

Education

Students should answer these questions before they read the following articles:

1. How many African – American teachers do you think there were in Omaha in the 1940s before the Civil Rights Movement began? Why do you think this?
2. How do you think the Civil Rights Movement affected this number? Why do you think it had that effect?

Students should answer these questions after reading the following articles:

1. How many African-American teachers were there in Omaha in 1942? How many total teachers were there? Is this a good ratio? Why or why not?
2. What was the number by 1967? How many African-American administrators were there? Why do you think this number is less?

Critical Thinking questions for students after discussion:

1. Do you think this change would have happened without the Civil Rights Movement? Why or why not?

Additional questions about education that could be asked as students read the following articles:

1. Do you think it is important for a school district to have a diverse teaching staff? Why or why not?
2. Would you consider your teaching staff at your school diverse? Why or why not?
3. Do you think teaching staffs are more or less diverse today than what they were in the 1940s & 1950s? Why do you think this?
4. How do you think this would affect your education?
5. Do you think OPS was segregated before Brown vs. Board of Education? Why do you think this?
6. When do you think the OPS hired the first African-American teacher?

Could ask questions before and then after reading the articles students could explain why their answers were right or wrong.



By Titus Fisher

The City of Omaha, the Omaha School District and the State of Nebraska appointed more Negroes to leadership in the middle 1960's than ever before.

"The progress has been slow but certainly the Negro was given a boost during the past year," said Dr. Arthur B. Pittman, the first Negro to be appointed to one of the two major boards at City Hall.

In 1942 one Negro teacher was in the Omaha School District. He was Eugene Skinner, now principal at Horace Mann Junior High School. In 1942 there were no Negro administrators.

Up to 123

Today 123 of the 2,150 teachers in the Omaha School District are Negroes. Eleven Negroes are principals or hold administrative positions.

Last Tuesday four of 22 administrative promotions announced by the Omaha School District went to Negroes.

A new appointee to the administrative ranks was Clarence Barbee, a visiting teacher since 1964. Mr. Barbee will be administrative in-

tern and counselor at Technical High School.

Two years ago there were no Negro department chiefs in Omaha or Nebraska state government. Now the city has one Negro department head, Joe N. Williams, director of the Human Relations Board.

Head Departments

The state has two department heads, Emmett Dennis, director of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, and Samuel Cornelius, director of the Technical Assistance Agency.

The list of Negroes in administrative or leadership positions includes:

Questions from article *Mrs. Lois Goode; She's Not Bitter Over Long 12-Year Wait*:

1. What does the first line mean?
2. How had times changed for Mrs. Goode since 1933?
3. Why do you think she said "It's nice to see Negro clerks and typists in the stores & offices, instead of just elevator operators and Janitors."