

Miss Rowena Jones and Miss Eva Mae Stewart Will Greet You At the Roosevelt Post No. 30



1809 - 1865

THE OMAHA GUIDE

JUSTICE & EQUALITY ALL THE NEWS WHILE IT IS NEWS HEW 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, February 7, 1942 OUR 14th YEAR—No. 47 City Edition, 5c Copy

Infantile Paralysis-unit Gets \$40,000

WORK SUCCESSFUL BEYOND ALL EXPECTATIONS TO INTRODUCE SISTER KINNEY TREATMENT

A mass blood test survey for the entire community, free of charge, will be held Monday evening, Feb. 9, 7 to 9 p. m.

Amos T. Hall, president of the branch, reports that the branch had a call last week for 20 carpenters to work at the plant with salaries of approximately \$100 per week.

The delegation to Washington included Mr. Hall, Professor U. T. A. West and Reverend William P. Mitchell.

MOBILE, ALA., A. F. OF L. CENTRAL BODY POINTS WAY ON RACE DISCRIMINATION

Chicago, Jan. 30, 1942—The Mobile, Alabama Central Trades Council of the A. F. of L. expressed a forthright position on the Negro in the following resolution sent to M. P. Webster, First International Vice President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and member of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Central Trades Council go on record as being in full accord and support of a training program for Negro workers, in order that their skill be best applied to the services of the Nation in this time of crisis and that the Council stand ready to offer its personnel as instructors to the end that they be trained by the most highly skilled in the various trades encompassed by the Defense Program; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That this Council use every effort within its means to eliminate any discrimination which may exist toward any race, creed, color or person of national origin other than American; and

Failure to Let American Negroes Help In This "All-Out" Crisis... MIGHT BE U. S. BIGGEST BLUNDER - N. MORRIS

FOUNDATION DAY ADDRESS BY NEWBOLD MORRIS AT HAMPTON INSTITUTE SUNDAY MORNING, FEB. 1

Newbold Morris, President of the Council of the City of New York and a Trustee of Hampton Institute, delivered the Founder's Day address at the Hampton (Virginia) College for Negro students on Sunday morning, February 1st.

"The only hope of survival for democracies subjected to surprise attack under modern conditions of 'total' war is in 'total' preparedness. When the lightning struck at Pearl Harbor and then in the Philippines, we found ourselves only part of the way toward the goal of 'total' preparedness.

"Being taken by surprise is not peculiar to America," he continued. "Democracies are at a disadvantage, for the democratic process does not develop in men a desire to dominate the world by force. They are not adequately prepared even for effective defense.

"In ordinary times of world peace, we make mistakes, for we follow a process of trial and error. But, because of our recuperative vitality we can recover from the effect of those mistakes. I submit today that in this emergency of unprecedented seriousness we cannot afford to err again. One-tenth of our American population is of the Negro race. In my opinion, that imprudent cross section of our people must be mobilized to the fullest extent of its capacity.

"The American Negro gets his chance to contribute to the strength of America today may very well mean the difference between a lone war and a short war. Let us hope that the projected spring drives of the Axis powers will not make the struggle so close that the failure to enlist the 'total' strength of one-tenth of our population would make the difference between victory and defeat.

Every graduate from Hampton ought to be able to find his or her place in the gigantic program for the safety, health and welfare of all of our people. America has emerged from adolescence. Prejudice should not be allowed to stand in the way of complete maturity and the full meaning of democratic institutions. Management and labor must recognize this fact. The American people must recognize this fact. Dr. MacLean is training young people for leadership an dot to be detoured into the kind of work where their skill and training will be of no avail.

TO OPEN "Green Lantern"



MR. DAVIS WATCH FOR THE OPENING DATE OF THE "GREEN LANTERN"

For some time I have wanted to operate a place where the young set of Omaha would be entertained with clean, wholesome fun and good food to eat. Now that time has come "The Green Lantern" is the place at 2116 North 24th St. Never before has Omaha offered anything of this kind.

I wish to thank the public for their support in my present business, The Omaha Outfitting Co., and I also want you to know that my untiring efforts to please you in the past will be doubled in the future. These two places "The Green Lantern" and The Omaha Outfitting Co., are yours...

FOR SOMETHING NEW AND DIFFERENT make "The Green Lantern" your place of recreation. Old and young are welcome.

PROPOSE REWARD OF \$5,000 FOR SIKESTON LYNCHING

A reward of \$5,000 for information leading to the speedy punishment of those responsible for the gruesome lynching of Cleo Wright in Sikeston, Missouri, on January 25, was proposed today by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. In a wire to Governor Forrest Donnell of Missouri, George Marshall, vice Chairman of the Federation, commended the Governor's denunciation of the crime and suggested the reward, towards which the Federation itself pledged \$500.

"We commend your vigorous denunciation of this crime and hope that it will be followed by equally vigorous action," the Federation's wire said. "The National Federation for Constitutional Liberties believes that an amount of not less than \$5,000 should be pledged as a reward to any person or persons furnishing information and evidence which will lead to the arrest, conviction, and punishment of those responsible for the lynching. The Federation hereby pledges the payment of \$500 of such reward if other responsible organizations or persons will pledge the balance."

POLL TAX ISSUE TO BE BROUGHT BEFORE SUPREME COURT IN WALLER CASE

CASE OF SHARECROPPER WALLER TO GO BEFORE U. S. SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, in a decision without opinion, has denied the petition of Odell Waller, Negro sharecropper of Gretna, Va., for a writ of habeas corpus, which his attorneys had requested principally on the grounds that the barring of non-payers of poll taxes from jury service in Virginia made his indictment and conviction unconstitutional under federal and state law.

Waller has been sentenced to be executed March 20 for the slaying of his white landlord, Oscar Davis. John F. Finerty, attorney for Waller, has announced that an appeal to the United States Supreme Court would be made, thus placing the poll tax issue before the nation's highest court.

If Scheidman Can Be Deprived of His Citizenship ALL NATURALIZED ALIENS CITIZENSHIP IS IN DANGER -SAYS WENDELL WILLKIE

WILLKIE TAKES CASE TO UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Wendell L. Willkie in filing a brief with the United States Supreme Court on the case of William Scheidman this week stated, "If Scheidman can be deprived of his citizenship on the basis of these impudent views the citizenship of every naturalized citizen in the United States is in

danger." Brought to this country by his parents when but three years of age Scheidman grew up as any American boy. At the age of twelve he began selling newspapers and worked his way through high school and two and one half years of college. When twenty-one, Scheidman, after complying with every naturalization law became a citizen.

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK FEBRUARY 8-15

PUBLIC INVITED TO NEGRO HISTORY PROGRAM

Special from the Dept. of Adult Education: Invites you to a special Negro History Program Monday, February 9, 8 o'clock at the Urban League.

THIS WEEK IN RELIGION AND THOUGHT -by Robert L. Moody-

A BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE NEGRO IN AMERICAN HISTORY

The seventeenth annual celebration of Negro History will be the week of February 8-15, 1942. This date covers the birthdays of Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglas and it is used because these men are to be remembered as advocates of freedom for the Negro.

Africa is regarded as the home of the Negro. Little is known about Africa and the origin of its people because "Africa, with few harbors and navigable rivers running into the sea, did not permit the coming and going of people as easily as elsewhere; but there was sufficient movement of the people to claim our attention. Asiatics were the first to make contacts with the Africans. Much that Europeans learned came from the contact of Christian Crusaders with the highly civilized Arabs in Asia. Africans were the first to learn how to smelt iron. Egypt and Abyssinia were the first countries to make contact with Asia. The first people of these two countries were Negroes.

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK FEBRUARY 8-15

PUBLIC INVITED TO NEGRO HISTORY PROGRAM

Special from the Dept. of Adult Education: Invites you to a special Negro History Program Monday, February 9, 8 o'clock at the Urban League.

THIS WEEK IN RELIGION AND THOUGHT -by Robert L. Moody-

A BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE NEGRO IN AMERICAN HISTORY

The seventeenth annual celebration of Negro History will be the week of February 8-15, 1942. This date covers the birthdays of Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglas and it is used because these men are to be remembered as advocates of freedom for the Negro.

Africa is regarded as the home of the Negro. Little is known about Africa and the origin of its people because "Africa, with few harbors and navigable rivers running into the sea, did not permit the coming and going of people as easily as elsewhere; but there was sufficient movement of the people to claim our attention. Asiatics were the first to make contacts with the Africans. Much that Europeans learned came from the contact of Christian Crusaders with the highly civilized Arabs in Asia. Africans were the first to learn how to smelt iron. Egypt and Abyssinia were the first countries to make contact with Asia. The first people of these two countries were Negroes.

"The Negro probably acquired his dark skin in the tropical regions of the Old World, where the intensity of the heat and glare made it necessary for him to protect himself by developing a thick pigmentation of skin." 2 The Negroes that were brought to America as slaves came from Central and West Africa. They came from the region as far north as the Senegal River and as far south as the Congo River. The center of the colonial slave trade was the African coast for about two hundred miles east of the great Niger River. From this comparatively small region came as many slaves as from all the rest of Africa, altogether. Many of them were of entirely different stock." 3 The story of life on the slave ship is very sad. These poor people were tricked on board slave vessels by being offered gay cloth, cheap ornaments and whiskey. Sometimes they were captured and forced to go on these ships. They were chained together two by two and were kept in low, dark and crowded cabins. Many died from diseases which were the result of half rotten or poorly cooked food, lack of enough water or injuries received as punishment for rebellion. Some jumped overboard and others became hysterical or insane. "On deck they were forced to dance by lash and also they were forced to sing. Thus were born the sorrow songs, the last cry of those who saw their homeland vanish behind them—forever." 4 There were many Negroes in Spain by 1492, therefore it is believed to be accurately stated that Negroes were with Columbus on his voyages. Pedro Alonzo Nino, a Negro pilot with Columbus on his third voyage in 1496. It was about 1526 that Negroes were first introduced within the present limits of the United States. These were brought by the Spanish. Estevanico was one of the four survivors of the ill-fated expedition of DeNarvaez. (to be continued next week)

A. Philip Randolph

Chicago, Jan. 30, 1942—"The Fort Bragg military killing; the racial military riot in Alexandria, Louisiana in which Negro soldiers were shot by white military and civilian police; the outrageous and wide spread discriminations against Negro workers in government departments and defense industries; and the horrible lynching of a Negro, Cleo Wright, at Sikeston, Missouri create a state of inter-and intra-racial temper that is definitely unhealthy and threatening from both the point of view of the Negro people and the Government and requires fundamental action," says A. Philip Randolph, International President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and National Director of the March on Washington Movement.

"Action in behalf of the Negro should not only be curative but also prophylactic. Because of the confused and chaotic manner in which questions relating to Negroes are approached by the Government, there is ample reason to believe that riots, lynchings and discriminations affecting Negroes in military and civilian life will increase during the war," states the Labor Leader Randolph. "If the Negro people and the Government do not move to plan the adoption of policies and machinery that can effectively grapple with these wild outbursts of racial hatred and studied forms of discriminations the forces of racial prejudice will soon get entirely out of hand," further observed Randolph in the mid-western headquarters of the Brotherhood.

To the end of meeting this dangerous situation, Randolph suggests that President Roosevelt set up a small representative Negro Citizens' Committee, which is non paid, to advise and consult with him personally at various times on matters concerning the integration and equal participation of Negroes in war industries. The armed forces, including the Navy, Air Corps, Marine, Army and the various war agencies and departments of the Government, and on matters of legislation and executive orders that may make for the safeguarding of the Negro's constitutional rights so as to give them a feeling that they have something to fight for in the present war.

"Such a Committee would follow in pattern and purpose the Labor Committee of the A. F. of L. and CIO. The President recently established to confer with him on problems affecting labor," concluded Randolph.

MASTER SERGEANT PHILIP LETCHER PASSES

Sergeant Philip Letcher, 3905 North 30th Street, age 83 years, died Saturday January 31 at a local hospital. Sergeant Letcher had been a resident of Omaha for forty years. He enlisted in 1879 Troop F—7th Cavalry and spent 27 years in the United States Army. After retirement he was employed in the Postal Service for 23 years. He became affiliated with the Episcopal Church a number of years ago and was a thirty-second degree Mason.

He is survived by his wife Mrs. Tillie Letcher. Funeral services were held Wednesday afternoon from the Thomas Mortuary with Rev. C. C. Reynolds and Rev. J. E. Blackmore officiating. Burial Prospect Hill Cemetery.

MR. FOSTER NELSON, DIES

Mr. Foster Nelson, real estate broker of 2601 Wirt St., died. He was well known locally and in the real estate business. He leaves to mourn his loss his widow Mrs. Nelson, children, Dorothy Abner, Dora, Katherine, Adelaide, Foster, Leonard, Eddie, Edgar, Freddie, Richard, Lonnie, and Jackie and a host of other relatives and friends.