

Definite Improvement In Race's War and Post-war Economic Status

COLORED EXPLOSIVE HANDLERS RECEIVE \$4.80 PER HOUR STRAIGHT TIME

NEW ORLEANS—A recent spot survey of wage increases among colored workers in New Orleans made by the AFL Organizing Committee indicates a definite improvement in the race's war and post-war economic status. Greatest gains are shown among the large segment of Negroes in the organized labor trades.

Authoritative sources of the AFL reveal upwards from 15,000 to 20,000 colored workers in that organization alone in New Orleans and the immediate vicinity. Fully half of this number is engaged in waterfront and construction activities where wage rates and working conditions have shown greatest improvement.

The survey showed that significant advancement has been made by organized Negro workers in the past several years in completely eliminating wage differentials. A clause commonly found in many recently negotiated contracts is one barring any differentials in wage rates because of race or color.

Using wages prevailing at the start of the defense period most of the older and better established unions have obtained in the neighborhood of a 50 per cent general increase in wages for their members. Differential pay for various classes of work makes the average increase in excess of 50 per cent.

Base rate wages for longshoremen in 1941 was \$1 per hour straight time for an eight-hour day. The present rate is \$1.55 per hour with and one half at \$2.25 per hour for work in excess of eight hours. The present \$1.55 represents the third substantial raise for longshoremen since September, 1945. Longshoremen who handle explosives draw the highest wage, \$4.80 an hour straight time.

Wage rates for workers in the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners like those for Longshoremen have increased by the substantial margin of 50 per cent. Beginning with a rate of \$1 per hour in 1940, the rates of this craft have moved upward steadily to \$1.50 at the present time.

Present wages among workers in the painting craft range from \$1.25 for construction painting to \$1.50 per hour for structural steel or spray painting. All work done beyond the regulation time of 8 hours day is paid at the rate of double time.

Wage rates in a few other organizations are as follows:

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Eugene Kingman To Become Director of Joslyn Memorial Febr. 1

Eugene Kingman will become director of the Joslyn Memorial Museum on February 1, the Board of Trustees of the Memorial announced today.

"The action of the Board is in accordance with plans made some time ago, following the retirement of Paul Grummann, present director, that he be permitted to retire early in the coming year," said President Roy Page.

"Mr. Grummann has been Director of the Museum since its opening fifteen years ago, and in the opinion of the Board, deserves great credit for the fine work he has done, not only in efficiently and economically carrying on the activities of the Museum, but in helping in the building of its collection of fine paintings and other art objects. The Board is very deeply appreciative of this service and of Mr. Grummann's consistent efforts to make the Museum of greater interest and value to the people of Omaha."

Mr. Kingman, who came to the Museum following his discharge from military service in February of this year, upon Mr. Grummann's retirement will assume responsible charge of all the activities of the Museum as well as of its operation and maintenance, the announcement stated.

"The Board is confident that under Mr. Kingman's direction the Museum in addition to its permanent collection of painting, sculpture, and art treasures, will continue to provide many other things of interest to the public, and its expanded program is as broad as the funds of the Memorial will permit," said President Page.

In token of its appreciation of Mr. Grummann's long and faithful service, the Board, upon Mr. Grummann's retirement, will confer on him the honorary title of Director Emeritus, Page said.

Organized labor crafts, such as for example truck drivers, hodcarriers, common laborers, will not have such a high minimum as the aforementioned trades, nevertheless have only a few years got as little as 40 cents for a nine-hour day, today are receiving 80 cents to \$1.

It is a well known fact that wages or organized workers definitely influence higher wages for unorganized workers. Oftentimes, employers grant workers higher pay voluntarily especially when they anticipate attempts by unions to organize their employees. While in most instances the employer or workers' union, such increases as only temporary expedients to avoid unionization of his plant, in the long run the overall effect is to produce a higher level of wage payments. Acceptance by workers of such increases without their embodiment in a contract disregards certain other fundamental for which organized labor strives—vacation with pay, differential pay for different classes of work, seniority, improved sanitary and healthful working surroundings, and many others.

MORE HOME OWNERS
The survey indicated that these higher wage payments among Negro workers are being reflected in expansion of home owning, despite higher real estate values. Likewise, a surprisingly large number of business enterprises, small though they may be, are being started by craft union workers. Many children of workers where hitherto had to give up schooling at an early date are being sent to high school and in some instances to college and professional schools.

The survey showed that Longshoremen, for example, during the two war years 1944-45 had an average annual take home pay of \$2134.50, an income which places this group in the very top brackets of Negro wage earners in New Orleans.

Radio Programs

- SUNDAY RADIO PROGRAMS**
Dec. 29, 1946 WOV (590 kc 508, 2m) (CST)
- 6:30 Sunday Serenade
 - 6:55 News
 - 7:00 Revival Hour
 - 8:00 Chapel in the Sky
 - 8:15 Midweek Report
 - 8:25 Chapel Service, Rev. R. R. Brown
 - 9:30 STOR TO ORDER
 - 9:45 Cheer Up Time
 - 10:00 WOV News Tower
 - 10:15 Gems and Jottings
 - 10:30 Furs on Parade
 - 10:45 Solitaire Time, NBC
 - 11:00 World Front, NBC
 - 11:20 House of Beauty
 - 11:45 Canary Pet Show
 - 12:00 WOV News Tower
 - 12:15 Farm Magazine of the Air
 - 12:30 Your University Speaks
 - 12:45 Life Time Favorites
 - 1:00 RCA Victor Hour, NBC
 - 1:30 Harvest of Stars, NBC
 - 2:00 Carmen Cavallero, NBC
 - 2:30 One Man's Family, NBC
 - 3:00 The Symphonette
 - 3:30 Nebraska Iowa Quiz
 - 4:00 Quiz Kids
 - 4:30 Circle Arrow Show
 - 5:00 Catholic Hour, NBC
 - 5:30 Bob Burns
 - 6:00 Jack Benny, NBC
 - 6:30 Bandwagon, NBC
 - 7:00 Edgar Bergen & Charley

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Spanking clean white blouses are one of the trademarks of Camp Fire Girls. Above a member of one of the Horizon Clubs, which serve girls from senior high through junior college age, tells a member of the Blue Birds, the junior age group served by Camp Fire, that ironing is one of the household duties that young girls can assume. "Someday we'll be homemakers," she tells the Blue Bird, "and it's important that we start learning about household duties now." (ANP)

Former Omahan To Live In Kingdom of Haile Selassie

After the first of the year, Clayton L. Holm will be winging his way by plane for the kingdom of Haile Selassie.

The former Omahan is out of the Army Air Force now, after finishing a four year stint at Scott Field, Ill., and has been in Washington, D. C., with the general office of an airline company. Now he will go to Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia, to spend two years as executive assistant to H. E. Overmiller of Kansas City, Mo., who will be president of the company's associate organization in Africa.

Omaha Public Power District Sign New Contracts To Supersede All Others Now In Effect

The Board of Directors of the Omaha Public Power District this morning authorized its officers to sign a new power contract to supersede power agreements now in effect.

The new contract is to be between the Omaha District and the three Hydro Districts, the Loup River Public Power District, the Platte Valley Public Power and Irrigation District, and the Central Nebraska Public Power and Irrigation District. Mr. J. M. Harding, President of the Board of the Omaha Public Power District, stated that he has been advised that this contract has already been approved by the Boards of the three Hydro Districts. The signing is expected to take place in January.

The purpose of the new agreement is to assure adequate electric power capacity for the growing needs of the Omaha District, as well as to aid and encourage the development of irrigation and reclamation throughout the state. In order to fulfill the terms of

- McCarthy, NBC
- 7:30 Paul Harvey, News, ABC
- 8:00 Manhattan Merry Go Round, NBC
- 8:30 American Album of Familiar Music, NBC
- 9:00 Don Ameche Show, NBC
- 9:30 Meet Me at Parkey's, NBC
- 10:00 WOV News Tower
- 10:15 Show Time
- 10:30 Pacific Story, NBC
- 11:00 WOV News Tower
- 11:15 Music by Shrednik, NBC
- 11:30 America United
- 12:00 Midnight Melodies
- 12:15 Mary Ann Mercer, NBC
- 12:30 Symphony of Melody
- 12:55 News, NBC

- KOIL (1290 kc)
- 7:00 Paul Harvey, News, ABC
- 7:15 Tom Glazer's Ballad Box
- 7:30 Coffee Concerts, ABC
- 7:45 The Chosen People—Dr. Joseph Hoffman Cohn
- 8:00 Sunday Morning Melodies Christian Science Pgm, ET
- 8:15 The Christians Hour, ET
- 9:00 Old Fashioned Revival ET
- 10:00 Church of the Air
- 10:30 News
- 10:45 At Williams Health Club This Week Around the World, ABC
- 11:00 World, ABC
- 11:30 Melodies of the Southland
- 12:00 News
- 12:15 Your Sports Question Box
- 12:30 With Leo Durocher
- 12:45 Your University Speaks
- 1:00 Vagabond Dreamer
- 1:00 For Your Comfort, ET
- 1:30 Friendship Hour, ETS
- 1:45 Portraits of Music, ETS
- 2:00 Sammy Kaye's Serenade
- 2:25 News
- 2:30 Geislers Canaries
- 2:45 Sam Pettengill, News ABC
- 3:00 Are There Our Children? Green Hornet
- 4:00 Darts for Dough, ABC
- 4:30 Counterspy, ABC
- 5:00 Sunday Evening Party, ABC
- 5:30 Easy Aces, ET
- 5:45 Flight with Music, ET
- 6:00 Drew Pearson, ABC
- 6:15 News
- 6:30 Thanks for Thanksgiving
- 7:00 The Paul Whiteman Hour
- 7:30 The Clock, ABC
- 8:00 Walter Winchell, ABC
- 8:15 Louella Parsons, ABC
- 8:30 Jimmy Fidler, ABC
- 9:00 The Policewoman, ABC
- 9:00 Theatre Guild of the Air
- 10:00 News
- 10:15 Vera Massey, ABC
- 10:30 Music You Want, R
- 11:00 News, ABC
- 11:05 Ted Weem's Orch., ABC
- 11:30 Jack Fina's Orch. ABC
- 11:55 News, ABC
- 12:00 Sign Off.

units in Nebraska. Industrial development in the state will be aided by the combined facilities of the interlocking grid, power authorities say.

Construction of the new plant is expected to get underway as soon as financing arrangements can be completed by the three Hydro Districts, the Loup River Power District, the Platte Valley Public Power and Irrigation District, and the Central Nebraska Public Power and Irrigation District. Machinery was ordered several months ago. It is believed that the new generating station will be finished and ready for use some time in 1948.

Members of the Board expressed satisfaction at the completion of the negotiations and said that it is another step forward in the Omaha Public Power District's

OUR GUEST Column

(Edited by VERNA P. HARRIS)

Co-ops And Racial Understanding

By Richard Giles
Managing Editor, Cooperative News Service, N. Y.

A co-op is a group of people banded together to accomplish some economic purpose. Usually the purpose is to get better quality goods at lower prices. . . . But city people are organizing co-ops in groceries, electrical appliances, or whatever the group is interested in. Membership open to all, capital supplied by savings of the members, refunds paid in proportion to purchases. . . . these are the principles of organization. In the United States there are close to a million consumers organized in this way. The great majority are farmers because farmers have been exploited by monopolies a lot more than city people openly.

But city people are organizing co-ops in groceries, electrical appliances, or whatever the group is interested in. Membership open to all, capital supplied by savings of the members, refunds paid in proportion to purchases. . . . these are the principles of organization. In the United States there are close to a million consumers organized in this way. The great majority are farmers because farmers have been exploited by monopolies a lot more than city people openly.

Co-ops have added little to economic theory. In general, cooperators accept the doctrines of Adam Smith and visualize co-ops as a method of making laissez-faire work. If coops adhere to a policy of fair prices to farmers, fair wages to labor and fair prices to consumers, they argue, private enterprise will be forced to follow suit. It is commonly said that co-ops need operate only 15 per cent of the nation's business to put an end to monopoly practices. This has been shown to be true at least in Ohio, where the farmers' co-op manufactures 15 per cent of the fertilizer made in the state and have paid cutting wages to labor while extolling monopoly price in half.

It would be a mistake to think that a co-op can be operated primarily as a weapon against racial discrimination. Any use of the co-op for a purpose other than its economic goals may affect its efficiency and create factionalism in its membership. It would be more realistic to say that a co-op operating on the principle of open membership to all, offers an opportunity for people of all races and religions to get together in an economic activity, instead of forcing them into grudging competition with each other. It would be foolish to pretend that racial understanding will automatically result, especially since the members are exposed to so many other influences in their daily lives, but it is certainly true that the plane is tilted a bit in the proper direction if they are free to roll.

In practice there have been co-ops formed by people of all kinds of convictions. Some co-ops have been formed in Negro communities, some in white communities. There is such a thing as Jim Crowism in cooperatives, just as there is in the schools, restaurants, railroad stations and movie theatres. The existence of Jim Crowism, however, is no more an indictment of co-ops than of education or transportation or eating. Ultimately, cooperation like education leads to the destruction of prejudice.

You can say this with more assurance since in some northern communities there have been Negroes who started co-ops which eventually took in white members and there are co-ops started by whites which have taken in Negro members. This would probably not happen in a city where racial prejudice is strong, but it has happened in cities where racial prejudice exists. . . . since after all it exists everywhere.

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program to better serve its customers as a public utility.

The terms of a new power contract between the Omaha Public Power District and the three Hydro Districts have been approved by the Board of Directors of the Omaha Public Power District.

The three Nebraska Hydro Districts are the Loup River Public Power District, the Platte Valley Public Power and Irrigation District, and the Central Nebraska Public Power and Irrigation District.

The new contract will assure to the Omaha District adequate power for its foreseeable future needs and in addition will aid in the development of irrigation and reclamation in the state.

The contract is of a reciprocal nature in that it also provides for the sale of electric current to the hydroes whenever circumstances make it desirable. The purpose of this clause is to make it possible for the coordination of the state's principal power facilities to achieve maximum benefits in economical operation to all the parties to the contract.

Under the contract the Omaha Public Power District agrees to purchase stipulated amounts of power, such amounts increasing from year to year.

The contract will be retroactive to December 2, 1946 and is for a ten year period. The major portion of all power either purchased by or sold to the Omaha Public Power District will be delivered to the substation located on South 36th Street, just south of the present limits of the city of Omaha.

Board of Directors of the Omaha Public Power District are: R. E. Bott; Karl C. Brown; Carl A. Swanson; Samuel L. Cooper; David Goldman; J. M. Harding; President; Chas. D. Saunders; and Gerald E. Collins.

MANY VETERANS FAIL TO REPORT EARNINGS

Nearly four hundred Nebraska World War II veterans taking training or educational courses under the G. I. Bill of Rights report main of subsistence pay rolls because they failed to report their earnings as required by law.

Wage reports were due November 5 for those receiving allowances August 8, Max Johnson, Senior VA contact representative in Omaha explained.

Who Said "What Is Overhead?"

One of the questions most frequently asked in Red Cross campaigns is "What is your overhead? How much of my gift will go for salaries and how much to the folks who need Red Cross?"

This reference to overhead always carries a sinister implication. The questioner seems to convey the idea that all relief must come in a basket. . . . wrapped up in brown paper; and that anything other than meat and potatoes, clothing, and similar items must be charged to overhead. This conception of relief and overhead is widely held, but judged by such measures, the Red Cross suffers unfairly. A minor share of its annual budget is actually expended for groceries, clothing, and shelter. But do these tangible goods bound relief? Let us examine the facts.

A child swimming at a picnic is caught in the rapids of a river and screams for help. A Red Cross-trained lifeguard plunges in, rescues him, and resuscitates him. Is the cost of training this lifesaver overhead or relief?

A whole community is stricken with influenza or typhoid or polio and scores of children are hospitalized. Nursing-trained women are recruited to assist the few graduate nurses available. Lives are saved. Should the cost of this training be dubbed overhead or relief since again only salaries are involved?

Far out in the country a farmer is injured by his tractor. A son responds to give him first aid learned from a Red Cross-trained instructor. The doctor finally arrives and opines that the father's life was saved by such effective application of first aid. Is the cost of this training overhead or relief?

A veteran of the war has received all of the government benefits to which he is entitled. But something from his harrowing war experience has militated against his rehabilitation. He needs no groceries or money or anything that can be handled. He needs intelligent counsel, sensible sympathy, a friendly hand on the shoulder. And the Home Service worker furnishes just that. Is this cost of time and salary to be labeled cross overhead?

The American Red Cross is primarily a service organization. The larger part of its budget is the salary item. . . . but the salaries are paid to people who serve people in need, or who train or supervise people to serve others in need. We need to broaden the public concept, then, of relief. Relief can not always be wrapped up as a tangible commodity. Service is as essential, however, to the welfare of humanity and in this relationship, service is relief. Any cost in salary or equipment items to produce such service, therefore, is not overhead, but legitimate relief expenditure.

FIRST AID DRESSINGS OFFERED FOR SALE

OMAHA—More than five million large first aid dressings and about four million small dressings which cost the government more than \$1,000,000 will be offered for sale at fixed prices from January 6 to January 26, Omaha WAA announced today.

The dressings, priced at a fraction of their cost, may be used in making a large variety of products by manufacturers of textiles, dry goods, absorbent cotton, cleaning and dust cloths, pillows and mattresses, clothing, upholstery material, automobile accessories and novelties. WAA suggested, for example, that muslin bandages be used as facings for men's and boys' trousers, for filling in padded housecoats and bed jackets, or for stuffed toys.

Prices are less than two cents each for large dressings, ranging from five inches by six inches to ten inches by ten inches and 3-4 cent size for small dressings, measuring from three inches by five inches to 4 1/2 inches by six inches.

NEGROES OWN 52,346 FARMS IN MISSISSIPPI

WASHINGTON—Of the 142,313 farms worked in the State of Mississippi by Negroes, 25,346 are owned by colored persons and the remainder are operated by managers and tenants, according to a combined U. S. Department of Commerce and Census Bureau report.

In addition to the 25,346 farms operated by owners, 50 are handled by managers and 119,908 operated by tenants. These preliminary figures from the 1945 Census of Agriculture were released Wednesday of last week by Director J. C. Capt. of the Bureau of the Census.

10.8% Decline Noted

The total number of non-white operated farms in the State declined from 159,540 to 142,313, or 10.8 per cent between April 1, 1940 and Jan. 1, 1945, the report shows. It also shows that there was a gain of 1,919 in the number of farms operated by owners, a gain of fifteen in the number of farms operated by tenants.

The sharp rise in the number of owner farms reflects increases in farm income during the war and the purchase of farms under the terms of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act.

Property Values Increase
The land in the farms surveyed declined 166,856 in acres in that five-year period, but the value of land and buildings increased for all non-white farm operators.

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