

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

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TO YOUNG NEGRO MANHOOD

If you want to work in any of the industries set up for our national defense, there is a certain course for you to pursue. This chance is given to the young men of the country between the ages of 18 to 25. There is not much to do in trying to get on these jobs, but you must do that. Any young man who has had experience in any field of mechanics, whether in machine shops

or in courses at High School. You simply go to the Nebraska State Employment Bureau, in the Arthur Block, 218 S. 18th Street, Omaha and register. Be prepared to make a clear statement of what experience you have had in this line and where. Experience is a prerequisite in getting on. Why not do this today. It is understood that this training is now being offered at Technical high school.

City Councils and Aldermanic Boards to memorialize President Roosevelt to issue an EXECUTIVE ORDER to abolish racial discrimination in the Government and National Defense. Randolph replied that preparation for the marches on the city halls by Negroes were proceeding with vigor, ability and enthusiasm. While in Washington, he and Captain Eugene Davidson, Assistant Director of the March selected headquarters for the National and Local Committees.

ARGUMENT LEADS TO STABBING

On Sunday night, at about 11 p. m., Miss Opal Terry, 2226 Miami Street, was stabbed by Miss Helen Sherwood of 2615 North 24th St. An argument allegedly started in a local tavern, when Miss Terry in a different part from Miss Sherwood, began to playfully fight, ending by choking Miss Sherwood who left the tavern almost immediately after.

Later in the evening when the two were at another tavern, Miss Sherwood allegedly started in Miss Terry's direction when the latter hit Miss Sherwood on the head with a beer bottle. Miss Sherwood then walked away from Miss Terry, and when she returned she had a knife in her hand and stabbed Miss Terry in the throat.

MEMORIAL DAY

BY ROBT. L. MOODY

Since last May 30 many more souls have passed into eternity. Some have gone calmly as a result of disease. Others have died suddenly or horribly because of accidents, bad hearts, suicide, murder and war. Some were notable, while others were lesser lights but all have gone the same path that many more of us must go. Whether our friends and loved ones were regarded as great, their passing leaves a deep impression upon us. We are reminded that we have an opportunity to make life and the world better or worse, this being dependent upon our willingness to take heed. We bow our heads in reverent memory of those noble characters who died during the past year; and we are highly resolved to profit by the less noble passing of others.

Many have died for a glorious cause and more are dying now or will be called upon to give their lives for a like noble cause. This is very well done but the world needs to learn a better lesson.

If all men would realize the reward of "living" for a glorious cause, there would be less need for dying in war, starvation and disease. The only way to die nobly is to live nobly.

Kansas. Funeral services were held at 2 P. M. Tuesday, May 27 from Thomas Mortuary, with the Roosevelt Post No. 30 of the American Legion in charge, burial Soldiers Circle at Forest Lawn.

JUNE GRADS'

Fifty-two Colored boys and girls will graduate from the Omaha high schools this year. There will be 14 from Central, 28 from Tech, 4 from North and 6 from South.

They represent in numbers about one third of the pupils who entered high school together four years ago.

The present high school enrollment of colored youth is over three hundred. They represent the hope and promise of free community. And what is happening here is happening in all parts of the country, where we pretend to have freedom of education. One thing is lacking,—OPPORTUNITY for the products of our free system to happen long to the Colored Race.

Until this barrier has been removed, and education will go a long way to remove it, we cannot have freedom and security in a democracy either for the Colored race or the White race or all the other things which make life worth the living.

Congratulations to the graduates. The journey from now on through college and through life will sorely try you. Be of good cheer. The sad and bitter and battered world today needs your fine faith and hope and courage and promise. God bless all of you.

TWO NEGROES ON JURY PANEL IN MISSOURI

Jefferson City, Mo., May 26 (AP)—Two Negroes were impaneled for possible jury service in the trial of a third Negro which was to be held here Thursday. This represents the first time in the history of the central district Federal court of Missouri that the names of Negroes have been included on jury panels.

The question of excluding Negroes from juries was raised last fall when NAACP attorneys made a motion to dismiss an all-white jury in the Bluford vs. University of Missouri case because Negroes had been systematically excluded from the panel. At that time the motion was overruled.

Judge J. C. Collet, presiding judge of the central district, last week insisted that the names of Negroes be drawn in the trial of a man accused of failing to report for induction under the Selective Service law. U. S. Commissioner Charles Seibold, explained that federal jurors are picked from lists of names suggested by postmasters and that no Negroes' names had appeared on the lists previous to this occasion.

MOB LOSES LYNCH VICTIM S. C. EXTRADITION VETOED

Boston, Mass.—A possible lynching was averted and a blow against mob rule struck when Governor Leverett Saltonstall of this state returned, unsigned and unhonored, extradition papers for Private Andrew Harmon Ford, formerly of Cheraw, S. C., to the Governor of South Carolina, on May 16.

Unsung hero in the case is Levi G. Byrd, treasurer of the Cheraw branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People who endangered his life to notify the Boston branch and national office of NAACP of the case and to urge that they act to prevent Ford from being returned to South Carolina.

Private Ford has returned to Camp Edwards near here where he enlisted after fleeing an angry southern mob. He was accused of having assaulted with intent to kill, Frank Stokes, white, of Cheraw. Ford was attacked on a Cheraw street by Stokes and several other white men who kicked and beat him. In self-defense, he slashed Stokes with a knife, escaped and made his way to Camp Edwards where the South Carolina police followed him with demands for his return to that state.

Special credit also goes to Mr. Ray W. Guild, president of the

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH PREPARES FOR MARCH ON WASHINGTON

Boston branch NAACP, who pled Ford's cause and was largely instrumental in preventing his being turned over to the southern police.

GRADUATING EXERCISES FOR NURSES

The Baccalaureate Services for the graduating nurses of General Hospital No. 2 were held at Woodland Christian Church, Kansas City, Mo., Sunday, May 18, 1941.

The Omaha girls graduating in that class this year are Loreeta Riddles, Ruth Anderson, and Ethel Terrell.

The graduation exercises were held Wednesday, May 21.

Miss Terrell was appointed to a position at Leed's Sanitarium in Kansas City, Mo.

Miss Riddles is not expected home until fall weather begins.

WE INVITE YOU



Front view of the New Omaha Guide Building with its neon sign. We invite you to inspect our new, up-to-date newspaper plant.

REPUBLICANS HAVE CHANCE TO SERVE NEGRO IN CONGRESS

Washington, May 25, (ANP)—Republican members of Congress have two opportunities before them to render the Negro race a distinct service, provided they are interested in such service.

Before long, the appropriations for the WPA will come up for hearings. This is opportunity number one. With Democrats lining up with the administration, it is reported to slash this bill or that particular portion which deals with the WPA. Republican members of the house can do so good work in attempting to forestall these cuts and preserve among the large numbers of persons taken care of by this form of relief, some semblance of respectability.

True, in the past, the Republicans have decared this form of work relief, but nothing has been done by the administration to relieve the situation, and the WPA must be continued. The only way it can be continued is by facing the issue squarely and observing the lassitude shown toward Negroes and other unemployables in keeping them off the payrolls of the big companies engaged in defense program work.

While it has been said in the past the WPA seemed to be haven for Negroes and that eventually WPA would become an all Negro outfit, facts and figures belie this, for throughout the south there are thousands of whites who are on this benefit with no relief in sight.

If the WPA is abolished, there will be greater confusion in the United States and more suffering than ever before. For at present, the much maligned WPA is the only refuge for millions who cannot get employment, despite Mr. Knudsen's statement to the contrary.

Mr. Knudsen said in a speech last Sunday in observance of "I Am An American Day" in Chicago "If you want work, you'll hustle out and take what you can get and not sit and wait for work to come to you—you can still find plenty of opportunity. Democracy does that for us, and only democracy gives a man the opportunity to make as much or as little of himself as he wishes. This is the difference in my mind between total-

itarianism and democracy—one is all for the state and the other is for the individual."

With all of these fine statements, however, the Negro is finding it more and more difficult to obtain jobs—and the stop gap between jobs on private industry pay rolls and relief is the WPA. It is up to the clear minded and clear thinking members of congress to render this service to the Negro, as much as the Negro hates to be consigned to the WPA. It is his only salvation until the field is cleared up.

The second opportunity for service for these Republicans who have criticized everything but were unable to do anything in the fight being made for a clean up of the nasty situation existing in the employment setup of the Social Security board. Martin Carpenter, an executive of this government department, has a solution which has backfired because of prejudice and racial friction.

At first, the matter was bruited about the Social Security board through an anonymous circular, later it was brought to the attention of congressmen and the old bugaboo of racial equality flaunted in the faces of the unregenerated southern section of the house.

An immediate clique was formed to block any efforts on the part of Mr. Carpenter to modernize the setup, bring it up to date so that it could function and at the same time equalize the opportunities for employment of Negroes through the changes proposed.

In sub-committee rooms, southern representatives loudly and openly declared themselves against any such change and found a way to bring into the arguments the question of colored interviewers talking with white female clients. This alone was sufficient to defeat the proposal although it has not as yet come to a vote.

The time is therefore ripe for the Republican members of the house to look into these situations and if they can't rectify them, at least make some kind of a fight to

prevent the complete defeat of plans which would be beneficial to all Americans, whether white or colored.

Too little attention has been paid these items by the Republican members of the house and when an interested person visited Joseph Martin of Massachusetts, Mr. Martin referred him to Dr. Emmett J. Scott. Immediately the man told Mr. Martin that Dr. Scott was an estimable person and very capable but Dr. Scott like himself, knew of these things but could do little about them. What was wanted was the voice of a congressman on the floor of the house in protest against this and other things which would mitigate against the Negro population of the district as well as the entire nation, for as the district goes, usually the nation pattern is similar.

Visits were also made Rep. Tinkham and Sen. Lodge with the same proposals. That the matter is definitely in the hands of the Republicans is a known fact—that their action will be resins to be seen.

BELL AIRCRAFT GIVES IN: WILL HIRE NEGRO YOUTH

Buffalo, New York—The vicious circle has come to an end for Eugene Redding, 21 year-old New Rochelle, N. Y., lad who was refusing a job at the Bell Aircraft company plant here early in April.

A report has just been received by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, that as a result of NAACP action in this case, the state employment service at Buffalo, promises to send Redding to Bell Aircraft with its next quota of workers and Bell has agreed to take him.

Redding was recommended by his instructor at vacation training school, Quoddy, Maine, for a job with Bell along with five others. Four of the others had their applications accepted and went to work for the company the first week in April. Redding and another colored youth were the only two of the six who were not given jobs.

Treasure was brought by the N. AACP, through Ira De A. Reil of the Bureau of Employment Security, Washington, D. C.

ADAMS' SUBSTITUTE BILL, A STEP FORWARD AGAINST DISCRIMINATION IN UNIONS

C. C. Galloway, Acting Editor Omaha Guide,

Dear Sir:

In that the Negro is waging a fight over the country to gain a place in Defense and Industry and to gain recognition by labor unions I thought that the following story might be interesting to you and your readers concerning a Bill passed by the Nebraska State Legislature.

After the Tower bill was passed by the Kansas Legislature, Negro organizations in Omaha requested me to place such a measure before the Nebraska Legislature. This request came two weeks before the legislature was to adjourn and too late for the introducing of a bill. I found, however, that there was already pending in the legislature a bill introduced by a Senator George Bevins (white) of Omaha, L. B. 504) to regulate the payment of fees for membership in labor unions. This bill had no chance of passage and I persuaded Mr. Bevins to let me use his bill as a carrier for the law we wanted passed.

He agreed to this and I succeeded in getting my bill substituted for his by amendment, which in substance was the same as the Tower's bill. I am enclosing a copy of my amendment herein. This bill as amended was advanced toward final passage. I have enclosed a marked copy of the Lincoln Journal showing what discussion took place on the bill, and several other marked copies showing the story of the bill. However when the bill came up the second time, it was opposed on the ground that the national Wagner Labor Act defined who should have the collective bargaining power and the state could not limit this. It was necessary to make a compromise amendment in order to get the bill passed. The bill was passed and was signed by Dwight Griswold, Governor of the State of Nebraska on May 23rd. The subject matter of the bill is as follows:

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of this state that no representative agency of labor in collective bargaining with employers

RANDOLPH RETURNS FROM SOUTHERN TOUR; TO ASSUME DIRECT COMMAND OF MARCH ON WASHINGTON

Upon completion of a tour of the Southeastern Seaboard in the interest of organizing Colored Locomotive Firemen, A. Philip Randolph International President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and National Director of the movement to mobilize fifty thousand Negroes to march on Washington for jobs and justice in National Defense, announced in the Nation's Capitol that he plans to devote all of his time during the month of June to the development of the March.

He asserted that the activities of the March on Washington Committee throughout the country are rapidly being put into high and would be kept there so that the movement of the March on the Capitol of the Arsenal of Democracy would assume a blitzkrieg tempo to execute a maneuver of mass action by Negroes for their economic, political and social rights that will shake America.

When asked about the marches in the various cities upon their City Halls to urge Mayors and

concerning grievances, labor disputes, wages, rates of pay, hours of work, shall, in such collective bargaining, discriminate against any person because of his race or color. The department of labor shall be and hereby is charged with the duty of enforcement of this policy, in conformity with Article 1 of the Constitution of Nebraska and section 1 of the 14th amendment to the constitution of the United States of America."

I believe this is a definite step forward and will help to educate the public in Nebraska against discrimination in Unions. Already since this bill was pending we have seen definite results in Omaha in the employment of Negroes on pending projects and admission of the same into unions.

We have 43 members in our legislature and it takes 22 votes for the passage of a bill. This bill received the necessary 22 votes after the legislature had been held under a call of the house for approximately an hour. Because of the fight put up by the American Federation of Labor against this bill most of the members did not care to record their vote for or against it.

ANNOUNCE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

Washington, May 31 (ANP)—An open competitive examination for the position of specialist in vocational education in agriculture has been announced by the United States Civil Service commission. No written examinations will be held but applicants will be rated on the basis of education and experience. Further details may be obtained from local post offices.

JAMES P. ECHOLS, WORLD WAR VETERAN, DIES

Mr. James Pleas Echols, age 46 World War Veteran, died May 22 at the Veteran Hospital at Muskogee, Oklahoma, after an extended illness. Mr. Echols was a musician and had been an Omaha resident for a number of years. He is survived by his wife Mrs. Derice Echols of Omaha, a brother Mr. Thomas Echols, Wardsworth,