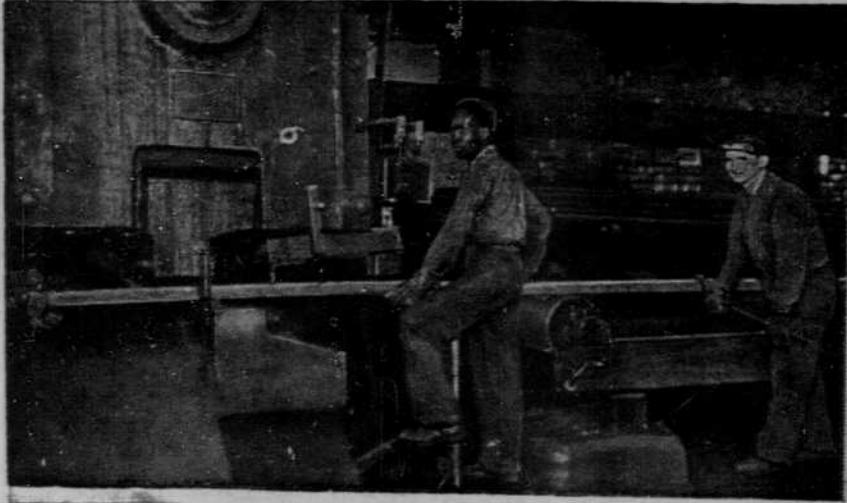


# SKILLED NEGRO WORKERS HOLD POSITIONS OF TRUST AT INDIANA HARBOR STEEL WORKS



BENNETT ROBINSON, Negro a shearman on a splice bar machine at work with a white employee. AN EMPLOYEE for many years at the Indiana Harbor works of Inland Steel is Add Young, Negro, shearman on a splice bar machine.

## HUNDREDS ENGAGED IN VITAL BIG WAR PLANT; WHOLE FAMILIES EMPLOYED BY INLAND COMPANY

Nobody yet has had to worry about employment of Negroes in the steel industry. Beginning with the great migration from the South during World War I, when Negroes came to northern industrial areas for good jobs and better economic opportunities, they've been holding down jobs in the steel mills. During the depression years, employment fell off among them just as it did among whites, both native and foreign born. But today it's a different story, for the all-out war effort has the mills humming to turn out steel.

In the Calumet region of Chicago land, thousands of Negroes labor in the roaring mills. Most of the colored population of Gary and East Chicago live there solely for that purpose, and have been doing so for years.

One plant with a long record of Negro employment is the Indiana Harbor works of the Inland Steel Co., which also has many other nationalities and races on its roster. Most of its Negro workers started out as common laborers, but today they are represented in practically all departments of the plant, and in jobs ranging to skilled machine and equipment operators and samplers. And it's no novelty to see Negro foremen and assistant foremen heading crews throughout the plant.

## WHOLE FAMILIES EMPLOYED

Company records reveal cases wherein all the male members of a family have been employed at Inland. Take the Davidsons, for instance. At one time, there were eight Davidsons working here, consisting of the father and seven sons. Three generations of the Logans have been on the payroll. And the Wisnens and Chamberases are other families with many members employed at this plant.

A good many workers have long continuous employment records. There's a Twenty-five Year club at Inland composed of workers who have been there a quarter of a century without interruption. Already several Negroes are members, with more to be included before the year ends. Latest addition is Orange Paxton, janitor foreman, who has been rated by Inland officials as one of their most valued workers.

## HOLD SKILLED BERTHS

It's the labor policy of the plant to make no distinction as to race, creed or color. This means, according to Inland officials, that all employees have equal opportunities through promotional sequence schedules in keeping with the seniority of the plant. In other words, a man's service record and length of employment are the factors determining upward grading.

Although exact figures are not available, there are hundreds of Negroes holding down skilled, semi-skilled and supervisory assignments at Inland, with the result that they draw the high wages commensurate with their classification.

Here are some of their jobs: overhead electrical crane men, acetylene burners, billet chippers, bulldozer operators, samplers, benchmarkers, rail drivers, furnace chargers, and many others. Negroes are in 27 occupations at Inland, in addition to common labor.

They are, of course, integrated throughout the vast plant. In the sheet mill it is no novelty to see a Negro originally from Mississippi sweating beside a Polish or an Italian-born worker. This situation is accepted without comment, and they have come to know and respect each other. Nor is there resentment when a Negro foreman in the steam department gives orders to the crew, which may include American-born whites.

## LESS DELINQUENCY AMONG NEGROES THAN WHITES

There is less juvenile delinquency among Negroes than whites, despite a nationwide rise of 21 percent in juvenile delinquency since the war began, Click Magazine declares in its April issue, out on the newsstands February 26th.

This startling reversal of the popularly held but erroneously theory that delinquency among Negroes is greater than among whites, comes as part of story carried by Click on the methods used in Hartford, Conn., to combat the rising tide of waywardness among teen age Americans.

The Click article reveals that Hartford began peering for trouble with its youth in 1940, long before Pearl Harbor. Its Council of Social Agencies made precise plans for the coming emergency, and last summer engaged a criminologist to study their work to date. As a result of this planning and study, Hartford has discovered a number of important facts.

These are, Click reports, "that no single agency in itself can prevent delinquency; that once a family is broken up... a potential delinquency case has been created, that punishment does not straighten out kids; that they must be given exciting substitutes for the thrills they find in gangs and dangerous play; that delinquency among Negroes does not exceed their ratio to the population and is, in fact, less than among whites."

## 2ND OFFICER GERTRUDE PEEBLES ASSIGNED TO DUTY AS COMPANY OFFICER AT FORT DES MOINES

Fort Des Moines, Ia., April 14—Second Officer Gertrude Jaqueline Peebles of 2906 North 25th St. of this city, has been assigned to duty as a Company Officer of a new company of Negro Auxiliaries formed at First WAAC Training Center, Fort Des Moines, Ia.

In her new post, Second Officer Peebles will aid with the direction and instruction of new Auxiliaries during Basic Training. The new Auxiliaries hose rating is the WAAC equivalent of Private in the Army, are part of a large group of Negro women who arrived at Fort Des Moines last month.

Second Officer Peebles, whose rank is equivalent to First Lieutenant in the Army, as one of the first women to enroll in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps when it was formed last summer, she came to Fort Des Moines on July 20, 1942. She is graduated from Officer Candidate School and received her commission as a Third Officer, which is comparable to Second Lieutenant in the Army, on August 29. Her promotion to the rank of Second Officer came in December.

Before she received her assignment to company work at Fort Des Moines, Second Officer Peebles was a WAAC Recruiting Officer in the Sixth Service Command with headquarters in Chicago, Ill. She was an X-ray technician before she joined the WAAC.

Second Officer Peebles' husband, William Peebles, is a Second Lieutenant in the Army.

## SCHOOL TO TEACH NEGRO CULTURE

Brooklyn, April 12 (ANP)—The School for Democracy has included in its curriculum a course "Life and Culture of the Negro People." It will survey the Negro people from their African background through the various periods of their life in America to the present day.

Special attention will be paid to the role of the Negro people in the present war and the relationship between full freedom for them in America and the problem of oppressed peoples throughout the world. Gwendolyn Bennett and Charles Collins will conduct this course.

for in Central America was first noted two years ago when Mr. Young was invited to become a member of the American Institute of Social and Political Science, with headquarters in Washington, D. C.

## PANAMA EDITOR MAKES HEMISPHERE "WHO'S WHO"

(BY C. G. WHITTINGHAM) Cristobal, C. Z., April 20 (ANP)—Congratulations from every section of the country have been received by Sydney A. Young, editor and publisher of the Panama Tribune, only colored newspaper in the Republic, for being selected as one to be listed in the forthcoming issue of "Who's Who in the Western Hemisphere."

The opinion has been voiced that this honor has been conferred on Mr. Young because of his fearless manner in championing the cause of Negroes in the paper he established fourteen years ago.

The recognition of the important work being done by the able editor.

## SMART TRICK



Pulling down the window shade is a real accomplishment for Toby—and it's a smart trick for anyone who wants to save heat and fuel. The dead air space between shade and pane acts as an insulator, reduces by 40 or 50 per cent the important heat loss through the glass. The fuel saving is as much as 10 per cent, if shades are drawn to the sills in all rooms at night and in unoccupied rooms during the day.

## War Worker Rewarded



A suggestion for saving time at General Electric's war plant in Schenectady brought this check to "Buck" Ewing, ex-baseball star now employed at the plant. His suggestion speeds up transactions in the Company store. A native of Massillon, Ohio, Ewing broke into organized baseball in 1919 with the American Giants as a catcher, later playing with the Homestead Greys and an all-star colored team which toured Cuba. He played his last full season with the Mohawk Giants in 1935. He has lived in Schenectady for several years and joined G. E. in 1941.

Thirteen billion dollars—the sum the Treasury must raise in the Second War Loan drive, is only one sixth of the estimated cost of the war for the fiscal year of 1943.



These soldiers, after 3 years' continuous service in the U. S. Army, are being awarded Good Conduct Medals by Col. A. G. Spalding, regimental commander, for "exemplary behavior, efficiency, and fidelity." Shown right to left are: Sgt. William F. Hughes, Washington, D. C.; Sgt. William S. Chambers, Houston, Tex.; Sgt. George Pete, New Orleans, La.; Corp. Eddie L. Acre, Shinnon, Miss.; Corp. Earl W. Newell, Elyria, Ohio; Sgt. Marvin C. Inyard, Tulsa, Okla.; Sgt. Anderson Hall, Leavenworth, Kans.; and Sgt. Edgar N. Fry, Leavenworth, Kans.

## FIRST LADY AND QUARTERMASTER GENERAL SHARE HONORS ON BROADCAST

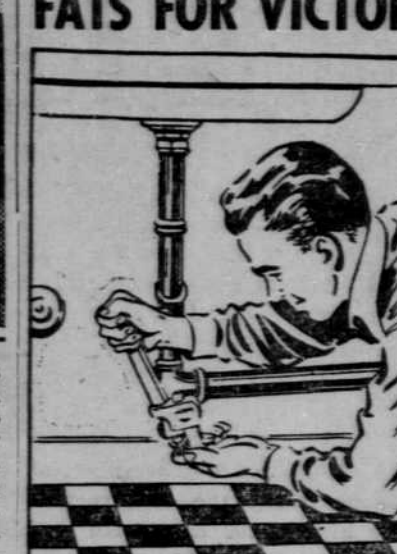


WASHINGTON, D. C. — When Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt gave a report to the Mothers of the Nation on her recent trip to the British Isles, in a coast-to-coast broadcast, presented by the council on Candy as Food in the War Effort, she said in referring to candy in England "If you bring some friend a gift from this country, say a box of hard candy or of chocolates, they thank you as they might have thanked you in the past for a diamond bracelet." On the same program Major-General Edmund B. Gregory, Quartermaster General of the United States Army, said in part, "Army nutrition experts find that the American soldier is a better fighting man when candy is a part of his diet."

## Aid to Enemy

"Any American who wilfully neglects to pay his taxes on time or to invest every cent he can in War Bonds is surely giving aid and comfort to the enemy. . . . We have a job to do and we are all called for service to our country. Our dollars are called to service too. Let us all ask ourselves, 'Shall we be more tender with our dollars than with the lives of our sons?' " — Secretary Morgenthau.

## FATS FOR VICTORY



Keep grease from clogging your kitchen drains. Save it for use in making glycerine for ammunition and medicinals. Every ounce of waste fat counts. Drain your pots and pans, skim soups and water in which meats or fish have been boiled. Strain your waste fat into clean cans and deliver it to your meat dealer.

# Army Inductees Should Study Dependent Allowance Act of 1942.



"SAY SARGE, GOT A MATCH?"

## YOU MAY PROFIT BY ITS PROVISIONS

Omaha, Nebraska, Feb. 29— All men who expect to be inducted into the army through any station in the Seventh Service Command, or who already are in service there without benefit of army allotments to their dependents, are urged by the commanding general to make immediate and thorough study of the Servicemen's Allowance act of 1942 that they may profit by its provisions.

Every induction station in the nine states comprising this command is being specifically instructed by headquarters here to give all possible assistance to the soldier applicants that the necessary data may be obtained by the applicants during their 7-day furlough for arranging personal affairs at home and that aid to his dependents, if needed, shall be forthcoming immediately after the soldiers' first pay check. Seldom is it necessary for the soldier to seek legal counsel and there should be little expense or inconvenience to him if he carefully follows the instructions given at his induction station.

Under the provisions of this act monthly pay allotments by the soldier for care of his dependents are supplemented by slightly larger payments by the government and the total of both paid monthly to the person whom the soldier has designated to administer the fund.

Dependents have been divided into two classes, A and B. Class A includes wives, both legal and common-law, or divorced, if the latter is receiving under court order, alimony payments from the soldier; children under 18 years of age, legitimate, illegitimate, legally adopted, or step children. Class B includes parents, brothers and sisters and grand children. The parents may be either those of the soldier or of his wife and the relationship "blood", or adoption, or that acquired by marriage, as step father or step mother. Like wise brothers and sisters may be such by "whole blood", "half blood", or by adoption.

All children, grand children, brothers and sisters who are to receive this aid must be less than 18 years old unless their physical or mental condition is such that although older than 18 years they nevertheless are incapable of self support.

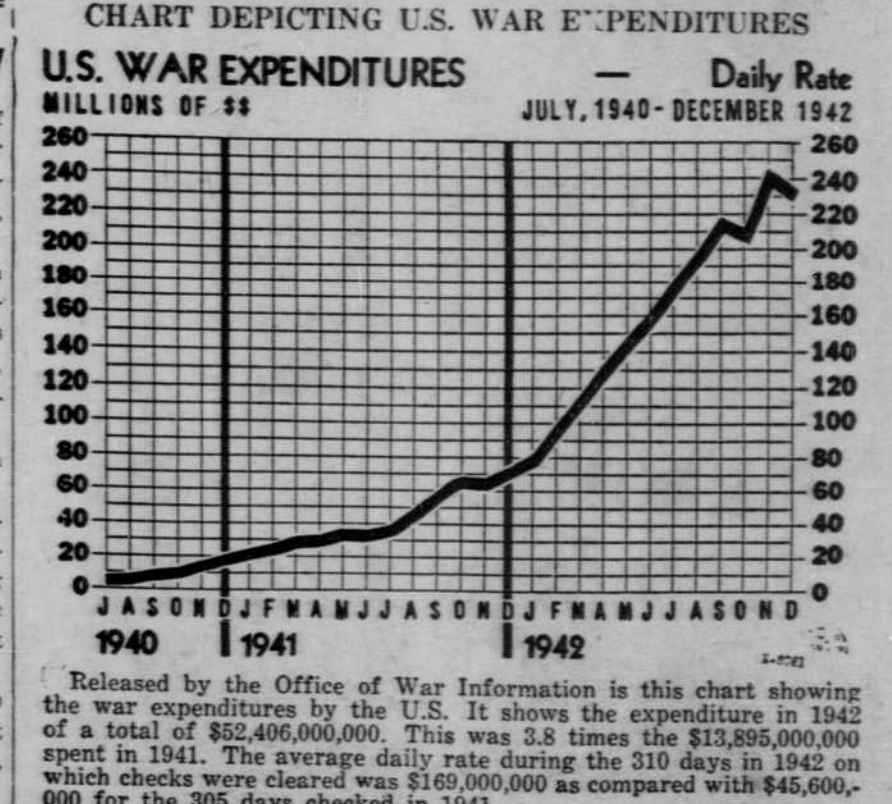
right now is just getting me down. Ans: All good things have to come to a end at some time. . . . you have been most generous in sharing your husband with this other woman. Now it must stop. These all night "jamborees" are habit forming and you did wrong to sympathize with his "little run" in the first place. Give your husband his choice. . . . you, or the competition. He knows what side his bread is buttered on. Show him a "little run" at home.

E. M.—I have been married 8 years. What does his mother and father think about me. I doubt them caring anything at all for me Am I right? Ans: Don't you think you have over-taxed your visit with your husband's people? You and he have been imposing on them now for the past 8 years. It's high time that you moved into a place to yourselves. His people like you proof of that is that they put up with you for all these eight years. You and your husband can never hope to make any headway in life until you begin a home of your own.

V. H. P.—Gentlemen: I need help My husband has left me. He is nearly crazy about a woman and she bothers and slanders me all the time. I want to know will you kill her for me and get my husband back to me so he will love me like he used to and treat me good. Write at once and tell me your price. I would like to make a down payment.

A. M. B.—I am planning on entering one of the business colleges here in the city. If done, will I make the grades and secure my diploma? Please let the answer come out in this week's issue. Ans: The sooner you enter the school the better. The prospects of employment have never been better, and if you enter now, study hard and diligently. You can finish this course by fall. You will have no trouble finding a job this year.

X. C.—Now, I know he works hard and wants a little fun. But why is it he can find time to satisfy some other woman and when he gets home he is always too tired to please me. This all night business of his that he is pulling



Released by the Office of War Information is this chart showing the war expenditures by the U.S. It shows the expenditure in 1942 of a total of \$2,406,000,000. This was 3.8 times the \$13,895,000,000 spent in 1941. The average daily rate during the 310 days in 1942 on which checks were cleared was \$169,000,000 as compared with \$45,600,000 for the 305 days checked in 1941.

# Skilled Hands Needed; NYA Will Train Youth; Get Your Training

## WAR INDUSTRIES NEED SKILLED HANDS

NEBRASKA PROGRAM— The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics in its most recent labor market summary reports, "The recruitment job for war industries is still large and will become progressively more difficult. . . . At least 6.5 million people will be employed by industry or in the armed forces by the end of 1943. To replace workers entering military service and to make the necessary shifts from less essential to war work, about 18 million workers must be placed in new jobs. . . . Not until the great majority of pre-employment trainees are women and they are participating

in far greater numbers in supplementary and in plant training programs, can it be hoped that the manpower requirements of 1943 will be met."

The functions of the War Manpower Commission were expanded on September 17 by an Executive Order transferring the duties and powers of the U. S. Employment Service, the National Youth Administration, the Apprenticeship Training Service, and the Training Service, and the Training-Within-Industry Service to the War Manpower Commission.

The National Youth Administration trains young men and women between the ages of 16 and 25 through its War Production Training Projects. Any young man or woman between 16 and 25 who is neither attending school full time

nor employed full time can qualify for this training which will prepare him or her in 6 to 8 weeks to be a war production worker.

There are two kinds of training centers, Resident and Non-resident. In the Non-Resident centers young men and women living in the immediate area can secure training as listed in this bulletin. To help defray living costs and transportation costs, the National Youth Administration pays trainees at the rate of \$24.00 per month while they are learning to take their place in the production of war goods.

In the Resident Centers are fully equipped shops and living quarters. These centers are designed to permit young people who do not have access to a non-resident center to live in special quarters while be-

ing trained. The National Youth Administration pays Resident Center trainees a monthly amount which provides for personal expenses and furnishes board and room.

Following are the Nebraska War Production Training locations and types of training available: Location: Lincoln 2241 Y Street. Type of Project—Resident facilities are available for young women. Types of War Training—Machine Shop, foundry. Location: 3333 O Street, Lincoln. Type of Project—Resident facilities for young women. Type of War Training—Drafting. Location: Lincoln 1429 M Street. Type of Project. Resident facilities for young women. Type of War Training—Industrial power sewing.

Location—Bellevue. Type of Project—Resident facilities for young women and young men. Types of War Training—Arc welding, machine shop, sheet metal.

Location—Omaha, 801 North 30th Street. Type of Project. No resident facilities are available. Types of War Training—Machine shop, sheet metal, arc welding, gas welding.

Location—Omaha, 716 South 5th Street. Industrial power sewing.

Location—Kearney. Type of Project. Resident facilities are available for young women and young men. Types of War Training. Arc welding, radio, machine shop, sheet metal. For detailed information write to James M. Ritchie, NYA Project Manager, 115 South Tenth Street, Lincoln, Nebraska.