

National Negro History Week Feb. 6-13

National Urban League
Reports Employment
Conditions Unimproved

Official Bulletin Recently Issued by Industrial Relations Department of Urban League Discloses Disquieting Difficulties Encountered in Making Placements

"The day-to-day appeals for work during December resulted in scant relief and little or no promise of improvement throughout the country," says bulletin No. 20, issued by the industrial relations department of the National Urban League from its headquarters at 17 Madison avenue, New York City. The bulletin states further that reports from the league's advisors indicate considerable replacement of colored employees by white workers. In Boston a manager for a chain grocery store was discharged because patrons of the store not of the Negro race objected to his serving in such a capacity. In Chicago, Negro porters were discharged because the clothing manufacturer that employed them to try an "experiment" with white labor in that capacity. In that city unemployment is said to be at its highest peak.

"There is moreover," the bulletin continues, "a large number of skilled and semi-skilled workers doing unskilled work, with the result that unskilled workers, customarily the most unprotected of all classes of industrial workers, are out of employment to a larger degree than is usual." Because of the uncertainty of securing jobs there is an unusually heavy movement of people from place to place. Pittsburgh has experienced difficult problems because of this aspect of the situation due to the use of Negro miners in the strike regions in and around the city.

The bulletin states that here and there some little change for the better was noticed during December. In Cleveland, the Urban League placed 19 per cent more people in December than in November, but 22 per cent less than in December 1926. In Milwaukee where a plant is employing 60 Negroes and another 50, these plants have resumed full operations, and in San Antonio "several large new hotels are about to open with crews of colored waiters." In Jefferson City, Mo., Hotel Missouri has now all colored domestic help and many colored men are being used in highway building. In Pittsburgh one department store began the use of colored elevator men and another announced its intention of doing so on February first.

TO PREVENT LYNCHING
URGED BY COMMITTEE

Nashville, Tenn.—More stringent laws to prevent lynching, the securing of bus transportation for Negroes in certain sections of the state, and the provision of better facilities for the training of colored doctors and nurses were among the definite goals set by the State Inter-racial committee in annual session here January 25. Encouraging reports were heard from many quarters, and a fine spirit of optimistic co-operation was evident. On the other hand, certain unfavorable conditions were brought out and frankly faced, and plans were formulated for their correction.

Deep humiliation and concern was expressed as the result of Tennessee's backsliding last year into the list of lynching states. The need of effective anti-lynching legislation was pointed out and the executive committee was instructed to take steps to that end. Among the measures suggested were the suspension of sheriffs in whose jurisdiction lynchings occur, and the assessment of heavy damages against the counties involved, in favor of the families of mob victims.

Attention was called to discrimination against Negroes in public buses in certain parts of the state, and a committee composed of Dr. W. D. Weatherford, Mrs. Charles S. Kincaid and Dr. C. V. Roman was appointed to see the officials of the bus companies and, if necessary, the public service commission, with a view to a correction of this condition.

It was pointed out that the state provides no facilities for the training of Negro doctors and nurses, and a committee was appointed to bring this need to the attention of the state board of health. On this committee the chairman named Dr. J. E. Clark, President W. J. Hale of the State A. and I. college, and Bishop I. B. Scott.

STEWARDS' BOARD BANQUETS

The steward's board of St. John's A. M. E. church gave a delightful banquet last Friday night which was attended by 80 guests. The tables were attractively decorated. The menu consisted of baked turkey with dressing, lettuce salad, baked sweet potatoes, peas, mashed potatoes, rolls, ice cream and cake and coffee. The Trustee Helpers club was awarded \$5.00 for the best decorated table.

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FIVE NEGROES PLACED ON
LOUISVILLE POLICE FORCE

Louisville, Ky.—Five colored policemen have been placed on the Louisville metropolitan police force. The city has had two colored detectives for several years.

The five patrolmen were assigned to the police school Saturday. They are Robert C. Brown, 330 East Liberty street; William F. Downs, 1016 South Hancock street; John Hayden, 122 West Walnut street; William Scott, 1132 West Chestnut, and J. E. Shepherd, 1705 West Chestnut street. The new officers will be assigned to duty in the colored district. They have instructions not to arrest whites. It was said that another one would be appointed later so that a pair of them will always be on duty together. They are attached to the Second District station.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE
TO HOLD ANNUAL MEETING
AND ELECT BOARD MEMBERS

New York—The National Urban League has announced its formal annual meeting for February 8, at the offices of the league, 17 Madison avenue, New York City. This will be the 17th meeting of this character held by this organization which now has branches in 42 cities. At this meeting, the executive secretary, Eugene Kinckle Jones, will render his annual report and the following board members, whose terms expire this year, will be presented by the nominating committee for re-election: Josiah P. Marvel, Mrs. Mary MacLeod Bethune, A. S. Frissell, John Hope, Mrs. Henry G. Leach, Mrs. B. B. Munford, Mrs. Albert S. Reed, Miss Elizabeth Walton, E. P. Roberts, Theodore Roosevelt, Miss Dorothy Straus, L. Hollingsworth Wood.

The annual conference of workers in the Urban League movement has been announced for Philadelphia, April 10th to 13th, at which time the subject of co-ordination of social effort will be discussed. Representatives of many social service movements from many sections of the country will meet with Urban League board members and workers to discuss means of better co-operation, recent research projects, methods of applying remedies to social problems disclosed and industrial relations. The subject of the public evening meetings will be "Inter-racial Good Will" and will be a feature of the conference.

EDITORIAL

As will be noted by an article published in this issue the Ministers' Alliance is extending an invitation to the public to attend a mass meeting, or forum, to be held next Monday night at St. John's A. M. E. church, to consider the local labor situation. This is a wise and timely move as the problem of non-employment is serious. This is true, not only as it applies to our own people, but to other working people. Whenever there is a shortage of employment, naturally, conditions being as they are, our own people are, ordinarily, the first to be discharged and the last to be given work. Under normal conditions there are certain kinds of work given to Negroes, in restricted fields. Such jobs are not considered "a white man's job." That is when labor conditions are normal and work plentiful. But when work is scarce any kind of a job is considered "a white man's job"; and so black men are crowded out of what are considered "a black man's job."

That is just what has happened here and is happening all over the country, as reports from the Industrial Department of the National Urban League which specializes in opening up enlarged occupational opportunities for Negroes show. Its latest Bulletin is published in this issue, and despite the powerful and influential contacts of this excellent organization, it discloses the significant fact that the labor situation for our group is neither encouraging nor reassuring. Omaha, therefore, is no exception. Why there should be such scarcity of work, we do not know. That there is, we do know, and that our people, in common with other working people, yes, and business interests, too, are feeling it keenly cannot be denied. A conference on or consideration of the situation ought to prove helpful. We do not do enough of local, racial stock-taking and fact-finding. So The Monitor heartily approves of the proposed forum or conference.

We, however, want to point out a serious mistake the committee has made in drawing up its program for Monday night, as submitted to us for publication in this issue. The program is entirely too long. Several subjects programmed for discussion, excellent though they be, should be cut out and discussed at some subsequent meeting, and the subject should be confined to that of non-employment, and how it can be remedied. We would, therefore, suggest to the committee that they revise the program and confine the discussion to two or three phases of the main topic, "Conditions of the Laboring People As They Confront Us."

Instructions for Celebration of
Negro History Week

Call a meeting of the outstanding citizens of your community. Have them agree upon an efficient committee to make the celebration reach all groups like churches, schools, lodges, and clubs. Encourage each one of such bodies to have appropriate exercises during Negro History week.

Secure the interest and co-operation of a number of professional men, business men, teachers, and ministers, who will serve as speakers at such exercises. Appeal to those who are not trying to exploit the public. He who charges a fee for making a speech or singing a song on this occasion does not grasp the meaning of the movement and should therefore be avoided.

Persuade your pastor to deliver an address on the Sunday beginning the celebration. No one is more influential than the pastor in arousing the people to the performance of civic duty. Do not fail to secure his assistance and through him the support of his communicants.

Set aside one day of this week as a Book and Picture Fund Day when all groups of the community will join in raising funds to buy books bearing on the Negro and pictures of distinguished men and women of the race. If you can persuade your public library to purchase these things it will be a fine stroke; but do not stop an important work by waiting on others. Raise the money yourselves and buy these books and pictures for your schools and churches.

Appeal to the board of education of your local school system and the head of your school, college or university for the adoption of textbooks treating Negro history as it really is rather than in the present biased fashion. Secure their co-operation in publishing the whole truth to free the mind of the youth from the evil consequences of error.

Organize in every large city and in every state of small urban communities a branch of the association for the study of Negro life and history. A small city or town has not a constituency large enough to support a branch, but a number of clubs in such places may combine through their representatives to organize a state branch with headquarters in its largest city.

The purposes of a branch are:

1. To save such records of the Negro as old newspapers, receipts,

manuscripts, mission papers, deeds, wills, and the like, and bearing on the past of the Negro.

2. To write the life histories of the "near great" but useful Negroes of whom editors and authors take no account.

3. To promote the actual study of the Negro in a club or class proceeding according to a definite outline and under the supervision of the director of the association.

4. To secure the co-operation of a number of persons who will learn to tell intelligently to children in schools and churches interesting stories of distinguished Negroes who have achieved things worth while as pioneers in business, professional men, teachers, and ministers.

To become a permanently organized branch requires at least ten persons, each paying the active membership fee of \$3.00. Fifty cents of this fee is kept by the local branch to pay its expenses. The remaining \$2.50 is sent to the national office. For this fee, each member receives The Journal of Negro History for a year. The branch, as such, moreover, is entitled to call upon the director for such supervision of study as may be given by mail. This, however, must not be confused with the individual instruction by correspondence offered by the Home Study department of the association.—From Bulletin, Association for the Study of Negro Life and History.

THE NEGRO OLD FOLKS' HOME

Donations to the Old Folks' Home were as follows: One beautiful radio table, one large white granite coffee pot and three oatmeal dishes by the Modest Art Charity club, Mrs. Queen Jackson, president; two pair house slippers and two pair hose by the Dorcas Charity club; four beautiful house sacks, by Zion Mission society, by Mrs. J. A. Archie; one glass of jelly, one jar of cherries and one jar of tomatoes by Mrs. Maggie Smith.

The Cupid club was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. J. Jones at their home, 115 South Thirty-fifth street, January 25. Time was spent playing whist and dancing after which a delicious luncheon was served. A pleasant time was enjoyed by all.

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK
WILL BE OBSERVED
BY ORGANIZATIONS

North and South Side Will Unite in Giving Program in Spacious Auditorium of South High School

The South Side Cultural Center has taken the initiative in perfecting plans for the first observance of National Negro History week in Omaha, in which other organizations of the South Side have heartily joined. The Center invited the Omaha branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Business and Professional Men's club, and other organizations on the North Side to unite with them in putting on a program in keeping with the spirit and intent of the occasion next Friday night in the beautiful and spacious auditorium of the South High school, Twenty-fourth and J streets, secured for this meeting. The organizations accepted the invitation. An interesting and instructive musical and literary program, featuring exclusively the work of Negro authors and composers will be given. The public is cordially invited. It is hoped that there will be a large audience present.

MINISTERS' ALLIANCE
INVITES PUBLIC TO CONSIDER
THE LABOR SITUATION

The Ministers' Alliance hereby invites all churches and pastors, professional and business men to meet with us at St. John's A. M. E. church, Twenty-second and Willis, Monday evening, February 6, at 8 o'clock to consider the labor question as it now confronts us.

The program will be as follows: Devotionals: Music by St. John's choir; scripture lesson by Rev. O. J. Burckhardt; prayer by Rev. J. W. Fort; solo by Rev. M. L. Hamlet; remarks by master of ceremonies.

Among the subjects discussed will be, "Conditions of the laboring people as they confront us," R. L. Williams; "The Working Woman," Rev. Charles H. Trusty; "The Need for Leadership," Rev. E. H. McDonald; "The Necessity of Negroes Patronizing Negro Enterprises," Rev. J. H. Garner; "How to Hold Negro Patronage," Rev. Z. C. McGee; "Good of a Newspaper in a Community," Rev. John Albert Williams; "What Relation Does the Minister Sustain to the Business Interests," Rev. John H. Grant. Brief remarks by the Rev. Messrs. P. M. Harris and J. H. Jackson, Mrs. J. D. Lewis, Mr. Charles Solomon and Dr. A. L. Hawkins. Rev. J. H. Brewer will be master of ceremonies.

LADIES' AUXILIARY,
ALLENSWORTH CAMP,
HOLDS INSTALLATION

The Ladies' Auxiliary of Capt. Allen Allensworth camp held their public installation Wednesday evening at St. Benedict's community home. The president and other officers, also the ladies' drill team, besides other members and their husbands from Lee Forby camp were present. The president of the Ladies' Auxiliary of Lee Forby camp was master of ceremonies. Mrs. Alma Miller was the installing officer. The following officers were installed for the year: Mrs. Madge Bailey, president; Mrs. Georgie Gray, senior vice president; Mrs. Margaret Elliott, junior vice president; Mrs. Margaret Anderson, chaplain, and Mrs. J. Wright, secretary. Mrs. Anna Miller of Lee Forby auxiliary and Mrs. Madge Bailey, president and George Douglas, retired commander of Capt. Allen Allensworth camp made some very interesting remarks, in behalf of the work of the organization. After the installation a dainty luncheon was served to the guests which numbered about 75, after which the ladies' drill team entertained with singing and music.

Mrs. A. H. Massey, wife of the proprietor of "The Small Store" has successfully undergone an operation from which she is recovering.

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF
CHURCHES SPONSORS
RACIAL CONFERENCE

Executive Committee Takes Emphatic Stand for Enforcement of All Amendments to Constitution

PROTECTION FOR DELEGATES

Church Organizations Urged to Meet Only in Such Places Where All Delegates May Avoid Embarrassment

Cleveland, Ohio, January 24.—The annual meeting of the executive committee of the Federal Council of Churches met here this week, and among the several reports of the various commissions was that of the commission on church and race relations.

The executive committee approved a proposal that its commission on race relations co-operate with 15 other national organizations in sponsoring the second national inter-racial conference to be held next November. Following a report on the recent national exhibit of fine arts by Negro artists in New York held in cooperation with the Harmon Foundation, the session approved the proposal that such an exhibit of fine arts by Negroes be fostered annually.

The question drawing the keenest attention was a recommendation on the enforcement of the amendments to the constitution, involving the fourteenth, fifteenth and eighteenth. This recommendation was presented by George E. Haynes, secretary of the commission. Fear was expressed by some of the delegates that such a resolution would partake too much of politics and thus involve the churches in partisan political controversy. Bishop George C. Clement, chairman of the commission, defended the resolution on the ground that law enforcement was primarily a moral question, especially the enforcement of the constitution which is the bulwark of our liberties. Bishop R. C. Ransom of the A. M. E. church, a member of the commission, said, "We must face the questions; I am inclined to believe that our not being willing to face them is an evidence of cowardice on the part of the white people and hypocrisy on the part of us colored people."

The resolution, after being referred to the business committee of the meeting and receiving a final draft following the discussion on the floor, was adopted by the executive body as follows:

"The question of enforcing the 18th amendment has become an outstanding moral issue in America today and has raised the question of obedience to the fundamental law of our land, including all amendments to the Constitution. We, therefore, go on record as endorsing the honest enforcement of the Constitution including all amendments, and we ask the co-operation of all the communions of the Federal Council of Churches to that end."

The executive committee of the Federal Council also passed without debate the following resolution:

"We urge all our church organizations in selecting their places of meeting to insist that provision be made for delegates of other than the white race and that every precaution be taken to protect such brethren against embarrassment from any form of social discrimination."

GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY
HOLDS SOCIAL MEETING

The Girls' Friendly society of the Church of St. Philip the Deacon, enjoyed a very delightful social meeting at the rectory Monday. According to the custom of the club, two girls were appointed hostesses to have charge of the social meeting. Those who had charge of this social meeting were Miss Celestine Smith and Miss Lucille Patterson. The time was spent in games, jokes, riddles and dancing.