

THE OMAHA GUIDE

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

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WHY THE NEGRO SHOULD VOTE FOR WENDELL L. WILLKIE

The campaign is now over. Each side is boasting the strength of their distinctive set-ups. It has been the policy of political speakers to charge one or the other with the failure of discovering a real issue. This has however not prevented thoughtful Americans, in the midst of the jargon, from becoming clearly convinced that there is a definite issue to be passed upon by the voters tomorrow. Clearly defined, the issue is this: The past success of the American Government has been based upon a definite philosophy of political control, and a religious regard for traditions sacredly held by the people of this country. This philosophy argues against any tendency to accord to any President, over a limited time, any power that will permanently groove him in the office of President of the United States. One to promote a government, the revenues for the running of which will be contributed from the industrial earnings of the American employed.

For 150 years this America has had an economic program productive of greatest results. This program has given to the world its richest country.—its happiest and most intelligent people. It has so distributed, through its labor program, the benefits of its industrial scheme, that the American people have per capita more wealth than any people of the earth. This accomplishment has been done by coordinating in sympathy, restriction in rights, the authorities held by labor, as well as the capitalistic groups. It now dawn upon the casual thinker of this great people, that having brought to pass so colossal an accomplishment, it is unnecessary to install for any purpose, some far-fetched, try-out theory, to improve the unimprovable.

There is a very definite reason why Negroes should vote for Wendell L. Willkie. These reasons have not been brought to the attention of group by political speakers for this campaign. It is therefore deemed advisable to this editor, to frankly state these reasons.

The strength of the Democratic party, lies in keeping the Solid South a unit. In order to do this, democracy is compelled to endorse and perpetuate through governmental procedure, avert act, to demonstrate to the political south that the Democratic North is one in sympathy and assistance with their section.

The South is constitutionally set by every method whatsoever to keep the Negro from becoming a free citizen in America. It has not held and does not now hold any intention of ever allowing the Negro to vote as a block. It is unreasonable to expect the President of the United States, his bureaus, and set-ups, to deny the demands of the South, when he and his party depend upon the South for election.

Nothing so clearly evidences this position, as the conduct of the last Congress of the United States, in preventing the passing of the Anti-lynch bill.

In order to keep the friendship of the South, the Democratic Government has been compelled to follow the Jim-Crow methods of that section. This is shown in the contemptible Jim-Crow employed in the Federal Government. The decent people of America became alarmed when a Congressman of the United States and his executive staff were compelled to wear this badge of insult by being disallowed even, to eat in the restaurant set up in the Capitol, for the accommodation of Members of the Congress.

The ambition of the Negro is to so deport a qualify himself, as to merit the friendship of the authorities who preside over his destinies. In the Republican Party there seems to be some chance in winning such friends. Such men as Costigan of Colorado, and Wendell Willkie, show the possibility of their success along this line. He certainly has the chance to approach by effective and accepted methods the Republicans as a block, for sympathy and legislative help. It is not the intention of this party to bar the door against such approach. This opportunity is not accorded him by the Democratic party for the reason: The present policy of what party; so far as race relations are concerned, is to definitely regard, agree with an sanction the race relation methods of the South. Simply stated it is his: The Democratic party cannot win without the South. The South is against the Negro for political advancement, therefore in order to perpetuate democratic existence, the Democratic party must make as a part of its organization scheme, the Anti Negro method of that section.

This election will be the closest presidential election in 75 years. The Negro of America is regarded by students of political science, as constituting that balance of power. There never was a time when this balance could be exercised with such sure results. Results which would be more definitely appreciated than at any time before. That balance could keep the American Government true

to its ideals. It could make this a land "where no man shall wear a crown." If the editorial expressions of The Omaha Guide have ever weighed with its reading constituency, it is hoped that this plea to the members of the Negro race will be heard, and that their vote, the balance of power for the reason expressed in this statement, will be given to Wendell L. Willkie.

7-POINT PROGRAM

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

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718 Jackson Place, N. W.

Washington, D. C., June 21, 1940

Mr. C. C. Galloway, Editor and Publisher, THE OMAHA GUIDE, 2418-20 Grant St.,

Omaha, Nebraska—Dear Sir:

Mr. Robert Smith of your state has handed to me your communication regarding suggestions for the National Republican platform. We are very happy to have your communication and assure you that it is being given the utmost consideration by the committee.

Very truly yours, ROY A. VITOUSEK,

Chairman, Sub-committee on National Development and Related Topics)

THE OMAHA GUIDE'S 7-POINT PROGRAM

This 7 Point Platform was presented to the Republican Resolution Platform Committee at Philadelphia, Penn., by C. C. Galloway, and was acknowledged by them, and was accepted 100 percent.—

3 MILLION NEGRO VOTERS WILL FOLLOW THE REPUBLICAN PARTY THIS YEAR, AND 8 MILLION FOUR YEARS HENCE IF IT ADOPTS THE FOLLOWING SEVEN PRINCIPLES—

To The Republican Party Platform Committee—

GENTLEMEN—I, C. C. Galloway, publisher and Editor of a Negro weekly newspaper, personally come to you with seven (7) reasons for your consideration, to help you in gathering information for the platform for which you are now in session preparing for the Republican party.

From my observation as a man, who has been in public life for thirty-seven (37) years, knowing the Negro in all walks of life from the plantation to the Golden Gates of California, to the Statue of Liberty in New York and from the borders of Canada to Key West, Florida, including practically all of the metropolitan cities in the railroad and hotel services, and in the work as a servant to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the K. of P. and Elks' lodges, and many other religious and civic organizations for twenty-five (25) years and as a publisher and editor for the last fourteen (14) years and having attended seventeen (17) National Conventions of leading Negro organizations this year, and by walking and talking every day with the Negro men and women of the streets of America, from these many and varied contacts, I have gleaned my information which I now desire to pass on to you.

I should like to state here that I have never made application for a political job and I never intend to do so. My only interest is the advancement of good citizenship.

As you are a platform committee now in session, seeking knowledge of the wants of every American citizen, especially the so-called forgotten man" in the minority group and gets the smallest amount of consideration from our own Republican party. I feel that the cause of this is the ignorance in not knowing the truth of conditions and wants of the Negro race by the man who have, heretofore served in the capacity in which you are now serving.

That is why I am with you today with my seven (7) reasons.

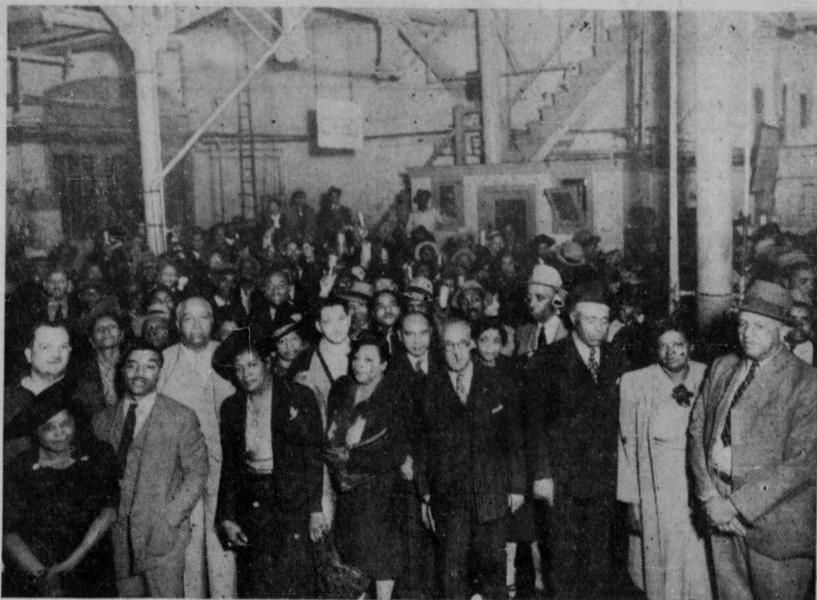
I beg of you, now, to permit me to read to you the following seven (7) reasons:—

No. 1 Strict enforcement of the 15th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America in every state in the union as was intended by the framers of the Constitution, which reads as follows: (quote) "Art. 15, Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color or previous conditions of servitude." Section 2. "The Congress shall have the power to enforce this act by appropriate legislation." Now we think this amendment means what it says, that no state in the United States shall have the right to deny any member of the Negro race the privilege of casting his vote in every election held, both local and national. We want you to state in your platform what position on this amendment in the Constitution of the United States, and what procedure the Republican party will take to guarantee us in carrying out Sections 1 and 2 of the 15th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

No. 2. We want the United States Army, Navy and Aviation corps services to admit our Negro boys in all branches of their services with privileges to be promoted in accordance to their abilities to give service to our flag from the bottom to the top, the same as any other American citizen. We feel that this will make the Negro youth of today become more conscious of himself and cause him to become more useful servants to our flag. You, Gentlemen, know that there never was a traitor to our country in the Negro race and there never was a more faithful soldier than the Negro soldier in our army. We want your platform to state what position the Republican party will take on No. 2.

No. 3. We want our government to take discrimination out of Civil Service applications on the account of color. We want our Negro girls and boys

AN AFTERNOON OUTING FOR A JOLLY GOOD TIME



Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jones entertained a group of friends at the Storz Brewing Company. The invitation was extended to the group you see above by Mr. and Mrs. Jones, at the Omaha Guide Food Show. The party, lasted from 5 until 10 p. m. Everybody seemed to have an enjoyable time. A few of the outstanding citizens attending the party were Mrs. Charles Cleveland, Mr. Arthur Mc

accepted in Civil Service strictly on their merits, according to their grade that they make in the examinations like all other American citizens, and to let them have the rights to be promoted in accordance to their ability to serve in the position that they hold. We want your platform to state what position the Republican party will take on No. 3.

No. 4. We are indirectly or directly tax payers of this American government. We are forced to pay a certain percentage of the tax dollar that is spent for employment by appointments from our chief executive through different constitutional branches of our government which gives large amounts of employment to the middle class of our American citizens who do manual labor. We, as Negro citizens, want our percentage of that tax dollar that is expended for this kind of work. We want you to state in your platform what position the Republican party will take on No. 4.

No. 5. We, as Negroes, want our percentage of high appointments made by our chief executive and his cabinet members. Yes, sir, if you please, we want a few of the \$5,000 to \$12,000 per year jobs that we are taxed to pay. We feel that it is no more than fair that we should have our percentage of those appointments and we want you to state in your platform what position the Republican party will take on No. 5.

No. 6. We want a stop put to the evil of share croppers and peonage control on plantations in the South. We want the sharecropper to have an opportunity to become an owner of a home and a farm in order that he might rear and educate his family decently. We want peonage blotted out completely. We want you to state in your platform what position the Republican party will take on No. 6.

7. We want the Anti-Lynch bill to become a law as presented by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, through our representative in Washington, to stop what has been the shame of America for the last seven-five (75) years, the lynching and burning of human beings. For twenty-five years three million white citizens and fourteen million Negro citizens have been begging for this legislation. We want you to state in your platform, what position the Republican party will take on No. 7.

I believe that if your committee will state in your platform, a clear conception on the above seven reasons, it will not only give to the American Negro, encouragement to become better citizens, but will also bring him back to the Grand Old Republican Party.

Gentlemen: I thank you with the hope that you will give these seven reasons your serious consideration. Signed, C. C. Galloway, Publisher and Editor The Omaha Guide Weekly Negro Newspaper, 2418-20 Grant St., Omaha, Nebraska.

THE RESOLUTION COMMITTEES' ANSWER TO MY SEVEN REASONS AT THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION AT PHILADELPHIA, PENN., FOR THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM—

"We pledge that our American citizens of Negro descent shall be given a square deal in the economic and political life of the Nation. Discrimination in the Civil Service, the Army, the Navy, and all other branches of the government must cease. To enjoy the full benefits of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, universal suffrage must be made effective to the Negro citizen. Mob violence shocks the conscience of the nation, and legislation to curb this evil should be enacted."

THE NEGRO PLIGHT

Frederick Douglass planted the seed to emancipate the Negro from chattel slavery; William Lloyd Garrison and Lovejoy put a fence around this seed and cultivated the soil so the tender plant might sprout. John Brown pulled the hard crust of earth off this plant so the glory of the universe might pour forth its mighty strength of sunshine upon it to give it growth. Abraham Lincoln thru the mercies of our Creator, saw this plant struggling for maturity and he took the machinery in hand to cultivate this plant so it might bring forth its fruit, and before the end of his time he wrote the Emancipation Proclamation to free four million Negroes from chattel slavery. For this one act Abra-

ham Lincoln went down in history as America's greatest citizen of all times. Today his statue is looked upon with great admiration of the whole world, but Abraham Lincoln did not live to finish the job. He emancipated the Negro from chattel slavery; now, O Lord, send us a soul to emancipate this race of mine from economic, social and political slavery, the curse of American democracy today. The Negro was brought here without his consent, scorned, scoffed, brow-beaten and enslaved for 250 years. The Negro laid the foundation for the backbone of American industrial life. He cleared the forests and tilled the soil 300 years for a meager mouthful of bread. He has paid 11 percent directly or indirectly of every tax dollar that the American government has collected for 75 years. He has fought bravely in every battle that has been fought in the history of America. He is one of the few designated minority groups that has never proved to be a traitor to his country. He can be trusted to give everything that is in him when democracy is on trial. That is the shame of it all. He has willingly poured forth his life's blood upon the soil of every battlefield where wars have been fought—home and abroad. He has been denied for 75 years the privilege of enjoying one percent of American Democracy.

Although he has lived here 325 years and suffered death for his country, anything that walks on two feet comes to America; from the first day of his arrival he's privileged to enjoy the full rights of American economic, social, educational, religious and civic democracy, even though he proves to be a bomb manufacturer, and attempts to destroy American democracy, even if he proves to be a traitor to American democracy and when he has saved up and sent back every dollar he gets his hands on to his homeland to manufacture lead and powder to destroy this American democracy that we have so given our life's blood to establish, he is privileged to become a full fledged American citizen; and some times is proven to be the first to join the Fifth Columnists, and the Negro is put behind him in every walk of life and made subject to his abuse. The Negro is no hoarder, the Negro knows no country but America, the Negro is America's best buyer today of American products. If he makes \$50.00 per month, he spends \$60.00—\$50.00 cash and \$10 on credit. If he makes \$100.00, he spends \$120.00—\$100.00 cash and \$20.00 on credit. He busts the American business line wide open with whatever he gets his hands on. The Negro is burned at stake alive for his loyalty to American democracy.

Five million Negroes are denied the privilege to vote for the ones who are to measure out justice to him or to serve on a jury in the cause of justice. All on account of what?—just because God created him with a black skin. I am reminded of any old saying my mother used to say "nothing goes over the devil's back that doesn't some day buckle under his belly"—one other thing she used to say "just as sure as you live you or your children will some day reap what you sow." I have watched these two old sayings all my life, and in my life, and in my opinion, there never was anything so true as they are. Even in my short space of life, I have had it come home to me. I have seen it come home to others. Invariably I have seen it come true to cities, countries, states, yes, if you please, to nations. Look at Belgium for her treatment of the people of the Congo, cutting off their hind legs, ears, nose, fingers, because they were unable to pay their taxes. Look at Holland for transporting the first Negroes to Newport, News, Virginia and inaugurating a slave traffic for a hundred years. Look what she is suffering and so on down the line. So many others that time and space will not allow me to mention. Oh yes, they will all pay and some day pay dear with their own blood.

I am bound to ask America how long will she stand by and see the American Negro denied the rights of its American Constitution, and burned at the stage alive for crimes they never committed. Don't you know, America, someday you must pay? Why make the debt a greater debt any longer? Why not stop today and think, and think, and think, and act, and act, and act. Today, please? Today, it is America's time to put a stop to its abuse, to its worst loyal American citizens—The American Negro. —C. C. Galloway.

TO THE COLORED VOTERS OF OMAHA—

When Governor Adam McMullen was elected Governor, Rev. E. C. McDonald was appointed State Deputy Oil Inspector. He remained through the McMullen and Weaver Administrations. When Governor Charles W. Bryan was elected Governor, he appointed Mr. Harr, Leland in the post of Deputy Oil Inspector where, he served throughout the Bryan term and for a time under Governor Cochran.

The salary and expenses of this position amounted to about \$200 monthly. Mr. Leland was removed from this position by Cochran and an elderly white man was put in his place. After much travail, Mr. Leland was given an inferior job which carried with it a salary slightly more than janitor's pay.

The writer of this letter visited Governor Cochran with several committees and urged him to appoint a colored man to the position of Deputy Oil Inspector. It was Mr. Leland, then some other race man in Omaha or Lincoln. He refused to do so. The sum total of Cochran's action, therefore, is loss for the Negro of the only position the State of Nebraska had ever given him. Now you may pay back by voting for Hugh Butler for United States Senator November 5th. It is the only thing to do, regardless of party. For that is the only language he can understand.

Sincerely yours, —H. J. Pinkett.

THE NEGRO AND DICTATORS

A great deal has been said during recent weeks about the establishment of a dictatorship in the United States similar to the ones now in Germany and Italy.

Should a dictatorship be established in the United States the Negro would be the first to suffer, and all semblance of liberty which he now enjoys would be destroyed and the progress which he has made during his residence here in America would be lost.

In Germany, immediately after Hitler rose to power, the 600,000 Negroes in the Rhineland were sterilized, and reduced to the bottom of their system of "forced labor." And Italy has followed in the wake of the German practice somewhat less severely. The position on the Color question is ludicrous, because Italians, being a Mediterranean race, have a considerable admixture of African. Yet, they assert that they are members of the Aryan race, whatever that may mean. In either case, it is quite clear, in the light of modern experiences in Germany and Italy, that the Negro suffers first and most.

If the German and Italian dictatorships succeed in their primary aim of gaining possession of the continent of Africa, they will doubtless enslave all of the dark races of that continent.

There are approximately 15,000,000 Negroes in the United States. And, if as is now argued by many able and thoughtful Americans, the third term being sought by the President of the United States will lead to a dictatorship—it will mean slavery for the Negroes of the United States, much more abject and harsh and hopeless than was chattel slavery prior to the Civil war.

Our whole purpose here in the United States should be to move toward a larger freedom for the Negroes and all other Americans in the political and economic sphere. And the Negro should object with his ballot in the November election the threat of a dictatorship, by voting for Wendell L. Willkie for President and for Senators and Representatives in Congress who are pledged to give to all Americans equal opportunity in the land of their birth.

REGRETTABLE

Thoughtful colored people all over the land regret and deplore the fact that a Colored man was used to raise a race question to harm Wendell Willkie in the present campaign. But they wonder how it was possible to find white men so shameless as to impose a task so mean upon a Negro hireling.

We thought that the harsh experiences of the Colored People for 400 years in America, had taught all of them the lesson of tolerance toward other races, even beyond the temptation of money. It is, indeed, regrettable.