

# Negro Women Spend \$1,358,400,000 Yearly

**Negro Women Spend \$1,358,400,000 ANNUALLY**  
Current statistics show that the average American woman buys approximately twelve outfits a year. The accessories for these outfits may run into hundreds of pieces and cost thousands of dollars. Bags, blouses, ten cost more than the individual belts, dummies, and hats very of suit or dress. Up in New York our photographer gathered a group of young Negro women who model regularly for the giant Spool Cotton Company in New York and Neil Scott and Associates, a public relations firm. They are the first and only Negro women to model regularly for a major textile company, the Spool Cotton Company, which makes

Clark's O.N.T. and J. & P. Coat thread. These models discovered that if each of the 5 million Negro women in America spent only \$16.98 for a dress a year, they would spend the amazing figure of \$84,900,000. However, the 5 million Negro women buy an average of twelve dresses a year and spend the grand total of \$1,018,800,000. For accessories, they are estimated to spend \$333,600,000. Makes a total of \$1,358,400,000 that Negro women spend annually on suits, dresses and accessories. This is a staggering sum of money for Negro women to spend on clothes—a price that many of them cannot well afford. The charming young beauties that model for

Spool Cotton have found that by learning to crochet, knit, embroider, sew, and how to choose material, they can save themselves thousands of dollars, and if the average Negro woman followed their example she could save herself and her family annually about one third of what they spend on clothing and accessories. None of the girls possesses a college degree in sewing (crocheting, or knitting). Each of them gathered their knowledge from book on sale in almost every department or five and ten cent store. You now know how those New York models keep glamorous, and how you too, can inexpensively be glamorous yourself.

**WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY**  
**Father of Black Race**  
Please inform Charlie Cherokee that Canaar was not the father of the Black Race. "Cush" the son of Ham was. Canaan's children's land was, and shall be Palestine, where they now live and are fighting the European Jew. For Canaan's land was promised to Abraham for his faith in God and Canaan's curse was that he would lose his land to Israel's children, and be servants to the sons of Jacob, not Cuch's children. Africa is the land of Ham. None of Ham's children are white, but the Swedes of Sweden.—James Fitzpatrick, Chicago, Ill.

**A Missourian's Opinion**  
It has been interesting indeed to observe the attitude of our leaders (and would be leaders) toward the announced attitude of A. Philip Randolph: that Negroes should not fight for this country if another war should come if he (the Negro) is denied civil rights. These gentlemen (Mr. Randolph and Mr. Reynolds) certainly displayed courage to face the enemy and express what so many of us believe should be done.

Certainly, those who are in positions of leadership could afford to withhold their unfavorable public utterances against a fellow leader until a conference could be held or exchange of communications. This should show to be public (and especially our enemies) the much needed unity among us that is now conspicuous because of its absence. Some of us followers believe that should we not fight we will be shot. I should like to ask which is orse to be shot

fighting for a cause worth losing or to be shot fighting for a cause worth winning? Shooting is a part of war and being shot is a part of the price we must pay for liberty. We shrink from being shot at home fighting for a principle yet we are shot and die bravely fighting in distant lands for a promise which is never kept. It is the height of folly to call it disloyal or unpatriotic for us to refuse to fight for a country that recognizes our worth during armed conflict. Aren't we willing to die that our children may live honorably and be respected as human kind or are we? I join with Mr. Randolph and Mr. Reynolds without reservation and disown such of our leaders as publicly deny that there is an upsurge of their brand of thinking among us. While I write I am keenly civil aware of the many white people who work tirelessly for civil rights for all and to them we must be eternally grateful, however, we must be mindful of the fact that those who have the understanding do not have the power and those who have the power do not have sufficient understanding to institute a Civil Right Program. If this brand of thinking brands me as a communist, I am sorry. William L. White, Rock Hill, Mo.

**Likes Randolph Plan**  
I am entirely and actively in accord with the mass civil disobedience movement among Negroes if segregation is not abolished in the armed services of our nation, as proposed by A. Philip Randolph and Grant Reynolds.—Cheter Hines, New York, N. Y.

**STATE OF THE NATION**  
**When Congress Falters**  
**By Roscoe Drummond,**  
**Chief, Washington Bureau,**  
**The Christian Science Monitor**

Washington—Temporarily, at least, Congress is giving the country and the world a dangerous demonstration of democratic confusion. The Communist propagandists, in Europe and in America, are turning to their purposes every sign that the United States cannot keep its hand firmly on the helm of world leadership and carry on a presidential political campaign at the same time. At the moment the political forces which dominate the House of Representatives are heedlessly and recklessly playing into the hands of the Soviet Communists. They could not be serving the Communists better if Henry Wallace had already been elected—and obviously it is not their real intention to do so.

And what is it that is making the European-American Communists so gleeful—and so hopeful? It is this: Two months ago, with the manifest support of the nation Congress decisively enacted the European Recovery Program, the 16 Marshall Plan countries organized to do their part, and the shadow of the "iron curtain" began to lift in western Europe. The congress mites examined detailed evidence on how much money should be utilized for this purpose, and both the House and the Senate authorized and appropriated \$6 billion, 800 million for the first 12 months. The House vote was 329 to 74; the Senate vote, 69 to 17.

After this action, after this congressional assurance that Europe was not to be left to be Communist prey, last week the House of Representatives, at the initiative of the isolationist Chairman of its Appropriations Committee, Representative John Taber (R) of New York, abruptly reversed its decision, repudiated its assurance, and casually lopped \$1 billion 800 million from ERP. It is a careful statement of fact to say that such a reduction of funds transforms the Marshall Plan from an instrument of recovery to a method of dole destined to fail before it is begun.

The second divisive action of the house of Representative was to emasculate the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act and then to renew it for a year instead of the customary three years—a renewal which, if the House attitude prevails, has every earmark of being not a renewal of life but a one-year reprieve before burial. With one hand the American Government is urging the nations of western Europe—and, indeed, of all the world—to find ways of opening wider the channels of world trade, and now with the other, that of the House of Representatives, it is warning the world that it is getting ready to weaken greatly, if not abandon altogether, one of the principal means of widening the channel of world trade.

Finally, in its haste and eagerness to adjourn before the Philadelphia conventions, Congress is turning the cold eye upon important social welfare legislation to which both parties have been paying lip service at every expedient moment for the past eight years. Rep.

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**NATIONAL FREEDOM DAY**—President Truman signing the bill proclaiming February 1, the date on which Abraham Lincoln signed the 13th Amendment banning slavery, as National Freedom Day. Watching the signing are, left to right, Mrs. Harriet W. Lemon, treasurer of the Citizens and Southern Bank & Trust Company of Philadelphia; J. E. Mitchell, editor of the St. Louis, Mo. Argus; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Council of Negro Women of America; E. C. Wright, president of the Citizens and Southern Bank & Trust Company of Philadelphia; Dr. W. H. Jernagin, president of the National Sunday School, and Elder L. Michaux, president of the National Memorial to the Progress of the Colored Race of America.

President Truman has designated February 1 as National Freedom Day. In a White House ceremony on the last day of June, the President signed a Congressional resolution, which was introduced by Senator Francis J. Myers, (D. Pa.) to set aside the day to commemorate the signing by President Abraham Lincoln of a joint resolution proposing the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution. The document signed by Lincoln led to the abolishment of slavery on February 1, 1865.

Present in President Truman's signing of the joint resolution proclaimed National Freedom Day were a group of Negro leaders headed by E. C. Wright, president of the Citizens and Southern Bank & Trust Company of Philadelphia and president of the Negro Freedom Day Association. Mr. Wright is the son of the late Major Richard R. Wright, originator of the Freedom Day idea, who was born a slave but ended up as president of the Philadelphia bank. He founded the Negro Freedom Day Association each year the group meets in Independence Hall in Philadelphia. His other son, Bishop R. R. Wright, was delayed, arriving at the White House just after the ceremony was completed.

However, he was in time to receive one of the pens with which the President signed.

**WRITERS ORGANIZE**  
**INTER-RACIAL GUILD**  
New York, June 30—The Interracial Writer's Group, a newly-organized unit of writers of both races, held its first meeting here last week at Friendship House, 34 W. 135th St., New York City. The discussion was led by John Gilman Brunini, outstanding Catholic layman and editor of SPIRIT.

Members of the group intend to promote interracial understanding by working together, and to give writers an opportunity to improve their work by discussion and criticism.

**WORKING WOMAN**  
**ROBBED OF \$100**  
Mrs. Shelton of 26th and Grant Streets was reportedly robbed of one hundred dollars in her home. She thinks she knows who is guilty since she was not harmed, if the money is returned she is willing to call it a deal.

The remaining pens were presented to the other Negro leaders present including Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Council of Negro Women of America. Mrs. Harriet W. Lemon, treasurer of the Citizens and Southern Bank and Trust Company; The Reverend D. W. H. Jernagin, president of the National Sunday School, and J. E. Mitchell, editor of the St. Louis, Missouri, Argus.

The signers of the Letter include: Allan Knight Chalmers, until recently minister of Broadway tabernacle, New York and now professor in the Boston University School of Theology. Edwin McNeil Potteat, President Colgate-Rochester Divinity School, Rochester, N. Y. Avenue Baptist Church, Cleveland Ohio. Fredrick K. Stamm, First Congregational Church, Chicago. Shelton Hale Bishop, St. Philip's Episcopal Church, New



**NEW HAVEN:**  
Muriel Rahn, soprano, and Edward Matthews, baritone, scored heavily in the Yale University Bowl "Pop" Concerts here last Tuesday night. The artists were soloists with the phony Orchestra, under the direction of Conductor Harry Berman.

Thousands upon thousands of Connecticut music lovers and Summer School students of Yale jammed the Ivy Covered Bowl of Old Eli under a brilliant moon to hear the not ed concert stars in their solo and duet selections from the works of the old Masters. The audience also called for many

**300 MINISTERS ADVOCATE REFUSAL TO REGISTER**

Three hundred Christian ministers, and leaders, including one who wrote, "You may list me as an Honor Graduate U. S. Naval Academy, 1933," "have signed "A Letter to American Christians of Draft Age" advocating that on Christian grounds they should break with war and stating, "We believe breaking with war means refusal to enlist in the armed forces; withdrawal from armed forces for those in them; refusal to register or render any service under a conscription act." This information was given to the press jointly by Allan Knight Chalmers, D. D. until recently minister of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, and now professor in the Boston University School of Theology, and A. J. Muste, the Presbyterian minister and the national Secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

The Letter further advocated that "the girl friends, sisters, mothers, fathers, Christian ministers and fellow-church members of these young men should support them openly and so far as possible identify themselves with them." It asserts that "political and military leaders will not have the incentive to abandon war as a last resort so long as they know that in the show down they can depend upon the youth of the nation to subscribe to conscription again. The effect is that war (now camouflaged as cold) remains the first and only resort of national policy."

It is anticipated that a conference to promote the non-registration movement will be held in the very near future. The signers of the Letter include: Allan Knight Chalmers, until recently minister of Broadway tabernacle, New York and now professor in the Boston University School of Theology. Edwin McNeil Potteat, President Colgate-Rochester Divinity School, Rochester, N. Y. Avenue Baptist Church, Cleveland Ohio. Fredrick K. Stamm, First Congregational Church, Chicago. Shelton Hale Bishop, St. Philip's Episcopal Church, New

**SEEKS \$25,000 FOR HEART BALM**

Mrs. Annie L. Buser, 9330 S Forest ave., filed suit in Superior Court of Cook County, Ill., recently for \$25,000 against Estelle Bivins Smith, a Western Electric Company employe, residing at 5953 Wabash ave., for alienation of affections of her husbands Lawrence P. Buser, a postal employe.

Mrs. Buser charged that Mrs. Smith knew that Buser as a married man when she began going with him in 1945 and has persistently pursued him since that time when it was duty to leave him alone.

Based upon the charges in the complaint an injunction against both husband and correspondent Estelle Bivins Smith, restraining them from living with, or visiting each other.

Despite Judge Robson's order, it is alleged, they're still meeting each other in her home with the full knowledge of Mrs. Smith's relatives and friends. Mrs. Buser charges her husband with extreme cruelty and infidelity, and is seeking a voice. Attorney John T. Jones filed the complaint for Mrs. Buser.

**MAKE IT STICK**

**MAKE SURE THAT YOUR CANDIDATE SUPPORTS FAIR EMPLOYMENT LEGISLATION**

National Labor Service

**MAN BEATEN IN AN ATTEMPTED ROBBERY**  
Mr. Robert Jackson who resided at the Calhoun Hotel was found in a dazed condition at 3:00 a. m. July 7th. in an Omaha park. An unknown person placed him in a taxi and sent him to a hospital at 26th and Dewey. Mrs. Jackson was called by hospital attendants and upon her arrival had found

her husband in an incoherent state but was able to get from him that someone had attacked and attempted to rob him. The would-be robber failed to find his money contained in a belt around his waist. Mrs. Jackson called Dr. A. M. McMillan who had him removed to the Methodist Hospital to take X-rays to determine his injuries. And at 4:00 a. m. his condition was uncertain.

(Continued on Page 3)

**First Labor Organization**  
America's first national labor organization, the Knights of Labor, was founded after the Civil war by two Pennsylvanians, Uriah S. Stevens and Terrence V. Powderly.