

STIRRING TRUE STORIES ABOUT OUR LINEMEN READ LIKE A BOOK

While most folks were sleeping after gay New Year's Eve parties and later enjoying the New Year holiday, linemen of the Nebraska Power company were out in the storm bucking snowdrifts, climbing icy poles, and scraping ice-laden wires to restore electric service in a few widely scattered hard to reach points over the company's system and late Saturday night they were still at it.

First trouble call, received at 3 a. m. New Year's Day, was assigned to Linemen Charles McMullen and Delmer Whiteman. It was out West Pacific street, somewhere west of 114th street. Driving west on Pacific, they were blocked by deep snowdrifts at Ninetieth, so drove south to Center but again found the snow too deep for their service car. Abandoning the car, they walked from Ninetieth and Center to 115th and Pacific streets, but failed to find any line trouble, so walked back to their car at Ninetieth and Center.

In the meantime, Linemen Gail Blocker and Frank Shannon had been set to aid them, but ordered to try to reach the trouble zone by another route. Going west of Dodge street they were stopped by snowdrifts at 132nd street, so went south to Pacific, but were unable to come east. They returned to 72nd and Dodge and then went south to Ninetieth and Pacific streets.

A third pair of linemen, William Baker and Jack Glantz, was dispatched at 2 p. m. to try to reach the trouble spot. Abandoning their car at 114th street, they walked to 125th and Pacific where they located a "floater" wire that had whipped loose from the pole and wrapped itself around another wire breaking the circuit. Repair of the line was completed by 9:50 p. m., but on returning to their car, facing an icy wind, Glantz suffered a frozen ear and Baker a frosted nose and cheek.

Bucking the snowdrifts had proved costly to McMullen and Whiteman, stalled at Ninetieth and Center without gasoline, so a truck was dispatched to bring them gas. They returned to Service Headquarters with McMullen nursing a badly frost-bitten face.

While these six linemen were battling the storm west of Omaha, Linemen Frank O'Connell and Grant Justice were having similar tough going in locating trouble on a line in the vicinity of Radio Transmitters Stations of WOW and KOWH northwest of Benson. Snowdrifts bogged down their car at Forty second and Grand ave., so they walked through the drifts, following the line through alleys and across fields to the WOW station at 56th and Kansas avenue. They failed to find the source of the trouble.

O'Connell then walked back to the car in an attempt to bring it to 56th and Kansas avenue. That's the last he saw of Justice that day, as the car stuck twice in snowdrifts when he tried various routes to get through. The second time he had to call for help, and a truck was sent out to pull him in.

When Lyle Honaker and Art Pakiser started for Florence at 11 a. m. to locate trouble on the Fort Calhoun line, they met O'Connell trying to dig his car out at Thirty seventh and Ames ave. After locating and repairing the line trouble near Forty second and Grand, they reported in and closed the circuit, restoring the service. Then they went on to Florence to re-fuse the line serving the government boat docks near Hummel park before heading north toward Fort Calhoun.

When they failed to find the trouble spot on that line, they returned to Omaha, to check the line at 72nd street and Snyder road, but unable to reach this point by the direct route, they drove from Florence to Benson, then north on Seventy second st. until again blocked by snowdrifts.

Returning to Florence they approached the scene of the trouble by dint of several hours of shoveling, bucking the drifts and walking. Service was restored on the line at 7:40 p. m. nearly nine hours after they had started on the call.

But they were not yet through work. Returning to Snyder's tavern to phone headquarters, they learned that the Fort Calhoun line had gone out again. Out they went into the storm, and this time discovered a section of ice coated wire being whipped by the wind against other wires. After scraping the ice of this wire, service was again restored permanently.

The two weary linemen returned to Service Headquarters to go off duty at 11:30 p. m., 12 1-2 (Continued on page 4)

GOOD READING



The OMAHA GUIDE

5c

at your Drugstore

THE OMAHA GUIDE

JUSTICE & EQUALITY

ALL THE NEWS WHILE IT IS NEWS

NEW TO THE LINE

LARGEST ACCREDITED NEGRO NEWSPAPER WEST OF CHICAGO AND NORTH OF KANSAS CITY - MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS

Entered as Second-Class Matter at The Post Office, Omaha, Nebraska, Omaha, Nebraska, Saturday, January 10, 1942 OUR 14th YEAR—No. 43 City Edition Copy

KC. Lawyer New Kappa Head DECLINES FOURTH TERM



Mr. James Scott, pole march, Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity. Mr. Scott of Washington, D. C., addressing the joint session of the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity and the Phi Delta Kappa Sorority at the joint defense session, December 29, 1941, at the Indiana University Extension Building, in Indianapolis, Ind. Mr. Scott expressed the need for unity and cooperation in this time of emergency.

KAPPA MEN ARE READY SAYS JAMES SCOTT

The National Conference on Defense called by James Scott, Pole-March of the Kappa Phi Psi Fraternity, was the key that led to a series of meetings beginning December 29, 1941, in Indianapolis, Ind.

Governor Larry F. Schrieffer assembled Dr. T. Cable, who is State Defense Advisor, Councilman B. F. Ransome, Senator Lee Bracken, a member of the County and City Defense Councils, Chester Hibbett, Editor of the Indianapolis Recorder and Rev. John A. Alexander for the first conference. The Governor told William D. Alexander, representative of Mrs. Crystal Bird Fauset, of the United States Office of Civilian Defense, that the State of Indiana had appointed Chester Allen, of South Bend, as its State Negro Defense Coordinator. Mr. Allen was charged with the responsibility of stimulating Negro participation in the Defense Program.

The Governor also stated that every Negro in Indiana had shown much cooperation and enthusiasm in their response to his Defense plans.



Mrs. Robinson, national president of the Phi Delta Kappa Sorority, is addressing the joint session of the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity and the Phi Delta Kappa Sorority at the joint defense session, December 29, 1941, in Indianapolis, Ind., and is stating that her organization will cooperate 100 percent with the Civilian Defense Program.

Indianapolis, Jan. 5 (ANP) — Carl Roman Johnson, militant attorney of Kansas City, Mo., graduate of Howard and Boston universities, fighting president of the Kansas City NAACP, and prominent churchman, was elected grand polemarch of the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity at the closing session of the 31st Grand Chapter meeting held here at the Indiana University Extension Center.

At the same time, James E. Scott, Washington, realtor, was given a great ovation as he declined a "Draft Scott" nomination for a fourth year as national head of the fraternity. No grand pole march, except the first, has ever served more than three years.

Besides Attorney Johnson, other officers elected were Dr. I. Theodore Donaldson, New York dentist, vice grand polemarch; C. E. McLeod, junior grand vice polemarch and student at Howard university, Washington; Atty. J. Ernest Wilkins, Sr., grand keeper of records and exchequer, Chicago, elected for the 20th year; Ernest K. Jones, grand strategist, student at Southern university, Louisiana; Thomas E. Rusan, grand lieutenant strategist, student at Lincoln university, Jefferson City, Mo.; Girard T. Bryant, dean of the Lincoln Junior college, Kansas City, grand historian; Guy L. Grant, Indianapolis dentist; Victor L. Hicks, Detroit court clerk, James E. Anderson, Wichita, Kansas school teacher, and Card D. Hughes, student at West Virginia State College, members of the national board of directors.

The fraternity accepted a recommendation from the board of directors to buy \$3,000 worth of U. S. Defense Bonds, and in the next action passed a resolution calling on President Roosevelt to end all discrimination, because of race and color, in the armed forces, the Civil Service and defense industries. This resolution was coupled with another pledging full support to the nation's all out effort against Hitlerism.

Already, several chapters have been enrolled nearly 100 percent by the selective service, it was pointed out, and steps were taken to keep these units active as long as possible, despite the emergency. Steps were also taken to insure publication of the Kappa Alpha Psi Journal, as an important means of keeping the fraternity united, even under extreme wartime restraint. During World War I, the journal continued publication.

The defense bonds authorized will be purchased with \$2,250 from the housing fund of the fraternity—a sum which will increase to \$3,000 after three years. The appeal to President Roosevelt to end discriminations against Negroes because of their race and color was made both in a joint resolution by the Kappas and the national sorority of Phi Delta Kappa, in a letter to the resident and in a radio talk by James E. Scott, over WFEM.

Scott called upon "men in positions of power and control to realize that the success of war is dependent upon the spirit of goodwill which permits every American citizen to fulfill his obligations to his country in time of grave danger and emergency, shoulder to shoulder with his fellowmen in all the protective branches of the arm and forces; that spirit of goodwill which will permit every man to serve his country as part of the assembly line turning out any and all the implements of defense regardless of union restrictions due to race, and which guarantees all citizens alike those rights privilege and immunities set forth in the constitution of this the greatest democracy on earth".

In his final words, Scott reassured "the President and the people listening to this broadcast that Kappa men stand ready, willing and able to answer the call to

MARTIN TO BROADCAST

MONDAY, JAN. 12, 1942

WILL DISCUSS NATIONAL UNITY

Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr., of Massachusetts, Republican leader in the House of Representatives and Chairman of the Republican National Committee, will be heard over the National Broadcasting Company Blue Network at 9:00 P. M., Eastern Standard time, Monday, Jan. 12, 1942. Chairman Martin will be speaking on the National Radio Forum and will discuss National Unity and the Two Party System of Government.

Please telephone your nearest NBC Blue radio station to urge that this be broadcast locally; telephone your newspapers to insure correct radio program listing and ask your friends to listen in. Republican Nat'l Committee.

Monday afternoon, the entire delegation of Phi Delta Kappa left their meeting place in the Phyllis Wheatley YWCA, and held a joint program with the fraternity. The joint session heard a talk on preparation for civilian defense by Will Alexander, of the office of Civilian Defense, Washington, and later passed the resolution to Mayor F. H. LaGuardia and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, director and assistant director of OCD, pledging full support to that program.

Sunday afternoon, every seat was taken when Ald. Earl B. Dickerson of Chicago, member of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, gave a radio address on "The Negro, His Economic Security and Democracy" in which he analyzed the Negro's present plight and offered hints as to its solution. "As long as the Negro must exist on the poorest paying jobs, as long as he is the last hired and the first fired, as long as he is denied the primary liberties of citizenship we cannot hope to advance" he said.

He pointed to the steps taken by the government to integrate Negroes in the National defense program and urged that more power be given to the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, in order that its decisions may have the power of law, similar to the National Labor Relations board. The convention opened Sunday morning with a worship service at Phillips Temple Memorial CME Church, with the Rev. Charles T. H. Watkins delivering the sermon to his fellow kappamen, while the Rev. O. A. Cunningham, pastor of the church, presided. Dr. Watkins has recently been named chaplain at Fort Huachuca.

During the sessions, delegations of Kappas called on Mayor Reginald H. Sullivan and Governor Schrieffer, both of whom had previously sent official messages of welcome to the fraternity. On the lighter side, the visiting delegates met local citizens Sunday evening at a reception at the Walker casino, sponsored by the Sihouettes, the wives and sweethearts of Kappamen; Monday afternoon visiting women were guests at a fashion show at the Northwestern Community center and in the evening the joint op dance was held with the Phi Delta Kappas and the Omega Phi Psi fraternity at Murat temple; Tuesday, the women were guests at a card party, luncheon and talent show, with the Kappas holding their closed banquet in the evening at Jordan hall of the YWCA, with Atty. Lawrence O. Payne, Cleveland City councilman, as principal speaker. The 1942 convalescence will be held in Columbus, O.

It was erroneously stated in our last week's paper 'Mother Finds Daughter Dead in Bed'—Common Law Husband Found Unconscious On Floor. Mrs. Hazel Jones is

Army Death Penalty for Race - Mixing Order Withdrawn

New York—A protest to the War Department by the NAACP over an order issued by Lieutenant Lewis A. Bonifay of the 77th Coast Artillery asking for the death penalty for "relations between white and colored males and females whether voluntary or not" caused the order to be withdrawn the Association announced this week.

The order was issued by Lieut. Bonifay, allegedly because "reports have been received that white women in the vicinity have been accosted by colored soldiers." December 22, the Association wired Secretary of War Stimson to remove Bonifay if the order was found to be in excess of his authority.

December 31, according to a report from the War Department to the NAACP, "the order was found to be contrary to the purport of verbal orders of the regimental commander who has caused the order to be withdrawn."

not the mother of Miss Ann Stevenson. She is the mother of Vencor Hazelton. Mrs. Jones was in the Guide office and she stated

WEEKLY EDITORIALS

THE BLACK HERO OF PEARL HARBOR

The story recently came out of Hawaii of a Negro messenger who, seeing the Battleship on which he served attacked, manned a machine gun and fired it at the Japanese enemy until all his ammunition was exhausted and then went to his watery grave with his white comrades. His government would not permit him to enlist as a gunner on the ship, but as a cook, only; yet when white gunners had been blasted away by Japanese shells and bombs, the Negro messenger stepped to the front to fight and die, as Negroes have done in crisis throughout our country's history.

What the Negro did in the battle of Hawaii millions of Negroes in America stand ready to do, if given the chance. Enlightened self-interest would seem to dictate that that chance be given now.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL

The Right Honorable Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, has been in the United States for many days conferring with President Roosevelt on matters affecting the prosecution of the war against the Axis powers.

During his stay he has delivered two public addresses which were heard all over the world through radio transmission. Both addresses were dynamic and inspiring battle cries, as became the foremost orator of the world.

In closing his address to the American Congress, Mr. Churchill declared: The Two great English speaking peoples shall walk together in majesty, in justice and in peace."

Our hope is that dark men may be in the company of them who shall walk with them, also in like pride and dignity. And we in like faith believe that there can be no just and lasting peace, unless dark men within our borders and in the British Dominions shall be included in it.

We appreciate the fair attitude Mr. Churchill has maintained toward Abyssinia. He and Anthony Eden opposed the invasion of that country by Italy. And since Mr. Churchill has been Prime Minister and Anthony Eden has been Secretary for Foreign Affairs, under their direction, Italy has been

OMAHA ROY WITH

When Duke E... his famous band to... Monday night, J... he will have Junior Raglund of Omaha on bass fiddle. Duke used young Raglund on his last date for Victor in Hollywood, Dec. 2nd on which he recorded two Bill Strayhorn originals, "Raincheck" and "Chelsa Bridge", and "What Good Would It Do?" and a Duke original, "I Don't Know What Kind of Blues". They'll be issued in February. Jimmy Blanton, Duke's regular bassist is ill and is temporarily out of the band.

that Vencor Hazelton was not the Common law husband of Miss Ann Stevenson. She said that Miss Stevenson lived across the street in another apartment. It was true that they had been keeping company with each other but they had some disagreement that ended up in court and were instructed by the Municipal Judge to remain apart.

THE RAILROADS

The railroads of the United States have met every requirement of transportation during the present war effort. No other agency inside or outside of the government has equalled them. They have demonstrated what private ownership and management can do in serving the nation in a most vital field of national effort. Indeed, we wish all private and public enterprises would take a leaf from the railroad book and "carry the ball" as they have done.

They might have been great sinners in the past, but saint or sinner, we need a lot more like them.

WORK AND SACRIFICE

The victory in the peaceful years soon to be must be won by work and sacrifice. There is no other way for mortals here below. Sometimes we think there is but we learn at great cost that we were mistaken.

For several years we have had nationwide experiments in "social justice", the beneficiaries being led to believe that life in this old world will always be like that. But it isn't. We have been trying in recent years to prove that government is the parent of the people, and that from it all blessings flow. Now, we know we were wrong. We know now, as our fathers before us knew, that in the long view of life as it is, he who would wear the crown, must bear the cross. To believe and teach that there is accomplishment without effort is a dream which will not and cannot come true.

Work and sacrifice will be our salvation now as in the past.

THE JAPANESE

The Japanese claim that their country has been on a stable basis as a state for more than 2600 years. Its place in the "Family of Nations" is comparatively recent. The racial origin of the Japanese, like that of other racial stocks upon the earth, is obscure. Their advancement as a so-called civilized state has been astoundingly rapid in recent years, during which they have become the leaders of the Orient.

When Europeans first came into (Continued on page 4)

IN PREPARATION FOR EMPLOYMENT OF THOUSANDS OF NEGRO WORKERS Needed To Speed Up Production

Washington, D. C. — A representative segment of American industry, engaged in manufacturing war materials, is now giving serious thought to how thousands of Negro workers "can be utilized in semi-skilled and skilled occupations" in order to speed up war production.

On the basis of their experience these employers express the belief that Negro skilled and semi-skilled workers measure up equally with skilled and semi-skilled white workers in ability, skill, production, regularity in attendance, accident record, and general intelligence. They also express their belief that white workers, with few exceptions, have no objection to working with Negro workers, and that the overwhelming majority of labor unions do not discriminate against Negro workers and welcome them within their membership.

The attitude of these employers is set forth in an article published in the December, 1941 issue of "Management Record", official organ of the National Industrial Conference Board, one of the oldest and most respected research institutions of American business in the country.

The article gives the results of a survey conducted by the Board among 402 representative manufacturing establishments located mainly in the New England, Middle Atlantic, North Central and Southern states. The survey shows that, despite the business-as-usual attitude expressed by many employers who continue to refuse employment to Negro workers despite the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee, a growing number are expressing agreement with Government Officials, that the number of Negro workers in war industry during 1942 will have increased by scores of thousands.

The following statistics presented by the survey are significant in their revelation of the attitude of 102 employers toward the ranking of colored and white employees on comparable skilled and semi skilled work.

Seventy said the Negro worker's ability and skill equalled that of his white fellow workers; one said he had found it better. Eighty-five said production levels were equal for Negro and white workers. Five said the production of Negro workers was higher. Sixty four said the regularity of attendance for both groups of workers, was the same; five gave Negro workers a higher rating.

Eighty-seven said accident records for both groups were the same; three said that of whites was below Negroes. From ninety nine replies to the question on general intelligence, forty-nine said there was no difference; one said the Negro worker was better.

Before the defense emergency, the survey revealed, 295 firms used Negroes only as janitors or common laborers, while 107 companies used them in certain skilled occupations. Since the emergency thirteen companies have increased the number of skilled occupations open to Negroes; and seven more reporting have opened up skilled occupations to Negro workers for the first time.

The survey article concludes with this significant statement: "As a thought in the direction of a solution to the entire colored employment situation, a manufacturer of fair size, situated in an area with a considerable colored population proposes that all firms having suitable work of any nature should make an honest effort to hire colored persons in proportion to the total population of the area."

An indication of the importance of the survey in the eyes of the National Industrial Conference Board, is seen in an editorial signed by Harold B. Browne, director of the Board's management research division, which appears in the same issue of the magazine.

NO PLACE FOR JIM CROW — The editorial says in part: "Equality of opportunity is generally listed as one of the essentials of democracy. Discrimination on the ground of race, color or creed supposedly has no place in liberal society. And yet such discriminations are commonplace and are accepted as more or less inevitable, until, perhaps, some emergency demonstrates that there is no sound basis for them.

"With skilled labor becoming more and more scarce because of defense requirements, new sources are being sought. One such source is colored labor, which, generally speaking, has in the past been restricted in industry to well defined occupational levels, main- (Continued on page 4)