

# "DOLLARS CANNOT BUY YESTERDAY"

A journalist, looking back upon the year which has just closed, finds an infinity of matters about which to write. A great war, which is in essence a titanic struggle between two irreconcilable philosophies of life, has steadily spread. A whole continent has felt the boot of a new conqueror with a plan for world dominion as vast as that of Napoleon. The world's economy has undergone violent change, and stability has been replaced by chaos.

Here in our own country we have recently gone through the most tradition-shattering election in our history. The great issues of that election were three-fold. First, whether to elect a president for a third term. Second, how to keep America at peace, while aiding England with all steps short of war. Third, how to best build a military and naval establishment unprecedented in our history.

The second and third issues are the most vital this country faces today. They are not partisan issues.

It is obvious to anyone not blinded by false and baseless optimism that the great plans of last summer for building an impregnable defense at once are not being realized. It is easy to appropriate gigantic sums of money. It is easy to make blueprints of tanks and airplanes and fighting ships. It is easy to have a great defense establishment "on order." But dollars and blueprints do not worry potential invaders. The forces which have again brought the world to Armageddon have respect only for preparedness. The weak are given

no quarter. Moral principles, Christian teachings, are scoffed at. That is not pretty. But it is true.

This America we know cannot be sure of existence unless it solves the problem of how to swiftly build our defenses—and to build them in keeping with the democratic tradition which they are designed to protect and to save. All the productiveness of this nation is needed now—of capital, of industry, of government, of labor. The industrialist who seeks outrageous profits; the official who plays politics in time of danger; the labor leader who foments unjustified strikes in vital defense industries—cannot be tolerated. We must never forget that we can be destroyed from within no less than from without.

The American people cannot accept failure from any man—whether the man who fails holds a great title or is a lowly worker in a factory. There is no excuse for failure. No nation in the world is potentially so productive as ours. None has a tithe of our riches—riches of manpower no less than riches of wealth and of natural resources. In this crisis, we shall really learn the calibre of our people and our public men.

It is said of France that, in preparing to resist aggression, her government, her industries and her workers did "too little—and did it too late." We too are doing too little. But let us hope that we correct our errors before it is too late. When the head of our Navy observed that "dollars cannot buy yesterday," he stated a grim truth that every American must realize.

In this great national effort there can be no failure. The thought cannot be tolerated that Democracy here has fallen on such evil days that it cannot compete with the dictators. In England we have a magnificent example of what free men, fighting to retain that freedom, can accomplish against heartbreaking odds.

It was Winston Churchill who said on taking office that he could offer his people nothing save sacrifice and sweat and toil. Here we must absorb an ample measure of that spirit. No one else can make our sacrifices for us. The responsibility for the perpetuation of our way of life falls squarely and irrevocably on the shoulders of us all. No one can avoid it.

To say that we have now entered on the most critical years modern Western civilization has ever known, is to simply state the obvious. We do not know how much time we will have to make ourselves secure to guarantee peace in the only way possible in this disrupted modern world, which is by making ourselves so strong that no aggressor or possible combination of aggressors will dare to try our strength. We do not know that time, most precious of all elements, must no longer be lavishly wasted.

To stay at peace—to become strong. Those are our national objectives. We have the great industries—we have the men—we have almost limited resources. To attain those vital goals demands the full and friendly cooperation of government, of labor, of industry, or agriculture, of all. We must not be tried and found wanting.

## THREE NOTABLE ADDRESSES

by Emmett J. Scott

Washington, D. C., Jan. 5—Three notable addresses were made here in Washington last week. Each sought to stress and more definitely, to define this thing we call democracy.

They each came from high quarters—from the President of the United States, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and a high-ranking member of the United States Senate.

In substance and form and eloquence of statement, the three addresses rank high, very high.

Coming from such high quarters they deservedly challenge the attention of the country and the world. They dealt with the fundamental concepts of our Democracy, and were surcharged with patriotic purpose and social vision.

They set forth ideas and ideals, which, if lived up to, would bring about in this country of ours a philosophy of living, a way of peace, and, in truth and in fact, a "government dedicated to the proposition that the rich and the poor alike stand upon common ground; that each has equal rights as well as equal opportunities and that, each is entitled to the full protection of his government in the preservation of the priceless rights and privileges of citizenship."

**RACIAL PREJUDICES AND BIGOTRIES**  
The realization of these ideals in America is at present prevented mainly by racial prejudices and bigotries. These prejudices and bigotries fall with threatening impact day by day, year in and year out, upon the hapless heads of the great masses of one particular group of our American citizenship—the Negro group.

Chief Justice Hughes spoke with unaccustomed bluntness when, in his address, calling for the improvement of human relations in America, he said, that "liberty cannot be preserved by majority rule unless the majority hold sacred basic individual rights of race or creed", so that there maybe "an abiding sense of human dignity and worth—and friendly cooperation in pursuit of common ideals of justice."

In further comment, and following up this thought, he emphasized the fact that "rancor and bigotry, racial animosity and intolerance are wholly incompatible with that cooperation because they undermine the very foundations of democratic effort."

**THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED**  
In his address to the nation, Mr. Roosevelt referred to the totalitarian dictators as seeking to set up a "new order", and, by implication, spoke of our country as having a government "based upon the consent of the governed."

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, the third notable to speak during the week, declared that "while we sympathize with the oppressed and persecuted peoples of the world, we realize that we have great problems at home; that one-third of our population is ill-fed, ill-housed and ill-lad. We have seen too repeatedly", he said, "upon the highest authority that unless and until this situation is corrected our democracy is endangered."

The thesis of his remarks revolved around the sentiment that we should settle our own problems before we undertake to settle the problems of Asia, Africa, Australia, South America and Europe. He decided that the best way to safeguard our independence and freedom in America is to set our own house in order.

**COLORED AMERICANS BAFLED AND CONFUSED**  
Colored Americans who have read these speeches, and hundreds of others like them, are baffled and confused. They know that thousands and thousands, year millions of their fellow, are ill-fed, ill-housed, and ill-clad in this rich country of ours, and that they remain so after years and years of Billion-Dollar spendings. They are kept from employment in industry with regular wages, and that their color alone condemns them to the lower and lowest levels of living.

They know that in some eleven States of our Union, the so-called Solid-South, the principle of government is based upon the principle of

(Continued on page 3)

# THE OMAHA GUIDE

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

LARGEST ACCREDITED NEGRO NEWSPAPER WEST OF CHICAGO AND NORTH OF KANSAS CITY —MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS

Entered as Second-Class Matter at The Post Office, Omaha, Nebraska, Under Act of March 8, 1874—Business Phone: WE. 1517 Omaha, Nebraska, Saturday, January 11, 1941 OUR 13th YEAR—No. 43—City Edition, Copy 5c

## WANTED: 50 MECHANICS FOR U. S. SERVICE

# NEGRO IS STILL DEMOCRACY TEST SAYS NAACP REPORT

New York—During 1940, the American Negro proved to be the surest standard for testing, in terms of concrete action, our Government's oft repeated assertion that American democracy gives full justice to all citizens of the United States, according to a report made by Walter White at the annual meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, held here Monday, January 6.

**Four Supreme Court Victories**  
On the credit side of the NAACP, P. secretary pointed to four decisions won before the United States Supreme Court, affecting the rights of Negro citizens. The first of these decisions, read by Justice Hugo L. Black, last February 12, denied the right of Florida courts to obtain confessions from four Negro youths, through torture, and termed conviction after such action, unconstitutional. The cases of Dave Canty, in Alabama, and Bob White in Texas, were also reversed on similar grounds. The fourth decision denied the right of persons to bar Negroes from buying or living on property in areas of a city restricted by agreement among property owners.

The Association also won a notable case in its six year fight to equalize the salaries of Negro and white teachers in southern and border states, when the U. S. Supreme Court refused to review a Circuit Court of Appeals decision denying the right of the Norfolk Va., schoolboard to pay lower salaries to Negro teachers solely on the basis of color. This victory added \$129,000 to the salaries of Negro teachers in Norfolk.

Pointing out that 1940 marked the most crucial period in our country's history, the NAACP executive secretary said it was nevertheless true that the Administration muffed a great opportunity to prove how democracy can work in times of stress to preserve civil liberties for 14,000,000 American Negroes who have suffered more than any other group in our country from the denial of even basic citizenship rights.

Chief among the happenings, Mr. White listed was the failure of Congress to pass a federal anti lynching law at a time when the majority of American citizens in the South as well as the North believe such a law should be passed. He declared this demonstrated that there are men in our Congress who are willing for Hitler

(Continued on page 2)

## MID-WESTERN CONFERENCE ON BUSINESS, NAT'L DEFENSE TO BE HELD IN OMAHA, JANUARY 29th

### MARIAN ANDERSON CHOSEN As 1 Of 10 Outstanding Women of 1940

Babson Park, Fla., (C) Marian Anderson, number 1 songbird, had another honor bestowed upon her when she was chosen here this week as one of 1940's 10 outstanding women by a committee of educators headed by Dean Helena Watts of Webber College, a financial school for women. Without betraying ages, the lists included such headliners as Deanna Durbin motion picture actress; Clare Boothe, author; Helen Hayes, actress; Alice Marble, tennis player; Carson McCullers, whose debut book had a Negro as the main character; Dr. Helen Dunbar, of the Columbia U. faculty; and the President of Wellesley, aristocratic school for girls; Dr. Mildred McAfee; and Anne Lindbergh.

### SHORTAGE OF SKILLED WORKERS REVEALED

Washington, Jan. 10 (ANP) — the supply of available workers in a number of skilled defense occupations almost exhausted in some localities, Paul V. McNutt, FSA administrator, admitted that there was a scarcity of machinists, tool and die makers, skilled metal workers and aircraft and shipbuilding craftsmen. Semi-skilled and unskilled workers were reported to be adequate in most localities where huge defense programs are under way.

Significant indeed was the report which showed a general shift of workers to centers of defense activity; development of housing shortages in communities where there has been a great influx of workers; and some delays in production because of inability

(continued on page 2)

## COLORED STAFF IN POSTAL OFFICE

Company Opens New Branch In Washington, D. C.  
December 19, 1940 marked the official opening of a branch office of the Postal Telegraph Company at 1011 U. Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., manned and operated by an all-colored staff.

Hosea Lindsey, who first got his taste of the business in Akron Ohio, years ago, is the office manager. After spending sometime in the telegraph field, he decided that Washington was the place where he could raise his millions.

After looking over the field there, Mr. Lindsey sought the assistance of the Washington Urban League, through its executive secretary, George W. Goodman.

In measuring work possibilities of Negroes in Washington, the league has assembled information on the colored population concentration in the Northwest section, attending information concerning their businesses, and the distribution of telegraph offices.

Armed with a base map indicating these features, Mr. Lindsey descended upon the local telegraph officials and presented his credentials. The officials were impressed and forwarded the information to New York City where the main office confirmed the project.

## BOY QUADRUPLETS ARE BORN BUT ONE DIES

Barnwell, S. C., Jan. 6 (ANP) A midwife revealed today that on Christmas day she delivered quadruplets, one of which died soon after birth. The quads were boys. The three living were reported to be doing nicely. The mother is Ada Way, of Red Oak district.

## RACE GROUP MUST EQUAL

Or Be Superior To The Majority Group If They Would Solve Their Problems Says Shaw

In recognition of the week of prayer, Rev. Alexander P. Shaw, resident bishop of the Baltimore area of the central jurisdiction of the ME. church gave two addresses Thursday night in this city.

His first address was given at the First Methodist Church at 20th and Davenport street, where he delivered a stirring lecture on the subject "Thy Kingdom Come."

In his second address of the evening at the Clair Chapel ME. Church, 22nd and Miami streets, the eminent bishop told a representative race group that the best and surest way that he knew of for the Negro race as a whole to solve their problems was to heed the council of a Jewish speaker whom he had once heard to say: "That the only way that a minority group, living within a majority group, could ever hope to have equality, was by the minority group rising above the average of the majority group by their sheer excellence of superiority."

## 'ALL IN FUN' STARRING BILL ROBINSON FOLDS UP

New York City, N. Y. (C) The Bill Robinson show "All in Fun" did a complete fadout at the Majestic theatre after only 3 performances. Theatre goers and critics alike were not in the least surprised over the foldup as the comedy was really no good. The plot was flimsy and not a bit humorous though the cast did their best to see it through. Bill Robinson was the only thing of the Leonard Sillman production worth paying \$3.50 top price for.

An expensive investment, the show represented about \$65,000 being twice financed. Now with only three showings to its credit, "All in Fun" ties with two other vehicles as 1940 briefest Broadway runs.

## MAYBE ROCHESTER SHOULD BE CARMICHAEL

Hollywood, Jan. 7 (ANP) Cid in a raccoon overcoat, Eddie Anderson, screen and radio comedian better known as Jack Benny's man Rochester, emerged from a trapdoor on a Hal Roach set. He was dripping wet.

Eddie was supposed to be coming out of the sea, and before each take of the scene the coat was soaked in water.

"Let's get it this time", said Roy Del Ruth, director. "We don't want to ruin that coat."

"Don't worry about the coat", Eddie said. "Worry about me. You never heard of a raccoon carrying an umbrella."

## 369th REGIMENT IS EX-RAYED

New York (C) Harlem's 369th regiment is being ex-rayed all this week by the WPA T. B. Service. Directly following the examinations, the Regiment will be federalized and then packed off for training. All told preliminaries will take about two weeks.

**50 COLORED MECHANICS NEEDED FOR OMAHA AND LINCOLN QUOTA**  
Headquarters Nebraska Recruiting Building 224 Post Office Building Secretary Urban League, 2123 Lake Street, Omaha, Nebraska.

Dear Sir:  
The United States Army is now offering single colored men between the ages of 18 and 35 of good moral character and who have had at least two years high school education and some experience as motor mechanics, an opportunity to assist in the defense of their country by enlisting in the regular army for a period of three years.

We have had to turn away many qualified colored men in the past because we had no organization to which they might be sent and I have therefore been able to obtain a quota of 50 men for Omaha and Lincoln. This quota must be filled as rapidly as possible and I am therefore calling upon you for as much assistance as you can give me.

Prospective applicants who meet the above requirements should be instructed to report to Room 225, Post Office Building, Omaha, Nebraska.  
Your assistance in this matter will be greatly appreciated by the government.  
Very truly yours,  
Palmer McGrew,  
Captain Infantry,  
Acting Rctg. Officer.

## ILLINOIS TRAIN PORTERS NEGOTIATE AGREEMENT

Conferences to negotiate the revision of the existing agreement concerning rates of pay and rules governing working conditions for Train Porters in the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad will begin in Chicago, January 8th, in the offices of the Carrier, state, A. Philip Randolph, International President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

M. P. Webster, 1st International Vice President will lead the Agreement Committee composed of Sam Johnson, local grievance committee chairman of the Chicago area, and Train Porter representatives from other division of the Illinois Central System.

Train Porters of this railroad were transferred to the jurisdiction of the Brotherhood by the American Federation of Labor in 1939.

## NATCHEZ FIRE WORST IN 1941

Natchez, Miss., Jan. 6 (ANP)—The Safety Research Institute, reporting on the fire losses throughout the nation during 1940, declared last week that the worst holocaust of the year was the dance hall fire in which 207 Negroes were burned to death here last April. Total fire losses in the country were more than 300 million. No figure has been announced on the monetary loss in the Natchez fire. Most of the victims were not covered by insurance.