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THE OMAHA GUIDE

JUSTICE & EQUALITY
EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

ALL THE NEWS WHILE IT IS NEWS

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2420 GRANT ST

VOL. XXI. NO. 9.

THE OMAHA GUIDE OMAHA, NEBR. Saturday, April 3rd, 1948

ONLY TEN CENTS PER COPY

Omaha Boy Conducts Orchestra in Europe

MOSELEY JR. SUCCESS



To the left: Band leader, Durant, conductor of the dance band, James P. Mosley, Jr.

James P. Mosley Jr., graduate of Technical High School and son of Rev. and Mrs. J. P. Mosley, 2904 North 28 Avenue, is a member of the 427 Army Band and the Jazz Pirates Orchestra located in Frankfurt, Germany. He is making a success as an Alto Saxophone player and flutist.

Ambassador and Mrs. Charles Ulrick Bay are giving a dinner this evening in the American Embassy for the Diplomatic Corps and representatives of the Norwegian government and the Norwegian Defense. His majesty, the King, and His Royal Highness, the Crown Prince, have indicated that they will be present.

On the occasion of this festivity a part of the U. S. Headquarters Command Band in Frankfurt, the "Jazz Pirates", have come to Oslo to play for the dancing as well as for entertainment. The band, 18 men, is a part of the big military band comprising 84 men, whose leader is Benjamin Durant, a graduate of the Juilliard School of Music in New York. The conductor of the dance band, "Jazz Pirates", is Sgt. James P. Mosley.

It's Alleged --- Man Shoots 3 Over Dice

SHOT AND CUT

Hilda Ceder, 34, of 1204 1/2 North 24th St., Roy Carr, 48, of 1204 1/2 North 24th St. and Willie Graham, 48, of 2411 Caldwell were shooting craps and also Robert Jackson, 39, of 1284 North 24th St. In the course of the game an argument developed about changing the dice, and that in the course of this argument Carr, allegedly took \$2.00 of Jackson money. Jackson then left the

apartment went downstairs to his own place and returned with a double-barreled shotgun and 4 extra shells. He asked for his money and was refused. He then "blasted" with the shot gun (2 shots) and after doing so a fight ensued between the other three. Jackson then fled, leaving his shot gun there at the scene. Hilda, Roy and Willie were taken to the county hospital and treated there by Dr. Dolittle. Hilda

was treated for gunshot wound in right buttock, gunshot wound in left forearm and knife wound extending from the left ear to the left cheek. Graham was treated for gunshot wounds in back, Carr gun shot wound in left hip and left wrist. Graham was released and booked for "Investigation Shotgun and extra shells and green hat went into custody of the police station. They were the property of Jackson.

Prominent Citizen is Slugged and Robbed

BEATEN AND ROBBED

Mrs. Maggie McGowan, 2719 1/2 North 24 Street, and Mrs. Pearl Green, 2334 Maple, were on their way to Mission Circle at 7:50 p.m. Monday night, March 29. A man came

up behind them and pushed Mrs. Maggie McGowan down and then tussled with Mrs. Pearl Green, after snatching her purse, struck her, and fled. They have a clue to the fellow that it was, Mrs. Green stated

that we need some good Negro leaders as we do not have any. As Mrs. Green was a little disturbed as to the delay of the officer who was to come out Tuesday morning March 30, to interview her about the case.

Sluggers Gets Only 9 Days

SENTENCED

Cecil Wright, 19 years old

was sentenced to 9 days in jail for the snatching of the

purse of Mrs. Pearl Green.

UNDER PEACE BOND

Jack Williams was asked to be put under a peace bond for bothering and beating his girl friend. Even when she met him on the street, he would beat her. He even hit her in the jaw and kicked her down the steps of her home. The Judge asked if she was staying with him at the time. She said, Yes, ever since I got out of jail.

PETITION, To CLOSE BAR

MARCH 30

Mr. and Mrs. Silverman of Sam Flax Bar were not issued their liquor licenses because of numerous complaints of disorderly conduct, and have been given the name as one of the most undesirable places. Rev. Charles Favors spoke in behalf of the committee, that has a petition of 800 signatures, asking that Sam Flax be closed.

The hearing will take place April 13.

small and large towns to eliminate inequities, upgrading of jobs where inequities exist, and provision for arbitration in connection with grievances.

CWA has its international offices at 917 "G" Place, Northwest, Washington 1, D. C. It is 13-member Executive Board is headed up by Joseph A. Beirne, President. Its Public Relations Director is A. B. Herriott.

CWA Northwestern Division No. 45, Public Relations Director is J. R. Hill, 536 Brandeis Theatre Building, Omaha 2, Nebraska. Telephone: ATLantic 4999.

The State Publicity Directors of the Division are: Ia., A. R. Toepfer, 217 Jewett Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa. Minn., J. F. O'Reilly, 126 So. 3rd Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Nebr., R. W. Salisbury, 536 Brandeis Theatre Bldg., Omaha Nebraska.

No. Dakota, A. C. Nelson, 1806 No. 4th St. Grand Forks, N. Dakota.

So. Dakota., Irene Prew, 1508 South Minn. Ave., Sioux Falls, So. Dakota.

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JOE LOUIS GIVES \$5,000 TO SYDENHAM; HOSPITAL SEEK HALF MILLION

New York (CNS)—Long recognized as a good friend of charities, J. Louis, together with his managing team, sent \$5,000 to the suffering Sydenham Hospital, the nation's only interracial voluntary institution. According to Sydenham's Chairman, William H. Baldwin, Louis's check sent donations up to \$182,000. Still Sydenham is seeking a half million dollars in order to clear up outstanding bills.

PROMINENT CITIZEN PASSES

Mr. L. L. McVay, passed Thursday night, 9:05 P. M. April 1st, 1948 at the local hospital.

High School Instructor Acquitted

THE POLICE STATE

By Russell Copcock

The American way is characterized by some features not at all related to the Democratic Ideal. The phrase Democratic Ideal is understood to cover all phases of life, particularly the political, social, economic, and intellectual. This subject would not merit discussion were it not true that one of its features is so prominent as to seriously threaten the attainment of the Democratic Ideal. More than that, it is seriously threatening the destruction of that democracy already attained.



RUSSELL COPCOCK

This prominent anti-democratic, un-American feature of the American way is the idea of racial superiority. By it is justified the destruction of the lives and property of many citizens of our country. By it is justified the denial of the right of citizenship to many millions of citizens. This is done both in the case of whole sections of the population, and that of the individual citizens. It is as serious and forbidding in the latter case as in the former. The Poll tax, restrictive covenants, and discrimination in employment illustrate the application of the superiority idea of whole sections of people.

The superiority idea as applied to individuals will here be illustrated by a case just decided in favor of the defendant in the District Court of Council Bluffs, Iowa. This case illustrates two breaches of rights of citizens. First, the right of a citizen to move about the country and seek work freely and without molestation; and second, the right of citizens to defend the rights of other citizens.

The case is entitled the State of Iowa versus Russell Copcock.

On the day of October 13, 1947, Alfred Twitty (Negro) was in Pacific Junction, Iowa working and seeking work. He was a transient. On alleged oral complaint of some residents the mayor, John Lutter, in his work clothes, arrested Mr. Twitty without warrant, without saying he was an officer. Yes, this was after the mayor gave Mr. Twitty the 'fair' proposition of leaving town or going to jail. The mayor charged him orally with vagrancy.

Some residents listened to the mayor's conversation with Mr. Twitty and could not agree that action was justified. Six of them (white), four veterans and one (Mr. Copcock) a high school teacher, protested against this action by going to the home of the Justice of the Peace to witness against the mayor.

These young men accused the mayor of prejudice in his action and called his attention to the fact that they just seemed to be in Mississippi. Most other accusations of the mayor were challenged and shown to be without foundation. The mayor said no one had filed a charge against Mr. Twitty, and he would not. In court he gave

as reason for not filing, that he was afraid to; When the mayor said he could arrest anyone on vagrancy charges for 'moleching'; for example, asking for a nickel for a cup of coffee. Lawrence Turner, one of the fellows, said, "By God, John you can't do that!" In saying this, he shook his finger at the mayor. This and the fact that at times two or three were talking at once, constitutes 'unlawful assembly', in a violent and tumultuous manner", and obstructing the administration of justice."

Two days later the six men were arrested. At the Justice of the Peace court they were found guilty. Copcock appealed, while the other five could not at that time see their way clear to go ahead.

Mr. Twitty remained in the town over night, in a depot. He did his job the next day and left town without further molestation.

The officer who arrested without a warrant, who falsely accused the Negro of vagrancy in order to 'save face' wishes to make criminals out of six other men. Could this be to cover-up his actions of gong beyond his duty? The defendants wondered.

There is much talk of 'police states' these days. There used to be a saying about people who lived in glass houses. Not a few people in Mississippi, Georgia, and South Carolina could tell you what a police state is. Copcock and his five co-defendants understand, too, what is meant by police state.

We can understand the people who ask that if the moral, political, economic and military weight of our government can be used to prevent 'police states' abroad, why cannot it be used at home to dislodge 'police state' governments, and to remove law-enforcement officers who conduct themselves as if they were in a police state. Just whom are the law-enforcement officials elected to serve—those who use prejudice and the Fascist race superiority idea to maintain their positions of privilege, or the people?

Russell Copcock, Pacific Junction, Iowa

OUR Guest Column



SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

Mr. Madison S. Jones, Jr., Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to be Guest Speaker in Council Bluffs, on Tuesday, April 6th at Bethel Church, 16th St. and Ave A at 8:00 o'clock. Mr. Jones was educated in the public and high schools of New York City. Graduated from St. John's University in Brooklyn with the B. S. Degree and studied for the Master of Arts degree in the faculty of Political Science, Columbia University Graduate School. For many months he was Acting Examiner in charge of the New England region of the Fair Employment Practices Committee working in Boston. Don't fail to hear this speaker.

Madison Jones to Speak at the N.A.A.C.P. Mass Meeting on April 5th, at St. John's AME Church.

WHAT THE WELL DRESSED WOMEN WEAR

By Hazel Green

Mrs. Ruth Gilliland was wearing a beautiful beige hat with very pale orchid colored flowers and deep orchid colored veil. She was wearing a short length, white coat with a dark green velvet skirt, and a light orchid colored blouse, and green lizzard colored shoes and bag.

Mrs. Helen St. Claire was wearing a beautiful black hat with ascalloped brim and a large rose colored flower, and a pink flowered black dress with black shoes and bag.

Mrs. Bryce Biagas wore a beautiful black dress with a large brimmed hat with pink flowers and a gray veil, a gray blue and white checked coat, gray scandle shoes, bag, and gloves. Around her neck were a pair of kolinsky.

Mrs. Ruth Bowers, 2515 Binnery Street, was wearing a very fine linen straw hat with a large green band and a white flower. A Burgundy colored short coat, and a Balenciaga colored striped white dress and white gloves, and Balenciaga colored bag and shoes.

Mrs. Viola Littlejohn was wearing a beautiful black 3 quarter length coat and a black dress with patent leather bag, shoes, and pink gloves. A lovely gray and pink flowered hat with gray veil.

Mrs. Sally Thomas looked lovely in her new length black coat of gabardine. Black straw hat, shoes and white gloves. A beautiful white striped black dress with a large black bow tied at the neck.

Miss Stella Horton was wearing a beautiful navy blue calf skin ankle strapped shoes and bag. A small brim navy blue sailor hat with small green band of veiling and pink flowers. She was wearing the new look dress of light blue with open work at the neckline, a beautiful black milan straw bonnet, with very delicate black criffled lace around the brim. A black bag and gloves and a short length gray coat, and gun metal calf-skin shoes.

Lenda Skinner looked charming in her white rolled brimmed hat and black light wool coat of three-quarter length, with white blouse and a black ballarina skirt. Black calfskin bag and black calfskin platform sole shoes.



The American Military Band, "Jazz Pirates"

C.W.A. NORTHWESTERN DIVISION NO. 45

Negotiations began today between the Communications workers of America Division No. 45 and the Northwestern Bell Telephone Company on a new agreement covering wages and working conditions for Telephone Workers in the five states involved.

The Union is asking for a wage increase based on increases in the cost of living and the lag in wage increases in the telephone industry when compared with wages increases in other major industries.

Today's discussions were of an expository nature and negotiations will be resumed later in the week.

FACT SHEET

The Communications Workers of America, Northwestern Division No. 45 represents about 18,000 telephone workers in the states of Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North and South Dakota. It holds contracts covering 17,600 telephone workers of the Northwestern Bell Telephone Company and about 400 telephone workers of the Fort Dodge, Iowa telephone Co. The Iowa Continental Telephone Co. and Nebraska Continental Telephone Co. By states the number of workers represented is approximately as follows: Iowa-5,550, Minn.-7,125, Nebraska-2,750, North Dakota 1,000 and South Dakota-1,475.

The top officers make up the eight member Division Board of Directors and they are: R. L. Rogers, president-Des Moines, Iowa; J. R. Hill, 1st Vice President-Omaha, Nebraska; J. W. Boustead, 2nd Vice President-Des Moines, Iowa; M. C. Weir, 3rd Vice President-Min. Minnesota; and Vice Presidents Beatrice L. Smith-Dul-

CWA is the successor organ-

ization to the National Federation of Telephone Workers which had represented telephone workers for the preceding nine years.

Members in CWA come from all over the country and from all branches of the telephone industry. The CWA constitution provides also for the acceptance to membership of workers from all branches of the communications industry. At present its members include construction and maintenance men, cable splicers, linemen, installers, operators, office workers, salesmen, engineers, janitors and factory workers.

The Union has set itself the objective, of bringing all telephone workers into CWA and is opposing all attempts to divide up the telephone industry's workers among IBEW (AFL), TWOC (CIO) and the half-dozen other labor unions having conflicting ambitions to take over telephone workers. CWA takes the that dividing up telephone workers among several different Unions would weaken their effectiveness in collective bargaining with the telephone industry which is organized into the Bell System and the United States Independent Telephone Association. When CWA was formed last June it consisted of 31 Divisions representing 220,000 workers while today its 33 Divisions represent 233,000 workers and a number of other telephone unions are considering joining CWA at this time.

CWA is getting ready to go into bargaining with the telephone industry on renewal and modification of contracts which expire this spring. About 200,000 of the 233,000 workers represented by the Union are covered by contracts that expire in the six-week period between April 1st and mid-May. A great many of the Divisions have already filed their 60-day notices as required by the Taft-Hartley law and the other will file very shortly. (CW A Northwestern Division No. 45 filed their notice on March 15th calling for termination of their wage contract on May 15, 1948.)

Demands of CWA this year include:

1. Increase in basic wages, the details to be worked out around the conference table.

The Union contends that telephone workers must have some upward adjustment of their basic wages to meet increased living costs and to off-

set the smaller wage adjustments which telephone worker received in past years as compared to workers in other major industries. Telephone workers in the territory of the Northwestern Bell Telephone Co., for example, received an average wage increase of nine cents per hour as compared to the general pattern of fifteen cents per hour in other major industries in 1947.

2. Improved Force Adjustment and Termination Pay Contract Provisions.

With the advent of increased dial conversions, toll dialing and the imminence of other technological changes within the telephone industry, the Union will attempt to negotiate clauses protecting the seniority and employment rights of telephone workers and improving the clauses covering termination pay for such workers as may be displaced by such technological changes within the industry. The Bell System's program will displace an estimated 100,000 or more operators alone within the next five years, not to mention the effects on Plant, Accounting and other workers. The Union is not opposing these changes but is merely asking for proper treatment of telephone worker affected by such changes.

3. Improvement in the Pension Plan.

At the present time the Bell System Companies are deducting from the pensions of retired employees at age 65 one-half of the amount of any primary social security benefits to which such retired employees may be entitled. The Union is asking for the elimination of this practice. The Union is also asking for the Companies provide for pensions, at the worker option, for those workers with 25 years of service who are displaced because of technological changes within the industry.

4. Other items to be bargained for include shortened wage progression schedules (now generally eight years in length narrowing of differences in the wage levels existing between

Vote For C. C. GALLOWAY 5th District