

# Navy Needs More Women

With the great sea offensive under way in the Pacific, and with replacements necessitated for thousands of men whose services are urgently needed on the battlefronts, the Navy Department this week urged qualified Negro women to join with the two colored commissioned officers and 54 enlisted WAVES in playing an active part in a speedy victory.

The Navy is now seeking 20,000 WAVES to help support the Pacific offensive and to help care for the increasing number of men wounded on the battlefronts. Half of those who enlist in the current drive will be assigned to the Hospital Corps, and the rest to shore jobs in communications, supply, radio and aviation and other branches which are vital in winning final victory in the Pacific.

The Navy listed several advantages which women between the ages of 20 and 36 may obtain from enlisting in the service:

Waves will find the knowledge gained in Navy schools — some of which offer advanced specialized courses—and their on-the-job experience have prepared them for a wide variety of civilian jobs. Furthermore, the poise and confidence they gain in coping with new situations, meeting new people and seeing new places will be of value in their social as well as business lives in the postwar world.

Waves are assigned to hundreds of places within the United States—naval hospitals, air stations, navy yards and other naval shore establishments. After six months' service in this country, volunteers are also accepted for overseas service; more than 2,500 WAVES are now serving in Hawaii and others may eventually be assigned to Alaska, Bermuda, Panama Canal Zone and the Tenth Naval District, which includes Cuba, Puerto Rico and the West Indies. Preference as to areas may be indicated, but it is not always possible to fulfill the desire of each volunteer.

Counting food and quarters, the real starting pay of a Wave is not \$50 a month. It's the equivalent of \$141.50 a month and Waves are eligible for advancement on the same basis as men, except that Waves do not have sea duty. The highest monthly salary of Waves enlisted personnel—for chief petty officers—is \$138 base pay, which is the equivalent of \$229.50.

Waves receive \$200 worth of well-styled uniforms free, and \$50 a year for replacements. Every Wave is entitled to exactly the same benefits under the G. I. Bill of Rights as any man in the armed forces—loans, education, etc.

## NAACP FILES NEW VOTE REGISTRATION CASE IN ALABAMA

Birmingham, Ala.—On June 19 in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Alabama (Birmingham) a new case was filed to test the policy of the local registration board in applying the Alabama registration laws in an unequal manner. The case was filed by the NAACP in behalf of Pastorah Vinson against the members of the local registration board, both on an individual basis and also on behalf of other qualified Negro electors.

Miss Vinson the plaintiff, alleges that she is over 21 years of age, is the owner of real property and a taxpayer of the State of Alabama, is a registered nurse, is able to read and write the United States Constitution and is otherwise qualified to be registered.

The complaint alleges over a long period of years the Board of Registration has refused to register qualified Negro electors while at the same time registering white electors with less qualifications than those of Negro applicants solely because of race or color. It alleges also that when the plaintiff presented herself for registration, April 10, 1945, she was denied the right to register even after being questioned as to her qualifications and her ability to read and write the Constitution while white persons presenting themselves before and after the plaintiff, were not required to read and write the Constitution, but were registered forthwith. The complaint avers that this form of unequal treatment is a denial of the equal protection of the laws and is likewise a denial of the right to vote as guaranteed by Article I and Amendments 15 and 17 of the United States Constitution. The complaint prays for a declaratory judgment, a permanent injunction and \$5,000 damages. Thurgood Marshall and Arthur Shores, of Birmingham, represent plaintiff in this case.

This case following the preliminary case filed in Atlanta, Georgia, last week is another in the line of cases proposed to be filed by the NAACP to remove all types of discrimination against Negro voters throughout the south. Additional cases are to be filed in Louisiana and other states where similar discriminatory registration practices are prevalent. At the same time the NAACP is continuing to request the United States Department of Justice to prosecute criminally other cases where Negroes are discriminated against by registration and election officials. It is expected that criminal cases will be filed in at least one stage on the question of the white primary and in another stage on the question of registration practices.

# THE OMAHA GUIDE

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## Overtones

(by Al Henningburg)

### KENTUCKY BOURBONS:

Kentucky, long justly famous for bluegrass, race horses, and beautiful women, now shows the world just how thin the veneer of culture is. We stand aghast when a law enforcement officer bluntly beats any woman, but when he beats three, all of them wearing the uniform of their country, we know that brutality has plunged to a new low. The climax is reached in this tragedy when the commanding officer of the WAVES in question brushes the entire matter aside, with the comment that the women should not have been seated where they were. Looks as if we defeated the Nazis over there, but haven't done much with their companions in brutality on this side.

### THE CHURCHILL CYCLE:

To the consternation of millions the world over, Churchill steps down from his high place as prime minister of Great Britain, and a representative of labor takes his place. Among other things, this means that the rank and file of men and women in England, and this includes many in the armed forces, are wearied with war, and the makers of war. This means that capitalism as it has existed in England has sickened many a poor man who has watched while all he held dear was swept away before his eyes. And it means too that the common man in America comes one step nearer to full participation in the affairs of this nation. The British admiral Mr. Churchill for his power of persuasion and for his great courage, but they do not find in him the man calculated to lead them successfully in the days of peace.

### SNAKES ON THE LOOSE:

The holocaust of war always brings to light crackpots and new cults which fatten on the superstition and ignorance of underprivileged persons. Tradition would have us believe that Negroes would be among those most completely victimized by such activities, but the fact is that poor whites particularly in the mountains, are the greatest sufferers. And their preachers tell them that the ability to endure a rattler's bite is a sign of holiness.

### OUR MEXICAN NEIGHBORS:

Thousands of Mexican railroad workers have come into this country during the war, and many of them are having a very hard time. The difficulty of language, their lack of knowledge of customs of the country, plus the fact that they were accustomed to being shoved around before they left home have made them easy marks for sharpsters and other crooks. But they have enjoyed one interesting measure of protection; their government has not permitted their accepting contracts in the South, for Mexico does not wish to see her citizens disadvantaged by the pattern of life which makes the South the number one social and economic problem of the United States. Here and there Negro Americans have been guilty of imposing on the Mexicans among us, and that is a great pity.

### WHAT IS YOUR LIMIT?

Elmo Roper, Director of public polls for Fortune magazine, has been asking Americans for how many months they could make out if they found themselves without jobs at the close of the war. Most think they could make it for six months, but many others are having hard sledding even now. If you've been looking ahead at all, you are probably planning to cut down even more sharply on spending, and to increase on savings. And perhaps you are keeping in mind that you don't have to wait for a national drive to buy War Bonds.

### MAGAZINE PUBLISHERS ORGANIZE:

Under the spirited direction of Alice C. Browning of Chicago, the Negro Magazine Publishers' Association was formed in New York last week. Representatives of seventeen magazines were present, and plans were made for increasing the effectiveness of each publication by giving concerted attention to common problems. The new organization is off to a good start.

### BUTTER FROM DENMARK:

The good news comes that civilian consumption of butter can be increased by ten million pounds because of cutting down army consumption, and the importing of butter from Denmark. One of the smartest things that Negroes could do would be to organize a study group to spend six months among the Danes, just learning how practical and how simple life may be made.

"Will our government, after the war, live within its income and foster business growth, or will it take the easy way of deficit financing leading to political regimentation of business and unavoidably to the destruction of the American system of free enterprise?" —James A. Farley, former Postmaster General.

## Courtmartin'1 Frees Wacs

### NAACP TO PUSH ACTION AGAINST KY. POLICE

Louisville, Ky.—Following acquittal of the three Negro Wacs accused of violating the 93rd Article of war for sitting on the "white" side of a bus waiting room in Elizabethtown, Kentucky, the Louisville NAACP announced the possibility of taking specific action against the civilian policeman who brutally beat Pfc. Helen Smith and Pfc. Georgia Boson. Private Smith was beaten over the head with a blackjack and dragged across the bus station floor when the women objected to being called "nigger wenches."

J. H. McKinney, president of the Louisville branch NAACP, has secured an affidavit from Pfc. Smith which may form the basis for action against the policeman.

### LILLIAN SMITH, MARIAN ANDERSON PATRONS FOR THEATRE FESTIVAL

Hampton Institute, Va.—Miss Lillian Smith, author of "Strange Fruit," Miss Marian Anderson, singer, and John Wildberg, Broadway producer, as well as Miss Hilda Simms, Hampton Institute alumna and star of "Anna Lucasta," are listed as honorary patrons of the week-long "Arts of the Theatre" festival which will open at Hampton Institute next Monday (July 23) with a recital by Miss Pearl Prius, noted dancer.

The festival will demonstrate the relative effectiveness of the various theatre arts, including the dance, the choral symphony, the cinema, the modern drama, and the classical play. It is being sponsored by the Hampton Institute summer school and directed by Robert J. Sallstad and Owen Dodson.

President and Mrs. Ralph P. Bridgman are honorary patrons of the festival, as are J. Henry Scattergood, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Dr. Chester B. Emerson, Dr. Morgan E. Norris, Dr. J. M. C. Ramsey, Capt. Lewis J. Strauss, Willard S. Townsend, and Ralph B. Johnson of the Hampton Institute board of trustees.

Langston Hughes, poet and playwright, Canada Lee and Frederick O'Neal, Broadway actors, Arna Bontemps, writer, Commander and Mrs. Malcolm S. MacLean, formerly of Hampton Institute, Rosamond Gilder of "Theatre Arts Monthly," and Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Charters of Stephens College are among the other persons actively interested in encouraging a wider appreciation of the arts of the theatre who are serving as honorary patrons for the festival.

Prohibition of the use of leather soles in production of footwear with moccasin-type of mudguard vamp, saddle-type footwear, and certain other types of shoes was removed today by the War Production Board.

This action was effected through amendment of the footwear order, M-217.

The order previously prohibited manufacturers from attaching any leather outsoles or outside leather taps to any footwear having raised- or flat-sole moccasin-type vamps (including genuine moccasins with soles) or mudguard vamps, any saddle-type footwear, and any footwear with imitation wing tips, imitation stitched moccasin types, imitation stitched mudguards, and imitation stitched saddles. As a result, manufacturers who made these types of footwear during the last two years have used soles made of plastic, rubber or other leather substitutes.

In 1944, approximately 80,000,000 pairs of soles of material other than leather were made by synthetic sole producers. Production of non-leather soles currently is at the rate of about 120,000,000 pairs a year.

WPB hopes the industry will continue to use non-leather soles on footwear for which they are suitable, since they have proved very satisfactory.

### DEALING IN MILLIONS. THIEF TAKES HER \$26

New York (CNS)—Where was Miss Emily Gibbs, Negro secretary to the minority of the City Council, when a sneak thief entered her desk on the second floor of the City Hall this week and stole \$26 from her purse?

She was attending a meeting of the Finance Committee which was considering two items of capital outlay in the current budget totaling two million dollars. But poor Emily wasn't upset. In her calm way, she took her loss bravely.

## The Communists Put the Negroes On Top Again

Few people have taken the trouble to analyze the actual benefits or harm the Negro, as a group, has received in contact with the Communist Party. Much can be said about the history of the Communist Party in the United States, about its struggles and vicissitudes in the face of a majority public opinion, that it would be folly for me to attempt a complete analysis of communism in its relation to the Negro problem here.

However, in light of the recent developments in which the Communist Party was reconstituted following a turbulent three-day national convention in New York, attention is focused once more on communism.

It will be recalled that when Earl Browder, former leader of the Communist movement, was czar of the "starry-eyed brigade" the Negro question was dropped from its top position on the red agenda and a win-the-war, back Roosevelt program was substituted instead. It might be said that the Communist Party, before Browder started monkeying around with it, was making gradual inroads into small intellectual cells among the Negroes living in such large communities as New York City, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, Cleveland, and Philadelphia. These intelligent Negroes, tired of the constant struggle against an almost impenetrable wall of prejudice and segregation based on color, found in communism the state they had long sought.

Indeed, and being factual, the Communist Party has to its credit many notable achievements in defense of the Negro. One cannot forget the early days of the late Anna Damon and Scottsboro, as well as the Angelo Herndon case, the defiance of eviction orders on Chicago's Southside, mass demonstrations at the Sopkin Dress Factory in Chicago in protest against "sweat shops" and conditions for Negro girls working there. Similar instances pile up in evidence of a seeming sincerity on the part of the communist in actually fighting the Negro's cause.

To those of us who look at such things objectively, it is apparent that the communists had a political reason in mind for diverting attention to the Negro's cause. One reason for such a stand is the fact that on all national problems confronting America, the Negro problem is probably the most explosive. It offers opportunities for sensational developments and big-time bankers, lawyers, and politicians usually attempt to stave clear of the Negro question. Even the problem of the Jews is less cantankerous when compared with the question of whether the Negro is to be given equal rights in the U.S.A.

Browder, by substituting the win-the-war program over the Negro question, undoubtedly alienated the affections of many big-wig Negro leaders and some dropped out after publicly announcing their intentions of doing so. Among them were Richard Wright, the author of Native Son, and Angelo Herndon whose freedom from a Georgia chain gang was obtained by communist activity. There were lesser Negro communists to drop by the wayside during the period that Browder was on the throne. They saw, evidently, as did Wright and Herndon, that a party not actively struggling for the liberation mentally and physically of the American Negro offered little for them as a sacrifice of identity with majority opinion.

Before Browder the Communists went all the way on the Negro question and undeniably distinguished themselves as being the only group of whites in this country who accepted inter-marriage and social equality as a natural state for its members, including Negroes. That is why there was such a rage of inter-racial marriages involving Negro men and white women sweeping the country and confounding all the higher ups in the extreme right wing of public opinion.

Browder seems to have committed himself to a policy of undoing all these things by changing the Communist Party line and putting the Reds behind the war, big business, and other elements that the party has fought since its early days in this country. Now with William Z. Foster,

veteran leader of the Communists, installed as its new national leader, it is to be expected that the Negro question will be returned to what the communists consider its proper place and that is the No. 1 spot on the agenda. Now we can all sit back and watch the fun.

From what I can understand, the Communists intend to make up for lost time when they were fooling around with Browder and his grandiose schemes which all but excluded Negro participation.

This column believes that had the Communists been actively concerned with the cause of the Negro during the war, his condition perhaps would have been spot-lighted far more effectively than it has been done with him, left to the whims and fancies of Negro organizations which have missed the boat on innumerable occasions. The numerous cases of jim-crowism, segregation, and discrimination in the armed forces, most of which have been tackled properly by an aggressive communist leadership. During the life of the late President Roosevelt and his New Deal set up in Washington, there does not seem to be much doubt that effective agitation for the Negro at a time when the iron was hot might have brought about far better results than have been achieved through the hard tortuous struggle followed by Negro organizations which have had to feel their way in places where they might have gotten hurt.

It can be expected that anti-semitism which got the play that the Negro problem once had while Browder was on top will not be played over the struggle of colored peoples in America for their rights.

This discussion will be continued in a subsequent column.

### FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Following the participation for the first time of Negro women in an anniversary celebration of the WAVES, the Department of the Navy this week renewed its appeal to qualified colored candidates to lend their aid to the growing sea offensive in the Pacific.

The three anniversary celebration of the WAVES was held with appropriate ceremonies on July 30. Only two Negro commissioned officers and 54 enlisted WAVES were included in the 8,000 officers and 70,000 enlisted WAVES then on duty in 900 shore activities throughout the continental United States and in the territory of Hawaii. A few Negro women were included among the 8,000 women now in training or awaiting call to duty.

The importance of the branch of the service was stressed by Secretary of the Navy Forrestal in an anniversary statement, which revealed that the WAVES have released enough men for sea duty to man completely a major Naval task force.

"In hundreds of shore-based jobs," the Secretary said, "the women of the Navy have proved overwhelmingly successful as replacements. Fifty-five per cent of the Navy personnel in the Washington area, and 18 per cent of the total Naval personnel assigned to duty ashore, are now WAVES. Overseas, 4,000 WAVES are building an equally fine reputation for excellence."

Capt. Mildred H. McAfee, Director of the Women's Reserve, said:

"Members of the Women's Reserve take pride in the completion of another year of service and in their contribution to the Navy's job ashore, which makes possible the magnificent achievements of the fleet in the war against Japan. As recruiting for the Women's Reserve is increased to meet new demands in the Hospital Corps and other types of duty, we welcome more and more women to join us in this opportunity for patriotic service."

"In working toward the ultimate victory, WAVES are also recognizing their obligation to help decide what kind of a world that victory is going to make possible. May our fourth year

## Caters to All the Arts



DOROTHY KASHINO

### HAS BUILT A UNIQUE ALL-IN-ONE SALON

New York City—(Calvin's News Service) — Tranquil, Chicago-born Dorothy Kashino, is probably the only Negro woman in New York or Chicago to head a firm which caters to all the arts to compliment a woman under one roof. For a few hours spent at Dorothy's, which spreads over a quarter of an acre city block, just two blocks west of Harlem's Hotel Theresa, and a woman is completely transformed with a new coiffure, a new chapeau and a new gown. Dorothy's specialty is shopping for the busy woman. She knows her personalities and what suits them.

A keen business woman, Dorothy had the idea of her all-in-one salon when she was a Chicago schoolgirl. After she grounded herself at Moller College, a typical beauty school, she dived right into the dress business. Thence, millinery creations—all this giving her a wide range of knowledge which was quickly put to use.

By traveling to Bermuda, South America, Jamaica and Trinidad, Miss Kashino can easily discern all types of browned beauty.

Dorothy's was founded two years ago. Its management—clear-eyed and creamy complexioned, puts in 12 hours a day, 6 days a week. She herself did all interior decorating and designs the chic store windows which are changed twice a week. In the morning, she does all buying and stock which is similar to smart Fifth Avenue stores is changed each week. As a buyer, she's quick and sharp-witted and through strategy, gets the best of creations. Her credit with Dun and Bradstreet, financial authorities, is A-1.

Everything in Dorothy's personal wardrobe comes from her salon—but of course, she gets first preference. Her hats she designs herself, though her sleek hair is set at the shop. She's not married, but she has more than 1,000 letters from soldiers in Europe and the Pacific. She takes a personal interest in each of them, writing to them constantly, as her major share in the war effort.

Dorothy has big ideas for the future. Right away, she plans to open a branch in White Plains, the area of extensions to B. Altman, Peck and Peck and Best and Co.

"But what mostly interests me," she spoke in 'sotto voice', is building my firm to specialize in glorifying the Negro woman from all aspects. Our people should have special cosmetics—powder carefully created for them to blend with the different hues. When the war's over, we hope to manufacture such make-up preparations and have them here at the salon. For we believe a woman, no matter what complexion, can be lovely to look at."

Carter held that charges against the three officers had not been established.

### Promotes Growth

Nitrogen in fertilizer promotes growth of plant stems and leaves and too heavy applications may delay maturing of the plant. Nitrogen deficiencies often are indicated by yellowing of plants' leaves. Phosphorus and calcium stimulate root growth and affect the flowering and fruiting of the plant. Potash stiffens plant stems and may help to make plants resistant to disease.

of service bring us all closer to a united world at peace in which the hopes, efforts and sacrifices of these war years will see their fulfillment."

### CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

President Philip Murray of the Congress of Industrial Organizations today, in a letter to President Harry S. Truman, recommended the appointment of Judge William H. Hastie to fill one of the vacancies on the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

Mr. Murray's letter to President Truman follows:

"The Congress of Industrial Organizations wishes to recommend Judge William H. Hastie for appointment to fill one of the vacancies on the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

"Judge Hastie is eminently qualified to serve on the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. He was formerly judge of the United States District Court for the Virgin Islands and is now Dean of the Howard University Law School.

"Judge Hastie is a Negro and one of the outstanding leaders of his people in the United States. His learning, experience and broad sympathies combine amply to equip him for a judgeship.

"I believe he would make an invaluable contribution as a member of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. I therefore respectfully urge that you give favorable consideration to his candidacy."



I know a lot of employers and I know a lot of workers, and they're both good guys.

They ought to know each other better.

If an employer could go home with an average worker, he'd find that he's a good family man, fair-minded, honest, and interested in his work. But sometimes he's fooled by some professional rattle-brainer into thinking his boss is a skunk.

If a worker knew the average employer, he'd see that he is a worrying, headache guy with a lot of troubles, willing to be fair and not making nearly as much profit as you might imagine.

### NAACP WINS REVERSAL OF DISHONORABLE DISCHARGES FOR OFFICERS

Washington, D. C.—The NAACP won reversal of dishonorable discharges today in the cases of Lieutenants Samuel B. Wallace, Leo Ammons and Joe R. Jackson who were court-martialed in Camp Polk, Louisiana, for alleged disobedience of orders of their commanding officer and for being A.W.O.L.

In the oral argument presented before the Army Board of Review, Judge William H. Hastie and NAACP Assistant Special Counsel Robert L.