

NEED AIR RAID WARDENS

This local area needs Air Raid Wardens! DO YOUR PART! If you would like to become an Air Raid Warden, please come to the classes sponsored by the Red Cross being held each Tuesday night at Long School. The time is 7:30 p. m.

USO NEEDS FURNITURE, ETC. LETS RESTORE OUR CANTEN

New and used lounge furniture, lamps, books, and other accessories which should go to make up a homey, and comfortable canteen for our service boys are sorely needed, to help restore it and to replace that lost in the fire which last week did nearly \$3,000 worth of damage to the USO canteen at 2207 North 24th street. Persons wishing to contribute furniture are asked by officials to phone the USO office and lounge at 1906 Farnam street. The number is Jackson 5250. The new probable site for the USO canteen for Colored Servicemen, is the old Shultz Bakery at 2700 North 24th Street. Let's all pitch in and help to restore this useful organization in our midst.

Wm. Hastie Gives Army Air-Corps Discrimination, Reason for Resigning NEW FEPC CHOSEN

INCLUDES HASTIE, GRAHAM, ROSS

New York, N. Y.—Attorney Francis Biddle, who was charged with the responsibility of working out a reorganization of the Fair

Employment Practice Committee announced this week the names of four new paid members to supplement the present unpaid FEPC group, according to a copywritten story in the New York Post. The new committee which will function independent of the War Manpower Commission includes Frank Graham as chairman, Malcolm Ross, Father Haas and William Hastie, who was until recently Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War.

SAYS FOR NEGRO BOYS TO BE BEST OF SOLDIERS

Reactionary policies and discriminatory practices of the Army Air Forces in matters affecting Negroes were the immediate cause of my resignation as Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War.

The Army Air Forces are growing in importance and independence. In the post war period they may become the greatest single component of the armed services. Biased policies and harmful practices established in this branch of the Army can all too easily infect other branches as well. The situation had become critical. Yet, the whole course of my dealings with the Army Air Forces convinced me that further expression of my views in the form of recommendations within the Department would be futile. I, therefore, took the only course which can, I believe, bring results. Public opinion is still the strongest force in American life.

To the Negro soldier and those who influence his thinking, I say with all the force and sincerity at my command that the man in uniform must grit his teeth, square his shoulders and do his best as a soldier, confident that there are millions of Americans outside of the armed services and more persons than he knows in high places within the military establishment, who will never cease fighting to remove every racial barrier and every humiliating practice which now confront him. But only by being at all times a first class soldier can the man in uniform help in this battle which shall be fought and won.

When I took office, the Secretary of War directed that all questions of policy and important proposals relating to Negroes should be referred to my office for comment or approval before final action. In December, 1940, the Air Forces referred to me a plan for a segregated training center for Negro pursuit pilots at Tuskegee. I expressed my entire disagreement with the plan, giving my reasons in detail. My views were disregarded. Since then, the Air Command has never on its own initiative submitted any plan or project to me for comment or recommendation. What information I obtained, I had to seek out. Where I made proposals or recommendations, I volunteered them.

This situation reached its climax in late December, 1942, when I learned through Army press releases sent out from St. Louis and from the War Department in Washington that the Air Command was about to establish a segregated officer candidate school at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, to train Negro officers for ground duty with the Army Air Forces. Here was a proposal for a radical departure from present Army practice, since the officer candidate training program is the one large field where the Army is eliminating racial segregation. Moreover, I had actually written to the Air Command several weeks earlier in an attempt to find out what was brewing at Jefferson Barracks. The Air Command replied as late as December 17, 1942, giving not even the slightest hint of any plan for a segregated officer candidate school. It is inconceivable to me that consideration of such a project had not then advanced far enough for my office to have been consulted, even if I had not made specific inquiry. The conclusion is inescapable that the Air Command does not propose to inform, much less consult with, this office about its plans for Negroes.

But the reactionary policies and discriminatory practices of the Air Forces are much more serious than the matter of ignoring my office. It should be understood that from the beginning the Air Command did not want Negro personnel. Resistance, bred of that attitude has been met ever since. Moreover, even now the Air Command views the use of the Negro as an "experiment" designed to determine whether he can do this or that in the field of aviation. This attitude is the result of wholly unscientific notions that race somehow controls a man's capacity and aptitudes. The tragedy is that by not wanting the Negro in the first place and by doubting his capacity, the Air Command has committed itself psychologically to courses of action which themselves become major obstacles to the success of Negroes in the Air Forces.

The Negro program of the Air Forces began some two years ago with the organization of several so-called "Aviation Squadrons" (separate). These units, now



Wings O'er Jordan

Sunday, on Wings Over Jordan.



NORMA E. BOYD, Washington

teacher and national chairman of Alpha Kappa Alpha's National Non-Partisan Council on Public Affairs, who will tell of the Council's work greatly increased in number, were organized to serve no specific military need. They have never had a defined function. Except as individual commanders on their own initiative have found some military function for particularly small groups of men, the characteristic assignment of the "Aviation Squadron (separate)" has been the performance of odd jobs of common labor which arise from time to time at air fields. There are no equivalent white organizations, "Aviation Squadrons (separate)" would never have come into existence except for the necessity of making provision for Negro enlistees in the Air Forces. Reluctant to use Negroes at all, the Air Command started off on the wrong foot by organizing some Negro labor units, while every effort was being made to recruit white volunteers with mechanical ability for skilled service.

Somewhat later, in order to provide for the needs of the

SETTLE LETE KOLVIN ESTATE KANSAS CIT YBROTHERS GET HALF OF \$7,413,286 FORTUNE

Tulsa, Feb. 4 (ANP)—Disposal of the \$7,413,286 estate of the late Lete Kolvin, an Indian woman, Kansas City brothers also half of was announced this week by Charles E. ...

TO REVIEW PUBLIC AFFAIRS OF ALPHA KAPPA ALPHA SORORITY

Washington—Wings Over Jordan radio audience for February 7, will hear Norma E. Boyd, of Washington, D. C., in a review of the work of the Non-Partisan Council on Public Affairs of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.

Miss Boyd, an incorporator of the sorority, is founder and national chairman of its National Non-Partisan Council on Public Affairs, which for three years has maintained, at Washington, a legislative headquarters with a full time legislative representative—the only Negro women's organization serving the public on this basis.

In addition to a long and distinguished career as teacher of mathematics in the junior high schools of the District of Columbia, Miss Boyd is also a sponsor of the Federation of Student Councils in the colored schools of the District and is at present serving on the Farm Committee of the National Women's Organizations for the Mobilization of Women in the War Effort—an inter-racial group.

The recent conference on the Negro Women and National Defense, called through her efforts, at Washington was attended by representatives of forty-three national organizations. Miss Boyd is a native Washingtonian, educated in its public schools and at Howard University.

Les E. Rogers, white, an attorney, who said that 48 of his clients filed in the award. Division of real estate besides the seven million dollar cash estate was also agreed upon, he stated.

Floyd and Willie Mayweather, employees of a packing plant in Kansas City, will receive half of the estate under terms of the agreement, and 46 collateral heirs will receive the other half. Miss Laura Alexander Lee of Claremore, is among those who will share in the bequests. The division of the hotly contested will follows a reversal by the state supreme court of a district court opinion that also gave the Kansas City brothers one half of the estate.

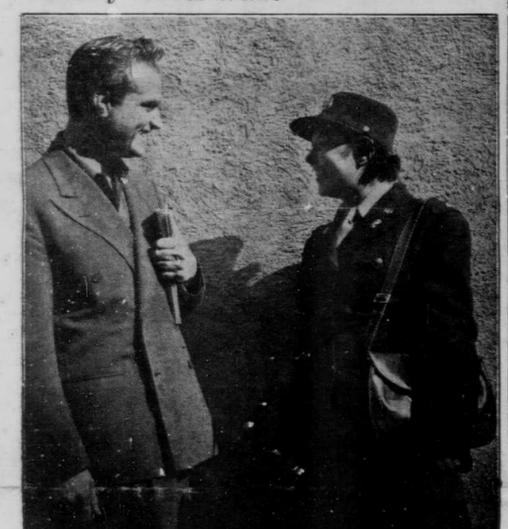
THE OMAHA GUIDE

JUSTICE & EQUALITY ALL THE NEWS WHILE IT IS NEWS HEW TO THE LINE

Good Reading 5c AT YOUR DRUG STORE

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
 Saturday, February 6, 1943 OUR 15th Year—No. 52 City Edition, 5c Copy

Waacky Meets Waac



"Waacky" and WAAC meet in Hollywood, the Waacky in this case being the famous radio and motion picture star, Red Skelton, left and the WAAC being 2nd Officer Irma Jackson Clayton, now assigned to the 35th post headquarters company of the WAACS at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., where she is now serving as a staff officer under the command of Captain Frances Alexander. Lt. Clayton, who was born in Brunswick, Ga., the daughter of the late Dr. Raymond S. Jackson, who was one of the first men in

Management Assn. Surveys Negro Manpower

WOULD USE IT U.S. INDICTS TWO ST. LOUIS MEN FOR SEDITION

(BY ALVIN E. WHITE)

Washington, Feb. 3 (ANP).—In a special research report by the American Management association, the question of the Negro worker has been thoroughly analyzed by personnel directors and management experts, with a view toward the employment and integration of the Negro in industry. Privately printed and circulated, the report is a frank and open discussion involving questions which have baffled many government agencies. Arriving at a 10 point summary, the AMA finds that there should be mutual cooperation between employer and employee. The report points out that Negroes can and have been trained for occupations requiring all levels of skill, as the lists of jobs on which colored men and women are now working indicate; the program of Negro integration requires, first, a firm declaration of company policy; personnel managers now know there is as much danger in not dealing with the problem of the Negro worker as there is in dealing with it ineptly; both the CIO and the AFL are officially committed to the policy of non-discrimination; successful integration of colored workers is predicted on a planned program of selection, induction, training and upgrading; intelligent use of the service of federal, state and local agencies as a source of selected Negro applicants and strategic placement of colored manpower in the plant will yield a substantial dollars and cents return to industry.

Many questions are raised by white employers among which are the following: Is the Negro as intelligent as the white? Does he respond as readily to training? Does the Negro produce as much as the white worker on a similar job? Does the attendance record of the Negro compare favorably with that of the white? Is the Negro financially as responsible as the white? How does the Negro compare with the white in the matter of health? Is he more prone to specific diseases? Is segregation necessary where the Negro and the white are working together? Is the Negro more prone to accidents than the white? In many of these questions, the answers come only through actual working and determining just how Negroes compare with white workers under similar circumstances. Pointing out the limitations in training for Negroes in some southern states the report indicates there is now a considerable reservoir of skilled Negro labor, only a small fraction of which is being utilized in appropriate categories. It is estimated that 5,389,000 colored persons were gainfully employed in 1940. However, many of the men and women were on jobs far below what their actual or potential abilities would warrant. In April, 1940 these employed Negroes made up 10.7 percent of the work force of the country. Of the total of unemployed at that time, Negroes constituted 12.5 percent. In June, 1942, the bureau of employment security indicated that "over 500,000 Negroes who should be utilized for war production are now idle because of the discriminatory hiring practices of war industries."

The report continues, "Yet some significant changes are reflecting over their status a decade ago. In 1930, there were 3,662,893 Negro males .10 years of age and over, gainfully employed. Of this number, 1,492,555 were classified as agricultural workers; 123,898 as general laborers; 109,556 as servants; 108,241 as chauffeurs, truck and tractor drivers, 93,714 as porters (except in stores) and 72,382 as janitors and sextons. Relatively smaller numbers were laborers, porters and helpers in stores, working in laundries, in cigar and tobacco factories and in cleaning, dyeing and pressing shops. Still others were working as barbers and coal miners."

Making a stark plea for Negro women, the survey states: "Since the draft draws no color line and since large numbers of colored men have enlisted in the armed forces, the Negro woman as an industrial worker must come in for an increasing share of attention. Traditionally, the Negro woman has been identified with personal and domestic service as maid, servant, cook and laundress. She has long been an agricultural worker. Her participation in the manufacturing and mechanical industries has been very limited. Her advancement into the profession and into clerical work is even more limited and of quite recent vintage."

But the niche of the Negro woman in our industrial set-up is being carved. The younger woman is slowly finding her way into many diverse occupations. She is laboratory technician, nurse, stenographer and personnel worker. In the factory she operates a milling machine and a lathe or makes parts for radios and for precision instruments. Discussing the future employment of Negroes, the report praises colored workers, who themselves by virtue of their performance and attitudes have won encouraging victories over tradition and prejudice.

"We must bear in mind that, for every step forward, the road back is twice as long and as hard. The Negro is surely plagued by such thoughts as these: 'Shall I be the first to go when the war is won?' 'Must I return to the jobs to which traditions has so long held me bound?' The statement above 'After the war management is going to keep the best workers.... Negro or white. Workers will not be kept for sentimental reasons' is thus significant for its implications

It gives assurance that a man's record of service shall be the determining factor in his retention on the payroll—not the color of his skin. It is, in fact, a pledge of management's good faith.... a pledge that the efforts to consolidate the Negro's position and make him a more production member of industry will not be relaxed."

WHITE CALLS FOR FEPC INDEPENDENCE

SAYS NATION MENACED BY COALITION OF SOUTHERN DEMOCRATIC AND REACTIONARY REPUBLICAN BLOC

Washington, D. C.—"Unless the Fair Employment Practice Committee has the full backing of the government such as was given to the Securities and Exchange Commission and the National Labor Relations Act when they were under fire at their inception, the FEPC can never be of much value," asserted Walter White, Secretary of the NAACP at the John Wesley AME church here January 23. "The Committee," White said, "must have effective sanctions such as the right to impose money penalties and prison sentences and to hold public hearings when war contract holders, labor unions or government officials refuse to comply with Executive Order No. 8802 prohibiting discrimination on account of race, creed, color or national origin. Whether the Committee members are paid or not is a minor issue in comparison with this more fundamental issue. Even if they were paid magnificent salaries they would be just as ineffective as they now are on a voluntary basis unless they are backed unequivocally and given real authority. The Committee to date has been an unwanted stepchild kicked about from pillar to post whenever the professional bigots saw fit to give it the boot. The fundamental needs of the Committee are first, complete independence as an investigatory and corrective agency which should be located in the executive offices of the President with responsibility solely to him as Commander

TEACHERS SALARY DIFFERENTIALS UNFAIR

Newport News, Va.—A decree in favor of Dorothy E. Roles and the Newport News Teachers' Association in which the court declared that discrimination evidenced in teachers salary discrepancies here is based solely on race and color, has been signed by Judge Luther B. Way of the Eastern District Federal Court of Virginia. Oliver W. Hill and Dr. Leon A. Ransom, members of the NAACP, legal staff announced this week. The suit was filed on December 24, 1941 against the School Board of the city of Newport News to equalize the salaries of Negro and white teachers. Dr. Ransom said that this decree was the first to be issued on any of the school teachers' salaries cases brought by the NAACP thru out the South in which judgment was based upon the findings of fact. In all other school teachers' salary cases the school board had themselves eventually agreed to salary increases. The Newport News School Board in defending itself offered as one explanation of the paying of less money to Negro school teachers than to whites the reason that the cost of living of white teachers is substantially greater than that of colored teachers. Judge Way said in his opinion "It is patent that the difference in the cost of living cannot be the

BOY SCOUTS MEAN BUSINESS

Scouting's Job in '43 TOUGHEN UP BUCKLE DOWN Carry on to Victory

BOY SCOUT WEEK

February 6-12

"Toughen up, Buckle down, and Carry on to Victory", is the Boy Scout major task this year. Their 1,570,000 members are in the conflict to the hilt on the home front, doing everything boys of Scout age can do to help win the war speedily and a just peace permanently.