

A SHINING EXAMPLE OF A GREAT MAN—HE GAVE TO ALL MANKIND, THE FRUITS OF HIS LABOR...



GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER

Carver, Great Negro Scientist Dies

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 5—Dr. George Washington Carver, the great and noted Negro scientist, died at 7:30 p. m. Tuesday at his home at Tuskegee Institute to which he as a member of the faculty, had been attached since 1894.

He was a guest this summer of Henry Ford in Detroit, where he went to discuss the utilizing of the soy bean. He discovered scores of uses for the sweet potatoes, peanuts and clay. From the peanut he has made an oil in which many cases has helped in the cure of infantile paralysis. He developed inks, pigments, cosmetics, paper, paint, and many other articles from the South's red clay.

When Dr. Carver was quite young he and his mother were kidnapped from the Missouri farm where he was born and taken into Arkansas. His master, Moses Carver, ransomed him with a fine blooded race horse, but his mother had disappeared by the time a messenger had reached the kidnapers.

His cherished goal was a college education and he surmounted many difficulties to achieve this end. He was graduated from a Minneapolis, Kansas high school and then entered Simpson college, Iowa, where he earned his tuition by working in the college laundry. The future scientist spent the next few years at Iowa State college, accepting a faculty position there after he had at-

tained his master's degree. In 1894, Dr. Washington asked him to join the Tuskegee institute staff and Dr. Carver became the school's first director of agriculture. As he grew older, he was released from his faculty duties to become the institute's consulting chemist and director of a United States agricultural experiment station.

CARVER, LOUIS, AND ROOSEVELT



DR. GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER, JOE LOUIS, AND MR. K. ROOSEVELT, WHEN THEY APPEARED ON THE AIR TOGETHER LAST YEAR.

EDITORIAL OF THE WEEK

(from the Des Moines, Ia., Register December 28, 1943)
The official announcement of figures on Negro draftees and enlistments quashes two ugly rumors. It ends the rumor that Negroes were not drafted in proportion to their numbers in the population—they were, and a little bit more, though at first the rate was slower. For with segregation in the ranks they sometimes had to wait on new facilities and the organization of new units.

It also ends the rumor that Negroes don't think the country worth defending. They are justifiably critical about the way they are sometimes treated. But this is THEIR country, too, and 16 percent of the "volunteers entering the army through selective service" were Negroes. Moreover, 10.1 percent of the soldiers "inducted into the army through selective service" were Negroes, though Negroes make up only 9.8 percent of the population.

SECOND OFFICERS
The War Department announced in their promotion of Negro officers of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, the promotion of two young women of Nebraska in the persons of Gertrude Jacqueline Peebles, wife of Lt. Wm. Peebles of this city, and Miss Charline Jane May of Falls City, Nebraska. Both were promoted to Second Officers.

CONTINUES FIGHT TO BLOCK JIM CROW UNION
Portland, Oregon—The Portland NAACP branch announced this week that it intended to "stand pat" against the proposal of Tom Ray, business agent, for a Jim Crow auxiliary to the Boilermakers Union of A. F. of L. Local No. 72 at the Henry J. Kaiser shipyards. Declaring that Negro workers as a whole are against the establishment of any such auxiliary, regardless of press reports to the contrary, the NAACP said that it will fight to the finish against discrimination in local unions where workers in war industries are affected.

EISENHOWER PRAISES NEGRO TROOPS ACTION IN AFRICA INVASION



ENGLAND—Soundphoto—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, left, shown with his deputy, Maj. Gen. Mark W. Clark who is in charge of advanced front-line headquarters in North Africa. The two officers are shown when they briskly saluted while walking in London recently.

SHOW GREAT COURAGE AND DARING IN UNLOADING EXPLOSIVES UNDER ENEMY FIRE

North Africa (via London). Lieutenant Commander Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in North Africa, has commended the courageous service of the American Negroes in the United States Army during action in North Africa. Among the American units in those operations are several Ordnance ammunition battalions and one Quartermaster Truck Regiment composed of colored troops.

General Eisenhower reported that Negro soldiers had taken part effectively in the campaign. Americans of the colored race should be proud of the service of their representatives in combat, the General continued. He cited especially the steadfastness and bravery of the Ordnance Company which successfully handled the delivery of high explosive bombs at Arzew, continuing to put the bombs ashore under heavy fire at this little port near Oran.

NAACP QUESTIONS U. S. CENSORSHIP OF NEGRO NEWS

Washington, D. C.—Byron Price, director of the Office of Censorship here, was asked this week by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, if a rule barring the sending out from the U. S. of any news regarding the Negro and Negro-white relations in the United States has been established, what categories of news have been barred and what purpose does the Office of Censorship expect such censorship to serve.

The NAACP stated that the existence of such a censorship is evidenced by the fact that newspapers and magazines printed in the United States and containing such item are received in other countries with these items cut out of the issues. The Nation for example, reports that one of its subscribers in Mexico received an issue of the magazine from which an editorial dealing with the Rome, Ga., attack on Roland Hayes had been cut.

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ACE WHITE COMMENTATOR HITS RACE PREJUDICE

Navy to Investigate Vallejo, Calif. Riots

NAACP URGES PUNISHMENT OF INSTIGATORS

Vallejo, Calif.—The wounding of two Negro cooks during the riots December 26-27 involving some 275 Negro and white sailors and a few civilians here brought from the NAACP in New York the following telegram to Secretary of Navy Knox: "Attack by southern whites on Negro sailors and civilians to prevent latter from continuing as in past to use places of public accommodation in Vallejo, California, emphasizes again necessity for stronger policy by Navy Department in summarily punishing those who attempt to enforce southern racial patterns on northern communities. It is ironic and disheartening to read press statements that the disturbance was quelled when marines turned machine guns on the Negroes. It is also significant that only Negroes were injured, when the evidence seems to establish that white southerners were the aggressors in attacking Negro patrons of tavern. Courtmartial and punishment to full extent of law in this and similar cases will do more than anything else to prevent further outbreak. We respectfully urge such action."

Following the disturbances 1800 Negro sailors were confined to quarters at Mare Island Navy yard while authorities investigated the rioting in a town in which before the wartime influx of workers and marines and white sailors from Texas, Oklahoma and other southern states, there was no apparent prejudice against Negroes, no segregation so far as restaurants and bars were concerned.

The first fight on Saturday night December 26, which seemed to crop out of a false report that a white marine had been stabbed by a Negro sailor, followed mounting complaints of discrimination against Negroes. Negro sailors had complained that they were being barred from restaurants, bars and other public places. The injured Negroes, Leo Shaw, 18, and George Carpenter 26, were first taken to Vallejo Hospital where they told the attendants they were "innocent bystanders" and had nothing to do with the fighting. Later they were removed to Mare Island Hospital.

OUTBREAK EXPECTED; WILKINS DECLARES:

New York—The outbreak at Vallejo, California, was "in the cards" and its occurrence is "no surprise," it was declared here by Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary of the NAACP, who returned two weeks ago from a two months tour of the Pacific coast. "I was in Vallejo on November 9," said Mr. Wilkins, "and Negro sailors who had been transferred there from the Great Naval Training Station were already bitterly complaining about the treatment they were receiving from citizens and white sailors. The heavy influx of southerners into California cannot be imagined; it has to be

Charge Jim-Crow Pattern Forced on North by Army, and Navy

Washington, D. C.—Repeated attempts on the part of southern army and navy personnel to enforce southern race patterns on non southern areas were assailed again this week by Walter White, executive secretary to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who in a letter to the Secretary of War Stimson said: "We submit again that the War Department needs to speed up the formulation of a more clearly defined program in accordance with the highest standards of democracy to avert further trouble and to serve notice upon bigots that the decent thoughtful people of the United States who constitute the overwhelming majority, are going to determine the patterns of action of the country as a whole and not the bigots themselves."

The NAACP called Stimson's attention to a memorandum issued by order of Major Ralph S. Hardiman through A. J. Brown, 1st Lt. QMC, Adjutant of Headquarters, Second Battalion, 47th Quartermaster Regiment at Fort Sil, Okla., in which were quoted sections 201, 204, 207 and 209 of the Oklahoma Statute providing for segregation in federal carriers with penalty for violation thereof and to which was added the further note that "the following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned."

The NAACP inquired if Secretary Stimson, in addition to the fact that Mare Island Navy Yard is located there means that large numbers of white sailors, mostly southerners, are in and out of town. There had been several minor clashes before I arrived and the colored sailors with whom I talked were in no mood to stand much more of the insults they were receiving on every hand. Restaurants were asking them to "take out" sandwiches while sailors were openly taunting them on the streets or beating them up if Negroes were not in a large group. "This news is no surprise to me. The colored lads held a special meeting with me after the regular mass meeting was over declaring flatly they were not going to stand the treatment any longer saying they thought the organizations and newspapers ought to get the Washington officials to do something about it and if nothing was done they would use their own judgment."

PREJUDICE IS ACQUIRED NOT INHERITED, SAYS ANA HUNTER

Chicago, Ill.—Now and then, unheralded and unexpected—like a bolt of lightning in a clear, summer sky—comes a brilliant, vigorous, protest against the white man's inhumanity to the Negro; a voice of disapproval and of censure, exposing the inner nature of the white man and laying bare his hypocrisy and deceit in his studied effort to stifle economically, socially and politically his brown, American fellow-man whose greatest misfortune is but his accident of birth.

But dynamic force and lasting effect are given the protest when voiced not by a Negro, but by a white person. Such was the voice of famed radio commentator, Ann Hunter, giving her popular broadcast, "A Woman Views the News," a feature of Station WALT. In a pleasant, well-modulated tone, she said:

"The strange thing about racial prejudice is that we are not BORN with it! It is something we ACQUIRE as we grow up!"

Continuing her exhortation of race prejudice, Miss Hunter said: "Suppose for instat e you were able to bring up several children—one black, one white, one brown, one red, one yellow and so on—let them all have equal opportunities and never let them know any of the prejudices that mankind had developed....Do you suppose that, white child would have any reason to suppose he was superior to the black child, or the brown child superior to the yellow? And so on. I think not. Racial prejudice is a fly in the ointment of civilization, and unless the existing intolerance such as the white people display towards colored races, gradually die away—then even this war will not secure the peace for which we are all hoping. Don't you think that if—over generations of course—the Negroes in this country were given better living conditions, better educational facilities, more tolerance and less social distinctions—they could become as well bred and clever as their white cousins? I think they could!"

"There have already been many distinguished Negro personages in this country; to mention but a few...Dr. George Washington Carver, famous Negro scientist—he is the founder of the now vital peanut oil industry. Miss Marian Anderson, the brilliant singer—for whose sake Mrs. Roosevelt resigned from the Daughters of the American Revolution because the DAR in Washington would not grant a concert hall for Miss Anderson to sing in. Booker T. Washington, famous long before our time. Paul Robeson, equally well known for his wonderful voice. Since Mr. Robeson knew of the racial prejudice in this country, he sent his only son to be educated in England—where prejudice against any colored race is almost non-existent."

"It is in England right now that the American forces are having difficulties over racial prejudice. The Negro Brigadier-General Benjamin O. Davis recently visited the British Isles to investigate the alleged

Other cities in which Negroes are working as bus drivers or trolley motormen and conductors are Detroit, Tulsa, New York City, and Cleveland.

NEW YORK ORGANIZES FOR ALL OUT CAMPAIGN TO PASS ANTI-POLL TAX BILL IN 1943

New York, N. Y.—A city wide committee which will coordinate the forces of labor and Negro and white people's organizations for organized action to fight for passage of a federal Anti-Poll Tax Bill in the 78th Congress, will be set up here at a conference called by the New York People's Committee for January 9th at the Abyssinian Baptist Church.

Councilman A. Clayton Powell Jr. and Dr. Channing Tobias are co-chairman of the People's Committee, which includes virtually every civil, labor, social, youth, fraternal church and educational group in the City's five boroughs.

STIMSON BELIEVED IT TO BE A PROPER FUNCTION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT TO ASSIST STATES IN THE ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS ENACTED TO DISCRIMINATE AGAINST CITIZENS ON ACCOUNT OF RACE OR COLOR.

Stimson believed it to be a proper function of the War Department to assist states in the enforcement of laws enacted to discriminate against citizens on account of race or color.

AFL TRANSIT UNION FLAYS BIAS IN DC. BUS DISPUTE

Washington, D. C.—The Capital Transit company agreed this week to abide by executive order 8802 and consider Negroes for employment as conductors, motormen and drivers on its street cars and buses.

In officially notifying the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice of its decision, the company brought to a close a long struggle of Negroes here for transit jobs.

No obstacle to the employment of Negroes now remains since W. D. Mahon, international president of the union, which holds a contract within the transit company ordered J. G. Bigelow, president of local 635 here, that there is no bar to Negro membership in the union.

NO DATE SET

It was not indicated, however, by the company when it expected to employ its first Negro workers. Because of the heavy drain of the company's manpower by the armed services and other vital war agencies it is expected that vacancies will occur soon which can be filled by Negroes.

The fight for jobs as motormen, conductors on trolleys and as drivers on buses was an old one here as it is in other large cities where Negroes are barred from these jobs.

No favorable action on the part of the company was secured, however, until the FEPC committee classed it as a war industry and ordered it to comply with Executive Order 8802 which forbids discrimination in the employment of workers because of race, creed, color or national origin.

TRIES TO STALL
In response, the company asked that it be allowed a period of time in which to comply with the order. It gave as reason the need for preliminary work to make the Negro workers acceptable to the whites.

The FEPC committee, however, in a brusque note, ordered the company to comply immediately. In its letter last week the company signified that it would obey.

Mahon in his letter to head of the

MULZAC BRINGS IN LIBERTY SHIP

New York (C).—The first colored skipper in American merchant marine history, this week reported on the maiden voyage of his charge, the 10,000 ton Liberty ship, Booker T. Washington.

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