

LET'S MAKE THEM STRONG--Let's Give

Colored citizens of this country have always been among the groups to contribute to worthy causes. The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, a non-profit organization, is beginning its annual fund raising drive, in the fight against the dreaded disease which has claimed all races as its victims. Colored citizens have responded to the defense bond drive in a

creditable manner and have sacrificed along with other groups to give their loved ones to the armed forces. They have come through in all crises in a splendid manner that this country has ever had. President Franklin D. Roosevelt, himself a former paralysis victim, has authorized Basil O'Connor, president of the organization, to set a

side his birthday January 30, 1943, for the annual fund raising drive. Money needed to fight Infantile Paralysis comes from the dimes and dollars contributed by school children, bankers, Pullman Porters, maids, housewives, secretaries and janitors in every neck and corner of America. For the fiscal year 1942 the Foundation made grants totaling

\$1,152,000. Funds raised in the drive are used by the local chapters throughout the country for all who are in need of treatment, regardless of age, race, creed or color. The Foundation for Infantile Paralysis has had opened, a center at Tuskegee Institute since January 15, 1941 to care for victims of our group although they are treated in

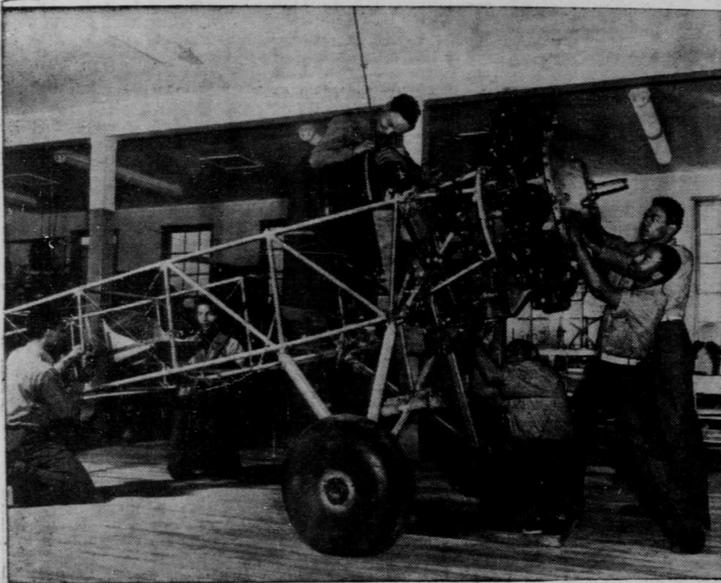
hospitals in their respective localities throughout the nation. The personnel of the Infantile Paralysis Center at Tuskegee includes an Orthopedic Surgeon, a Registered Physical Therapist, a Housekeeper, Graduate nurses, attendants, orderlies and an English teacher. This was made possible by a grant from the Foundation of \$172,256 to Tuskegee Institute. This truly is a worthy cause. Your pennies, nickels and dimes made this possible from the "March of Dimes" annual campaign drive sponsored by the President on his birthday. Let us all roll out the dimes and dollars in this campaign. We know it will be fun. Let's roll out the dimes—Keep disease on

the run. The Infantile Paralysis drive is truly a worthy cause. Each and everyone of us should help along the cause. Through the Committees for the Celebration of the President's Birthday you have your opportunity to work for and give for this cause—to help win the fight against Infantile Paralysis.

LET'S MAKE THEM STRONG! LET US GIVE!

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IMPORTANT TO NAVY AIR ARM



THEY KEEP 'EM FLYING—Negro Bluejackets at work on dismantling and redesigning to modern specifications a 1929 Travel-Air Biplane equipped with Wright-Whirlwind engine at Great Lakes Training Station. Aligning pilot seat at rear are Melvin Holland, 21, of 233 Green St., Morgantown, W. Va. (left), and Russell Dash, 17, of 15 Main St., Acushnet, Mass.; Robert E. Handy, 18, of 520 Sanford Pl., Baltimore, Md., stands on framework to fit in a fire wall in front of gas tank, while Charles R. Hunter, 25, of 207 Warren Ave., Paris, Tenn. (on knee), installs carburetor heater. Installing nose cowling at extreme right are Adolph Lloyd, 25, of 1311 E. 43d St., Los Angeles, Calif. (front), and Andrew A. Gainer, 23, of 1237 E. 46th

For every Navy crew that wings its plane off an aircraft carrier to engage the enemy, back on the "flat top" are scores of men just as important to the Navy's air arm. Probably these Bluejackets—the aviation metalsmiths and aviation machinists mates who keep the fighting craft tuned for battle... will never see their names in headlines but they're "in at the kill" just as their mates perform similar duties at flight schools and air bases throughout the country.

Among the Bluejackets training in this important branch of the Navy these days at the United States Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., are many Negroes, chosen to attend the Navy's Service Schools for aviation metalsmiths and machinist mates through a series of aptitude tests given every sailor during recruit training. After completion of the eight week basic training period, the sailors do not, of course, come in for practical instruction immediately.

First on their schedule is a month of mathematics and lay-out study, based principally on its functioning in so far as the construction, operation and maintenance of aircraft is concerned. The month in the classroom does not prove difficult for the men as all recruits selected for the two schools have had at least a high school education. Of the men in school at the present time, most have had at least one year of college, while several hold degrees.

Closing their text books, the men move on to the shops where for the next five months their "shipmates" are airplane engines, airplane frame works and airplane tools. Upon completion of the course the Bluejackets have a sound foundation of the theory of flight and are able to maintain and repair practically any one of the many multitudinous parts which go to make up a plane. The present class attending the two schools is hard at work on the dismantling and redesigning to modern specifications and lines of a

1929 Travel-Air Biplane equipped with a Wright whirlwind engine. Most of them had never touched an airplane prior to entering the army. Among the men working on the project, under the tutelage of commissioned officers and chief petty officers, are Theodore Burgess, 37, of 431 E. 47th St., Los Angeles, California; Lamar O. Shipp, 29, of 118 Sherman Ave., Ames, Ia.; Edward Kaufman, 27, of 5265 McKinley Ave. Los Angeles; Melvin Holland, 21, of 233 Green St., Morgantown, W. Va., and Russell Dash, 17, of 15 Main St., Acushnet, Mass.

Others are Robert E. Handy, 18, of 520 Sanford Pl., Baltimore, Md.; Charles R. Hunter, 25, of 207 Warren Ave., Paris, Tenn.; Adolph Lloyd, 25, of 1311 E. 43d St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Andrew A. Gainer, 23, of 1237 E. 46th St., Los Angeles; Henry Ratcliffe, 28, of 3226 Prairie Ave., Chicago, Ill.; William Rhoden, 25, of 5820 South Park, Chicago; and Joseph McDuffie, 25, of 3003 Carolina St., St. Louis, Mo.

Discuss Negro Welfare At A-F of L. Convention

ATLANTA, GA.—The Southern War Labor Conference, held here January 16 and 17, with 3,000 to 4,000 AF of L. labor leaders from the South in attendance, adopted at its close a policy report on labor conditions which declared "there should be a condition of absolute equal rights on jobs and job opportunities without any discrimination whatsoever between the workers on account of race, creed or color."

President William Green of the AFL attended the conference and in his major speech assured the delegates that "labor will make its voice heard at the conference table after this war in a clarion call for enduring peace." He said the AFL would support the President's social security program "to the limit of its powers," and will "never let up the fight until it becomes the law of the land."

Labor's cooperation, and its representation in the war efforts, were outlined in speeches by Director James M. Landis of the Office of Civilian Defense, Director Lund of the WPB's Labor Production Division, Deputy Chairman Fowler Harper of the War Manpower Commission, and others.

The conference's statement of policy attacked the poll tax as "a contradiction in a democracy," and urged the AFL to continue its fight for repeal of the poll tax as a condition for voting.

Full text of the statement on "Organized Labor's Aid to Negro Labor" is as follows:

"As a majority of the Negro citizens of the United States live in the twelve states represented in this conference, it is most fitting and proper that questions affecting the welfare of Negro labor should have had a prominent place in the discussions and deliberations of this body. The officers and delegates from the AFL unions in these twelve states in attendance upon this conference are proud of the fact that those wise leaders who founded the AFL adopted as one of its fundamental principles that the organized labor movement then being formed was devoted and dedicated to the high and holy purpose of the advancement and protection and well being of all wage earners with out regard to race, creed or color.

"The fact that the Negro race here in the South has made greater progress during the past three quarters of a century than any race of people in any country of the world has ever made in a similar length of time, we of the AFL proudly proclaim that the organized labor movement has made greater contribution to this advancement than any other single influence. Three quarters of a century ago, chattel slavery in the south was eliminated and in that space of time the Negroes in the south have come from the deplorable conditions then existing to a place where they now have their own colleges and universities, banks, insurance companies, their doctors and lawyers and dentists, their farms and their homes and property of all kinds. Geniuses have been

developed, geniuses who made great contribution to science and to this country and to the world.

"As a result of the efforts of our organized labor movement in these southern states, more than 300,000 Negroes are now members of our unions in these twelve states. While it is true that thousands upon thousands of them still live on sub-standard wages, it is also true that more thousands upon thousands of white people in the South continue to live on sub-standard wages. Organization of the workers of the South of both races, has been difficult and hindered by many obstacles, some of them apparently insurmountable, but through perseverance and devotion to the principles of trade unionism, greater progress has been made in the organization of the workers of the South in both races, in the past five years than in any other section of the United States.

"This conference declares that it is in hearty accord with the fundamental principles of the AFL, that the labor movement should serve the workers without regard to race, creed or color, and further declares that there should be a condition of absolute equal rights on jobs and job opportunities without any discrimination whatsoever between the workers on account of race, creed or color."

The Colored Committee for Policy, which drafted this section of the report, comprised: George W. Millner, second Vice President, International Longshoremen Association; Haywood William, Vice President at Large, North Carolina State Federation; James Hampton

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The White Press.... About FEPC Situation

PM. Says...

McNutt Calls FEPC Action "Strategic"

from PM Friday, January 23, by GORDON H. COLE Washington, January 23—Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission (WMC) today defended on grounds of "good strategy" his action in postponing public hearings by the Fair Employment Practice Committee (FEPC) in charges of racial discrimination on Southern railroads.

McNutt, whose intervention in the FEPC proceedings has evoked wide protest from church, labor and liberal groups, told his side of the story for the first time in an interview.

The manpower director pledged that there would be "no retreat" and "no softpedaling" in the campaign to bring wider job opportunities to Negroes.

Expressing his resentment over the sharp pressure that has been brought to bear on him by Negro organizations in the last ten days, McNutt warned that Negroes and their supporters "have got to recognize me as their friend and not crack me on the head every time my neck is out."

He ordered the railroad hearings postponed, he said, solely because he believes that "direct negotiations may yield better progress."

Here are McNutt's views: The FEPC has no strict legal authority to enforce its orders except for those employers whose war contracts contain non-discrimination clauses.

The railroads have no war contracts except, possibly, in the sense that Government officials buy railroad tickets and those tickets constitute a contract.

"Why get caught out on the end of a limb on one of the doubtful cases when there are so many positive ones?" McNutt argued. "The other firms (under FEPC scrutiny) have contracts with no discrimination clauses."

McNutt stated flatly that the FEPC would decide when it would conduct hearings and that his intervention in the railroad case is "not a pattern."

To Name Ship For Carver

MAKES GOOD

The Maritime Commission announced today that a Liberty ship soon to be launched, will be named for Dr. George Washington Carver, world-famous scientist who died at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., on January 5, 1943. The time and place of the launching have not yet been set.

Recognized as one of the world's outstanding scientists in the field of agricultural research, the late Dr. Carver will be the second prominent Negro so honored by the Maritime Commission. The first Liberty ship named for a Negro was the S. S. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, now in active service under Capt. Hugh Mulzac, a Negro master.

In many respects, the late Dr. Carver was the most remarkable Negro of modern times. Born of slave parents on a farm near Diamond Grove, Mo., and left an orphan when stolen from his parents, he was unable to read or write until he was almost 20 years of age. Yet he was so ambitious, he worked his way through high school at Minneapolis, Kansas and later thru the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

He was graduated there with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture in 1894, at the age of 30, and was immediately made a faculty member in charge of the college greenhouse and the bacterial laboratory work in systematic botany. Two years later he earned his Master of Science degree and made the acquaintance of Booker T. Washington who was then bringing Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, into national prominence. He went to Tuskegee in 1896 and stayed there for the remainder of his life, directing the Department of Agricultural Research.

Dr. Carver proceeded to make the Agricultural Research Department of Tuskegee the most famous in the land. Sand was a great cure then to the Alabama cotton farmer. The short-stalk corn produced the fattest bolls and the tall-stalk produced the leanest. Yet the snot stalk cotton left the bolls exposed to splashes of sand when it rained. By a crossing process, Dr. Carver got the fat cotton bolls of the short stalk cotton to grow on the tall stalks that lifted them out of the sand. Officially in Washington, the cross was recognized by the name of "Carver's Hybrid."

After the boll-weevil invasion had brought misery to the one crop South, Dr. Carver addressed himself to developing new uses of the peanut and sweet potato, and spreading the gospel of diversification with these as money crops.

He developed more than 200 different products from the peanut, including milk, ink, flour, breakfast food, wood stains, face creams and recently a medicinal peanut oil which was found helpful in the treatment of infantile paralysis.

His products from the lowly peanut have been credited with the creation of a new Southern industry, yielding over \$60,000,000 annually. He also developed over 100 uses for the sweet potato, from which he produced tapioca, molasses, dyes, coffee, starch and flour.

USO SERVICE MEN'S CANTEN IN DAMAGED BY FIRE
An estimated three thousand dollars worth of damage was done early Tuesday morning at about 7:30 a. m. to the USO Servicemen's canteen at 2307 North 24th street. A fire which apparently broke out from defective wiring is said to have started the blaze.

The Nation Says....

Pigeonhole For Negro Equality

(from the Nation, Jan. 23, 1943) by JAMES A. WECHSLER

The Administration's effort to combat racial discrimination in war employment has reached a sudden, explosive crisis. The blow-up is the direct result of Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt's order "indefinitely postponing" the Fair Employment Practices Committee's exposure of the anti-Negro coalition on the railroads—the coalition of rail management and "ily white unions to drive Negroes from present jobs and bar them from future ones. Public hearings at which the full story was to be told were scheduled to begin on January 23. Preparations had been far back as last October; the move had been widely heralded in the Negro press and by Negro labor leaders. A Philip Randolph describing it as a "showdown test" of the FEPC's power to put Jim Crow out of business. On January 11 McNutt formally called off the show. He promised that "other ways" would be found to secure "maximum utilization" of labor on the railroads. He didn't say how. One committee member commented privately, "They've been trying the other ways since the Civil War."

McNutt's action has obviously paved the way for the FEPC's collapse—either through the abrupt resignation of its members or the slow deterioration of its prestige among minority groups. But the story behind the ban provokes much bigger questions than the fate of the committee, which might conceivably be replaced by another agency. In the minds of informed officials here the crackdown on the FEPC has stirred inescapable suspicion that the "Negro issue" is to be pigeonholed—as it could be for any length of time. Belief that McNutt's order is part of a deliberate retreat by the Administration has been publicly voiced by Negro leaders. This view is being communicated to the Negro people. Walter White, head of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has openly charged that Marvin McIntyre, a Southerner and White House secretary, is "making the Administration's decisions" on the handling of the fight against discrimination; and that the decision is to stop fighting.

There are unmistakable signs that suppression of the railroad hearings (Continued on page 4)

To Further Challenge Constitutionality of Draft Quotas Based On Color

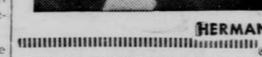
Prof. Edward A. Ross, Chairman National Committee, Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Chairman Board of Directors, Lloyd K. Garrison, Rt. Rev. Edward L. Parsons, Mary E. Woolley, Vice Chairmen, B. W. Huebsch Treasurer, Roger N. Baldwin, Director, Lucille B. Milner, Secretary, Arthur Garfield Hays, Morris L. Ernst, Counsel, Want To Know.

A decision to challenge further the constitutionality of draft quotas based on color by appealing from the refusal of the Brooklyn federal court this month to grant a writ of habeas corpus to Winfred Lynn, Negro draftee of New York City, was announced by the American Civil Liberties Union today.

The court's denial of the writ was based on the contention that Lynn had suffered no damage because of color in being called as one in a group of fifty Negroes requested of his draft board by the army last September, rather than in numerical order. In answer, Arthur Garfield Hays, ACLU counsel representing Lynn, charges that "since the theory of the government is that to serve is a privilege, it is definitely discriminatory to choose men out of turn when such selection depends in part upon the color of the inductee." Hays cited the provision of the Selective Service Act that "in the selection and training of men for service there shall be no discrimination on account of

race or color."

Lynn's appeal to the federal circuit court will be the third court contest of his induction on ground of discrimination. Shortly after his board first called him, he sought a writ in the Brooklyn federal court which the judge denied, holding that an induction order cannot be challenged until the draftee has submitted it. Following the court's direction, Lynn then offered himself for induction and sought release from the army on another writ. Denial of this second writ on the ground of "no damage" is the basis for the Union's scheduled appeal.



HERMAN T. SMITH

HERMAN T. SMITH MAKING BIG RECORD WITH PEPSI-COLA

HOLDS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT POSITIONS EVER HELD BY A NEGRO MAN IN LARGE NAT'L CONCERN

Several years ago Pepsi-Cola broke into the news with the announcement that Herman T. Smith, well known race promotion and former newspaper man, had been appointed to an important post in the Company's National Sales Organization.

In spite of the war and general business curtailment, Mr. Smith's work in the Company has increased and additional Negroes have been employed by the parent Pepsi-Cola Company and its independent bottlers. Today, in addition to Mr. Smith, six other Negro men and two young ladies have been employed in the National Office of the Company and 23 Negro salesmen have been employed by the Company's independent bottlers scattered throughout the country.

Negroes in Pepsi-Cola's national offices now include Herman T. Smith as director, Miss Jeanette Maund from Hampton Institute, and Mr. J. M. Livingston, Mr. M. R. Kane are now members of our Armed Forces. In addition to these Negroes in the white collar bracket, several hundred additional Negroes have been employed in many Pepsi-Cola plants. Mr. Smith directs the efforts of this Negro group and they are an important cog in most company operations.