

# Negro Must Be Included in Postwar Employment Plan

## THE OMAHA GUIDE

JUSTICE & EQUALITY ALL THE NEWS WHILE IT IS NEWS NEW TO THE LINE

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## President Roosevelt's Speech... SIGNIFICANT TO NEGROES

HAD NEGRO  
PEOPLE IN MIND  
AT SEVERAL  
POINTS IN  
HIS ADDRESS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (ANP)—President Roosevelt's annual message to congress and to the American people last Tuesday carried particular significance for Negroes. While he rarely ever referred to race—and did not on this occasion—it seemed quite clear to many here that he had the Negro people in mind at several points in his speech.

In this war we have been compelled to learn how interdependent upon each other are all groups and sections of the population of America, he said, and then went on to outlining his five point program for pushing the war to a successful conclusion.

Revealing cognizance of the failure of Negroes to obtain adequate integration into war industries, the President expressed his certainty "that nothing less than total mobilization of all our resources of manpower and capital will guarantee an earlier victory and reduce the toll of suffering and sorrow and blood."

Later on he asserted that we have come to a "clear realization" that "true individual freedom cannot exist without economic security and independence," and then added:

"In our day these economic truths have become accepted as self-evident. We have accepted, so to speak, a second bill of rights under which a new basis of security and prosperity can be established for all—regardless of station, race or creed. Among these are:

- "The right to a useful and remunerative job in the industries or shops or farms or mines of the nation;
- "The right to earn enough to provide adequate food and clothing and recreation.
- "The right of every farmer to raise and sell his products at a return which will give him and his family a decent living;
- "The rights of every businessman, large and small, to trade in an atmosphere of freedom from unfair competition and domination by monopolies at home or abroad;
- "The right of every family to a decent home;
- "The right to adequate medical care and the opportunity to achieve and enjoy good health;
- "The right to adequate protection from the economic fears of old age, sickness, accident and unemployment;
- "The right to a good education;
- "America's own rightful place in the world depends in a large part upon how fully these and similar rights have been carried into practice for our citizens."

Earlier he sought to discourage complacency over present living conditions, "no matter how high that general standard of living may be. If some fraction of our people—whether it be one-third or one-fifth or one-tenth—is ill-fed, ill-clothed, ill-housed, and insecure."

The President urged congress to enact legislation to permit men and women in the armed forces and the merchant marine to vote in November.

### OUR ENEMIES WANT YOU TO BELIEVE THE END OF THE WAR IS JUST AROUND THE CORNER

The Japanese and Nazis are watching what you do during the 4th War Loan as an answer to the one thing they want to know—have you fallen for the booby trap of complacency? Here are eight reasons why you cannot afford NOT to buy extra war bonds. Here are the real facts about the war situation.



**Women's Division Accepts Task of Raising \$14,500**

### Boy of Five Saves baby Brother from Burning Apt.

**CARRIES 8 MONTH OLD CHILD TO SAFETY AS SLOAN APT. BURNS**

Monday, Jan. 17th—The apartment house at 2005-8-10-12 North 23rd street caught on fire a little before 8 pm. Monday in the north end ground floor apartment occupied by Mrs. Pankey, who was in the building, but not at home when it started, it was reported.

Mrs. Pankey told Mr. Sloan that she believed the fire was caused by a lighted cigarette left on an ash tray. Whatever the cause, had it not been for the amazing forethought of a boy of five, she might have been a sorrowing mother to day.

She is a mother of four children, who were in the apartment alone at the time of the fire. When things became unbearable, her young son, Kenneth, picked up his baby brother, 8-month old and carried him out the door, followed by the other children.

Mr. Sloan had been over to the apartment just half an hour before the fire started and had gone from there to attend an officers' meeting at Bethel A.M.E. Church. He didn't know of the fire until he was notified by Hill of the Omaha Guide staff, who was on the scene

when the fire wagons arrived.

All the apartments were more or less damaged by smoke and water but only three or four of the eight in the building were much damaged by fire. The extent of the damage hasn't as yet been determined.

The greatest personal loss was suffered by Mrs. Pankey as most of her clothing was burned or ruined by smoke and water. People in the neighborhood generously saw to it that those left homeless were taken care of for the night.

Plans are already under way for a remodeling of the apartment as soon as possible. The work on it is expected to start next week.

### Boy of Five Saves baby Brother from Burning Apt.

**NARROWLY ESCAPES INJURY**

Had it not been for the promptness with which his co-workers came to his rescue, Mr. Robert T. Marshall might have been seriously injured, Monday of this week.

While laying pipe at the Missouri Pacific Shops he was partially buried by dirt and debris which might have suffocated him. But by being promptly gotten out of the ditch, he escaped and was back on his job the next day. Mr. Marshall is employed by the J. P. Parks Construction Co.

### Fight Infantile Paralysis January 14th to 31st

Reports on the women's phase of the Fourth War Loan will be made by County Women's Chairmen directly to the State Office in Omaha and will then be forwarded to the national headquarters in Washington.

"Cooperation and hard work will

### CIO Leaders Tell Delegates

NEW YORK—Full employment in the post-war period is imperative to the industrial and economic life of the nation, and must include the Negro, top figures of labor declared in the two-day Conference on Full Employment held here under the auspices of the CIO Political Action Committee last Friday and Saturday.

The Conference was keynoted by Sidney Hillman, chairman of the Committee, and also heard Phillip Murray CIO President. Participants in the program were Willard S. Townsend, president, United Transport Service Employees of America; William H. Hastie, dean Howard University; Ferdinand C. Smith, secretary, National Maritime Union; and Mrs. Jeanetta Welch Brown, executive secretary National Council of Negro Women.

In opening the meeting Mr. Hillman called it a "war conference", one which can make "a very substantial contribution to victory." He described "full employment" to mean jobs for workers, although such a realization, he said, would benefit "every other group and section of our population."

Answering the requests of Negro newsmen for his comment regarding the significance of the Political Action Committee to Negro people, Mr. Hillman handed them a statement in which he pledged the Committee to do three things, namely:

1. To urge those southern Negroes who are able to do so to pay the poll taxes;
2. To seek protection for those attempting to register for the purpose of voting and also in the casting of their ballots; and
3. To solicit the support of Negro groups in the fulfillment of their respective programs at points which "parallel."

"Elections are not won or lost nationally. They are won locally, and the people can win this one by realizing that they control their own future," Mr. Murray stated. "In every city, village or county—and even in the poll tax states—the people can win elections if they know what they want and vote accordingly. All the propaganda, all the misleading newspaper stories, all the whispering campaigns, cannot defeat the average man in our democracy if all of us stick together."

Leading the discussion on "Full Employment and the Negro," Mr. Townsend related his listeners of the difficulties which followed World War I when, as he said the Ku Klux Klan was revived, Negroes were used merely as the "pawns between labor unions," and when "the dreams of a peaceful, democratic environment in which to live and rear his family became a figment" of the Negroes' imagination.

"The tradition of white men's jobs and black men's jobs is being challenged and actually being broken down in a score of tight labor markets outside the South," Townsend observed. "In the South itself there are unmistakable evidences of economic advances among Negroes and this fact has been dramatically and undeniably brought to the attention of the white community by the scarcity of Negro domestics.

"Intelligently planning must recognize that the Negro in the United States has developed more rapidly than his opportunity for participation in American life," he asserted. "Although he has been conditioned through exposure to education and propaganda to seek the goals of Americans, he is denied these goals and accused of being impatient and unduly militant when he exerts pressures to achieve them."

Townsend rejected the notion that full employment is going to remove racial tensions. It will, he believes, set the "economic stage" for effective educational programs designed to reduce the frequency and intensity of "one of the basic causes" for race conflict. In such an economy, he sees trade unions taking the lead in establishing cooperation between white and black workers, with various governmental and private agencies aiding in the program.

"You can't have unencumbered and prosperous white workers and unemployed black workers," he concluded, "for if you let that happen the white worker will have to carry the black worker on his back through relief."

Smith assured that Negroes "do not place their special problems ahead of the major task of winning the war," nor do they seek an "immediate solution of their just needs," he said.

"What the Negro people want is what every decent American wants—full citizenship in a democracy," he declared. "If every trade union opened its doors to Negroes and remove the stigma of second-class membership and its attendant inequalities, you can be

### ST. LOUIS PASSES RACE BILL

St. Louis, Mo.—The board of aldermen Friday unanimously passed a bill calling for a fine of from \$25 to five hundred dollars against persons convicted of refusing to serve anyone because of race, creed or color.

### Thrice Pin-upper



Pretty Winnie Christie Jeffrey breaks all records of pin-uppers says newspaper, magazine and periodical critics when she was named "pin-upper" by several units gathered at Waukegan's USO on New Year's Eve. On two other occasions, she was selected pin-up girl which gave her a three time winner during 1943. Winnie is the estranged wife of film actor and Duke Ellington's ex-feature, Herb Jeffrey, who now operates one of the West Coast's most popular breakfast clubs "Black Flamingo," she resides with her mother in Chicago. (PP Service).

### Three Fined in Disorderly Cases

Three persons were fined Monday by Judge Dennis O'Brien in police court. Florence Reeves, 2535 Parker, was fined \$50 and costs and sentenced to five days in jail as the keeper of a disorderly house. A man and woman found in her house and in bed together were fined \$5 and costs each for vagrancy and \$1 and costs as inmates. The raid was early Sunday morning. One alleged inmate, known as Rube Pendleton forfeited a \$50 bond and her arrest was ordered.

The charge against Charles and Rose Trimble, 2660 North 19th St., arrested Saturday night as alleged owners of a disorderly house were dismissed and all inmates.

Moral Squad Sgt. Jack King had raided the place without a search warrant. And all concerned were dismissed as the defense attorney moved for dismissal.

Auston Connor received a jail sentence of 90 days on a vagrancy charge. However it seemed that a rifle was his principle undoing. From the way his case went and using his own words, he bought the rifle for something around \$17.—sold it to a woman for \$1.50, then got it back again obviously without her knowledge and desire. Previously he had received a fine for having in his possession a wallet which belonged to another man. Detectives who had given him a chance to "make good" recommended the jail sentence of 90 days.

Ulis Anderson who was hit in the head with a pop or beer bottle in the hands of an angry patron of the place where he is employed, was taken against the man who assaulted him for the specific reason he hasn't yet been taken into custody.

A man, who called himself James Smut, was arrested for disturbing the peace in Sam Flax's Place of business, 24th and Hamilton st. He received a jail sentence. Sam said he had asked him to keep out of his place if he couldn't behave himself properly which he refused to do.

Read Sidney Hillman's Statement on page 2—  
THE OMAHA GUIDE IS YOUR PAPER—READ IT WEEKLY.