

THE OMAHA GUIDE

JUSTICE & EQUALITY

ALL THE NEWS WHILE IT IS NEWS

HEW TO THE LINE

LARGEST ACCREDITED NEGRO NEWSPAPER WEST OF CHICAGO AND NORTH OF KANSAS CITY

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CITY EDITION—PRICE FIVE CENTS

Mrs. Hutten, Pioneer Omaha Social, Civic Woman Dies

Was Prominent in City's Welfare Work
was former teacher at San Juan, Puerto Rico

After a brief illness, Mrs. Grace Hutten, former teacher in San Juan, Puerto Rico, and long a worker in Family Welfare Association, passed to her reward.

Born in Osceola, Iowa, her parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Morris, came to Omaha where the children were all educated. She taught awhile in western Iowa and Nebraska; also a commissioner in the Colored Commercial Club; and a pioneer in Boy Scouting.

She was also a member of the American Association of Social Workers, Nebraska Welfare Association, Youth Guidance Council, and active in establishing social relations work in the Nebraska Diocese of the Episcopal church. She was a member of St. Phillip's Church.

She was married to Dr. Jesse H. Hutten and to this union was born one son, Jess, now in the U. S. Army. Other relatives are Mrs. Myrtle Goodlow, Omaha, Elmer Morris of St. Paul, Minn., Dr. Craig Morris, Omaha, and 2nd Lt. Jess Hutten.

Services will be Thursday at 10 a. m. at St. Phillip's Church, Canon George St. George Tyner officiating.

Burial will be in Forest Lawn, Lewis Mortuary in charge.

'Yank' Army Weekly Plasts White Rule

Washington, (ANP)—"Yank," the army weekly publication, thinks it "folly" that Negroes should be "governed by whites when Negroes in the army and navy are fighting for our country's rights."

This is the publication's printed word as contained in the December 17th issue, and directed at a Sgt. Nolan and Cpl. Hitler whose letter to the editor sought editorial opinion on "the race problem after the war."

"Negroes will think they are equal to the whites because they have fought in this war, and some white people will feel the same way about it," wrote Nolan and Hitler. "It is our opinion that they should not be given equality, but should be rewarded, perhaps with some portion of some country for their own use, where they will be governed by white people, in order that they will be taken care of and still have a chance to make a good living."

The editors of Yank had this answer:

"Yank takes its views on the

TO JOIN 'GUIDE' STAFF



J. E. HILL

Beginning January First, Julius E. Hill will become a regular member of THE OMAHA GUIDE staff, as a Special reporter. He will also be in charge of circulation.

29 years ago Hill had his first experience in the newspaper business, which he began by writing rhymics that were printed in the Hastings Daily Republican newspaper at Hastings, Nebr. He has written and sold quite a number of short stories and has been editor of two small weekly newspapers.

He received his training in the schools and colleges of Nebraska, but studied journalism in Minneapolis, Minn. He is a veteran of World War No. 1—is a member of Roosevelt Post No. 30, the American Legion and is its present publicity officer.

Tell it to Hill and he will tell it to the public.

post-war 'race' problem from the founders of the United States who believed that all men were created equal. No man should talk about 'giving' any American that which he already has by inalienable right. On Aug. 31st, there were 74,013 Negroes serving in the navy and 582,861 in the army, of whom 153,900 were overseas. There is a Negro General in the U. S. army. The navy recently named an airfield after a Negro who gave his life for the service.

"Yank believes it is folly to propose that Negroes be governed by whites when Negroes in the army and navy are fighting for our country's rights, when Negroes in our state and national legislatures are helping make our country's laws and when there are Negroes in our courts interpreting our laws."

Ask Roosevelt to Act in Three FEPC Cases

As Fight Against Agency Spreads

By Ernest E. Johnson

Washington, (ANP)—Upon his return to the capital last week, President Roosevelt found himself confronted with requests to settle three cases arising out of the efforts of the Fair Employment Practice committee to combat discrimination.

These involve the disputes with the railroads, the boiler-makers' union on the west coast, and the Capital Transit company situation. In all of these cases there has been sufficient evidence produced to conclude that impasses have been reached.

The unsettled question in the minds of many observers, however, is whether or not FEPC will show the "courage and directness" exemplified by the National War Labor board in its handling of the Point Breeze, Md., case centering around the demand by Western Electric company employes for separate toilet facilities for Negroes.

While the railroads cited in the September hearings have until December 23rd officially to comply with the committee's directives, they filed their response on December 13th and left no doubt in anybody's mind as to what they planned to do within the next 10 days. "Impracticable," "unrealistic," "lacking in jurisdiction" are some of the things the response said about the committee and its directive.

The initiative now rests with FEPC

The boiler-makers' union has until January 23rd to act upon directives against them to break up the "jim-crow auxiliaries, and to the five shipbuilding companies to rehire the Negroes they fired in accordance with a closed shop agreement. The union claims no jurisdiction. Injunction proceedings instituted by fired employes are now in the federal district court in California, and the judge has taken the matter under advisement before rendering his decision.

Irrespective of what the courts decide, the committee will still have to secure enforcement of its directives, or at least that portion of them which may not fall within the purview of the court's ruling. There is within FEPC a deter-

mination on the part of some to see the Capital Transit dispute, dangling since December, 1942, settled by the end of the year or soon after. There is hardly anything new to be disclosed about the case which is not already known, and yet Paul Lunt, a sociologist hired by the labor-management committee for the company, is making a survey of how best Negroes can be upgraded and hired into platform jobs.

In this case, however, there are several measures which the committee can employ to effect enforcement before proceeding directly to the President. There would, of course, have to be a disposition on the part of the various other governmental agencies to go along on FEPC recommendations for enforcement. Initiative is still with the committee.

The only time FEPC has appealed a case to the President was in 1941 when the International Association of Machinists (IAM) refused to give Charles Sullivan, a Los Angeles Negro, a card so that he could work in a shipyard. The case came before the first hearing of the original committee.

The President called in William Green, AFL president, Green called in the IAM president, and he the president of the local Sullivan got his card shortly after.

In view of the President's follow-up on the ruling of Comptroller-General Lindsay Warren, which practically took the props from under FEPC had it remained, it is doubted here that the President would hesitate to maintain consistency with an election coming up next year.

One wag hero has said that "FEPC may be the President's baby, but it doesn't conclude his calling for a blood test," which may or may not make sense.

defiance of fepc by railroads is called sabotage of war effort.

Washington, D. C.—The defiance of 16 southern railroads on the directive of the FEPC that discrimination in the employment of Negroes must be ended was termed "sabotage of the war effort" by the NAACP in a letter to President Roosevelt.

The NAACP pointed out that there were in the letter of the railroads to the FEPC "two thinly-veiled threats of mob violence" to thwart the provisions of Executive Order

9346 prohibiting discrimination in war industries and agencies on account of race, creed, color, or national origin.

The letter asserted that the railroads had the "temerity" to attempt to blame violence which they are attempting to stir up upon the President.

Asserting that the inaccuracies in the document, drafted by experienced lawyers, "cannot be accidental" the NAACP points out that the Southeastern Carriers agreement was a joint contract and that the FEPC hearings in September "virtually established a conspiracy by railway companies and vigorously and unequivocally" "this impudent challenge of your authority as President and as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy" unions against the employment of Negroes.

Blasting the statement of the companies that "conditions of chaos" will result if Negroes are employed, the letter states that this idea is being planted deliberately in the minds of the traveling public "for sinister and undemocratic purposes."

The President is urged to meet with the prediction that the overwhelming majority of the American people will give him unqualified support.

Believe 93rd ready to Go Into Action

Los Angeles, (ANP)—The belief grew in some quarters here that the 93rd division's departure for overseas duty may not be too far off after all.

Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, Sr., passed through the city last week enroute to Camp Clipper where the division is based. It is understood he was going there to make an inspection. The general, however, would make no comment on the purpose of his visit, preferring to maintain the silence to which he has traditionally adhered.

Divisional inspection is a normal procedure before a unit is about to embark for a theater of operation, although imminent departure need not be contingent upon inspection.

However, there has been an unrelenting clamor among Negroes for their men to see combat duty and not be relegated to the labor

An'ounce Union Service

The annual Union Services of the churches will begin with the First Sunday night of the New Year, January 2, 1944, according to the agreement of the participating ministers and announced by Rev. Clarence C. Reynolds. The Services Sunday night, Jan. 2nd, will be held at St. John A. M. E. Church with the sermon by Rev. F. S. Goodlett and music by the Pilger church choir.

The Ministers are hoping that these Sunday night services shall be largely attended, and that each church shall send representatives each Sunday night from their Prayer Bands to participate in the 7:30 Devotional Services. We are urgently pleading this year for a true spirit of Evangelism through out all of the services, so that our loved one and friends may be saved in Christ and for His kingdom. The services will begin each Sunday night with devotions at 7:30 and the sermon at 8 o'clock.

work that is, of course, a normal part of army life.

The 93rd has been at Camp Clipper since early April immediately after spending two weeks on maneuvers in Louisiana. It was activated at Fort Huachuca on May 15, 1942, as first all-Negro division of World War 2nd.

Its cadres were obtained from the 25th infantry and the 368th infantry. The division has been commanded by Maj. Gen. Fred W. Miller since October, 1942.

GOP CHAIRMAN SAYS PARTY WILL AID NEGRO "After New Deal Defeat in '44"

New York, N. Y.—"The Republican Party will again undertake its historic task of working for the betterment of the Negro people" after the defeat of the New Deal in 1944, is the opinion of Harrison E. Spangler, chairman of the Republican National Committee.

This statement, contained in a letter to Walter White, NAACP secretary, was sharply challenged by Whites who pointed out that the present record of the Republicans in Congress has caused "thoughtful Negroes of the United States to entertain very real doubts" of such action. White emphasized that the Hoover administration particularly, as well as the administrations of Harding and Coolidge convinced Negroes that the GOP was not "working for the betterment of the Negro people."

The continued alliance in the present and recent Congresses of conservative northern Republicans and southern Democrats "has done and is doing infinite harm to the Negro," the NAACP secretary declared. The Soldier Vote Bill was cited as an example of the operation of this coalition by White who asserted, "the shameful betrayal of nearly 11,000,000 members of the armed services, at least 10 per cent of them Negro, would never have been put over had not 18 Republican senators joined with 24 Democrats to pass the Eastland-McKellar-McClellan substitute."

Also set forth in the NAACP letter were the filibusters against the anti-lynching bill and the anti-poll tax bill. White charged that the Republicans in the Senate refused to vote for cloture which could have broken the filibuster on both bills and permitted them to come to a vote.

Congressman John Taber (Rep. N. Y.) was singled out by White for his anti-Negro speeches and activities in connection with the OWI pamphlet, "Negroes and the War."

Referring to the appearance before the National Republican Club in New York City on December 11 of Senator W. Lee (Pass the Biscuits Pappy) O'Daniel, of Texas, White declared:

"The taking to the bosom of an important unit of the Republican party of an individual like Senator O'Daniel certainly is not reassuring to us that 'the Republican Party will again undertake its historic task of working for the betterment of the Negro people'."

In acknowledging the receipt of "A Declaration of Negro Voters," Chairman Spangler wrote:

"I am firmly convinced that when the people have completed in 1944 their plainly indicated plan of removing the New Deal from our national life, the Republican Party will again undertake its historic task of working for the betterment of the Negro people as well as all others."

WOWS HUACHUCAIANS!



Mrs. Fayard Nicholas

The fighting men of Huachuca proudly present one of the most pleasant personalities to have visited the Fort for scores of moons. She is the wife of Cpl. Fayard Nicholas (of the famous dancing Nicholas Brothers) who is one of the top-noting features in the 92nd Infantry Special Service Division. The former Geraldine ("Gerry") Pate spent several weeks here with her popular husband and is now spending the holidays with her parents in the east. She is expected to return to her Los Angeles home where she will head a national magazine in that area until her "real thing" comes home. (PPS)

DON'T REST ON YOUR HOE IN 44 LET'S DIG FOR FREEDOM

By J. P. Davis

Little Rock, Ark. (ANP)—President Roosevelt in a recent address said, "In the last war American farmers fed four million people in uniform. In the present world war we are feeding 11,000,000 who are scattered in all parts of the world."

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard said, "There were 20,000,000 Victory gardens in 1943," and is asking for 22,000,000 or 10 per cent increase.

The secretary also said that a recent survey showed approximately 90 per cent of those who started gardens last spring were still working away at them and now have excellent plantings.

Judge Marvin Jones, war food administrator, is asking for an increase over 1943 production in the following truck crops for vegetables.

Lima beans, snap beans, cabbage, carrots, sweet corn, onions,

green peas, tomatoes. (Special stress placed on a heavy increase in the production of green and leafy vegetables.)

In our southern region states we have 546,625 Negro farm operators as follows:

Alabama, 73,354; Arkansas, 57,025; Florida, 9,758; Georgia, 59,132; Louisiana, 59,584; Mississippi, 159,540; South Carolina, 61,307; Texas, 52,753.

Let us go on war-time schedule.

If each of our farmers will give the customary half holiday on Saturdays during the year 1944 and apply this two days per month to their year-round garden, it will be a contribution to the war effort far greater than we can imagine, as it will mean 13,104,600 extra days in the production of food for our own families and all of our boys at the front.

Remember, there was no hunger in America this year!

DORIE MILLER MISSING IN ACTION

(Continued from page 1)

race to be so honored in this war. He then read the citation which said:

"While at the side of his Captain on the bridge, Miller, despite enemy strafing and bombing and in the face of a serious fire, assisted in moving his Captain, who had been mortally wounded, to a place of greater safety, and later manned and operated a machine gun directed enemy Japanese attacking aircraft until ordered to leave the bridge."

Later, in January 1943, while visiting the U. S. Naval Training Station at Great Lakes, Ill., Bluejacket Miller explained that the Pearl Harbor incident marked his first experience with a machine gun. Addressing hundreds of Negro Bluejackets who are now being taught at Great Lakes to handle such weapons, Miller said:

"It wasn't hard. I just pulled the trigger and she worked fine. I had watched the others with these guns. I guess I fired her for about fifteen minutes at those Jap planes. They were diving pretty close to us."

Miller who was born October 12, 1919, left his father's small Waco, Texas, farm on September 16, 1939, to enlist in the Navy as a Mess Attendant, Third Class, at Dallas, Texas. He was sent to the Naval Training Station at Norfolk, Va., and then was assigned to the U. S. Arizona on which he served until the morning of the Japanese on Pearl Harbor.

Official reports reveal that he arose at 6:00 a. m. on the morning of December 7th, and was collecting laundry when the alarm for General Quarters sounded. He headed for his battle station—the anti-aircraft battery magazine amidships—only to discover that torpedo damage already had rendered it untenable. So he went on deck where because of his powerful size—he was immediately assigned to the task of carrying wounded to places of greater safety. An officer ordered him to the bridge to aid the mortally wounded captain. Miller helped remove the dying officer, and then returned to the machine gun. Since Pearl Harbor, Miller has been assigned to various other naval vessels. Shortly before he was reported missing in action, he was serving aboard the Aircraft carrier Liscomb Bay which was sunk by enemy action in the South-west Pacific on November 24, 1943.

Miller's parents live at Route 1, Box 161, Waco, Texas. The missing hero has three brothers, one a private in the U. S. Army.

from first sale to an Outstanding Negro Business in Our Community



A front view of The Omaha Outfitting Co.—North 24th at Burdette, that awaits you for utility bills and also send your telegrams. Two large store rooms of Merchandise inspection and where you can pay all your