

**GUEST**  
Column  
Edited by Verna P. Harris  
SEGREGATION BAPTIZED

# THE OMAHA GUIDE

JUSTICE/EQUALITY ALL THE NEWS WHILE IT IS NEWS HEW TO THE LINE  
EQUAL OPPORTUNITY 2420 GRANT ST PHONE HA. 0800

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1946 Our 19th Year—No. 20 ★ 10c Per Copy ★

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

## Urban League Asks Full-use of Negro Building Trade Workers

### STASSEN, WALLACE SPEAK AT NAT'L AVC.

NEW YORK—The National Urban League urged Emanuel Lerner, Labor Branch Director of the National Housing Agency, to act to insure the proper use of Negro labor as mechanics in the emergency housing program recently authorized by Congress, Julius A. Thomas, the League's Industrial Relations Director, revealed today. NEHA has already estimated that more than one million additional workers must be recruited and trained for the new emergency housing program for veterans. A shortage is anticipated in the bricklaying, electrician, and plastering occupations and other phases of building construction.

Reviewing the experiences of Negro building mechanics during the public housing program of the thirties, the Urban League stated that unless definite action is taken by the Labor Expediter to protect the job rights of Negro veterans and other building trades workers, discriminatory hiring and union practices would eliminate many competent men.

The League statement, sent to Mr. Lerner in the form of a report, named the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the United Association of Journeymen, Plumbers, and Steam Fitters, as building trades unions which manage either to exclude Negro workers or limit the number employed in these fields. Other mechanics in the industry, the statement read, while not entirely excluded from union membership, will be disadvantaged because of the tendency on the part of union officials to discourage their efforts to secure union status.

Although records show the number of Negro mechanics declined steadily during the past two decades, the League reported that because a majority of the Negro people were used in engineering units a considerable number were trained as carpenters, electricians, plumbers, and sheet metal workers. These Negro veterans should qualify for employment in the housing construction program with much less additional training than is required in the regular apprenticeship program, the League pointed out.

To give the Labor Branch Director a partial picture of Negro employment in the building trades field the Urban League submitted summarized reports from 21 League affiliates. Only nine of the 21 cities—Akron, Boston, Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, New York, Newark, Philadelphia, and Portland, Oregon—reported a fairly consistent policy of Negro integration in trade unions, and where there were exceptions the electricians and plumbers unions were named. The Cleveland Urban League reported that through an off the record agreement with these unions (electrical workers and plumbers) Negro plumbers and electricians are permitted to work freely for Negro clientele in the Negro areas.

Mr. Thomas stated that all local Urban Leagues, in 54 cities throughout the country, are registering veterans who received training in the building trades, and are contacting them in the armed forces, and are contacting local home builders and representatives of construction firms who are expected to receive contracts for new houses under the emergency program.

Much of the effort to facilitate the employment of Negro mechanics should be concentrated at the level of actual construction—in the local community, Thomas said but this task will require all of the support that can come from the National Housing office.

may hold hearings, and it has the power to subpoena and may issue cease and desist orders.

Its actions are reviewable by the courts, which may impose penalties of up to a year in jail or \$500 fine, or both.

### KANSAS SUPREME COURT RULES AGAINST DISCRIMINATION IN LABOR UNIONS

TOPEKA—The ruling last week of the Kansas Supreme Court that labor unions could not establish rules that create racial discrimination when the organization is named the collective bargaining agent for all workers in any industry, set the pace to end all racial discrimination in the state of Kansas.

The opinion of the court, written by Associate Justice Homer Hoch, which held that discrimination because of race or color was a violation of the fifth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was hailed by Negroes over

## Fight for Democratic Community Rights



Protest CIO Strikers Conviction Under Pappy O'Daniel's Anti-Violence Law of Arkansas

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Laurant Frantz, southern field director of the Civil Rights Congress (second from right) talks with key figures in the fight for democratic rights in this community in front of the office of the Arkansas State Press, weekly Negro newspaper. Both the publisher and editor are appealing jail sentences imposed because the paper criticized conviction of CIO strikers under Pappy O'Daniel's Anti-Violence Law.

Standing behind her six-year-old daughter is Mrs. Ella Mae Campbell (second from left), widow of Walter Campbell, member of the Food and Tobacco Worker's Union murdered by a strike breaker at the Southern Cotton Oil Company where a six months strike is still in progress.

Louis Jones (center), shop chairman of FTA workers at the plant, is under sentence of one year on a frame-up following Campbell's murder. Two other strikers have received similar sentences. Three more are awaiting trial. Mrs. Bates (left) is editor of the paper of which Mr. Bates (right) is publisher. Both were sentenced on contempt charges for printing a story ten days after the trial of Jones and other strikers which charged that the trial was "hand-picked" by an official of the Free Enterprise Association, sponsor of the Anti-Violence Law.

All convictions are being appealed to the Arkansas State Supreme Court. Contribution to support of the local defense committee should be sent to the Civil Rights Congress, 205 East 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.

all kinds of savings in this country to buy that extra meat; to buy all the things that people have been waiting for throughout the

### Former Omaha Girl—MRS. ERNESTINE POSTLES ADDRESSES STUDENTS, FACULTY AT WILBERFORCE

As part of the cost of living committee program at Wilberforce University, Ohio, students and faculty members last week heard Mrs. Ernestine Postles of the Michigan District Office of Price Administration.

Cost of living committees were set up in many leading colleges and universities throughout the country to increase understanding of the economic forces operating in favor of or against the buying public.

Colored schools having these committees include Wilberforce, A & T College in Greensboro, N. C.; State Teachers College at Cheyney, Pa.; Howard U. in Washington D. C.; Virginia North Carolina State College in Durham, and Tuskegee Institute.

Mrs. Postles told her audience at Wilberforce of the shafts recently aimed at OPA by the National Association of Manufacturers and other pressure organizations seeking to abolish price control. Her charges, she said, that OPA is stifling production and preventing industry from flooding the market with goods is completely unfounded. She cited recent reports of the Civilian Production Administration on high current production to prove her point.

"There are 225 billion dollars of

## Omaha Fraternity Adopts Youth Problem As Order of Business

Alpha Pi Sigma Chapter of Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, Inc. met at the home of Mr. John Anderson, 2010 North 25th Street, Omaha, Nebr., May 31 and organized Alpha Phi Sigma Chapter of Omaha. The following officers were elected to head the newly organized chapter: Mr. Chas. H. Davis, president; Mr. D. C. Riddle, vice president; Dr. A. K. Hines, secy; and chairman of Bigger and Better Business; Mr. J. H. Robinson, treasurer; Atty. Vernon C. Coffey, Chaplain and chairman of Education; Prof. G. H. Clark, Dean of Pledges and Sgt.-At-Arms; Mr. D. C. Riddle, chairman of Social Action. Alpha Pi Sigma Chapter pledged among other things to give one or more scholarships to Omaha youth annually and adopted as their number one order of business for 1946 and the future to take over the youth problem of Omaha. Plans are now under way to perfect a complete program to help the young citizens of Omaha thereby reducing the juvenile delinquency which is a burden which is largely due to inattention to youth and youth problems. Chaplain Coffey stated that his organization will labor to get distinct ideas of law, right, wrong, justice, equity. Search for them in our own mind and will aim at an exact knowledge of the nature, ends and means of government. Compare the different forms of it with each other and each of them with their effect on public and private happiness for youth. And says that everybody talks about helping youth, as they talk about the weather, but most of those who do it are talking do nothing about it. We are going to do something about youth and beg the citizens to cooperate with us in our programs.

## The STREET and thereabouts

—by LAWRENCE P. LEWIS

Few of have ever seen a person STARVE TO DEATH. If you don't believe it is a horrible deed just try to go without food for one day. I say it again, JUST ONE DAY. Most of us could live many days without food, but it is hard to imagine one enduring the terrible suffering those days must be, before death, a welcoming death, comes.

The bread that we throw away, those extra pieces of meat we eat, the fats we so carelessly waste, could very easily give some mother's child a chance for life, the life that should be theirs to enjoy. Surely we cannot afford to be the cause of their dying. It has always been a SIN to waste the necessities of life that men and women of this world must have in order to survive, but to waste food now in these trying times, is not only a sin against God's Will, but a crime against mankind. CONSERVE FOOD—SAVE A LIFE.

There are very few people in Omaha that I have known as long as I have known Mrs. Elsie Turner, who operates the Grow Gloss Beauty Shoppe, 2512 North 24th Street. I had been in Omaha only a few weeks when Mrs. Turner's deceased husband gave me my 1st job. I stopped by to talk with Mrs. Turner for the first time since being separated from the Army. Of course it is hard for me to talk to her without mentioning one of the finest men I have known, Mr. J. S. Turner, her late husband.

I wanted to talk to her about herself and her Beauty Shoppe, but I found myself answering questions about my life in the Army.

"There is really not much to write about me," she said. "I am war. That money would bid up the prices of all goods, if controls were abolished," she told the group. It has worked that way in the past—after World War I—and it will work that way again, this time if prices are allowed to rise unchecked without any controls at all.

Bringing in OPA speakers who can emphasize the everyday importance of keeping down the cost of living to students, faculty and persons invited from the community is one of the program aims of the cost of living committees. Similar programs are going and will be conducted at other colleges and universities.

Yes, I was tired, because it was seven o'clock in the morning, and I couldn't sleep. So I decided to take a walk down Twenty-fourth Street. The missus was asleep, but she could have been faking, so I lightly kissed her on her cheek, tiptoed down the steps, and out in to the bright morning sun.

"A cup of coffee should do me some good," I said to myself. So I walked down to Neale's Cafe, watching the people on the street car as they journeyed to work so early in the morning.

Before I entered the cafe, I could hear the music box sounding off. Some singer was singing "Hey Ba A Re Ba" on the record that was playing.

Miss Evelyn Valentine, one of the cafe's most efficient and charming waitresses, greeter me with a cheerful "good morning."

"I see you are feeling good this morning. You must have just come on duty?" I asked.

"Certainly not," answered she. "I have been working since 12 o'clock last night."

I felt ashamed as I said "May I have a cup of coffee?" Looking around and seeing others who were eating bacon and eggs, pan cakes, and other full breakfasts, and I began to wonder why I did not have an appetite for this morning.

Mrs. Hortense Johnson, a very good friend of mine, came up to me, a little surprised at seeing me so early in the morning, and what do you think she said to me? Johnson, in a soft tone, said "Been out all night Lawrence?"

That ended it all. Just because I come down the street and look like I feel is no reason that my good friends should think that no one could look like I did unless he had been out all night. I said, "No, Mrs. Johnson, I couldn't sleep, that is all."

I couldn't tell for sure if she believed me or not, and as I finished my coffee, paying the young lady who waited on me, she quietly gave me my change, as she hummed the music that was playing on the record, and the title of the record was "SNEAKING OUT".

"The Whole Town's Talking" has been duly presented, and I have been duly convinced that I'm no Ford, or a Taylor. Between cups of coffee, I met a very charming young lady who seemed to sympathize with my efforts. Although her talented mother was up on the stage, and doing a good job if it too, this young lady still did not want to be an actress.

Miss Evelyn Ann Madison, age 12 next birthday, and as pretty as any girl aged twelve can be, sat quietly, while her mother was performing.

"What do you want to be when you grow up?" I asked.

"I want to be a stenographer," she answered.

"A stenographer! Do you want to work for a doctor, lawyer, or business man?" asked I.

"It doesn't make any difference, just so I am a stenographer," she answered.

"What school do you attend?" I asked.

"I go to Howard Kennedy," she answered.

"And what studies do you like best?" I asked.

"I like history and geography the best?" she answered.

"What are your hobbies and recreation after school?" asked I.

"Most of all I like to ride my bicycle, and then I like to play the piano. I have always liked music. I would like to learn to swim, and I guess I will sometime," she answered.

"On stage", somebody yelled. I frowned because it was my time to make-believe again.



### BAY STATE PASSES THE FEPC LAW

A fair employment practice law has been passed in Massachusetts. It forbids discrimination in employment, upgrading or dismissal because of race, color, religious creed, national origin or ancestry.

The law sets up a three-man commission charged with eliminating discrimination by conciliation, persuasion and education. If conciliation fails, the commission

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