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Public Conduct and Citizenship

Our worth as citizens is largely by our public conduct. Our public conduct is a relative display of our intelligence or ignorance. So long as this display is calm, courteous and respectful we are classed as decent, law-abiding citizens. When it becomes loud, boisterous and vulgar we are misfits in a decent society and present ourselves as being in the class of criminals.

You are none less than a "character assassin," when your public conduct is displeasing, in the least, to others. You not only reflect your own ignorance and disregard for law and order, but you lay others of your group liable to the same sizeup, the same criticism.

Themerits of good citizenship were the objectives of a South-wide observance of Good Public Conduct Week, May 4th through May 11th. It was planned that every person come to realize how un-American it is to be disturbing in any degree to your fellowman.

While the gesture became a reality, it did not penetrate deep enough into the minds of all persons to be as effective as we had hoped; it did bring vividly to the surface our responsibility as citizens of various communities; that we are our brother's keeper and can contribute either to his well-being or his discomfort.

Some of us are ignorant enough to feel that promiscuous profanity and loudness are smart acts. A person that uses profanity in any respect is as low as the worst of criminals. His or her baseness compares with the lowest of human beings and is a by-rule for classification as ignorant and practically unfit for association with decent people.

First of all, our worth as citizens of a community is the most important goal in our civilization. The great honor and advantage of being an American citizen carries with it an obligation just as great, and that obligation is to preserve inviolate the rights and privileges which our forefathers won for us in blood and toil, that we may inspire and hand this precious heritage of freedom and dignity down to our children, undiminished and unpaired.

We can only do this by being upright citizens endowed with an ambition to contribute to the welfare of our communities and nation.

Through our public conduct is one way we can demonstrate how American we are or want to be. If we incite friction or class disunity in any degree we are contributing to a violation of the principles of our national heritage.

This is bad conduct and ultimately undesirable citizenship.
(Reprinted from July, 1947, Negro South Magazine)

Tools of Tryants

Hunan gullibility sometimes has no apparent limit. Every successful tyrant, ambitious cynic, or plain demagogue has recognized this fact. Hitler was a past master in the art of deception, and explained his formula in brutal frank passages in Mein Kampf. It was simple. People are suspicious of small lies but fall for the grand lie.

Right now, for example, a lot of sincere persons and some not so sincere are promoting the colossal falsehood that the way to a better society is through rapid expansion of the authority of government. They have become so confused or wry that they have identified their cause with the highest ideals of the liberal. They see to it that their every act wears a halo of "liberalism" or "progressivism" as contrasted to the conservative "reactionaries." The way the press at times confirms the deception is more than a little sickening. Recently a national wire service release in a large western newspaper was captioned, "Liberals for Public Rail, Power Seizure." The story quoted the "Progressive Citizens of America" who condemned American public service industries and advocated prompt seizure by government to "create the conditions for a richer and better life for all."

There is no country in the world with a more efficient group of basic industries—power, rail, oil, coal—than the United States. The products and services of these stringently regulated, heavily taxed industries are small items in the family budget, and families in America enjoy their benefits to an extent undreamed of anywhere else in the world. So why do the self-styled liberals attack these industries with such intensity? What about the really expensive necessities of life which inflation has carried to staggering price levels? The bitter truth is that our so-called service industries are the key to the form of government which we will eventually have in this country. They are owned by hundreds of thousands of private citizens. They employ millions directly and tens of millions indirectly. If government owns or dominates them, it will control the people. Absolute economic power always leads to absolute political power.

America must be wary of abuses of liberalism and false slogans. These are the tools with which tryants delude fools.

Intest Statistics Showers
The United States has more than 22 telephones for every 100 inhabitants, compared to 2.2 telephones per 100 inhabitants in the world as a whole.

New York Leads
New York City has more telephones than any city in the world, with a total of 2,218,000. This compares with 1,290,000 in all of South America.

Land of Quarters
Africa is the land of quarters. One quarter of its area is forest and bushland, one quarter is grass land, one quarter is desert and the remaining quarter is cultivated. World Bank encyclopaedia disclosure.

The hired man had finished his first month on a farm at a very busy time.
"Well, boss I'm leaving," he said. "You promised me a steady job."
"Well, it's steady enough, ain't it?" asked his employer.
"No," replied the man with a wry grin, "there's at least 3 hours in the middle of the night when I've nothing to do."

To Bring About Democracy At Home Would Aid Communism!



END OF STEREOTYPING OF NEGRO ARTISTS

"Herald Pictures is now in the unique position of having every major motion picture studio carefully observing its efforts to eliminate the stereotyping of Negro artists," Jack Goldberg declared at a Herald Pictures executives' luncheon.

Goldberg, who is president of the new company, pointed out that the results of Herald's efforts will decide the roles the Negro performers will be given in the future. "It is up to us," Goldberg said, "to make sure that an actor will not be type cast according to the color of his skin or the way he prays."

Outlining the history of such progressive efforts in the motion picture field, Goldberg emphasized the fact that the major companies had all made an attempt at giving the Negro artist a chance to display his full dramatic talent. However, he value these anti-bias films could have had was destroyed by the very obvious effort each of these films seems to have been. "Rather than admit that the Negro actor could compare favorably with the white performer, the studios kept casting him in a stereotyped series of roles. It called the talent of the Negro 'great NEGRO talent' rather 'great talent.' We of Herald Pictures believe that good acting and good pictures are of primary importance—and talent does not come in color."

"The future plans of Herald Pictures" Goldberg explained, "fall in direct line with our basic premise—that drama is color blind. Our first production, 'Boy! What a Girl!' was received enthusiastically by movie going audiences in spite of some criticism from sceptics who said, 'you can't mix Negro and White actors as ordinary people and sell the public on it.'"

"Our second picture, 'Sepia Cinderella,' which was world premiered at the Apollo Theatre in New York on July 25, features a fine mixed cast including the noted picture star Freddie Bartholomew. "While other studios have tried to combat prejudice by waving a delicate finger and whispering 'naughty, naughty, what you're doing is intolerant, our productions have eliminated any color line. The results have been remarkably satisfying."

Goldberg explained that in order to carry out this fight successfully Herald Pictures had decided to release a minimum of 6 full length productions every year. He also announced that the new film company was in the market for best sellers that have, heretofore, considered taboo for screenplays, sidere! taboo for screenplays. "Don't forget that the motion picture industry's spotlight is centered on us," Goldberg concluded. "Let's stay right in the center of it!"

Record History
Hieroglyphic, or picture writing, on stone by ancient Egyptians which has been deciphered by historians tells the story of the early Pharaoh dynasties thousands of years before the birth of Christ. Writing on clay or stone was man's first attempt to leave his history and that of his fellowman to future generations. Later the Egyptians made a writing material from the papyrus weed, a tall reed that grew in the marshy land long the Nile. It was used as early as 3600 B. C. and it is from the word papyrus that paper derived its name.

American Meat Packing
From a humble beginning 808 years ago, meat packing has grown to become one of the nation's largest industries. Meat packers in the United States produce more than 20 billion pounds of meat annually. From five million farms and ranches in every state the meat packers purchase 127 million cattle, calves, hogs and sheep to make into steaks, roasts, stews, sausage items and canned meat, as well as utilizing by-products for many pharmaceutical and manufacturing items.

Liberia Celebrate 100th Year of Its Independence

On July 26, 1847, a small group of 12 men flung to an apathetic world their DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. Thus was an independent, sovereign state.

Today (now), one-hundred years later, the Republic of Liberia, a respected member of the family of nations celebrates its centennial anniversary.

For the historian, sociologist, and lawyer, few stories in modern times rival, in dramatic interest, that of the founding and turbulent history of Liberia.

It was the son of a Negro slave and an Indian mother who first carried out, alone and unaided, a plan to colonize Free Negroes inhabiting America, and to carry them at his own expense to the West Coast of Africa. This person was Paul Cuffe.

His efforts failed, but the seed took root and the American Colonization Society triumphed where Cuffe did not. The "story of how a stable and enlightened republic grew of early struggles with adverse natural and physical conditions—how internal strife, external aggressions, personal ambitions and the inevitable internal politics of any nascent politically organized society were overcome and a feeble colony with only a voluntary organization behind it, and of doubtful legal status, became an independent modern state" is told in THE POLITICAL AND LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF LIBERIA by the late Dr. Charles H. Huberich.

Dean Roscoe Pound of Harvard in his FOREWORD goes on to public law and of international law are raised—and have received full and competent treatment—Dr. Huberich's painstaking and learned investigation and discussion of these questions will be of interest to jurist, publicist, and historian."

Of particular interest is the APPENDIX OF LAWS, comprising the major portion of Volume 11, wherein are reprinted the LAWS OF THE COLONY AND COMMONWEALTH from 1820 to 1847. The originals of these important documents are so rare that most are known only in single copies. Their appearance in this set has been sanctioned and certified by the Secretary of State of Liberia.

Handed Many Times
Iron ore is handled five times from the time it is removed from the earth until it emerges from the furnace as liquid metal.

Only Huguenot Church
Only Huguenot church in America is at Charleston, S. C. It was founded in 1687.

LOOKING BACK A CENTURY

Not every day does something succeed in catching the imagination and interest of our people. However, the recent trek of the Mormons did just that as evidenced by the thousands of curious folk who turned out.

re-enacting as closely as modern living permits the westward journey of their ancestors 100 years ago, the present day disciples of Brigham Young traversed the very same route, from Nauvoo, Ill. (where Joseph Smith, the prophet founder, as killed) to a goal we all recognize, Salt Lake City, Utah.

In every possible detail these present day caravans patterned their journey after the earlier one, which now makes up one of the captivating chapters of our history.

The most notable difference, probably, in the two trips was the time element: instead of three long months, his one took only 9 days. Indeed, a younger member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, a lieutenant in the Air Corps, using a P-80, or jet propelled plane needed only about 2 hours!

PLEAS FOR FLOOD FUNDS

Senator Hugh Butler, (R., Neb.), made an urgent plea this week to the House Appropriations Committee to provide additional funds for construction of flood control dams by the Bureau of Reclamation to prevent recurrence of the flood disasters of recent weeks in Nebraska and other states.

"Twelve years ago, a flash flood swept down the Republican River and one hundred twelve lives were lost on that occasion," Senator Butler declared "surely that should have been enough of a lesson to us all. For twelve years every member of the Nebraska delegation in Washington has been trying to get assistance for the people of the Republican Valley in meeting this danger.

Yet in that twelve year period almost nothing has been done. A start was made last year with the appropriation of funds for Ender's Dam, but it was only a start." "Now this year, Cambridge and many other towns have been flooded, and again many lives have been lost," Senator Butler continued. "The people of Nebraska are depending on this Congress and its new majority to prevent a third disaster. We do not know when another flood will strike. If delay and inaction permit another great catastrophe, it will be impossible to excuse it or explain it away."

Issue at Wedding
The wearing of something blue at the wedding was ancient Israelite custom which suggested a blue ribbon for the bride—blue being the color of purity, love and fidelity.

THIS IS AMERICA

Returned to U.S., BUCCI
PREWAR NEWSPAPERMAN AND 5 OTHER VETS DETERMINED TO START OWN PAPER IN PHILADELPHIA TO PRESERVE IDEALS FOR WHICH THEY FOUGHT...

An Open Letter To The Editor

Dear Sir:
Picture yourself in the days of the frontier, when Nebraska was Indian country and every man went armed about his job. There was no law to depend on, no government—the law and the government were a couple thousand miles away on the East Coast. No one had any real protection except self-protection. Because that was so, each individual person had to be quicker at the draw than his neighbor, and sometimes had to act aggressively in order to protect his interest and his very life. Often a group of men would form a posse and go after a gangster, catch him and string him up. They had to take the law into their own hands. The only way they could punish a lawbreaker was to break the law themselves.

Does that sound familiar? Compare it to the international situation today. It's just the plight the nations of the world are in right now. They each have to arm, to make bombs, and other weapons of war to prepare for attack. And because they prepare, they are often attacked. The only way a group of nations can punish a law breaking nation is by going to war against it. We have no international government.

You may say, "What about the United Nations?" Well, the U.N. isn't being used by the nations right now. It's being used by-passed; for instance, the Marshall plan to help Europe get on its feet again is a United States plan—it did not go through the U. N. The U. N. will never be trusted as long as nations do not use it. It is definitely the best thing we've got, but it needs strengthening. It needs some important amendments. If we want peace, we can work to get our Senators and representatives to recognize the need for these amendments. The U. N. must be changed into a real world government. The Assembly would become the legislature, like our own Congress; the Security Council would fill the executive function; and the International Court of Justice, now without power, would become a powerful and respected Supreme Court of the World.

Under such a World Government the threat of war removed the people to the earth could mingle in true fellowship. No National government would be forced to deprive its citizens of liberty in order to wage war. No foreign country would attempt to divide the peoples of one country by hate in order to conquer it—as Germany divided France, and tried and almost succeeded in dividing America. In war time minorities suffer most—No longer would there be a need for a national army with Jim Crow segregation and discrimination. And it is very likely that the rest of the world wouldn't allow race hate to go on in this country.

A world government would eliminate war and be better for everyone than what we've got now. Let's work together to achieve it!

Sincerely,
Cynthia Mallory
Omaha Peace Caravan

Alloy Is Strong
The green color of emeralds is due to small quantities of chromium in the jewels. When this same chromium is added to steel along with nickel, the resultant alloy is a hard, strong, wear-resistant metal, nickel-chrome steel, often used in gears and axles.

Industrial Uses
Milk is used in a wide variety of industrial products such as plastics, textiles, paper coating, paint, glue, films, pharmaceuticals, insulation, fertilizer, insecticides, penicillin, plaster, dyes, animal feed, preservatives, explosives, electroplating.

Issue at Wedding
The wearing of something blue at the wedding was ancient Israelite custom which suggested a blue ribbon for the bride—blue being the color of purity, love and fidelity.

Say you saw it advertised in The Omaha Guide

Business Tells a Story
By GEORGE S. BENSON
President of Harding College
Searcy, Arkansas

TIME WAS when it was fashionable for everyone to talk about big business and count over the gross and net sales of corporations. Of course, there were mighty good stories even then about our steadily rising standards of living. But the busy-bodies didn't bother with those success stories, big or little. I have said that America is now beginning to assume her task in public relations, that of selling her ways and her freedoms and her institutions to people everywhere.

I should like to say that some of our groups and institutions have special responsibilities in this job. I think that labor does, as well as business. The task is important to agriculture, to tradesmen, to education, to the professions, and to civic minded folks in every walk. Certainly labor and industry are each so important in our economic system, that they must be interested in reawakening the people to an appreciation of America.

A Report I WOULD LIKE TO
Workers tell you about a company that is doing its part, thereby shouldering its responsibility for this kind of public re-education. Somebody sent me a copy of a report this company makes to its employees. The report answers questions employees want to know. The answers are frank, fair, and simply stated. There is no doubt the report has made its readers better informed Americans. It did so to me.

It takes \$7,507 worth of capital to give a person a job in this company. Naturally, there would be no jobs for their 8,951 people if it were not for this \$29,660,626. Shareholders who put up this money out of what they earn

and save, hope to get "a fair rental" for their money. These folks, the report tells us, are capitalists — "and so are you!" Because we own our possessions, we are "capitalists" and this is a "capitalist" country.

Why Make "WE HAVE a Capitalist" Industry in the United States
because millions . . . use part of their "capital" to own and operate the most productive farms, stores, mines, and factories on this earth. And that is the reason why we, as a people, have the highest standard living of any nation in the world. No other system in any country, at any time, by any other means, has ever produced so much for so many at such little cost as our "capitalist" business does in America.

The company says frankly that it made money in 1946 — about seven and one-half cents on every dollar's worth of products sold. While this record is termed a narrow margin that calls for economy all along the line, the report makes it plain that the company expects to keep on making money. All this, amidst healthy competitors that cause them to keep putting out better products for less money. Tribute is paid to the keen competition they meet as an effective price regulator.

"A company that can't make money is like a ship that can't float. Neither is safe for you and your family. A company may lose money for a short time, just as a ship may spring a leak and take in water for a short time, but if the losses and the leak can't be stopped soon, the ship sinks and the company goes out of business. Passengers on the ship, that sinks and employees of the company that fails are victims of disaster."

URBAN LEAGUE REPORTS NEW JOB OPENINGS

Placement of Negroes in new employment fields highlighted industrial relations activities of the past months, it was reported today by Julius A. Thomas, Industrial Relations Director of the National Urban League.

Taxicab drivers for the Yellow Cab Company in Milwaukee and the Red Cab Company in Toledo; skilled and unskilled workers on construction projects in Guam and other Pacific Army bases; and machine shop workers in two large establishments were among the openings resulting from the work of National and local League offices.

The first Negro taxicab drivers to be employed by the Yellow Cab Company in Milwaukee were placed by the Milwaukee Urban League after extensive negotiations with the management. In Toledo similar placements were made with the Red Cab Company through the Industrial Relations Department of Frederick Douglas Community Center.

Vet'rans, Hampton Students Employed
Acceptance of Negro applicants, principally veterans, for employment on military construction projects in the Pacific Islands followed the League's investigation and disclosure of discriminatory hiring policies practiced by firms holding contracts for this work. In New York, Chicago, and San Francisco, qualified Negroes have been employed and others are applying for jobs as carpenters, bricklayers, electricians, steel workers, cement finishers, and mechanics on Pacific Army installations. The National Urban League Industrial Relations Director pointed out.

In cooperation with the Baltimore and Newark, New Jersey Urban Leagues and the Trades and Industry Departments of Hampton Institute placement of

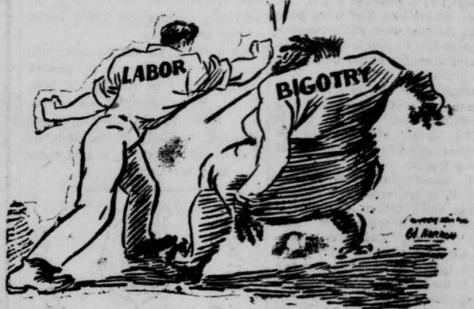
students from machine shop, diesel engineering and metal work departments of the Institute were made in Baltimore and Newark industries. The Maryland, Dry Dock Company in Baltimore, Maryland, and American Type Foundries in Elizabeth, New Jersey, are providing work experience for twenty-five students during the summer months.

Mr. Thomas said these current job openings promise to be among the most significant developments in the League's efforts to secure employment for hundreds of veterans and trainees specializing in the mechanical trades. Other firms have already expressed an interest in employing trainees who will eventually become highly skilled workers, the Urban League official added.

MURDER OF CHAIN GANG PRISONERS AVOIDABLE

NEW YORK — Austin H. McCormick executive director of the Osborne Association expressed the view that the fatal shooting of eight Georgia chain gang prisoners July 11 at the Angola state highway work camp was "avoidable."

Warden H. G. Worthy whom prisoners charged was drunk when he ordered the Angola shootings, and the five guards who fired the shots were acquitted by a superior court grand jury in Brunswick. An investigation by the National Association for Advancement of Colored People revealed that the strike which led to the shooting was caused by the refusal of prison authorities to supply prisoners



By JOHN RANCOR

POOLED THEIR GI LOANS, STARTED VETERANS JOURNAL, FIRST ISSUE V-J DAY...
RETURNED TO U.S., BUCCI, PREWAR NEWSPAPERMAN AND 5 OTHER VETS DETERMINED TO START OWN PAPER IN PHILADELPHIA TO PRESERVE IDEALS FOR WHICH THEY FOUGHT...
NOW SEMI-MONTHLY WITH 35,000 CIRC. AND CLIMBING. JOURNAL AND ITS EDITORS DEDICATED TO FREEDOM OF OPPORTUNITY, FAITH IN AMERICA.