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# THE OMAHA GUIDE

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## Stanley Roberts Aid to Citizens For Eisenhower

New York, N. Y.—National Citizens for Eisenhower has retained Stanley Roberts, 41, as Special Assistant to the Public Relations Director, it was announced recently by John Reed Kilpatrick, National Chairman. As assistant to Richard L. Tobin, Mr. Roberts will develop basic campaign literature regarding the Negro voter and will also aid the organization's fund raising appeals.

For a period of fourteen years Mr. Roberts was associated with the "Pittsburgh Courier," largest Negro weekly newspaper in the nation. He served consecutively as the Courier's Ohio editor, public relations director, and chief of the Washington D. C. bureau. Among his newsbeats were the first published interview with Gen. Douglas MacArthur after MacArthur's removal from United Nations command in Korea in 1951, and the first exclusive interview with Dr. Ralph Bunche when the U-N Mediator returned from Israel the same year. In 1952, Mr. Roberts was given a leave of absence by the Pittsburgh newspaper to join the Republican National Committee as publicity director of the minorities division under Val Washington. Mr. Roberts authored the widely-distributed '52 campaign pamphlet, "The Republican and the Negro," which listed in fourteen points the advances Negroes could expect from an Eisenhower administration. Last year, Mr. Washington announced that the booklet's predictions had all been fulfilled and that the literature was still being circulated.

The new Citizens For Eisenhower aide served in 1945 as Public Relations Director of the second annual United Negro College Fund, a national campaign which raised \$1,500,000 on behalf of thirty-two Negro colleges and universities. Now living with his wife and their two daughters in New York City, Mr. Roberts is a graduate of Wilberforce University and the Graduate School of Public Administration, University of Cincinnati.

## NAACP Resolutions Map Civil Rights Actions

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—The demands of the Negro for an equal share in the rights and privileges of American citizenship were spelled out in a score of resolutions passed at the 47th annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which met here June 26 to July 1.

The delegates, 1,000 strong, from 38 states, the District of Columbia and the Territory of Alaska, called upon the Congress to pass the Powell amendment withholding federal funds for school construction from areas refusing to take steps towards school desegregation, to enact fair play employment practices legislation, to establish a bipartisan commission on civil rights, to set up in the Department of Justice a civil rights division, and to prohibit racial discrimination and segregation in any federally aided housing, schools or health services.

They urged local NAACP branches to "assume the responsibility of conducting effective registration and voting campaigns" and called upon the national office to "distribute to all local, state and regional units, and through them, to the membership and general public, information on the performance of the major political parties, branches of government, senators and congressmen, on the broad issues of civil rights."

**Communists Barred**  
The 1950 resolution against communism was reaffirmed and extended to include a ruling that "Communists and/or persons who are prominently identified with the Ku Klux Klan, White Citizens Councils, or Communist front of Communist-line organizations, are ineligible for membership in the NAACP."

Expressing the conviction that the NAACP program "must be broadened to the point of using all lawful means available to obtain our objectives," a resolution recommended that the NAACP Board of Directors and national staff "give the most careful consideration" to non-violent resistance as carried out in Montgomery, Alabama and Tallahassee, Florida, "for possible inclusion in our expanding action program for civil rights."

The resolutions asserted the belief "that the legislative and executive branches of government are under obligation, both moral and legal, to support the mandates of the Supreme Court in its construction and interpretation of the law."

A program of action for school desegregation, adopted at a southern regional conference of NAACP leaders in February, was approved by the convention. This program calls for continued effort to secure voluntary compliance with the Supreme Court's school desegregation decree where possible, and the filing of suits at the request of parents in those states (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia) in which "constructive negotiations have been found to be impossible."

**Citizens Councils Condemned**  
Condemning the White Citizens Councils and similar groups for creating an "atmosphere of terror and intimidation," a convention resolution called upon "all officials, federal, state and local, to make immediate independent investigations of these Citizens Councils and similar groups, and to prosecute in all instances where violation of the law is uncovered." Also condemned were actions by state legislatures and state courts "to ban the NAACP from operating in their states . . . to destroy its existence and effectiveness." The convention further resolved "to fight with every resource at its command such unlawful and unconstitutional action."

**Petition Urged**  
Decrying continued residential segregation, a resolution called upon the Association "to petition the President to issue a directive that the Federal Housing Administration and Veterans Administration require, as a condition of mortgage insurance and loan guarantees, that all housing utilizing such federal assistance be made available to all applicants without regard to race or religion, and that all lenders and builders granted such assistance be required to covenant with FHA or VA that they will not discriminate in the sale or rental of such housing."

State and local units of the NAACP were urged, "wherever possible, to seek the support of responsible trade unions for measures that we favor and, in turn, give our support to such measures supported by organized labor as are consistent with our policy and program."

"Let those who cry 'moderation,' the delegates asserted, 'realize that moderation requires sustained action. Stagnation is not moderation. Stagnation is death. Action is what we seek.

## President Eisenhower Will Run Again!

The World Rejoices With This Long-Awaited Announcement



## Negro Vote Important in National Election

New York, N. Y.—The importance of the Negro vote in the 1956 presidential election was stressed in major speeches delivered last week to the first nationwide three-day campaign conference of National Citizens For Eisenhower at the Statler, Washington, D. C.

Five-hundred Citizens For Eisenhower chairmen, co-chairmen and workers from 39 states and Hawaii were greeted by President Eisenhower at the opening session Thursday, May 31, and Vice President Nixon formally closed the convention June 1. The Citizens' leaders also heard Dr. George D. Flemmings, NAACP board member from Texas, and President of the national fraternity, Phi Beta Sigma, tell why he was voting for Eisenhower after supporting Democratic administrations "for more than thirty years."

He said, "I find that my eyes were closed during that entire period and that they have been opened by the progress made under the present Administration." Dr. Flemmings noted that the Eisenhower team came along after what he termed were years of unfulfilled promises to Negroes and "with courage and compassion began to ask for freedom for all, regardless of race, creed, or color."

Leaders of the Citizens For Eisenhower organization, which is headed by John Reed Kilpatrick as National Chairman and Mrs. Dorothy D. Houghton as National Co-chairman, were also addressed by Richard L. Tobin, Director of Public Relations. Mr. Tobin told the delegates that a 5 to 10 per cent switch in the Negro votes this year "would almost certainly" mean the election of a Republican Congress. Also on the campaign conference program was Mrs. Robert L. Vann, president of the "Pittsburgh Courier."

Citizens' state delegates included: Mrs. Arnold W. Cisco and Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines, Ill.; Mrs. Harry Queen, N. J.; Mrs. Crystal Bird Faucet, Penna.; Judge James Cobb, Mrs. Augustus Parker, Mrs. Thalia Thomas, administrative assistant to the Republican National Committee, all of Washington, D. C.

## Historians At Creighton July 13-14

It will be history for historians Friday and Saturday, July 13 and 14, at Creighton University. The annual Institute on Teaching of History will be conducted in the Creighton Prep Library on those dates.

Sister M. Margaret, S.N.D., from the staff of Notre Dame High School, Chicago, Ill., will be in charge of the Institute. She will use the Christian Social History Series as the core for the sessions.

Sister Margaret is being brought to Creighton through the courtesy of the Rev. Roman Ulrich, archdiocesan superintendent of schools, and the William F. Sadler Publishing Company. The Institute is being sponsored by the Creighton University Graduate School.

Friday at 2 p.m. the session will open with a discussion by Sister Margaret on "The Ideals and Aims of the Teacher of History." In the final session Saturday, 9 a.m., the opening talk will be on the "Basic Christian Concepts of Social, Economic, Political and International Life." These introductory talks will be followed by general discussions involving those attending the Institute. The two-day History Institute is open to any elementary or secondary teacher wishing to attend.

## Starch And Shape A Summer Hat



Attractive summer hats can be made at home by starching fabric and shaping it over ordinary kitchen equipment. These hats are fun to make, can be trimmed in a variety of ways and cost only a few cents. The hat shown here is made of burlap, but any fabric that takes starch can be used. A small, shallow bowl and a frying pan provide the shape for a hat with a turned-down brim like this. To make this hat, cut the fabric in a 16-inch circle and soak it in undiluted Sta-Flo liquid starch for about ten minutes. Place the bowl slightly off center on the frying pan and cover with foil. This makes it easier to remove the fabric. Now mold the wet fabric over the bowl and frying pan. After the fabric has been shaped, lift off and allow to dry. For a good fit, wear the hat while it is drying but protect your hair with foil. When the hat is completely dry, tack on the trimming. Yarn, ribbon or rope can be used at the crown and along the edge. Sea shells were used to finish off this hat, but you can use flowers, buttons, ribbon bows or whatever you like. Various hat styles can be made using other fabrics and shapes. You can be your own designer when you make hats this starch-and-shape way.

## GOLLIDAY SHOOTS FOR OLYMPIC MEDAL

Jim Golliday, the Northwestern spring champ, is a perfectionist. He never jumps the gun, always runs a good race and hardly ever loses, especially when he wants something badly enough - like an

Olympic medal. Golliday, who holds all the top times in sprints, and who looks like a good Olympic medal bet unless chronic muscle pulls stop him, gets the profile treatment in the current issue of Sport magazine, now at newsstands.

## A Reminder For Good Citizens



TELEVISION STAR SPRING BYINGTON reminds you that every citizen can have a voice in the government of the United States. Don't lose your precious privilege of voting because you don't know the regulations in your community. Make sure you fulfill all the requirements to be eligible to vote, inform yourself of the candidates and issues and then don't fail to vote. Do your part to make this the largest informed vote in history.

## Democrats Unhappy With Wilkins Over Negro Switch

### Rev. Cooper Dies Suddenly

Rev. James Cooper, 60 years, passed away unexpectedly Monday evening at his home 2802 Seward Street. Rev. Cooper had been a resident of Omaha twelve years. He was a member of Salem Baptist Church and associate pastor of the Strangers Rest Institutional Baptist Church. Rev. Cooper is survived by his wife, Mrs. Delilah Cooper, daughter, Mrs. Allan Smith, of Omaha, brother Mr. Douglas Cooper, Holly Grove, Arkansas, nine grand children and eight great grand children and a host of other relatives. Tentative funeral services have been set for eleven o'clock Saturday morning July 14th from Salem Baptist Church with the Rev. J. C. Wade officiating. Arrangements by Thomas Funeral Home.

## Nat Hunter Lodge Host July 18-19

Nat Hunter Lodge No. 12 F. & A. M. Prince Hall Affiliation, of which B. A. Austin is Worshipful Master will be host to the Grand Lodge of Nebraska and Jurisdiction at this 38th Annual Communication on July 18th and 19th at the Masonic Temple at 26th and Blondo Streets. The program begins on Tuesday at 8 P.M. when the official Lodge reception will be held. This affair will be opened to the public. An invitation has been extended to Mayor Rosenblatt to speak. The Grand officers and other dignitaries will be introduced. The delegates will register on Wednesday morning between 8:30 and 9:30. Registration or more than 70 is expected. The business sessions will begin at 10 A.M. The program for Wednesday will conclude with a picnic at Carter Lake for Masons and their families. The closing sessions will be held Thursday evening.

## Vic Power Is Proven Hitter

Vic Power, who came to the majors tagged a bad actor, a chronic loafer, and a showoff, has let his hitting and fielding speak for themselves. The labels are gone and Power, a Yankee cast-off, looks like a good bet for stardom. He gets the profile treatment in the current issue of Sport magazine, now at all newsstands. "Worry doesn't empty the day of its trouble, but only of its strength."

New York, July 9—Increasing signs of defection in the Negro vote are alarming Democratic Party leaders, a survey of dozens of top Democrats indicated today.

Party leaders surveyed, ranging from Harry Truman to Harry Byrd, now striving to prevent a Southern bolt over the civil rights question, also are unhappy with Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Wilkins isn't telling Negroes how to vote, says an article in the new issue of Look Magazine. But he is suggesting that, where other political interests are not affected, Negroes might think about switching to the Republicans.

The Look survey found that Democrats are particularly alarmed in the North, where a substantial Negro shift to the GOP could cost them not only the presidency but control of Congress. Despite this and other danger signs, party leaders surveyed are confident that there will be no crippling breakup between North and South.

Instead, they predict that a moderate policy in civil rights will be adopted for the '56 election and that their national convention will pick a candidate who will reflect this spirit.

Moreover, party pundits are optimistic that President Eisenhower won't carry any Southern states because of the segregation issue.

On the civil rights question, three points of view have emerged in the party, the Look survey reports:

1. Southerners would like the platform to say nothing more than in 1952.
2. Northern radicals want the platform to call upon the President and Congress to implement and carry out the Supreme Court decision.
3. A middle ground where the party would state that it "concur in the Supreme Court decision and implementation order"—period.

## Willa Mae Gray

Mrs. Willa Mae Gray, age 56, of 2618 Decatur Street, expired Saturday evening July 7, 1956 at a local hospital.

She was an Omaha resident 34 years and was a member of Zion Baptist Church.

Mrs. Gray is survived by her husband, Finis Gray; son, William Gray; sister, Mrs. Lizzie George; 2 brothers, Lawrence and Eddie Cole all of Omaha, and a host of other relatives.

Funeral services tentatively arranged for Thursday July 13, 1956 at 2:00 p.m. from the Zion Baptist Church with Rev. F. C. Williams officiating. Interment will be in the family plot at Forest Lawn Cemetery.

Myers Brothers Funeral Service.

## Radio Stations to Leave Air July 20 in CD Test

Every radio and TV station in the United States will go off the air at 3:10 p.m. (EST) on July 20.

For the next 15 minutes the only broadcasting in the nation will be done by 1,250 stations which have joined the Federal Civil Defense Administration's "Conelrad" plan for emergency broadcasting.

All of these stations will broadcast on one of the two civil defense frequencies (640 or 1240 kilocycles). They will use only special material prepared for Operation Alert, 1956.

It will be the first full-fledged test of the ability of the Conelrad stations to reach the public with the all-important civil defense broadcasts which will be the nation's only broadcast source of official information and instructions in event of an enemy air attack.

Conelrad (Plan for Control of Electromagnetic Radiation) is a system devised by the Air Force, the broadcasting industry and the Federal government to make possible the vital broadcasting of official information and civil defense instructions in times of emergency. Under normal broad-

casting, it would be possible for an enemy plane to tune its direction finder to a station broadcasting in a target city and "ride the beam" right into its target.

Under the Conelrad plan, all stations sign off the air when an alert is signaled. Conelrad stations then reduce power, change their broadcasting frequency to 640 or 1240 kilocycles and return to the air.

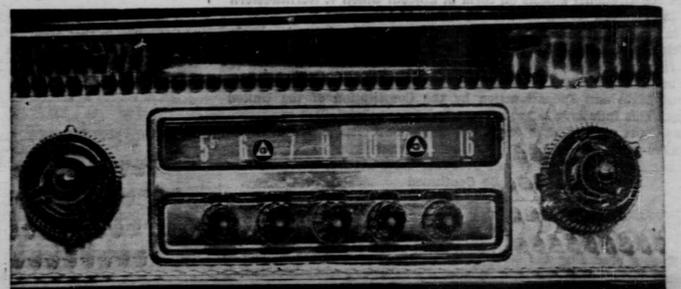
Conelrad stations in each city form a cluster. These stations broadcast a common program, with each of the cluster stations on the air for only a few seconds at a time. The frequent switching from one station to another makes it impossible for a bomber pilot to use the radio signals for navigation purposes.

In smaller communities, where only one station is in the Conelrad system, it will broadcast at

period, then be off the air for a number of minutes. The on-the-air, off-the-air pattern will continue until the end of the Conelrad Drill on July 20.

Radio stations will publicize the Conelrad drill in advance, warning listeners to expect the interruption of normal broadcasting to shut down and tune to 640 or 1240 on home radio sets.

either 640 or 1240 kc for a short



CONELRAD CAR RADIO dial marked at 640 and 1240 kilocycles for any emergency will come in handy when all radio stations go off the air at 3:10 p.m. on July 20, and then some return to broadcast special civil defense material on these frequencies as part of Operation Alert, 1956. The 15-minute nationwide Conelrad test, first of its kind, will test radio stations' ability to switch to the Conelrad system of broadcasting in an actual attack so that emergency instructions could be radioed to the public without guiding enemy bombers to their targets. Civil defense authorities are hoping the public will mark their radios for future emergencies. (FCDA Photo)