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# THE OMAHA GUIDE

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ALL THE NEWS WHILE IT IS NEWS

HEW TO THE LINE

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## Talk Impeachment Of Six In Supreme Court

The following is material quoted from a pamphlet received at the Omaha Guide office, published by Georgia Commission on Education, 717 One Peachtree Building. On the pamphlet there is an emblem seemingly more fitting for the Russian flag than the American flag. Under the emblem is written "A Resolution requesting impeachment of six members of the United States Supreme Court, adopted by the General Assembly of Georgia, February 22, 1957."

### A Resolution

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of Georgia is determined to maintain and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this State, against every attempt, whether foreign or domestic, to undermine and destroy the fundamental principles embodied in our basic law by which the liberty of the people and the sovereignty of the States in their proper spheres have been protected and assured; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of Georgia proceeds upon the fundamental fact that the Constitution of the United States expressly provides for three main Branches of Government: the Legislative, the Judicial and the Executive, and that said Branches of Government shall be and remain separate and distinct and that the powers and duties granted by the States to the respective Branches of Government, under the Constitution, shall be exercised exclusively by them, respectively; and

WHEREAS, the chief enemy of the United States is Godless communism, or the Communist International, which caused more than 150,000 casualties among our American soldiers in the recent Korean War,—only suspended by Armistice, without any Treaty of Peace having been executed to end said war,—and the Communist Party, Pro-Communist and Subversive Organizations, and their members, all dedicated to the overthrow of the United States Government and the Constitution by force or unlawful means, are all allied with and form part of said enemy forces of the Communist International and are the established enemies of the United States; and

WHEREAS, the Constitution of the United States guarantees to every state in this union a republican form of government; and necessarily implies that the union itself shall forever remain republican in form and substance; and

WHEREAS, prior to the adoption of the 17th Amendment in 1913 the Senate of the United States was a hall of republican states whose members were selected by state legislatures, and in consequence their states, and this furnished a certain guarantee that the union itself should forever remain a free republican government...

### Gov. Anderson Tells Omaha Rotary Club Need of Additional Gas Tax

The importance of the additional one cent gasoline tax to Nebraska's highway program was stressed on Wednesday, August 7 by Governor Victor E. Anderson in an address to members of the Omaha Rotary Club.

Speaking on important programs and projects of the state, Governor Anderson devoted much of his discussion to the highway program.

"The Interstate Highway program will be as important to the development of our state as the coming of the railroad a century ago," he said.

The extra cent of gasoline tax will be a vital factor in the early construction of the Interstate, and places its cost almost entirely on the users," the governor said. "Those who use the highways should pay the major share of their cost. They should not become an additional burden on property owners."

Calling attention to the fact that a substantial portion of gasoline tax revenue goes to the counties and cities, the Governor cited the benefits that will flow to every area of Nebraska from this source.

"All cities of Nebraska will receive direct benefits from the improved highway pattern," he said, "not only those located on the Interstate."

Thousands of miles of state highway in Nebraska are still gravel roads, the governor said. The people of our state are entitled to more paved highways, and the reduced cost of maintenance will pay for them. The additional one cent of tax will cost the average motorist less than 6¢ per year, he concluded. "It doesn't make sense to pay for an expensive automobile and fail to provide the highways for their operation."

### Mrs. Mamie Reed

Mrs. Mamie Reed, age 91 years, 2914 Lake Street, passed away early Tuesday morning, August 13th at a local hospital. Mrs. Reed had only been a resident of Omaha three months, having come here from Lorman, Mississippi where she was a member of the Jefferine Baptist Church.

Mrs. Reed is survived by her

husband, Mr. Myles Reed, of Omaha; two sons, Mr. Daniel Reed, Mr. Mose Reed, of Omaha; ten grandchildren, twenty great grandchildren, three nieces and other relatives.

Tentative services have been set for Saturday morning from the Thomas Funeral Home with the Rev. D. St. Clair officiating.

### Wm. Green Fund Now \$140,000

AFL-CIO President George Meany today announced that the William Green Memorial Fund has approved additional grants totaling \$140,000.

Approximately \$200,000 still remains to be allocated to worthwhile causes in the memory of the former President of the American Federation of Labor, Wm. Green. The fund was raised by contributions from unions affiliated with the former AFL after Mr. Green's death in 1952.

The grants announced today are: \$40,000 to Deborah Tuberculosis Sanatorium and Hospital, Browns Mills in the Pines, New Jersey.

\$25,000 to the D. C. Chapter, National Research Foundation for Cystic Fibrosis for the establishment of a Cystic Fibrosis Research Clinic at Children's Hospital in Washington, D. C.

\$25,000 to the Foundation for Religious Action in the Social and Civil Order, Washington, D. C., for the creation of the William Green Memorial Library for the use of the Foundation's National Committee on American Education in Communism.

\$25,000 to The Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation, New York City, to finance research in arthritis and rheumatism.

\$25,000 to the Religion and Labor Foundation, Inc., Columbus, Ohio, to establish throughout the country fellowship groups consisting of members of the clergy and representatives of organized labor.

Training means learning the rules. Experience means learning the exceptions.

### Emily E. Posey

Mrs. Emily E. Posey, 59 years, 2016 North 29th Avenue, Apt. No. 1665, expired unexpectedly Thursday evening, August 8th. Mrs. Posey was a seamstress and had been a resident of Omaha seventeen years. The Rosary was recited Thursday evening at 7:30 at the Thomas Funeral Home. Funeral services were held Wednesday morning, August 14th from the St. Benedict's Catholic Church with Father John Kilonen, Father Charles Kerr, S. J. officiating. Pall bearers were Messrs Andrew Brooks, George Bryant, Wm. Marshall, Morris R. Smith, A. D. Hill, F. E. Henderson. Interment was at Holy Sepulchre Cemetery with arrangements by the Thomas Funeral Home.

### Mrs. Anna Miller

Mrs. Anna Miller, 49 years, 2215 Lake Street, passed away Monday morning, August 12th at a local hospital. Mrs. Miller had been a resident of Omaha thirty years and was a member of Mt. Calvary Community Church. She is survived by her husband, Mr. William Miller, Omaha; two sisters, Mrs. Fannie Moore, Mrs. Mary E. Mosley, Starkville, Mississippi; four brothers, Mr. Joe Lee Logan, Cincinnati, Ohio, Messrs John H. Bert, Aaron Logan, Starkville, Miss.; nieces, Mrs. Malinda Webb, Mrs. Dura Mae Pena, Mrs. Charlotte Mae Griffon, Misses Malinda Webb, Edna Mae Webb, of Omaha; nephews, Mr. Robert Robinson, Mr. James Griffon, Mr. Roger Pena, of Omaha and other relatives.

### Georgia Brown

Mrs. Georgia Ann Brown, age 75 years, 2219 Grace Street, passed away Wednesday morning, August 14th at a local hospital. Mrs. Brown had been a resident of Omaha ten years. She was a member of the Paradise Baptist Church.

She is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Elvira Chambers, Camden, Arkansas; two brothers, Mr. Clem Brown, Omaha, Mr. Melvin Brown, Mt. Rose, Arkansas; five granddaughters, Mrs. Jose Mae Strong, Miss Annie Mae Chambers, Miss Vera Chambers, of Omaha, Mrs. Veira Reasley, Waldo, Ark., Mrs. Ruby Nell Walker, Los Angeles, Calif.; four grandsons, Mr. Arthur Chambers, Jr., Messrs Hurtis, Freddie, David Chambers, of Camden, Arkansas and other relatives.



### Trophies Presented at Shriners' Meet

Trophies for the Talent and Beauty Pageant, colorful and annual event of the Ancient Egyptian Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, are shown being presented here to members of Pyramid Temple, host group of the Shriners' convention to be held August 18-23 in Philadelphia. Beautiful girls from over the nation will participate in the beauty pageant. The trophies are donated by The Coca-Cola Company, Atlanta, Ga., which has given the awards for five years. From left to right: Ralph M. Jones, Deputy

### Hruska Firm on Civil Rights

Following are some statements made by Senator Hruska on the floor of the Senate which reveal his stand on the Civil Rights bill which is under discussion.

MR. HRUSKA. Mr. President, I yield myself 6 minutes.

The bill which is before the Senate is a progressive step toward wholesome and long-needed civil-rights legislation. I shall vote for it.

The civil-rights bill, in its original form, and even now after extensive amendment, creates no new civil rights as such.

It does provide for means of enforcing civil rights which have existed by reason of our Constitution and by our statutes for at least 75 years. This is done by vesting in the United States Attorney General the power to intervene in situations where civil rights are threatened in their exercise, and full enjoyment. He may invoke equity powers of a proper court from whom he will seek appropriate orders to the end that all things are done which should be done by proper officials to secure enforcement of the rights at stake.

The Senate in its wisdom has seen fit to strike from the bill part III, which pertained to civil rights other than the right to vote.

That the bill now before us creates no new rights is well demonstrated by the fact that the 15th constitutional amendment which assured the right to vote to all citizens of the United States was ratified and made an effective part of the Constitution in 1870. It is brief. It is readily understandable. It reads as follows:

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. But even the provisions for enforcing this fundamental and elemental right of citizenship have been stubbornly resisted. Primary evidence of this is found in the so-called jury-trial amendment which has been adopted by the Senate.

I voted against that amendment, Mr. President. Its originally intended effect was to provide a jury trial for persons charged with certain contempt-of-court proceedings relating to

### Jury Trial Merely A Smokescreen In Fight For Civil Rights

The AFL-CIO was not fooled by the attempt of "sudden liberals" to obtain Federation support for a jury trial amendment to the stripped-down civil rights bill.

Supporters of the jury trial proposal made an effort to obtain labor's backing by claiming trade unions have long objected to undemocratic injunction proceedings. When the amendment passed in the Senate by a 51-42 vote, only the Railroad Brotherhoods and the United Mine Workers supported the measure.

While the AFL-CIO admitted the proposed amendment might have possible advantages to organized labor, the Federation's Executive Committee issued a statement declaring "it cannot and will not permit itself to judge the appropriateness of this proposed change" because the labor movement might benefit.

The Committee went on to state: "The AFL-CIO reaffirms its belief that there should be no cringing trial-by-jury amendment to the civil rights bill."

Instead, the Executive Committee proposed that the whole question of contempt proceedings be handled separately and only after careful study.

Defenders of the trial-by-jury amendment, for the most part, were Senators representing southern states where anti-labor injunctions have been handed down by state courts for years without benefit of juries.

The trial-by-jury amendment guarantees jury trials for criminal injunction contempt cases, but not for civil contempt cases. It also guarantees Negroes the right to serve on Federal juries.

not change any rights regarding trial by jury. It did not deny something heretofore enjoyed, insofar as jury trials were concerned.

On the contrary, it was the so-called jury-trial amendment which proposed a change in the jury-trial system as English speaking peoples have known it for hundreds of years, and as our own Republic has known it since our beginnings as a Nation.

The jury-trial amendment seeks to do this by providing a trial by jury in certain cases of persons charged with being in contempt of court, a right which has not heretofore existed in such cases.

Under our American system of jurisprudence, as we have known it since the Constitution was adopted, no jury trials have been accorded generally to those who come before a court on charges of contempt. The courts have always had the inherent power to punish in such cases without intervention of jury

Senator Hruska

right-to-vote cases. Even in the form I opposed it.

The civil-rights bill as originally reported to the Senate did

### Legislation on Civil Rights Pushed by Eighteen Southerners

#### POSSIBLE CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION EXPECTED

The 18 Southern Senators seemingly have taken control of the Senate as to the pending Civil Rights legislation. The 72 members of the Senate voting against the Crippled Bill have not yet won out, for it looks like the tail is wagging the head.

In quoting Mr. Alec Dryer, "The trouble with our country today is that we have too many republican Senators, too many democratic Senators and not enough U. S. Senators.

approval of such jury-trial amendment as originally proposed would not only be undesirable in itself, but would also furnish precedent for extension into other fields than right to vote cases, to the much greater damage of the governmental system.

To impair or weaken this power is tampering with much too important a segment of our governmental system to take lightly, or to venture upon without proper safeguards. It has been my feeling right along, Mr. President, that the

Last year the average American paid \$71.50 for medical care and services, \$27 of which was covered by health insurance.

San Francisco's Golden Gate bridge has the longest channel span of any suspension bridge, along, Mr. President, that the

### CAPITOL CORNER

Congressman GLENN CUNNINGHAM



Residents of eastern Nebraska, especially in Omaha and Sarpy County, will be encouraged by a Civil Aeronautics Administration report on the noise made by jet airplanes. Commercial airlines expect to be flying jet planes in and out of Omaha Municipal Airport by 1960, and Offutt Air Force Base is scheduled to receive a squadron of heavy jet refueling planes in a year or so.

Thus I am happy to see the CAA report that jet planes equipped with noise suppressors will not cause any more noise than airliners flying today. And the CAA reports that the aircraft industry is working hard on the problem and hopes to decrease the noise further.

The CAA report also points out that jet airplanes will fly faster, climb at a steeper rate and climb to higher altitudes than present-day planes. Thus noise from these new planes will not be heard by people in their homes for as long as present airplanes are heard as they fly overhead.

The report also says that the unusual whining noise made by jets is not damaging to human ears or bodies, unless persons are working close to the engines for long periods.

Surplus federal property is constantly being made available to states for educational, public health and civil defense use. During the second quarter of this year, property which cost over \$62 million was distributed to the states. Nebraska received surplus property worth more than half a million dollars.

Latest report on Capitol Hill: Congress will adjourn about the end of this month.

A news report states that supporters of a multi-billion dollar atomic shelter program are temporarily shelving the plan. They say they will wait until next year "in hopes the current economy drive will have run its course."

They may have a long, long wait before people will spend billions of dollars on this project.

President Woodrow Wilson said: "I have always been among those who believed that the greatest freedom of speech was the greatest safety, because if a man is a fool the best thing to do is to encourage him to advertise the fact by speaking."

## From \$50 a Week Job To Head of U S Steel

Ex-School Teacher Came a Long Way  
Men who make America great  
No. 1 of a series

By LOUIS JAMES

Is it possible for a \$50-a-week school teacher to become head of a big American corporation? If it is, your name is Roger M. Blough.

Thirty years ago, Blough (rhymes with plow) was teaching history in Hawley, Pennsylvania. Today, he is Chairman of the Board of the \$3 billion United States Steel Corporation, employing 260,000 people.

How did he do it? Luck and circumstances, says Blough who, at 53, is a six-footer with an easy, relaxed manner, known as a "low-pressure" executive.

Was farm boy  
A Pennsylvania farm boy, Blough attended a one-room grade school, worked his way through tiny Susquehanna University in Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania, and then spent three years teaching school.

He left teaching to study law at Yale. Blough's first big break came when he became one of many lawyers employed by U. S. Steel in 1919 during its legal tussle with the Government.

He worked harder, longer and more effectively than most Wall Street law clerks and caught the eye of Ben Fairless, who was President of the Corporation.

Fairless liked his wary, prudent mind, his ability to answer questions with up-to-the-minute facts and assigned him to successively bigger and bigger jobs. Blough worked and studied



ROGER M. BLOUGH

hard. In handling the Corporation's complex legal affairs, he learned so rapidly and displayed such good judgment in advising top management he was elected a Director in 1932. In 1955, he took over as Chairman when Benjamin F. Fairless retired at 65.

Says he was lucky  
"I'd say I was pretty lucky," Blough admits. "I can't recall any serious reverses. There are times when you seem to be treading water—not going too fast. But you are learning all the time. I don't want to sound Pollyanna-ish, but I've enjoyed all the jobs I ever held, back as far as the days when I was teaching school. There is lots of satisfaction in doing any job well."

But it isn't luck alone that moves a man from obscurity as a small town teacher to head one of the greatest industrial organizations. He has to know what is going on in the world. One of the architects of U. S. Steel's reorganization and expansion, he is well versed in the intimate facts of American business. His mind is capacious and fact-filled. His modest, careful manner masks a man with important talents. His strength is his thoroughness and ability in analyzing problems.

### "Just Ordinary Guy" Avows Blough

Lives in New York  
Blough lives in New York, is married and has twin daughters attending college. Although he likes to play golf and swim, his hobby is just plain "work."

"I'm just an ordinary guy," he says. "I like to work hard and I like to relax. I go to bed early and get up early. On weekends I go home to Hawley and plant a tree or a flower in my yard."

Blough is optimistic about America's future. "I think this is the best time ever to be young," he maintains. "The industrial and business trend is upward. Our organization, for example, has expanded research fivefold in the past 15 years. Yet we are only beginning."

"Yes, it's a great period for youth," concludes this former schoolteacher, who keeps a constant eye open for young talent to stock his Corporation for the future.