

Stress Need for Using Negro Labor

"MANPOWER

one-tenth of a nation

THE OMAHA GUIDE

JUSTICE & EQUALITY

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

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INDICTED FOR NEGRO PEONAGE

Attorney General Francis Biddle announces that a Federal Grand jury sitting in the southern district of Florida, at Tampa, returned an indictment on two counts charging the United States Sugar Corporation, its personnel manager and three of its camp superintendents with conspiracy to hold Negro sugar cane workers in a condition of peonage, in violation of the Federal Civil Rights and Anti-Peonage statutes.

States Sugar Corporation; M. E. Von Mach, personnel manager, Clewiston, Florida; Evan Ward McLeod, superintendent, Bare Beach Plantation; Oliver H. Sheppard, superintendent, South Shore Plantation; and a Mr. Neal, superintendent, Miami Lochs Plantation.

Count One of the indictment charges that the defendants "injured, oppressed, threatened and intimidated" Negro field workers in the free exercise of their rights under the Thirteenth Amendment of the Constitution by holding them in involuntary servitude. Count Two charges a conspiracy to violate the Federal Anti-Peonage statute.

Colored Girls Poetry Chosen for Yale Prize

Proposal to Prohibit Redcaps Tips Counting As Wages

An amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act to prevent redcaps' tips being counted as part of the 30 cents an hour minimum wage guaranteed them under the Act, was proposed in a report sent to the U. S. Senate by L. Metcalfe Walling, administrator of the Wage Hour and Public Contracts Divisions of the U. S. Department of Labor.

IS FIRST OF RACE TO WIN HONOR

New Haven, Conn. (C)—Stephen Vincent Benet, eminent poet and judge of the Yale Series of Younger Poets, selected the first colored writer since the beginning of the contest in 1919, when he praised the winner, Miss Margaret Walker of New Orleans, La.

CHARLINE MAY, formerly of Falls City, Nebraska, Takes Charge of 7th Corp WAACs

BEULAH ELLIS, FIRST RECRUIT JOINS WAACS

This is to announce that Miss Beulah Ellis, the first girl of our race to volunteer for and be accepted from this district as a member of the WAACS, has been called to active duty at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa. She is the daughter of Mrs. Eleanor Martin, 2714 North 25th St., Omaha.

FORT DES MOINES, IA, Nov. 12.—One of the two Negro Women's Army Auxiliary Corps Third Officers from Nebraska is returning this week to her home state. She has been assigned to the Seventh Service Command to do recruiting work.

Picket War Manpower Commission

Detroit, Mich.—Belittling the Detroit NAACP's claim that the fact that less than 3 percent of the women employed here in war industries are Negroes as evidence of discrimination Mayor Jeffries refused to issue any statement against the anti-Negro policies of local war plants.

The conference with the Mayor took place while a picket line of 150 encircled the Boulevard building which houses the War Production Board and the War Manpower Commission. Regional director Cushman of the WMC informed an NAACP committee that making of policy and the forcing of the employment of Negroes was not within the power of regional heads.

Negro Voter Elect'n Role

UNDER-RATED BY WHITE PRESS SAYS WHITE

New York, N. Y.—Declaring that the Negro vote played a larger part in the 1942 elections than is recognized by the white dailies, Walter White, Executive Secretary of the NAACP in a statement to the press said that the shift in a number of Congressional districts of Negro voters from the Democratic to the Republican side is in large measure due to resentment against the domination of national policy on the Negro by the reactionary south.

by so doing can he cause the political leadership of all parties to know that the Negro voter is alert, intelligent and is watching critically every word and deed of the various political parties.

The Detroit branch has declared its disapproval of the appointment of a former discriminating personnel manager of U. S. Rubber Company as new regional head of the War Manpower Commission in this area.

Urging that the NAACP National Office continue its fight to remove FEPC from the War Manpower Commission the Detroit branch stated that inasmuch as "the War Manpower Commission cannot enforce its own policy it is ineffectual while WMC will allow FEPC to crack down on recalcitrant employers."

FREEDOM IS MAJOR WAR ISSUE

NOT RACE OR COLOR SAYS DR. CALIVER

Declaring that the major issue of this war is FREEDOM, not race or color, Dr. Ambrose Caliver, Senior Specialist in the Education of Negroes, U. S. Office of Education, urged all principals of Negro high schools to organize Victory Corps in their institutions so that Negro students may have an opportunity to participate and share in the war effort.

Score DAR Stand On Anderson Concert In D. C.

Washington, D. C.—Scoring the DAR for its lack of courage and Americanism displayed by its refusal to accept the "very modest conditions" Miss Anderson in self respect established for the acceptance of the DAR's invitation that she sing a benefit concert in Constitution Hall, the NAACP told the President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

"Americans would have respected the DAR more, even though they might not have agreed with the DAR's decision to reject Miss Anderson's terms, had the DAR not made the casual and ridiculous excuse that other artists invited to sing in the series had not imposed any conditions.

"There is no analogy in that, as far as we are able to learn, all of the other artists who were invited are white, and there has been no ban on the appearance of white artists whether they be Americans or foreign born. Only Negro artists have been banned by the DAR from use of Constitution Hall.

"Negroes are learning the lesson of the shifting national and international forces and utilize their strategically located political strength wisely, unselfishly, and with complete independence. Only

Washington, D. C.—Within twenty-five minutes after Lula Mae Rodwell, an employee of the Family Allowance and Allotment Branch of the War Department, was slapped by a male white employee representative of the Washington Bureau had arrived at the building and begun a first hand investigation of the incident.

The young lady and witnesses were interviewed by representatives of the Bureau and within the hour, a conference was had with Col. Harold N. Gilbert, Acting Director of the Office of Dependency Benefits. At the conference were Miss Velma A. Smith, Director of Personnel, the Captain of the Guard, Messrs Perry and Reeves of the Washington Bureau, and Roy Garvin of the D. C. Branch. It was agreed that the Department had little or no control over the circumstances which gave rise to the incident. A thorough investigation by the Department was, however, recommended with the view of disciplinary action against the employee.

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MANPOWER COMMISSION URGES WOMEN TO SEEK TRAINING FACILITIES

MRS. DAVIS, MRS. HANGER, ACTIVE SORORS HERE

Washington.—In a conference this week with officials of the Non-Partisan Council on Public Affairs, Mrs. Maudelle Bousefield, member of the Women's Advisory Board of the War Manpower Commission, urged race women to take advantage of present training opportunities.

Mrs. Bousefield, who arranged the conference, is the only Negro member of the Women's Advisory Board to the Manpower Commission, and is also principal of Wendell Phillips High School, one of the largest high schools in Chicago, with a teaching staff of 128, only twelve of whom are colored, and an enrollment of more than 3,000 pupils.

Council representatives told Mrs. Bousefield that race women had worked three hundred years for nothing and seventy five more for nearly nothing, and were fast becoming impatient with the employment situation.

Mrs. Bousefield is interested in having colored women take immediate advantage of training courses now offered, whether or not they feel immediate need for these skills.

Channels through which information on training courses might reach the public were also discussed such as the churches, religious and fraternal organizations, educational organizations, including parent-teacher groups, and women's clubs.

KNOX, PATTERSON, McUTT, NELSON CALL ON INDUSTRY TO USE NEGRO

America Needs Every Worker

We need ships, airplanes, and powder to carry the war to the enemy. Ability, not color, must determine who holds the welding torch, handles the rivet gun, or mixes the chemicals.

What's Behind Discrimination?

Ask employers why they don't hire Negroes. They'll give you a lot of reasons: Negroes can't do the work—whites won't work with them—the unions won't have them. How valid are these objections?

Four major war agencies—the War Manpower Commission, the War Production Board, the Navy and the Army—urged American war contractors to hire more Negro workers as a means of increasing war production.

This action is stressed in a 15-page illustrated pamphlet "MANPOWER: One Tenth of a Nation", issued by the War Manpower Commission and signed by Paul V. McNutt, Chairman, WMC; Donald M. Nelson, Chairman, WPB; Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, and Robert P. Patterson as Acting Secretary of War.

The strongly worded pamphlet, which is being mailed to more than 30,000 war production contractors, reviews America's goals and tells employers:

"You are going to need more workers of every kind, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled. You're going to need every worker you can get. But labor is going to be short, very short. That means that no worker can be overlooked. It means that skilled workers must not be wasted on unskilled jobs. It means that we must get our whole labor force to work, with every man doing a job that fits the limit of his skill and strength."

On the availability of Negro workers, the booklet points out: "There are 120,000,000 white people in this country. There are also 12,000,000 Negroes. More than 7,000,000 of these American Negroes are workers. They are men and women of all skills and trades, in all parts of the country. Over 650,000 of them are already equipped for skilled and white collar work, and more are being trained daily."

Declaring that the whole nation pays the cost of discrimination, the pamphlet states:

"Discrimination limits production because it keeps needed workers out of war plants; it keeps skilled men on unskilled jobs; it creates artificial labor shortages.

"Every time you pass over a Negro worker for no other reason than his color, either in hiring or in promotion, you place one more obstacle in the path of all-out production."

Pointing out that "We are using them but we are not using them enough," the booklet declares:

"Negroes are being used today in all branches of war industry. In United States Navy yards, in arsenals, in Army cantonments and at naval bases, thousands of skilled, and semi-skilled Negroes are at work. . . . Before the Government tackled the problem, however, nearly three quarters of all our defense plants refused to hire Negroes except as janitors. Many of those who did hire Negroes for industrial work confined them to jobs below their skills. Can we afford to limit production—merely because of the color of a worker's skin?"

The booklet lists and analyzes four basic objections which some employers have raised to the employment of Negroes.

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FLORIDA EDUCATION BOARD DISCLAIMS DISCRIMINATION RESPONSIBILITY

Palm Beach, Fla.—In the Palm Beach Teachers' Salary Equalization case which the NAACP is fighting here and of which Charles Stebbins is plaintiff the defendants the Board of Education, have filed additional defenses to the effect that it is impossible for the Palm Beach County Board of Public Instruction to equalize the salaries of the Negro teachers for the reason that the money to pay teachers, both Negro and white is raised by taxation in the special tax school district in which the particular teacher is employed and that the distribution of these taxes is fixed by the trustees of that district.



This man works for the TVA—three letters that mean power. He's a riveter, helping to build new electrical plants that put the punch into America's war production. You've got to turn more wheels, clamp down harder on more chunks of steel if you want to mold a fighting machine. Every head of sweat on this man's brow means more electricity for new and greater war plants. He can smile proudly because he knows what his job means to America's war for freedom.

TRAINED EYES AND SKILLED FINGERS



Precision to the thousandth of an inch is all-important in the manufacture of anti-aircraft guns. The slightest fault in construction may mean the difference between a hit and a miss on an enemy plane roaring overhead. That's why the trained eyes and skilled fingers of an inspector are one of the most crucial functions in the huge job of turning out the big guns we are placing on our coastal defenses and on all our ocean-going ships. Above, T. A. Floyd, one of Uncle Sam's arsenal workers, checks for any possible flaws in a 3-inch anti-aircraft gun.

Encourage your white neighbors to subscribe to THE OMAHA GUIDE and learn what the darker one-tenth of the American population is thinking and doing.

Assault On Negro Woman In War Dept.

EXPOSED BY DC. BRANCH

Houston Branch contributes to Washington Bureau

CHICAGO CHURCHES ACTIVE IN NAACP MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

Hampton Observing Nat'l Education Week

NAACP TAKES TAMPA TEACHER SALARY CASE

Tampa, Fla.—A pre-trial conference in the Tampa school teachers' salary case has been set for November 17th by counsel for the NAACP.