

# Congress Hears Negro Air Squadron Leaves for Combat duty "Style Queen"

**5c**  
**Worth**  
**of Good Reading**  
**Nat'l Negro**  
**Health Week**

National Negro Health Week will be observed this year by Omahans May 2-9, 1943. The special objective of this year's program will be HEALTH ON THE HOME FRONT—VICTORY ON THE WAR FRONT. Watch for announcements of the week's activities.

## NEGRO AND WHITE DEFENSE WORKERS HOLD MASS MEET AGAINST RACE DISCRIMINATION

LOS ANGELES, April 28 (ANP)—Using interracial unity, most powerful of weapons against discrimination, a large number of colored and white aircraft, shipbuilding and other trade unionists gathered in a mass meet at Phillips temple last Sunday.

Drawing up pointed resolutions, they took steps to demand the immediate dropping of the Jim-crow policies of the International Association of Machinists. This union, affiliated with the AFL, bars Negro workers from full fledged participation. Besides it has persistently refused to upgrade competent and ambitious Negroes, ignoring all pleas and protests made on this subject.

As a result of the mass meet, steps are to be taken to reveal that this policy is blocking the increase production of planes, so badly needed by the government, and is keeping the war department from utilizing the abilities of thousands of loyal, Negro citizens. The determined fighters against this Jim-crow, know that it will continue in post-war business, and that the Negro may be back where he started from "unless he and his white friends get action now."

Immediate results are expected to take place following this mass meet, which will be but the first of a series if nothing satisfactory is done, say the participants.

## SUPREME COURT STAYS ROBINSON, DANIELS EXECUTION

Washington, D. C.—A stay of execution has been granted by the U. S. Supreme Court to Curtis Robinson and Henry Daniels, Jr., convicted and sentenced to death in Mobile, Alabama. Motion for the stay of execution was presented by Dr. Leon A. Ransom, member of the NAACP legal staff.

Charged with arming a white woman in August, 1941, Robinson and Daniels were indicted by a Mobile grand jury. They were convicted and sentenced to death by the circuit court of Mobile, Alabama.

Daniels and Robinson were convicted as a result of confessions made by them. The record shows that the confessions were secured by violence on the part of police officers. The stay of execution was granted so that attorneys for the defense may have time to prepare a writ of certiorari.

WASHINGTON, April 28 (ANP)—First public statement that a Negro air squadron had left for combat duty was made by Congressman Frances P. Bolton of Ohio on the floor of the House Thursday, April 15, when speaking about Tuskegee Institute of which she is now a trustee, she said:

"The first squadron of colored flyers has left for combat duty taking the hearts of Tuskegee with them. I am sure the entire membership of this house wishes them well and hopes for them a high record of honor and of glory."

Although Mrs. Bolton's speech is found in its entirety in the Congressional Record for April 15, thousands of copies of which have been printed and distributed throughout the nation to read by any interested person, the war department has sought to prevent its publication in newspapers, stating that no mention of this squadron's departure, should be made until official sanction is given by war department officials.

However, the Office of Censorship has given permission for the Associated Negro Press to reproduce Mrs. Bolton's statement exactly as it appeared in the Record.

## 2 NON-COMMISSIONED NEGRO SOLDIERS AMONG GROUP FROM CAMP ATTERBURY TO INSPECT DETROIT WAR PLANTS

DETROIT, April 28 (ANP)—Two Negro soldiers of the 365th Infantry regiment were included among a group of non-commissioned officers who arrived here from Camp Atterbury, Ind., to inspect war factories as guests of the United Automobile workers, CIO.

The two soldiers, Staff Sgt. Paul E. Malone and Staff Sgt. William H. Bindham, had acted as escorts to the war workers from Detroit, when they visited Camp Atterbury March 21-24 at the invitation of Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson.

The visit to Camp Atterbury by union leaders and the return visit of these soldiers to Detroit were intended to cement ties of friendship between military and production fronts.

In Detroit, the soldiers rode tanks at the Cadillac and Chrysler plants, and at the Packard plant; they watched torpedo boats come off the assembly line. They marveled at the long line of Liberator bombers which were nearing completion at Willow Run.

Thousands of Negro and white workers cheered them as they marched through the factories. All of the soldiers were quartered at Book-Cadillac hotel. At a banquet given Saturday night, Walter P. Roush, vice president of the union, presented a check for \$10,000 to be used for the recreational funds of the 8th-3rd and 92nd divisions. The latter is a Negro infantry unit.

On the following day, during an army hour broadcast, the workers at the Continental Motors added \$700 to the total sum.

CATHOLIC BISHOP NAMED ROSENWALD TRUSTEE

CHICAGO, April 28 (ANP)—Bernard J. Sheil, auxiliary bishop of the Catholic archdiocese of Chicago was elected to the board of trustees of the Julius Rosenwald fund at the annual meeting just held. It was announced by Edwin R. Embree, president of the fund.

At the meeting the trustees ap-

# THE OMAHA GUIDE

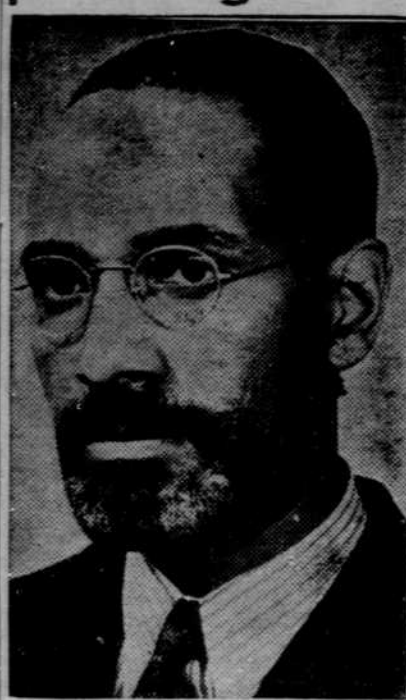
JUSTICE & EQUALITY ALL THE NEWS WHILE IT IS NEWS

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, May 1, 1943 OUR 16th YEAR—No. 12 City Edition, 5c Copy

## Speaks in Chicago



EDGAR G. BROWN

Chicago, PPS., Inc. In commenting on the discriminatory fight recently by United States Senators Langer, Brooks, and Mead in Washington, D. C., relative to the discrimination against Negro Civil Service Employees in United States Navy Yards, Edgar G. Brown, President of the National Civil Service Employees organization and Director of the National Negro Council, made the following assertions about Senator Lucas: "No man can remain in public office and use the power granted to him to deny 13,000,000 colored Americans their constitutional rights; this means the right to vote, to hold positions of public trust, in Federal services, professional and technical such as the Navy and arsenals, without discrimination. The 450,000 colored Service men and women now fighting, bleeding and dying for democracy, abroad, must not be sold down the river for the four freedoms at home."

"The State of Lincoln, Grant and Logan must finish the job in 1943, that the citizenship begun in 1861 for one tenth of the total population."

proprated \$377,500 for the work of the fund during the coming year in its three programs: the development of rural education, both white and Negro, in the south; the granting of fellowships to Negroes and white southerners; and the development of democratic practices in race relations.

Serving with Bishop Sheil on the board of trustees are Lessing J. Rosenwald, chairman, Philadelphia; Will W. Alexander, Washington; Edwin R. Embree, Chicago; Mark

## May 10-22 Set for Third Scrap Drive

## Indict 3 in Alabama For Brutality to Prisoners

## Job Segregation Held Discriminatory

### THUS WITHIN SCOPE OF FEPC

New York—Although Executive Order 8802 is not specifically directed against segregation, it is a fact that in most cases, segregation of workers on account of race results in discrimination and denial of equality of opportunity, and where this is true the President's committee on Fair Employment Practice has the right to act.

This was the theme of a speech here April 21 by George M. Johnson, assistant executive secretary of FEPC before the New York chapter of the National Lawyers Guild at the Park Central Hotel.

The speech was regarded as an answer to the extremist critics who have maintained that FEPC must not and may not, under its executive order, attack segregation in any form.

Explaining that Executive Order 8802 prohibits "discrimination in the employment of workers because of race, creed, color or national origin" and makes it the duty of employers and labor organizations "to provide for the full and equitable participation of all workers...without discrimination."

Mr. Johnson posed the question of whether, in the operation of the policy of segregation, workers were denied full and equitable participation without discrimination. He pointed out that many employers, both in government and private industry, have a segregation policy on the job, which may place a particular race on a particular shift, or limit that race to certain types of work, or place them in certain buildings, shops, or sections by themselves.

"Basic to the right to equality of opportunity for employment is the right to be considered for employment; for any position on the same terms as other persons," Johnson said. "Equally basic is the right to be considered for promotions and upgrading to better paying and supervisory positions."

"Where the policy of segregation obtains in any of the forms mentioned above, there will be a denial of employment opportunity if and when an available and qualified worker is refused consideration for a position because it is in a skill from which members of his group are excluded, or because it is in a building from which they are excluded."

"It is indeed difficult to imagine a situation," the speaker declared, "where a worker is segregated because of his race and yet is not restricted in his employment opportunities because of that segregation. Equality of employment opportunity involves something more than equality in hours of work, rates of pay, tools, machines, work shops, and types of work, all of which are susceptible of control. Involves intangibles which by their nature may not be subject to the control necessary to assure equality."

Johnson said the FEPC recognized that its jurisdiction was limited to discrimination but he reiterated his main theme that where segregated produced discrimination violative of Executive Order 8802, the FEPC was obligated to act.

He declared that where housing was segregated and such segregation operated to limit equal job opportunities for workers on account of race, it was a violation of 8802.

Striking at separate Jim crow local unions, set up as auxiliaries of established unions, Johnson said that "to the extent that the minority group deals only through the regular union of which it is simply a part...it seems clear that the unions' policy of racial separation has violated 8802."

Declaring that the elimination of racial and religious prejudices should be the concern of all, Johnson said:

"It is true, that racial, religious and national prejudices are deep-seated, charged with emotion, stubborn and irrational. Nevertheless it remains important to encourage clear thinking in this difficult field of human relationships, and to discourage reconciliation to a state of affairs which is morally untenable. If this nation is to assume leadership as a democracy in fact as well as in theory, the elimination of policies and practices which reduce large segments of our population to the status of second and third class citizens must be, sanely, sincerely and effectively undertaken."

Th Department of Justice announced Friday, April 23, 1943 that a Federal Grand Jury at Montgomery, Ala., had returned three indictments charging Sheriff Edwin Eugene Evans and Deputy Sheriff Henry Franklin Faucett of Macon County, Ala., with acts of brutality toward prisoners over a period of three years. The case was developed as a result of an FBI investigation requested by Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge.

The three indictments charge, on fifteen counts, that the sheriff and his deputy whipped, beat and abused prisoners to extort confessions from them, in violation of the Federal Civil Rights Statute, Section 52, Title 18, U. S. Code. The maximum penalty under this statute is imprisonment for one year and a fine of \$1,000 on each count.

According to the indictments, the brutality of the defendants extended to both white and Negro prisoners, including Walter Gunn, a Negro, who was shot and killed by Sheriff Evans while attempting to arrest him. The indictments allege that the beatings were administered with a walking stick, a blackjack, a rubber hose and other weapons.

Among prisoners thus mistreated (continued on page 2)

To Nebraska Publishers:

We are getting ready for our THIRD SCRAP DRIVE. The dates are set for May 10 to May 22. It is hardly necessary for me to go into details as to the need for material to keep our mills in operation. You probably follow the news closer than any other person in your community and understand the problem both local and national.

Governor Griswold has addressed a letter to all County Salvage Chairmen announcing the campaign and calling on them to do the job. However, we do know that it was the newspapers that spearheaded the two successful drives and put Nebraska over the top last year. Our record was 111 percent of the quota. In addition, we had the distinction of being the first state to reach our goal.

However, the record for 1943 is not so good. Our quota for the first six months is 80,000 tons. Latest reports show that but 28 percent of this has been collected. We are asking for your active support and leadership in this new drive.

Unfortunately, in some of the counties we do not have an active County Chairman. In these instances we REALLY NEED YOUR HELP. Will you check with the County Chairman and work out the program which will do the best job? If you do not have a working Chairman, will you, with other publishers, assume the responsibility?

You have the experience from past campaigns to guide you, but we must appreciate that this time we must dig just a little bit deeper.

Each county is asked to conduct its own campaign along lines which best fit local conditions. The idea is to get the job done as quickly and efficiently as possible. A letter from you as soon as possible, on the status of your county will be greatly appreciated.

JOE W. SEACREST, Chairman State Salvage Committee.

## "Style Queen"



MISS MYRA STANTON

Chicago (PPS., Inc.) The charming Miss Myra Stanton of 6203 Langley Avenue, slender and graceful in the new spring attire, was one of the most attractive models gracing the stage at the Woodlawn A. M. E. Church's Annual Style Review. The affair was held Monday, April 12th in the auditorium of the DuSable High School. Stanton is one of the most popular young ladies of the younger group of socialites in the "Windy City." The Rev. Archibald J. Carey, Jr., minister of this church, gave his wholehearted support to this affair, which made it the most outstanding event of the season.

Each county is asked to conduct its own campaign along lines which best fit local conditions. The idea is to get the job done as quickly and efficiently as possible. A letter from you as soon as possible, on the status of your county will be greatly appreciated.

JOE W. SEACREST, Chairman State Salvage Committee.

## Gov't Clears Two in Lynching Case

SHERIFF IDENTIFIES TWO; CONFESSION TO FBI MEN INTRODUCED IN MISSISSIPPI CASE

HATTIESBURG, Miss., April 28 (ANP)—With two men freed Wednesday by the government, the trial of three others charged with violation of federal civil rights statutes in the lynching last year of Howard Wash continued to create one of the biggest sensations ever witnessed in the south. This is the first time since 1903 that the federal government has sought to convict mobsters.

The two men set free on directed verdicts by U. S. District Judge

Sidney Mize on motion by the government that it had failed to produce any evidence connecting them with the crime were William Ocar Johnson, farmer and Nathan (continued on page 2)

## GETS JAIL TERM

Chicago, PPS., Inc.) Charles Newby, 353 East 51st Street, president of the Colored American National Organization, which is against the U. S. A. and believes that "Hitler and Tojo are the lights of the world," was found guilty of sedition and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary on Monday, April 19, by Judge Michael Igou in the United States District Court.

W. Sylvester White, colored assistant U. S. district attorney here for the past five years, prosecuted the case and won the conviction.

## MUD Inaugurates New Service



THE METROPOLITAN UTILITIES HAS INSTITUTED A NEW SERVICE

This picture shows the Metropolitan Utilities District Home Service Operators, so that you may recognize them when they call at your home.

From left to right, they are Mrs. Ruth Stacey, Mrs. Lillian Dlouhy, Miss Laura Tondreau, Mrs. Queenie Predmore, Mrs. Bernice Lane, Mrs. Elizabeth Ingersoll, Mrs. Car-

ol Graham and Mrs. Ocie Parsell. These home service operators under the management of Joseph E. Walsh, will call at your home in their attractive uniforms, in answer to your telephone service calls. They will make adjustments on your kitchen range or automatic hot water heater, and demonstrate to the house wife how easy with a few simple household tools, they can make their own adjustments.

This new service which will continue for the duration, has met with a most enthusiastic reception from Omaha housewives. They seem to take a more personal interest in their gas appliances, now that they see how easy they can make their own adjustments. The Home Service Department to further increase their service to the community are having Mrs. Alta Weymuller every Tuesday and Thursday afternoon from 2 to 4 give not only free canning demonstrations, but also a lecture on how to obtain well balanced meals for the fewest possible ration points.

## Texas Primary Case to Supreme Court

Washington, D. C.—On April 21, for the fourth time, the question of the "white primary" in the South was taken before the United States Supreme Court by legal counsel of the NAACP.

The decision of this case will determine the fate of the "white primary" not only in Texas but in the other states of the deep South where the "white primary" is now excluding all Negro voters.

The present case arose when Lonnie E. Smith of Houston, Texas, was denied to vote in the 1940 primaries. Suit was filed against the election judges of Harris county. The complaint held that the

plaintiff had been deprived of rights secured by the 14, 15, 17th amendments of the United States Constitution.

In many southern states the poor Negroes and whites are excluded by the poll tax but in Texas, Alabama, Oklahoma, Louisiana, South Carolina and parts of North Carolina Negroes have been effectively disfranchised by means of discriminatory registration tactics. "The program of the NAACP," said Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, who has filed a petition for writ of certiorari which raise the following question:

"Does the Constitution of the United States prohibit the exclusion of qualified Negro electors from voting in primary election which are an integral part of the election machinery of the State and which are determinative of the choice of federal officers?"

Several test cases have been filed against discriminatory registration practices culminating with that of Lane vs. Wilson from Oklahoma, whereby the United States Supreme Court in 1939 struck down the practice in Oklahoma of preventing certain Negroes from registering.

## Chicago Defenders' Executors In Court



MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT AND MRS. EDNA R. ABBOTT

CHICAGO, April 28 (PPS., Inc.) Pictured at top left to right are: Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President, and Mrs. Edna R. Abbott, wife of the late Robert S. Abbott; the photo was made on one of the visits the "Nation's First

Lady made to Chicago. Below is John H. Sengstacke, Abbott's nephew, now President of the Robert S. Abbott Publishing Company.

Mrs. Edna R. Abbott, comely widow of the late Robert S. Abbott founder of the Chicago Defender, made a trip to the Circuit Court on Monday, April 12th where she filed a motion to dismiss the suit brought by John H. Sengstacke to obtain 2,497 shares of stock in the newspaper. Sengstacke is said to have filed a suit whereby he claims that his uncle gave him the shares, par value \$100, in 1935, and in 1937, the deceased editor obtained their temporary return for use as collateral on a loan. Mr. Abbott died in 1940 without returning the shares. Sengstacke alleged that the stock went into the estate.



JOHN H. SENGSTACKE

Recently, the suit was withdrawn from Probate Court and transferred to Circuit Court. Sengstacke, Mrs. Abbott and Atty. James B. Cashin, a member of the Chicago Civil Service Commission, are executors of the estate.

Invest the Fruits of Your Labor for A Rainy Day--- buy More War Bonds & Stamps!