

## THE OMAHA GUIDE

Published Every Saturday at 2418-20 Grant St.  
Omaha, Nebraska  
Phone WEBster 1517

Entered as Second Class Matter March 15, 1927,  
at the Post Office at Omaha, Nebr., under  
Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR

All News Copy of Churches and other Organizations must be in our office not later than 5:00 p. m. Monday for current issue. All Advertising Copy or Paid Articles not later than Wednesday noon, preceding date of issue, to insure publication.

Race prejudice must go. The Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man must prevail. These are the only principles which will stand the acid test of good.

### EDITORIALS

#### "ANOTHER HOME GOES UP IN SMOKE"

—oo—

Powerful forces are at work to save homes, according to W. E. Mallieu, General Manager of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John St., New York, as expressed in the foreword of an attractive new booklet, "Another Home Goes up in Smoke," just issued by that organization. These forces represent the combined engineering skill and the active interest of the outstanding fire protection authorities in the country and this new booklet has been issued as a part of the campaign to inspect every home in America by uniformed firemen during Fire Prevention Week this year. It is designed to arouse public interest in making household inspections.

Its pages are illuminated with drawings and graphs to flag the attention of people who might not otherwise be interested in this subject. A minimum of copy is used, yet each set of opposite pages points a definite lesson in fire prevention, and even the casual reader should carry away a desire to cooperate in safety measures. The booklet is free in reasonable quantities, or at cost for large orders.

In addition, many thousands of National Board Fire Prevention Week posters have already been distributed to railroads and steamship lines for posting in stations and shops and on piers in October. Other materials include stickers, Fire Prevention Week speeches, puzzles, playlets, booklets and inspection blanks.

—oo—

#### EDITORIAL OF THE WEEK

—oo—

(From the Interracial Review, Oct., 1938, New York City)

—oo—

#### —Block the Filibuster—

The recent announcement by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that plans are already under way for a new campaign for the enactment of a federal anti-

lynching law by the next Congress is welcome news to a majority of the American people.

Obviously, such a decision was to be expected. To have taken any other position would be to submit cravenly to the will of the small handful of Senators who perpetrated the shameful undemocratic filibuster.

Public opinion rallied to the support of this legislation during the last session, as never before. Now that it has been demonstrated to the American people that the states wherein lynchings are perpetrated do not prosecute or punish the mob murderers and that the Federal Government is powerless to act, public opinion demands the enactment of a federal law to curb and punish the mobs, and to wipe out for all time this, the foulest blot on American civilization?"

"But the number of lynchings has been greatly decreased?" Yes. But the evil is still present. The tradition that men may be lynched with impunity still remains. The threat of lynching and mob violence still holds a community sanction in many sections.

"But the filibusters will filibuster once more?" There is only one answer to this: The Cloture Rule. It is only necessary that the Senators who favor the bill vote in favor of the Cloture Rule, as a barrier against the repetition of the protracted filibuster of the last session. Remember that the overwhelming majority in the House and Senate favor this federal law.

The Interracial Review is convinced that the Catholic Press of America which is supporting this legislation should urge the adoption of the Cloture Rule to block the filibuster and insure the early passage of this needed legislation.

There can be no armistice for lynching and mob violence. Lynching must go!

—oo—

#### ETHIOPIA'S GHOST

—oo—

When the colored press and other fair minded persons urged in the strongest language that the great powers of Europe come out and demand protection for the kingdom of Ethiopia, the plea fell on deaf ears. After Mussolini committed his murderous rape on one of the oldest dynasties on earth, he came before the plebiscite with his bloody hands and obtained recognition for his loot. This was but encouragement for other nations, to whet their knives and decide which way they would cut.

At the time the struggle in Ethiopia was going on, when all in vain thousands were thrusting their bare bodies in the horrible flames where there was not even the ghost of a chance that

they might win, we argued that a principle was involved. While the rape was being committed on a colored kingdom, it was a question of time when such would be attempted on any weaker nation. So today we see the poor Czechs, losing, a vain struggle, fighting to keep their independence.

—oo—  
HEALTH AND THE INDIVIDUAL

Health officials are highly sensible of the progress made in problems that lend themselves to mass control activities. For example, by way of supervised water and milk supplies, sewage disposal, drainage, quarantine, anti-diphtheria measures, and vaccination, scourges that formerly took a terrific toll, have had their power reduced, sometimes strikingly so.

It must be appreciated, though, that by far the greater responsibility of maintaining health rests with the individual. Consequently, while it is ever essential to stimulate the community mind to support control policies enthusiastically, it is a basic obligation of health officials and of the medical profession to emphasize the need for a greater sense of personal obligation in the health program.

The physician is conscious of this duty. More and more, he is indicating the protective and life prolonging value of the periodic physical examinations. He stresses the advantages of living reasonably within the limitations set by nature. He is forever, explaining, the definite manaces to health that superstitions, self diagnosis, and self-treatment represent. In addition, he is rendering valuable professional service in local clinics to those in need of it.

That carelessness and ignorance regarding personal health still are more general than is desirable cannot be questioned. Nevertheless, these barriers slowly, but surely, are being removed.

Thus with the physicians of the community not only curing illness, but instructing and inspiring persons in the art of healthy living, present day principles are being increasingly applied by the individual. However, a deeper appreciation of the physician's possibilities for constructive good in the community somehow must be generated. It will directly reflect not only greater individual health, but an increased community well being also.

—oo—

#### A RACE OF GIANTS

—oo—

Armond Denis and his wife, Lelia Roosevelt Denis, recently returned to New York after a six month tour through the Belgian Congo. They brought back with them a film record of their trip which has been called

"Dark Rapture," and which will open on Broadway, October 8. According to advance reports, this film contains some interesting records of the lives of African pygmies and a race of "giants" never before filmed.

This latter tribe of 20,000 are described as living high in the mountains and their average height is seven feet and they are superbly proportioned. The women are as tall as the men but they are seldom seen, being kept inviolate from the gazes of man. The only women, allowed to appear in public are relatives of the giant king and the Queen Mother. These stately people, say the explorers, are not Negroes, i. e. they are not black, but have a copper color much the same as the American Indians. They have civilization of their own but the whites who visited them were unable to learn from whence they came and how they reached their present homeland in the weirdly beautiful African mountains.

These people would make an interesting subject for historical research. An expedition under one of the Negro educational institutions, such as Howard or Fisk, we believe would be able to live among these people for a time and learn much of their background habits, etc. For hundreds of years, whites have tried to understand the colored races of Africa but have failed. We think that American Negroes would be more successful if for no other reason than they have a kinship of race.

There are still many mysteries of Africa not yet revealed to civilization. Historians of the race in this country would do well to study the Dark Continent and its people in order to have descendants of those people in the new world realize their heritage.

—New York Age

—oo—

#### NEGRO HISTORY

It seems to us that our Sunday Schools miss a good opportunity to be of service in not giving over a least part of the weekly lesson and by not holding occasional essay contest on this subject.

As important as religious education is, we believe that the study of Negro history is also of vital importance and since it cannot be made part of the curriculum of the public schools where many other racial groups are taught, the church should take it up. The excuse for the Negro church as a segregated organization, is that it does more than just teach religion—that it teaches religion and its history as it relates to the race. A part of this teaching should, we believe, deal with the achievements of those of this group along religious and secular lines in much the same way as is practiced at

Hebrew synagogues.

It's a reflection on the Negro as a race when three youngsters of a group select Robert Taylor, Edward G. Robinson and "Babe" Ruth as their racial heroes. Books on the Negro should be a part of every Negro home as well as at least one Negro newspaper, and the home training should be supplemented by the Negro church.

and seek your patronage by advertising in our newspapers. Let us cooperate and continue to put our confidence in these companies so that they will be in a position to create more jobs for the members of our race.

For economic security read our papers and support their advertisements.

## BUYERS' GUIDE

## GUIDE

Seventy five years after emancipation Negro insurance companies can be proud of the contribution which they have made in the economic development of the race. Negro insurance had its beginning in the fraternal associations after the Civil War. Within the last twenty years their services have caused them to be regarded by home owners, business men and the sick as financial reservoirs from which funds flow in times of stress.

There are forty nine companies owned and operated by Colored people in the United States. These companies reported nearly \$340,000,000 worth of insurance in force with admitted assets of savings for their policy holders of about \$21,000,000. These companies employ over 9,000 men and women, a

mong whom are executives, secretaries, accountants, salesmen and clerks.

Negro insurance companies were founded by Negro capital for the protection of our people and to provide jobs for thousands of our young men and women. These companies owe their present power and prestige to the many ambitious and highly educated men and women who brought character and stability to this institution. The cooperation and confidence shown by our group for Negro insurance should be a guide in the planning and in the building of a larger and more secure Negro economic life.

Although Negro insurance companies have made considerable progress within the past seventy five years they do not have the full support of our group. Colored people pay over

\$100,000,000 a year in premiums to white insurance companies, without creating employment opportunities for the race when our doctors, dentists, nurses, and thousands of our qualified youths are waiting for the opportunity to put their knowledge into practice.

Many of these White companies offer Colored people restrictive policies on which weekly premiums must be paid. These sub-standard policies are imposed upon Negroes and rarely is there any differential made in the amount of the premium with regard to the type of employment. Yet these premiums that are paid to White insurance companies by Colored people go directly to the protection of the white people's homes in the form of loans, mortgages and employment.

Colored insurance companies want

by Clarence H. Peacock