

# It Is Our Duty as a Newspaper to print the Truth. You and You ONLY Must decide the issue!

Tuesday, November 7th, is the World's greatest day in the history of civilization. The American voters will be privileged to go to the polls and cast their ballot on this day which will decide a very important issue.

We, the Omaha Guide, do not attempt to tell you how to vote, our duty is to give our readers the full picture of facts according to the records made by

the office seekers and let them use their own judgment as to whom in their opinion is qualified to fill the office.

The following is two news releases; one from a writer who tells you how you have prospered in the last 12 years; in other words, under a Democratic regime, and one from a former Captain in the United States Army. Both deserve your serious consideration.

by



Former Captain-Chaplain Grant Reynolds

## Why I am Anti-Roosevelt

By an Act of Congress, an American receiving a commission in our military and naval services becomes an officer and a gentleman. The Ninety-fifth and Ninety-Six Articles of War which govern his conduct substantiate the assertion. While I am in somewhat dubious agreement with his becoming an officer by such legislative action, I am unalterably convinced that Congress cannot make a gentleman — white or black. The facts bear this out. In the case of making officers it has too often taken the equivalent of an act of God to confer this honor upon Negro service men.

No group of America's fighting men have faced quite the same ignominious treatment as the Negro officer. His has been an uphill fight all the way with the cards squarely stacked against him. Repeatedly ignored, more often merely tolerated, frequently humiliated, the Negro officer has run the gauntlet of everything insulting and debasing that America could offer. Yet there has never rested upon any group greater responsibility. The War Department's reluctance to commission Negroes in the first place, added to the convictions strongly held by many military brass hats that "it is inconceivable that niggers should become officers" has made it incumbent upon Negro officers to make good in spite of the dirty deal they have been given. Shifted about from place to place without reason or common sense, denied promotions and the opportunities to qualify for same, given unassigned status because the War Department in many instances indicated that it did not know what to do with them, segregated in mess halls, officers' clubs, and barracks, the Negro officer, in spite of his failures in some instances, has made a most creditable record in this emergency.

In a regiment to which I was once attached there were two colonels, although the Table of Organization called for but one. In another regiment to my knowledge there were two medical officers with the rank of major although the T. O. in this case too called for but one. In another instance a group of colored officers, among whom were men in the field grades, was sent from Michigan to the state of Washington. When these men arrived and it was discovered that they were Negroes, the military authorities told them that there was no place for them to serve out there. They, therefore, sat around, embarrassed and ashamed of their nation while the military authorities frantically sought to transfer them to some post where there were colored troops. Many weeks passed and these men sat around in idleness while the nation pretended to prepare itself to resist its enemies. Still another parallel situation existed when a group of officers was transferred from my regiment to a post in Utah. A loyal wife, several months pregnant, followed her husband into this situation and died of heartbreak and childbirth.

At Fort Huachuca, Arizona, Negro officers of an infantry regiment of the 92nd Division who worked along with white officers throughout the training hours during the day, were jim crowed in the regimental mess hall. It is to the credit of these men that they refused to eat under the circumstances. They withdrew in a body and ate their meals elsewhere at great expense to themselves. Incidentally, the colored chaplain in this case was severely reprimanded by the division chaplain (a colored officer referred to contemptuously by the enlisted men as a "long coat") for sympathizing with the colored officers. The officer who thus showed his manhood by resenting such an insult was soon relieved of his assignment and shipped off into the South Pacific.

At the same post scores of Negro officers assigned to the 92nd Division were court martialled for what in many instances were petty offences. There never was a white officer so disciplined. The Commanding General of the Division organized a disciplinary school for so-called "inefficient officers" to which only Negro officers were sent. The white officers in this Division equalled, if not outnumbered the colored officers. I suffered the personal embarrassment at this post of having been made subordinate to a white officer with the rank of first lieutenant while I held the rank of captain.

### THE NEXT PRESIDENT MAY DETERMINE NEGRO'S STATUS FOR THE NEXT DECADE

by Noah C. A. Walter

The election of the president of the United States on November 7, 1944, is of great importance to 13 million Negroes.

The Negro has enjoyed grater basic progress in the last 12 years than any time since 1865. Heretofore only a few individual Negroes were affected by the national policy of the Nation. Here and there it was called to our attention that the Negro was making great progress whenever the individual Negro showed particular distinction. While all Negroes warmed with pride on the achievements of individuals of the race, the individual achievement changed little the general status of the Negro as a group. The Negro community prior to 1932 was a scene of stark poverty with exceptions here and there.

In the South one always looked to the area near the railroad track or by the lowlands of the river for the Negro section of the town. When you reached this section you expect to find rows of tumbled down clap-board shacks unpaved streets, uncollected refuse, ragged children playing in weedy filled yards. The living conditions in Northern areas were little different. Outside of the professional group such as teachers, doctors, lawyers, druggists, undertakers, etc., the most ambitious young Negro man sought employment in the government service for security. But only a small proportion could expect jobs there. Others were related to the most menial laborious work regardless of skill and education. Negro women workers outside of the professional groups were taken for granted to be in domestic employment.

Since 1933, the Negro community has steadily progressed physically. Where slums bred crime, sickness and death, from Miami, Florida north to Chicago, Ill., from New York City west to Los Angeles, California, there has arisen beautiful roomy, garden bordered housing projects for the low income families. Also schools, hospitals, recreation centers. During the darkest days of depression the government under its National Youth Administration program took boys and girls out of the streets and trained them for useful occupations. The old folks who once were on the mercy of their kin or charity now are protected by old age pension and may live the balance of their days in reasonable dignity. There is plenty more we today enjoy that we have never had before.

Many youths still consider employment in government service and professional occupations as best for security, however more than a million and a half Negro men and women today are employed in the nation's many industries from the manufacture of air-

At Tuskegee, home of the famous 99th Pursuit Squadron, but derisively referred to as the home of the "BLACK BIRDS" by the Alabama crackers, there are so many Negro officers that as many as five are assigned to one squadron as adjutant. The reason for this surplus is the insistence upon War Department policy of sending Negro airmen to Tuskegee alone. A similar unjustifiable arrangement obtained at Fort Huachuca's Medical Officers' Replacement Pool. Here the Army assigned all newly commissioned medical officers of color when no immediate position with troops could be found for them. Many of these men went to Huachuca from the Army Medical Training School at Carlisle Barracks, Penna. There they would be given temporary assignments in the Jim-Crow hospital until the brass hats in Washington could decide what to do with Negro medical officers. Permanent assignments were often found for these men within a few hundred miles of Carlisle. But the army would have to bring them back from Fort Huachuca to such an assignment, a distance going and coming, of more than 4,000 miles. At one time during my stay at Fort Huachuca there were more than twenty (20) medical administrative officers temporarily assigned to the Jim-Crow hospital. The hospital authorities were not only belabored in trying to find suitable assignments for these men, but sleeping accommodations were so exhausted by the surplus that many of them were forced to sleep in the recreation hall.

When it is understood that Army officers receive eight cents per mile for traveling expenses, in addition to their pay, some idea is gained about the great expense involved in maintaining Army segregation. Some enterprising statistician will some day figure the cost of the War Department's segregation policy and the figure obtained will come as a great shock to American taxpayers.

The story of the Negro officer in this war, as well as that of the Negro enlisted man, is one so sordid and pregnant with insult and degradation as to outrage the sensibilities of any decent American—white or black. Officers have written me accounts of being refused food at railroad junctions, while at the same time and place white prisoners of war were being fed in the dining room. How this nation can, in

### HOW WOULD YOU LIKE YOURSELF?

by Ruth Taylor

Feeling low? Discouraged? No one appreciates you? You're misunderstood.

Stop looking from within. Get outside and examine yourself from a distance. From that vantage point—how would you like yourself?

You want others to treat you differently. Then why not be different! No one is glad to see you? Well, why not be so pleasant that everyone who knows you is happier with you than away from you. Happiness is contagious and a person who enjoys life always has friends.

You never get a chance to show what you can do? But do you do your bit in the little jobs that come your way? Are you faithful in small things? Is your work always good? Can your family and friends rely on you?

People treat you badly? Did you ever stop to think how difficult it is to be rude to a polite person who is not looking for trouble. Take that chip off your shoulder!

No one has confidence in you? Have you faith in yourself? Learn how to do well what you do and be sure of your own ability. Respect

yourself and you will find other people will take you on your own valuation. But don't forget you'll have to make good on that self-estimation. If you want a different place in the world, then make yourself different today. It is up to you. No one can make you likeable but yourself. If you want consideration, be considerate. If you want friendliness, be friendly.

Face the fact of how you'd appear

planes to precision tools. Negroes are found working in practically every skill and trade. The day of the "Negro" wage has about disappeared.

Will the next President of the U. S. continue to support the policy and program that has been such a great progress for 13 million Negro Americans? Has the candidate for president you intend to vote for promised that he will do all this and lead our nation with a policy that will protect all people no matter in which section of the country they may be?

In recent weeks many organizations have been calling upon Negro voters, every Negro citizen eligible to vote, to register to protect the right to vote in November. Registration for voters in many states has been completed.

On November 7th, go forth to the polls and support that candidate that will protect that progress we have enjoyed thus far and who will support a program for a fuller, prosperous and more just democracy for all Americans!

### THE PROOF OF GRISWOLD'S ABILITY

Particularly worthy of note is Legislative Bill 97, which empowers the Board to sell any of the bonds under its management and trusteeship, for the purpose of reinvesting the proceeds in United States Government bonds. This bill has been extremely effective in increasing the various Trust Funds of the state. Due to the policy of the federal government in discontinuing the issuance of tax free securities, and since the state is not required to pay taxes on any securities, either taxable or tax free, we were, under the provisions of this bill, in a position to exchange \$3,725,000.00 tax free government securities for taxable securities which netted a profit of \$207,997.50. Five sales of municipal bonds have also been held netting a total profit of \$257,382.68. As a result of the exchange of government securities and the five sales of municipal bonds, a total of \$457,382.88 has been credited to the Temporary School Fund to replace unearned premium. Through the enactment of this legislation, the Board has a definite yield basis policy in disposing of bonds and reinvesting the proceeds in 2-1/2 per cent United States Government securities.

Under the direction of this Board, an audit

time of war thus destroy the manhood of its fighting men, and then expect them to pay gladly with their lives for its protection is one of the imponderables of the ages. If there is a moral foundation to the democratic system, our country has by its treatment of its colored soldiers rent that foundation asunder. But what else can be expected when the nation's military leadership is in the hands of southerners who are totally void of human understanding because their very souls have been corrupted by a fetid and foul color phobia. The Arkansas born Lt. Gen. Brehon Somervell has spoken for this leadership when he announced his plan for returning Negro service men. Said he: "I'd throw the coons in the middle of the desert."

America might just as well understand that the returning Negro veteran will be quite different from the sheltered boy who left home to join the Army. He will be a hardened man, into whose training has gone the most diabolical methods of destroying human life. In addition to learning how to kill with the rifle, bayonet, hand grenade, and mortar, he has been taught in many instances to annihilate a human body with his bare hands. These men, many of whom will have faced death from enemy fire and from the dreaded diseases which infest the jungles of the South Pacific cannot, and should not, be expected to assume their former role of subservience to white men blinded by color. Nor will they ever accept with grace the role of American's forgotten men. If in pursuit here at home of blessings for which they were ordered to die abroad they precipitate bloody conflict, the conscience of humanity must act as their judge.

Mr. Roosevelt and the barbaric southern mob which surrounds him have laid the basis for the most bloody outbreaks of violence after victory that this country has ever seen. Unless this mob is repudiated at the polls in November the blood of Negro veterans will one day water the streets of American cities. For the Negro voter the die is cast. Either he will use his vote to help avoid this impending disaster or he will perpetuate in office the blood-thirsty and deadly mob which threatens the very lives of his loved ones. A vote for Roosevelt is a knife struck into the back of a Negro service man.

## THE OMAHA GUIDE

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C. C. Galloway, Publisher and Acting Editor

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to yourself if you were a stranger—and then go to it! It isn't so hard—because it doesn't have to be done all at once. And, no matter how many times you fail, there is always tomorrow on which to begin again.

I'll give you a present which may help you. Once when things were very dark for me and I couldn't see a step ahead, I found this little paragraph and copied it on a card which

I still carry in my purse. Try it—it works!  
"Any one can carry his burden, however heavy, till nightfall. Any one can do his work, however hard, for one day. Any one can live sweetly, patiently, lovingly, purely, till the sun goes down. And this is all that life ever really means."

of the Permanent School Fund, from its inception in 1867 to June 30, 1944, was made in order to determine the amount of loss sustained by the fund. The audit, showing a loss of \$685,566.83 was submitted to the Legislature. \$181,637.73 of the amount was acknowledged as rental from saline lands which had been erroneously credited to the Temporary School Fund. Legislative Bill 85 was therefore enacted as a corrective measure, and the loss to the Permanent School Fund definitely established in the amount of \$503,929.10. Following the recognition of a definite loss, Legislative Bill 147 was passed, providing for a one-tenth of one mill levy to be imposed upon all taxable property in the state, except intangibles, for the purpose of reimbursing the Permanent School Fund for losses sustained therein. The records of the office of the State Treasurer show a collection of \$145,195.95 under the provisions of this law.

Upon the recommendation of the Board of Educational Lands and Funds the legislature approved and declared \$145,000.00 North River Irrigation District bonds held by the state, a loss to the Permanent School Fund. This loss, in addition to the proven loss of \$503,929.10, denotes a grand total loss to the Permanent School Fund of \$648,929.10.

All personal property which has escheated to the State of Nebraska during the past three years has been sold under the provisions of Legislative Bill 12 and the proceeds from the sales deposited with the State Treasurer for the benefit of the Permanent School Fund.

It was brought to the attention of the Legislature that the records of this office show considerable land has been taken by public power and irrigation districts and railroad companies; also, a large amount of land was taken for highway purposes without compensation to the state. A special appropriation of \$13,900.00 was therefore made to cover the expense of investigation and litigation necessary to recover the loss sustained thereby to the Permanent School Fund. The help of Mr. Robert A. Nelson, Assistant Attorney General, and legal adviser for this department, has been of tremendous value during this biennium.

I wish to direct your attention to the report on the reappraisal of school lands which shows a total of 772,954.06 acres of school land mapped, classified and reappraised during the biennium. As a result of this reappraisal the total appraised valuation of school land has been increased \$833,203.92, with an increase of \$49,992.24 per annum in the revenue from the land.

There are 1,636,307.29 acres of state educational lands held under 5,980 school land leases. All land is under lease or contract with the exception of 30 acres. The records of the office show 38,864.27 acres of educational lands under 452 sale contracts. During the biennium, all accounts forfeited because of the failure of lessees and contract holders to pay their delinquent rentals or interest have been reinstated with the exception of four accounts. The state stands to lose more than \$174.05 in delinquent rentals by reason of these delinquent accounts. The total rental collection for the biennium is \$875,809.97. At the end of this biennium it was necessary to send delinquent notices to 169 of the 5,980 lease holders, and to 3 of the 452 sale contract holders. These lessees and contract holders have ninety days before forfeiture date in which to reinstate their accounts. It is my opinion that no more than five of the accounts will remain unpaid and thus necessitate their sale at public auction.

### Asks Time-out for War

### Workers to Vote

Vice Admiral Emory S. Land, USN (Retired), Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, today announced he had sent the following messages to the four regional offices of the commission.

"Please communicate the following commission policy to shipyard workers with Maritime Commission contracts in your region. Every practicable assistance is to be afforded workers eligible and desiring to vote to exercise right of suffrage. State law requirements are by no means uniform. Within the limit of two hours' absence from work on the day shift, for eligible voters desiring to vote, under such arrangements as employer may deem best calculated to maintain greatest production under circumstances, the commission will, if

the same is required by State law, recognize payment for such absent time as an allowable cost as defined in administrative instruction 13. In States where law does not require compensation for absence from voting, commission is definitely in favor of excusing such employees as may desire to absent themselves without compensation for not more than two hours."

The commission's regional offices are situated in Philadelphia, New Orleans, Chicago and Oakland, Calif.

TO RENEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTION CALL HA-0800 READ THE GUIDE