



1. VERIFICATION—Typical of hundreds of cases handled "on the spot" is this one at Godman Field, Ky., in which Cpl. Stephen O. Lawrence tells Grant Hawkins, ARC field director, of Indianapolis, Ind., that he is worried about an emergency at home. Field Director Hawkins rushes a message to the chapter asking for verification which may be needed by the commanding officer in deciding the question of Cpl. Lawrence's furlough.



2. NOTIFICATION—Field Director Hawkins passes on to Cpl. Lawrence the report from the chapter and the assurance that Home Service is already on the job helping the family. He offers to lend the serviceman the money he may need for the trip if his request for a furlough is granted by the commanding officer.



3. AUTHORIZATION—After obtaining the furlough from his unit commander, the worried GI goes to Operations Officer Maj. E. C. Gleed of Kansas City, Mo., to see if anything is going his way. The major notes the urgency of the situation.



4. TRANSPORTATION—From Godman Field, Lawrence rides an army transport plane as far as Columbus, Ohio, a big jump on the way to Philadelphia. Early the next day, he is at home. "Nothing like the Red Cross in an emergency," said Lawrence.

109 Negro GI's Graduate from Shrivenham U.

By C. Melvin Patrick
SHRIVENHAM, England (AP)—One hundred and nine Negro GI's were graduated Wednesday morning in the second and final term of Shrivenham American university here.

As commencement speaker for the occasion in which 4,000 add American soldiers received their army sheepskins, Dean Kenneth E. Olson, of the Modill School of Journalism, Northwestern University, said: "We left a lot of unfinished jobs in our America when we went to war—problems that must be solved if our democracy is to succeed. And some of these problems are going to be more acute when this war is over. We must make our system work so that everyone who wants to work can get a decent job."

The speaker was of the opinion that American inventiveness and ingenuity could solve the acute problems that had come out of the war. However, the dean said, "We've got to make sure that never again shall one third of our people live on such bare subsistence levels that they cannot buy things which our gigantic industrial machine can produce for them."

Dean Olson, head of the journalism department of Sau, who was the first civilian instructor called in on the formation of the army university, then scanned the brief history of the model school for the graduates. He stressed particularly the work in understanding the university had played with the British. Dean Olson concluded his address by charging his graduates to return home and live up to all Shrivenham had tried to do for them.

Dean Olson was introduced to the graduates by Brig. Gen. C. M. Thiele, school commandant.

Defender Wins Annual Award

CHICAGO—(AP)—The Chicago Defender was voted the 1945 award for meritorious service on behalf of civil liberty and democracy this week.

Given annually by the Chicago Civil Liberties committee, the award was also presented to the Sentinel magazine.

"The Chicago Defender has vigorously and responsibly championed the rights of Negro Americans and all other minorities," said Ira Latimer, executive director of the committee. "Without the militant stand of the Defender and its complete coverage of news of racial tension situations there might very well have been violence resulting from lack of official action or frustration on the part of the people."

"The Chicago Sentinel is the weekly voice of the Jewish people and its militant fight has included all minority groups," Latimer stated.

In previous years the committee's award has been made to Bishop Bernard J. Sheil, the Chicago Sun, the Chicago Times, Corporation Counsel Barnett Hodes and Chief Justice Edward S. Schaeffler.

The award will be presented to Publisher John Songstake of the Defender and Publisher Jack Foldman of the Sentinel at the annual meeting of the Chicago Civil Liberties committee Saturday, January 12, in the grand ball room of the Congress hotel.

The Chicago committee has been fighting for civil liberties for 16 years and it has grown to a membership of 3,500. Included on its board of directors today are Earl B. Dickerson, Pope Huff,

Foundation Aids Negro Education

NEW YORK (AP)—Three grants were made for Negro education and welfare by the Carnegie corporation during 1944 and 1945, according to Devereux C. Josephs, president, during his report on the philanthropic work of the institution here last week.

The foundation gave \$25,000 to the United Negro College fund, \$25,000 to the Boy Scouts of America, "for provision of camping facilities for Negro scouts in southeastern states on a cooperative basis with communities" and \$5,000 to the National Urban league.

"As an American foundation, the corporation should not hesitate to provide funds to those who can show better ways to democracy, to freedom of thought, race, religion and enterprise," he asserted.

The corporation "offers partnership to active and able men or institutions with imagination," he said. A \$1,000 contribution was made toward educational development in the Virgin islands.

Frank Marshall Davis, Loring Moore, Richard W. Smith and Louise Thompson. Membership of organizations, principally unions, affiliated with the committee total 175,000 in the Chicago area.

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WORLD YOUTH DEMANDS EQUALITY FOR ALL PEOPLE

NOTE: The National Urban league, through the Associated Negro Press, is pleased to present for the benefit of Americans throughout the country excerpts from the report of Alexander Mapp, Urban league representative to the World Youth conference, which met in London in November of this year. Believing much of the fight to maintain democracy and peace is being made, and must be made, by the youth of the world, and looking toward expanding its activities connected with the counselling and training of young people, the Urban league, in an unprecedented move, sponsored Mapp's attendance at the world youth meeting.

Recently returned, after six weeks abroad, Mapp had some significant comments to make on the work of the conference. The Urban league believes they make inspiring reading for a country still uneasy though peace is several months old.

Mapp is director of the youth department of the Columbus Urban league, Columbus, O. At the London meeting he served as chairman of the commission on international travel, and presented in one of the plenary sessions, the combined reports of that commission and those of international sports and international cultural exchange. He was also flag bearer at the opening session in Royal Albert hall, meeting place of the conference.

By ALEXANDER MAPP
for ANP

I got my greatest lift and my highest hope from the United States delegation to the World Youth conference. The group of 20—Jews, Negroes, social workers, students, trade unionists, industrialists—faced firmly the fact that the race problem in America wouldn't stand examination by the rest of the conference. We knew that our own race problem was one of the glaring laxities in our democracy, and realized that our own platform for the meeting must meet the matter and hit hard.

Consequently, in our resolutions on "Citizenship and Democracy" we stated that "As American youth, we cannot expect our plea for a democratic way of life to be honored, accepted, and extended by peoples of the world unless we practice and take responsibility to develop democracy in our own country."

Further in our resolutions on international security, economic welfare, self-determination of peoples, social and educational welfare, and international youth cooperation and organization, specific references were made to equality of all peoples, and the individual's right to freedom.

Dominican Delegates Not Seated

As for the conference itself, there was never any doubt that the 600 delegates from 63 nations wanted the complete freedom of all peoples. So determined were they that they should not compromise, they refused to seat two delegates from the Dominican republic, even though they had traveled all the way to attend the meeting. The Dominicans were declared representatives of an un-democratic organization and excluded from the conference.

Using one of the most democratic of all tools, a representative council—the conference presidium, composed of delegates from all the 63 nations—the body investigated the third congress report of the Dominican Youth organization, and found it fascist controlled. The more than 46 Spanish-speaking delegates also declared Domingo's Gen. Trujillo a fascist, stating frankly that in the republic, under Trujillo, "democracy, freedom of association and freedom of speech do not exist."

Argentina Denounced

In its own resolution for international security, the United States delegation recommended breaking diplomatic relations

with Argentina, impairing economic sanctions against her, and, as a last recourse, expelling the Latin American country from the United Nations organization. The delegation also urged that the United States break diplomatic relations with Franco Spain, while declaring full support of the underground and exile Spanish Republican forces."

"Negro" Not Special Topic

The problem of American Negroes was not discussed as a separate topic in the conference. The Negro race, in fact, was not given separate treatment, nor was there a quota, or even a breakdown of the percentage of Negroes in attendance. We all worked as a total group for the goals we wanted.

Permanent World Youth Organization

In spite of the language difficulty which at the beginning threatened to throw the conference out of gear, the conference got down to the business of filling the 10 days with as much actual useful work as they could. The wholesale use of interpreters was found imperative, but the real determinants were the faith, stubbornness of purpose, and

The Record of Our Congressmen

There have been only one of Oregon's Congressional delegates in the House of Representatives that have signed discharge petition No. 4. He is Homer D. Angell of the Third District. Those that have not signed are:

First District (vacant).
Although Walter Norblad Jr. and Bruce Spaulding are candidates for this all important post in the special election January 11, (Salem).

Second District, Lowell Stockman (R) Pendleton.

Fourth District, Harris Ellsworth (R) Roseburg.

enthusiasm the 600 young people had for the work.

The meeting's greatest accomplishment was the organization of a World Federation of Democratic youth, pledged to carry on their work for "peace, liberty, democracy, independence and equality everywhere in the world."

My own work with the Urban league in Columbus has been given a new impetus because the youth organizations we are maintaining and creating here are a part of a gallant spirit of freedom-loving young people the world over.

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David Nance, Prop.

January 31 THE LAST DAY FOR MEN NOW IN THE ARMY TO RETAIN THEIR PRESENT GRADES BY REENLISTING . . .

Men now in the Army who reenlist before February 1 will be reenlisted in their present grade. Men honorably discharged can reenlist within 20 days after discharge in the grade they held at the time of discharge, provided they reenlist before February 1, 1946.

There's a long list of attractive reenlistment privileges in the new Armed Forces Voluntary Recruitment Act of 1945. The ability to keep your present grade is only one of them, but this privilege expires on January 31.

There are plenty of other reasons why many thousands of men have enlisted, and more thousands are enlisting every day. You'll certainly want to know all of the opportunities open to you. If you'll read them carefully, you'll know why a job in the new peacetime Regular Army is being regarded today as "The Best Job in the World."

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE NEW ENLISTMENT PROGRAM

1. Enlistments for 1½, 2 or 3 years. (1-year enlistments permitted for men now in Army with 6 months' service.)
2. Enlistment age from 17 to 34 years inclusive, except for men now in Army, who may reenlist at any age.
3. Men reenlisting retain present grades, if they reenlist within 20 days after discharge and before February 1, 1946.
4. The best pay scale, medical care, food, quarters and clothing in Army history.
5. An increase in the reenlistment bonus to \$50 for each year of active service since such bonus was last paid, or since last entry into service.
6. Up to 90 days' paid furlough, depending on length of service, with furlough travel paid to home and return, for men now in Army who enlist.
7. A 30-day furlough every year in full pay.
8. Mustering-out pay (based upon length of service) to all men who are discharged to reenlist.
9. Option to retire at half pay for life after 20 years' service—increasing to three-quarters pay after 30 years' service. All previous active federal military service counts toward retirement.
10. Benefits under the GI Bill of Rights.
11. Family allowances for the term of enlistment for dependents of men who enlist before July 1, 1946.
12. Opportunity to learn one or more of 200 skills and trades.
13. Choice of branch of service and overseas theater in the Air, Ground or Service Forces on 3-year enlistments.

PAY PER MONTH—ENLISTED MEN

In Addition to Food, Lodging, Clothes and Medical Care	Master Sergeant or First Sergeant	Technical Sergeant	Staff Sergeant	Sergeant	Corporal	Private First Class	Private
	\$138.00	\$114.00	\$96.00	\$78.00	\$66.00	\$54.00	\$50.00
(a)—Plus 20% Increase for Service Overseas. (b)—Plus 50% if Member of Flying Crews, Parachutist, etc. (c)—Plus 5% Increase in Pay for Each 3 Years of Service.	\$165.60	\$136.80	\$115.20	\$95.40	\$79.20	\$64.80	\$62.50
	\$189.70	\$151.80	\$126.70	\$103.70	\$87.75	\$71.25	\$68.75

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