ of UNO for resolving judicial disputes between nations. In addition, the court can be called upon to furnish legal advice to accredited UNO agencies.

A legal adviser to the state department since 1925, Hackworth has participated in many international conferences. Accompanying Secretary of State Hull to Moscow in 1943, he subsequently attended the Dumbarton Oaks and San Francisco conferences. With the U. S. delegation at the London sessions of UNO, Hackworth also is chairman of the United Nations committee of jurists. As a justice on the new court, he will draw \$20,200 annually.

LIQUOR REVENUE UP

Federal revenue of 2.4 billion dollars—an all-time high—were collected for the government in 1945 by the alcoholic beverage industry, an analysis of Bureau of Internal Revenue data shows.

Comprising federal receipts from both Greenwich and Stamford voted against the inclusion of town areas in the site.

FARM LAND: Sales Drop

A continued rise in farm land values and a moderate decline in the volume of sales were leading developments in the farm real estate market during the year 1944-45, the agriculture department said.

For the United States as a whole, land values during World War II (1939-45) increased 50 per cent as compared with a 25 per cent increase during World War I (1914-18).



Yerevan, played up in Moscow, Arutinov declared that the Armenians raised the question of regaining the territory ceded to Turkey in 1921 in a border dispute.

In the face of growing Russian pressure for the readjustment of Turkey's mountainous eastern border, and other demands for a strip of Turkey's northern Black sea coast, Istanbul has stood fast against territorial revisions. With the central government announcing its intentions to fight for every inch of ground, nationalists sentiment in the threatened provinces has been fanned to a patriotic pitch.