

CALVIN K. STALNAKER TO BE IN OMAHA FEBRUARY 6-7

USO-YMCA Consultant Conducting Midwestern Survey of USO Activities

Calvin K. Stalnak, USO-YMCA consultant on services to Negro members of the armed forces is conducting a survey of Mid-Western USO activities.

Mr. Stalnak has had wide experience in the fields of religion and social service. For many years he was a minister of the third Baptist Church in Toledo, Ohio. He is a graduate of Benedict College, Columbia, South Carolina and Paine College, Augusta, Ga., and did post graduate work at Chicago University and the University of Toledo.

Mr. Stalnak opened his tour in Lawton Okla. January 21 as the speaker at the Lawton USO Club's third anniversary celebration. He visited McAlester January 22 and 23; Little Rock 24 and 25; and Muskogee, Okla., January 26 and 27.

Monday and Tuesday (January 29 and 30) Mr. Stalnak will visit Joplin, Mo. He will be at the Kansas City USO-YMCA Regional office Wednesday January 31.

In his tour Mr. Stalnak will be interested in meeting USO club directors their staffs and volunteer workers. He plans to meet with them to discuss their personnel and public and racial relation problems, their programs, continuing USO services for the war effort, as well as plans for the post war period.

Mr. Stalnak's itinerary will bring him to Omaha, Nebraska, February 6, and 7, and to Lincoln, February 8 and 9.

He will attend a USO staff meeting on Negro services in Wichita, Kansas, February 12, 13, and 14. His remaining schedule calls for sessions in Manhattan, Kansas, Feb. 15 and 16; Salina, Kansas, Feb. 17 and 18; Cheyenne, Wyo., Feb. 19 and 20; and in Denver, Colo., Feb. 21 and 22.

Senator Kenneth S. Wherry Reports

WELCOMES COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS

United States Senate Committee on Education and Labor January 11, 1945

TO MY FRIENDS OF OMAHA, NEBR.—

For two years I have served as your United States Senator and am reporting to you as the 78th Congress ends, and the 79th Congress begins.

The program which I advocated in the elections of 1940 and '42 suggested elimination of governmental nonessentials; removal of confiscatory taxes; elimination of governmental subsidized competition; protection and encouragement of private enterprise; and the return to local Government Acknowledgment of such aims would revivify sane Government.

One cannot do otherwise than support and cooperate with the military leadership in the war program because we want this war won with maximum speed and minimum loss. We shall unite our efforts in writing an enduring peace based on Christian principles.

On the domestic front, I have constantly fought the New Deal philosophy of self-created emergencies; of setting class against class; of political influence, pressure and privilege; of power politics; of unconstitutional; of high taxes; and of deficit spending.

Since being in the Senate, I have religiously adhered to the principles of Constitutional Government; amended O.P.A. legislation to provide protection for the private citizen in enforcement proceedings; amended

11,200 Nebraska Boys Will Be Needed By Selective Service

Urge Men 30 to 37 Year of Age to Get or Stay on Essential Jobs or BE DRAFTED

During the first six months of this year, Nebraska selective service will need approximately 11,200 men to meet the general military service requirements of the armed forces, Brig. General Guy N. Henninger, state director estimated this week on the basis of present conditions.

It is expected the general said that these inductees will come from the following sources:

New 18-year olds 2,100
From farms, ages 18 thru 25, 11,000
From industry, business 2,000
From 26-29 2,000
Men, ages 30 thru 37 2,000

TOTAL 11,200
General Henninger gave the following explanations regarding these manpower sources:

THE 18 YEAR OLDS—It is es-

F. E. P. C. To Hold Hearings On Western Cartridge Company

A formal hearing on complaints of racial discrimination against the Western Cartridge Company of East Alton, Illinois, will be held by the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices on January 31. It was announced today by Elmer W. Henderson, Regional Director in Chicago.

Our Committee has received a number of complaints that this company refuses to employ qualified Negroes at its great ammunition plant and we have attempted

to negotiate a change of policy without successful results," Henderson said.

The War Manpower Commission has also attempted to change this company's practices but was unable to and certified the case to FEPC in November 1943. At this time the company made a public statement that it could not comply due to the prevailing community pattern in East Alton. This city has no Negro residents and there is an alleged sentiment among the white citizens against them.

DEMOCRACY WORKS IN OMAHA

When a dog bites a man, that is no news but when a man bites a dog that is news. When twelve men have been chosen as jurors in a law suit for \$15,000.00 and eleven of those men are white and

one is colored and the eleven white men vote to elect the one colored man as their jury-foreman that is what we call a real Democracy. This all happened in the Honorable Judge Arthur C. Thomsen's Court.

O. P. A. CLOSES STORE

Carey's Neighborhood Grocery at 27th and Grant was closed early this week for a period of four days.

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HEW TO THE LINE

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Entered as 2nd class matter at Post-office, Omaha, Nebr., Under Act of March 8, 1874. Publishing Offices at 2420 Grant Street, Omaha, Nebr.

Saturday, January 27, 1945

Our 17th Year—No. 51



OBTAINS EXECUTIVE URBAN LEAGUE POST—MISS E. FANNIE GRANTON, 1943 graduate of the Atlanta University School of Social Work, has just been appointed Executive Secretary of the Englewood, New Jersey Urban League. Before entering the School of Social Work, Miss Granton was employed with the North Carolina FEPA, the South-east Settlement House of Washington, D.C., and with the District of Columbia Community Center and Playground department. Since graduation she has worked as Assistant Executive Secretary of the Hester Community House, Houston, Texas. Miss Granton is a native of Washington, D.C., and a graduate of Shaw University.

TWO DISABLED NEGRO VETS TAKE LAW COURSE AFFECTING DISCHARGED SERVICEMEN AT AMERICAN UNL, WASHINGTON, D.C.
Two Negroes are included in the first class of 21 handicapped veterans of this war now taking a five-month course at American University, Washington, D.C., designed to make them experts on laws affecting the rights of discharged service men, particularly disabled veterans. The two men are 1st Lieut. George L. Holand, St. Paul, Minn., who saw action with the 92nd Infantry Division and Tech. Sgt. Charles R. Milton, 36, of Atlanta, Ga., who served in the South Pacific.

The War Surplus Property Act to provide that money recovered be applied to the public debt; interested myself in matters of concern to agriculture and the livestock industry; and as a member of the Senate Small Business and Fuel Oil Committees participated in and held 57 major hearings in assisting individuals and small business.

I am now serving on the following Committees—namely, Judiciary, Appropriations, Senate Contingent Expenses, Claims and Public Buildings and Grounds, and have been selected as Party Whip. These assignments and responsibilities have placed me in a position to aid the very program that is so essential to good Government and have enabled me to work for Nebraska interests.

Your comments and suggestions will be helpful and welcome. Thus may I better serve you, our State and Nation.

Sincerely,
KENNETH S. WHERRY.

Nat'l Service Act "Slavery" says Naacp

MAKES APPLICATION FOR NEW BEDFORD HOME

Mrs. Hattie Webb, of 1611 Maple Street, Monday, made formal application for one of the new homes in the New Bedford Addition, located between Wirt and Spencer Streets, 30th and 27th.

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Despite President Roosevelt's insistence upon a National Service act which will draft all men and women in the country for the war effort, the NAACP characterized this legislation as "slavery" in a statement this week.

"Experience during the first World War demon-

"Morale Rises to New High When Negro Army Band Gives Out . . ."

Omaha Boy With Famous Negro Band In France

S-SGT. ARCHIE L. BROWN, 2628 Parker Street, is a member this band. A well known trombonist, Archie formerly played with Lloyd Hunter, Benny Moten, Fletcher Henderson, and Count Basie's Orchestras before entering the services of his country.

SIXTH ARMY GROUP—Music means morale, and when a Negro United States Army military band with the Continental Advance Section—supply organization of the Sixth Army Group including the Seventh Army in France—"gives out" with martial music, classics of swing, morale rises to a new high.

The band, directed by Warrant Officer Gerardo O. del Rio, has become famous in the various military ceremonies in which it has participated overseas and in a number of concerts given for the benefit of Allied civilian audiences. The organization is a continuation of the famous 9th Cavalry Band, which dates from the activation of the old 9th Cavalry Regiment in Arizona in 1866.

After serving in the Indian wars in the western United States the 9th Cavalry Regiment and its band was stationed in various parts of the country until the Spanish American War when it served under Teddy Roosevelt in Cuba.

During World War I it was stationed in the Philippines. The presently designated 399th Army Service Force Band got its name upon the disbandment of the

strated clearly," said the NAACP statement, "that any 'work-or-fight' bill means that Negroes will be restricted and ordered about on the basis of color, rather than on the country's needs.

"Under this legislation it is entirely possible that local and state administrators will restrict Negro workers to certain types of employment, will bar them from free movement to improve themselves and will enforce all manner of onerous rules dictated solely by racial discrimination.

"Colored citizens will remember the memorandum of Attorney General Francis Biddle in the summer of 1943 following the Detroit riot. Although he denied the memorandum, it is fairly well established that Mr. Biddle suggested to the President that one remedy for the Detroit situation was to keep any additional Negroes from going to Detroit.

"This is merely a sample of what would happen under a National Service act. Negro workers could be barred from white collar employment. They could be confined to farm labor. They could be barred from high-paying factory jobs and restricted to hard, hot heavy labor such as foundry work. They could be ordered to outdoor work in severe weather. There is no limit to the ways in which Negro citizens might be mistreated under this type of legislation. It would be little better than slavery."

Roy Wilkins, acting secretary of the NAACP, said that the 800 local chapters of the organization are being advised by the national headquarters in New York to oppose this legislation and to write their congressmen and senators asking them to vote against it. The NAACP has 400,000 members in 44 states.



ARCHIE L. BROWN
2nd Cavalry Division more than a year ago. The band came overseas in January, 1944, and served in Africa and Italy before entering France. Throughout its history the band has won a number of prizes in contests, including first place in that of the Texas Centennial Celebration at Dallas in 1936.



FROD OF ARCHIE are his mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Brown, who reside at 2617 Charles Street.

\$100 Contributed To Wendell Willkie Bldg.

New York—A contribution of \$100 has been made toward the new Wendell L. Willkie Memorial building by the District of Columbia branch NAACP. A campaign is now in progress to raise an adequate sum of money to purchase and maintain a building honoring the late Mr. Willkie which will serve as national headquarters for organizations fighting causes in which Mr. Willkie was deeply interested. The national headquarters of the NAACP, which for 17 years have been at 69 Fifth Avenue will move into the new building as soon as it is purchased and made ready for occupancy, perhaps in the late spring or summer.

The Freehold, New Jersey, branch of the NAACP was the first unit in the country to contribute to this building, sending in \$25 three days after the appeal was received.

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BOWLES DISCUSSES CLOTHING APPAREL PROBLEMS

Decisions of O.P.A. Need Public Understanding

FROM THE OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION TO THE OMAHA GUIDE PUBLISHING COMPANY DEAR MR. EDITOR

A month ago when I wrote you about the new food rationing program, I said that we faced further problems in our difficult task of stopping inflation. I said at that time—and again repeat—that the decisions we have made may sound unpleasant to some. They urgently require public understanding.

To meet one of the most serious of those problems, we are now about to take a series of important steps. The problem is that of apparel prices, quality, and supply.

Our actions will be greeted with enthusiasm by millions of consumers. But they are bound to stir up some unfavorable comment—part of it unknowingly wrong as to facts; and perhaps a small part of it knowingly and irresponsibly departing from facts.

I am anxious to share with you my point of view in the actions we are taking. First lets look at the problem.

Briefly, it is this: We have managed to hold the cost of living within a one percent rise over the last 18 months. This is in spite of an increase in the cost of clothing of over 11 percent. Rents have been held stable. Food prices have actually gone down in this period. That is the only reason we have come near holding the line. We cannot rely on a continued downward trend of food prices.

Those who have studied the problem agree that the alarming rise in clothing shows no indication of abating. In fact, quite the reverse. The rate of rise in apparel prices is actually increasing. Unless we take firm action now, the entire stabilization program will be in danger.

The principal reason for the increase in Department of Labor index of clothing prices are:

1. Shifting by manufacturers to higher price lines, and consequent disappearance of lowest cost clothing from the stores, forcing consumers to buy more expensive goods. Of example, whereas two years ago 70 percent of women's dresses sold BELOW \$7.95, 70 percent now sell ABOVE that price.
2. Actual price increases.
3. Deterioration in quality of many garments, causing a further price increase that cannot be measured.

While the average family income in the nation has increased considerably, there are millions of white collar workers and families with fixed incomes who have little or no increased buying power. There are the service men and women in the armed forces. The increased cost of clothing is working a great hardship on these groups.

Those who will agree that with the rise in clothing prices, with quality deteriorating rapidly with low and medium priced apparel less and less available, and with insufficient textiles to meet civilian demand any program to remedy this situation cannot be mild. For two years now we have tried mild measures. I am sure that the time has come when we must act with courage—and with a full sense of our responsibilities to the public.

Accordingly, O.P.A. and WPB in consultation with industry are about to take action in a joint program that will tighten controls. Within the next few months the results of this program should be:

1. Within the limits of supply, textiles will be channeled into more essential and lower priced types of apparel.
2. Manufacturers will produce in the same average price lines in which they were producing two years ago.
3. On the average, this clothing will be better quality for the price.
4. Within a few months there will be a 5 and 7 percent—perhaps more—will be cut out of currently inflated clothing prices. Without this program clothing prices might easily rise another 15 percent during 1945.

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Lonnie May, linotypist, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, is a rehabilitated polio victim. Through efforts of the Oklahoma County Chapter of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, at Luther, Oklahoma, and the Oklahoma Commission for Crippled Children, he has overcome complete involvement of lower limbs and mastered a skilled trade. All expenses for treatment, maintenance, training and travel of victim were borne by the Oklahoma County Chapter through funds received in the March of Dimes in Celebration of the President's birthday.

