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G.O.P. Says Democrats Desperate

P. Bernard Young, Jr.
Director of Information
Minorities Division
Republican National Committee

WASHINGTON—The absolute-false statements made by Representative William L. Dawson Democrat, of Illinois, shows the desperation to which Democrats are driven to defend their party against the Eastlands and Davises are doing it.

Val J. Washington, director of minorities for the Republican National Committee, made that statement after he had been in formed of statements made by Mr. Dawson at a mass meeting in St. Paul, Minnesota, Sunday night.

Mr. Washington called "sheer nonsense" the statement made by Mr. Dawson that Senator James O. Eastland, Democrat, of Mississippi, is handling patronage for the Eisenhower Administration.

"Senator Eastland belongs to the Democrat party," said Mr. Washington, "and the Republican Party would not have him on a silver platter."

"If there was a shred of truth in Mr. Dawson's statement, Senator Eastland never would have, as chairman, conducted a filibuster to bottle up in the Senate Judiciary Committee the Administration's civil rights bills."

"The truth is that the most important job of any importance landed out in Mississippi went to an appointee named by Perry W. Howard, Republican National Committeeman for Mississippi — the appointment of Ben Cameron as a Federal District judge in Mississippi."

"Mr. Dawson's statement that the disgraceful hearings on integration of the District of Columbia Committee which ordered the investigation by a vote of 11 to 0, with two absentees."

"Mr. Dawson was either absent or did not vote. Nor did he at any time while the hearings were in progress protest against their conduct or seek to halt them, although the NAACP urged Democrat party leaders, Speaker Sam Rayburn and Representative John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, the Democratic floor leader, to stop the hearings which were aimed at discrediting integration of the public schools here. Nor did he attend a single session of the hearings, although he was in Washington at the time and, as a member of the full committee, he had a right to do so."

"On the other hand, two of the three Republican members, Representatives DeWitt S. Hyde of Maryland and Joel T. Broyhill of Virginia, tried unsuccessfully to get the hearings postponed until after the election. The other Republican member, Representative A. L. Miller of Nebraska never attended a single session."

"Mr. Dawson in no way busied himself about the hearings until the damage became apparent to him that Representatives James C. Davis of Georgia and John Bell Williams, both Democrats, were doing the Democrat party among negro voters."

"On September 29, when there was only one witness remaining to be heard, Mr. Dawson issued his first statement, saying that Congressman Davis was 'making the best case for integration I ever heard.'"

"Then on Monday, October 1, after the committee had grilled Dr. Robert M. Corning, Superintendent of Schools, and had at least temporarily concluded the hearings, Mr. Dawson issued his second statement calling the hearings illegal."

"The question of legality or illegality of the hearings at that time had become moot or meaningless. The Congress was not in session and will not be in session until next January."

"The Democrats are saddled with Eastland, Davis and Williams. There is nothing they intend to do about them and other Southerners who hold key chairmanships of Congressional committees. They will again be chairmen of the committees and operating from the same important stands if a Democrat Congress is reelected."

Adam Powell, Democratic Negro Leader Switches To Support 'Ike' Campaign

By Josephine Ripley

Washington
The first real break in Democratic ranks in the current presidential campaign has given Republicans new hope of capturing more of the Negro vote.

This came as Representative Adam C. Powell, New York Negro Democrat, bolted the Democratic national ticket, announcing that he would form a new group of "independent Democrats for Eisenhower" and stump the country in behalf of the President.

The development came as a surprise. Republicans apparently have the Democrats to thank for it.

For Representative Powell bolted his party only after he was not invited to a rally held in his own district where Adlai E. Stevenson spoke, nor to the reception that preceded it.

This slight, together with Mr. Powell's claim that Mr. Stevenson has refused to see him and discuss the civil-rights issue, prompted the New York Negro to turn to President Eisenhower.

He found the White House door open. The President had a half-hour conference with the Negro political leader. Following this, Mr. Powell stuck an "Ike" button in his coat lapel, and made a televised announcement of his party bolt before he left the White House.

He said that the President had promised to take action to have the so-called "right to vote" bill, aimed at preventing discrimination against Negro voters, come up early in the next session of Congress.

Significance Pondered
Having just returned from a trip abroad, Mr. Powell said he was also impressed with the President's prestige there and is taking his stand on the basis of that, along with what he feels is a sympathetic stand on the civil-rights issue.

It is not possible to judge at this point how politically influential this new party bolt will be in Harlem, or elsewhere about the country. Mr. Powell has made it clear that he is not breaking from the Democratic Party and will support local and state Democratic candidates on the ticket.

In campaigning for the President, he will appeal to "all disillusioned liberal Democrats," as well as to "nonsegregated people of all races and religious faiths."

Mr. Powell, in addition to being a member of Congress, is pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church in New York City, said to be the largest Negro church in the world.

He is author of the historic Powell amendment to federal-aid-to-education bills—an amendment requiring withholding of federal funds from all segregated schools and generally spelling the defeat of all such legislation in the past.

The President has opposed this move, but Mr. Powell indicated that he and the Chief Executive had discussed a compromise on this issue, one which the President "seemed to like."

Maryland Watched
While the Negro vote is generally found in the Democratic column, there are some indications that the ending of racial segregation in the District of Columbia may prove helpful in turning Maryland voters to the GOP.

This is attributed to the state's proximity to the nation's capital, and to the fact that school desegregation has been accomplished there under Republican leadership.

Republican Party leaders will follow the new Powell movement closely. It represents the first sign of any break in what has appeared to be a consistent trend of 1952 Democratic bolters back to their own political ranks.

The way in which both parties have tipped around the civil-rights issue so far has given it little persuasive prominence in the campaign. How much the Powell bolt will do to persuade Negroes that the Republican Party will do more for them on that score than the Democrats is not yet clear.

Skepticism in Harlem
There is said to be some skepticism on this score in Harlem, where it is expected that influential Democratic leaders will keep voters in line on the local level, and GOP antisegregation policies on the national level may make little impression.

The Negro congressman has not made up his mind whom to support for the Senate in New York. He said Jacob K. Javits, State Attorney General, the Republican candidate, and Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York City, the Democratic nominee, "both are excellent men."

There is no question about the White House staff's delight with the Powell switch. They are confident it will mean many votes for the President. It also was evident that they had no advance notice of what Mr. Powell was going to do.

Women To Support the New Charter
"We will work in every way we can to support the new City Charter"

That statement was made Friday morning by Mrs. George F. Owens, President of the League of Women Voters, after a group of 65 League women heard both sides of the City Charter story aired at the YWCA.

The vote favored the new Charter 60-5. However, Mrs. Owens pointed out that "once the League takes a stand on an issue as a body, we all work for that particular issue." She continued, "therefore, our job will be to get the people to vote 'yes' for the new Charter."

Charter Convention Delegate Howard Drew presented the talk in favor of the new Charter. His opponent was John J. (Jack) Cavanaugh, the one member of the Charter Convention who is opposed to the new City Charter.

Drew pointed out three basic problems in the present City Charter. They were:

- (1) Lack of proper checks and balances.
- (2) Administrative confusion.
- (3) Lack of proper leadership.

To illustrate the confusion in the present form of government, Drew stated: "A city plumbing inspector worked for the City of Omaha for 22 years and still didn't know under which department he worked."

"The whole matter boils down to a need for pin-pointing responsibility," he said.

Cavanaugh, on the other hand, admitted Omaha "needs a change in its city government." He

Delorice Hare, age 4 years, of 2416 Caldwell St., expired Thursday, October 11, 1956 at a local hospital.

She is survived by her mother, Mrs. Genet Hare; 6 brothers, Fred, Frank, James, Percy, Leroy and Jerry Hare, all of Omaha; aunt, Mrs. Lilly White of Omaha; 6 cousins and a host of other relatives.

Funeral services were held Monday, October 15, 1956 at 10:00 a.m. from the Myers Funeral Home Chapel with Rev. L. L. Bragg officiating. Interment was at Mt. Hope Cemetery.

Myers Brothers Funeral Home.

Willie Chapman, age 25 years, formerly of Omaha, expired Thursday, October 11, 1956 at San Francisco, California. He had been making his home in Los Angeles, California for the past five years.

He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Chapman of Omaha; seven sisters, Mrs. Annie Mae Linebarger, Mrs. Edna Floyd, Mrs. Pearl Johnson, Miss Shirley Chapman of Omaha, Mrs. Justine Woods, Mrs. Beatrice Sampson and Miss Dorothy Chapman, all of Los Angeles, California; brother, Robert Chapman, Jr. of Chicago, Illinois; grandmother, Mrs. Annie Chalk of Omaha, and a host of nieces, nephews and other relatives.

He stated that he is "not opposed to the strong mayor plan as such, but the way the new Charter is written it takes away representation City government."

At this point, A. V. Sorensen, Chairman of the Charter Convention, who was in the audience, said:

"The proposed City Charter clearly spells out the reasons why the mayor will answer to the people for his administration, and any layman reading the Charter can readily detect that."

Cavanaugh pointed out he "is not as good a salesman as my opponents and it is not easy for me to object to the combined opinion of such prominent and eminent people in our city."

He received publicity because "we have never had any inclusions," Mr. Furey added.

Central Jurisdiction members of the group, which was attended by more than one hundred white representatives, were Paul E. X. Brown and the Rev. A. S. Dickerson, Atlanta, Ga.; Frank J. Ellis, Baltimore, Md.; the Rev. M. M. League, Murfreesboro, Tenn.; the Rev. C. E. Strickland, Charlotte, N. Carolina; Mrs. Bernice Hughes Martin, Bluefield, W. Va.; Mrs. M. F. Strong, Little Rock, Ark.; Rev. and Mrs. Clarence T. R. Nelson, Columbus, Ohio, and Dr. G. D. Hancock, Denver, Colorado.

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BOOKER T. WASHINGTON 100th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION 1856-1956

Goodwill Building Crusade

Booker T. Washington in his historically famous Atlanta Exposition Address delivered in Atlanta, Georgia a little more than 61 years ago, called the attention of the nation to the fact that "There is no defense or security for any of us except in the highest intelligence and development of all." Our land in that day was faced by group problems similar in nature to those that are affecting us today as an outgrowth of the Supreme Court's Decision of May 17, 1954. It is because of these problems that this is the first in a series of messages from the Booker T. Washington Centennial Commission, is being issued.

This Commission was brought into existence in April to pay tribute to the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Booker T. Washington (April 5, 1856), through a year long program designed to focus the attention of the nation upon the present day value of the sane fundamental teachings of this great American.

Since Booker T. Washington was an Apostle of Goodwill and since portions of our land today are being torn asunder by mistrust, fear, and hate among Americans of different racial strains, the Booker T. Washington Centennial Commission humbly invites all Americans to join its "Goodwill Building Crusade."

Ours is a land of many races and creeds. We have different origins, cultures, and backgrounds—but we are Americans all! Ours is a nation of Washington and Jefferson, Lincoln and Lee, and millions of ordinary men and women who toiled and sweated, sacrificed and died to build their wonderful heritage. It was worth their lives to build it—surely it is worth ours to preserve its hopes and ideals by working together in peace and goodwill.

Remember France's Maginot Line—built so strong of steel and stone that Frenchmen felt secure behind it—but France fell. Not so much because of a lack of strength in its great wall but mainly because of the spirit of its people. And remember too, Divine teachings set forth in these words in your Bible—no matter what your race or creed—"A house divided against itself shall not stand."

Hate and mistrust in your community might be wiped out if group representatives meet, discuss, and work together to find answers for the problems that are causing racial sore to fester.

Communities that pull together unite our nation. We invite you to help to make yours such a community.
BOOKER T. WASHINGTON CENTENNIAL COMMISSION
SIDNEY J. PHILLIPS, President

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Catholics Give Nod To NAACP

Washington, D. C. (CNS).—The NAACP has not only a right to seek its objectives but their objectives are not in question, declared The Very Rev. Msgr. George O. Higgins in a syndicated statement to the Catholic press. He urged, too, all law-abiding citizens to come to the defense of the NAACP in those states where its existence is under attack.

Msgr. Higgins declared that those Southern state governments who are trying to outlaw the NAACP because of its activities against segregation "are clearly violating one of the most fundamental principles of the natural law. That principle is the freedom of association which is given to men not by government but by the very law of nature itself and which may not be legitimately taken away from them by government."

NAACP ANNOUNCES 13 STATE MEETINGS

New York, Oct. 11 — Thirteen state NAACP groups will hold annual meetings between now and the end of the year, it was announced today by Gloster B. Current, the Association's director of branches.

The conference schedule is as follows:
Oct. 19-21—Rockford, Ill.; Kansas City, Kans.; Riverhead, N. Y.; Winston-Salem, N. C.; Jackson, Tenn.; Oct. 20-21—Beloit, Wis.; Oct. 26-27—Sarasota, Fla.; Oct. 26-28—Little Rock, Ark.; St. Joseph, Mo.; Erie, Pa.; Oct. 27-28—Des Moines, Ia.; Nov. 24—Jackson, Miss.; and Dec. 8-9—Columbus, Ga.

Meeting Is Switched To Cincinnati

By Clarence T. R. Nelson
Cincinnati, Ohio — The first national meeting of chairmen of Annual Conference Television, Radio and Film Commissions of The Methodist Church, which was held here at the Sheraton-Gibson Hotel, October 9-11, was changed from Nashville, Tenn., to provide equal and complete accommodations for all members of the group in accordance with the General Conference ruling that national meetings conducted by the denomination's general agencies should be held in cities where all delegates will receive equal accommodations regardless of race.

Special arrangements had been made in a Nashville hotel, where the meeting was to have been held, providing for interracial luncheons and dinners, and for interracial meetings in ball room and committee rooms. Separate toilet facilities were to have been provided for the Negro members of the group in the hotel, with the use of a special elevator or stairway to committee rooms.

The change in the meeting place was effected within a few hours after a protest had been made by the Rev. C. Anderson Davis, pastor of the John Stewart Methodist Church, Bluefield, West Virginia, home of one of the delegates.

The change of the meeting place from Nashville, the headquarters of the Television, Radio and Film Commission, to Cincinnati cost the commission approximately \$1,500 extra, and prevented the conference chairman from seeing the studio production facilities of the commission in Nashville.

Central Jurisdiction members of the group, which was attended by more than one hundred white representatives, were Paul E. X. Brown and the Rev. A. S. Dickerson, Atlanta, Ga.; Frank J. Ellis, Baltimore, Md.; the Rev. M. M. League, Murfreesboro, Tenn.; the Rev. C. E. Strickland, Charlotte, N. Carolina; Mrs. Bernice Hughes Martin, Bluefield, W. Va.; Mrs. M. F. Strong, Little Rock, Ark.; Rev. and Mrs. Clarence T. R. Nelson, Columbus, Ohio, and Dr. G. D. Hancock, Denver, Colorado.

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GOP Edge Will Be Thinner In The November Voting

By Edgar M. Mills
Augusta, Maine
Maine voters still "like Ike" and will give him a big plurality in November. However, up to one in 20 who backed him in 1952 may desert him this year.

The majority of President Eisenhower's Maine supporters are still highly enthusiastic about him, despite the failure of many of them to heed his urging to back him with an all-Republican congressional delegation and a Republican Governor.

These are impressions gained from interviews with scores of Maine voters to determine the meaning of the heavily Democratic outcome of the Pine Tree state's September 10 state election, first in the nation.

Another very small fraction of 1952 Eisenhower supporters are now on the fence, according to these interviews.

Thus, if this 5 per cent shift proves correct, President Eisenhower will still carry Maine very heavily. But if the same percentage were to prevail in some key states, the election would be extremely close nationally.

Although political observers are seeking to draw broad political implications for the nation from the Maine results, the Maine voters themselves generally regard the outcome as based almost wholly on the high caliber of the Democratic nominees and strictly Maine issues.

While they believe the Democratic propaganda value inherent in those results is high, they consider the Maine election a strictly Maine affair, indicating no national trend in the November presidential and congressional elections.

Those Eisenhower backers, Republican, Democratic, and independent alike, who in large numbers helped reelect Democratic Gov. Edmund S. Muskie and give one of the three GOP-held congressional seats, and possibly another to the Democrats, do not believe they have handicapped the President, whom they may hope to reelect.

Defections Explained
Rather than feel their actions may lead to state and federal programs to boost Maine's economic position.

If the interviews are indicative of the general political temper of Maine's voting population, the President will suffer some Maine defections for a variety of reasons, usually "because of those around him rather than anti-Eisenhower feelings or pro-Stevenson sentiments."

Not a single Republican or Democrat who voted a straight party ticket this year and supported his party's presidential nominee four years ago, among the scores interviewed in many communities, reported that he would deviate in November.

The interviews took place on main streets, in garages, shops, and at factory gates in such communities as Portland, Augusta, Lewiston, Auburn, Biddeford, and Saco.

Among those voters who backed President Eisenhower in 1952 but plan to support Mr. Stevenson in November was a retired government worker in Saco. He said: "Until this year I always voted a straight Republican ticket. This year I voted for Governor Muskie and for 'Jim' Oliver for Congress. I am going to vote for Mr. Stevenson in November."

"For Little Man"
"I still like Eisenhower but I don't like the crowd around him. They are too much for big business. I felt Muskie and Oliver are for the little man."

James C. Oliver of Cape Elizabeth, Democratic nominee for Representative in Congress from the 1st Congressional District, came within 29 votes of defeating Representative Robert Hale (R) of Maine, seeking his eighth consecutive term.

In Auburn, a housewife was typical of the few interviewed who said they are now "on the fence" regarding the presidential election. She reported she voted for Governor Muskie and Frank M. Coffin, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, who wrested the 2nd Congressional District seat from the GOP, but is more hesitant about President Eisenhower because of the health issue.

The first District, many persons interviewed stressed that they voted for Mr. Oliver, the Democratic nominee, on the ground that Mr. Hale has been in office 14 years, and "has done little for Maine," despite the fact that in Washington Mr. Hale is regarded as an excellent congressman.

Mr. Hale's stand against public power, in contrast to Mr. Oliver's constant demands that Maine's five major rivers and Passamaquoddy be developed as public power projects, cost him votes.

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