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Fear Seen As Root of Prejudice

Childhood fears and anxieties lie at the root of much if not most of adult prejudice, according to a pamphlet prepared by Selma Hirsh on the basis of a well-known scientific study. The pamphlet, summarizing the five-volume "Studies in Prejudice," is entitled FEAR AND PREJUDICE, and is obtainable for 25 cents from the Public Affairs Committee, 22 E. 28th Street, New York City.

"The prejudiced were the first to admit," Miss Hirsh points out, "that from their earliest beginnings they became intimate not with love but with fear. . . the narratives of their youth were shrill with resentments."

"Since the memory of childhood weakness was nearly the bitterest of all," the author continues, "it was from this the prejudiced seemed particularly determined to flee. In every way he could think of, now that he was an adult, he was anxious to align himself with the strong. . . The endless 'must-nots' remembered from his childhood were the must-nots he now imposed on others. . . Only by inflicting cruelties upon others, can he wipe out the memory of cruelties unjustly inflicted upon him."

"Those low in prejudice were more inclined to remember the love, affection, and understanding in their homes. . . Because the authority they had known in childhood had been reasonable and even comforting, the low-prejudiced adults rarely seem impelled either to defy or worship all authorities later in their lives," Miss Hirsh adds.

"All of us are plagued by fears; no one is without them," the author admits. "Where we differ from one another is in the extent to which they take possession of us, in the degree of our awareness of them, and in the strange things we do because of them."

In attempting to cope with prejudices we should recognize, Miss Hirsh declares, that "the prejudiced are a fearful people, and they are not likely to express their prejudices unless a popular belief confirms them—or unless they are sure that it is 'safe' to do so. Therefore they will lash out at those who are weaker than they are—or at those whom a great many other people appear to dislike."

"A realistic attack upon prejudice must call forth a thousand attacks upon it. We must perceive the difference between checking the need to hate in the very young, and in tempering the established prejudices of those already grown; between modifying individual attitudes and modifying the general atmosphere; between changing a person's feelings and changing only his actions."

"If we would keep the young free of prejudice, for example, we must remember how insistent is their need for love as well as for guidance."

"To blunt the edges of prejudice in those who are no longer children, we must distinguish between what is flexible and what is fixed in the attitudes of adults. . . Knowing the differences in the origins and the consequences of prejudice, we cannot expect ringing appeals to brotherhood to move those who have nothing but hatred for their brothers. Brotherhood must begin with selfhood. . . if any American is to respect any other American, he must begin by respecting himself. . . Respect—not tolerance—must be our goal if we would diminish prejudice in our time."

FEAR AND PREJUDICE is the 245th in the Public Affairs Pamphlet series which is now in its 21st year. The series has included many other distinguished titles covering social and economic problems, family relations, health and inter-group relations. The price of this pamphlet is 25c and the address of the Public Affairs Committee which is a non-profit educational organization is located at 22 E. 38th Street, New York City.

Trend Toward Integration Seen Despite Disturbances

Although the South's reaction toward the Supreme Court's decision on school segregation has been mixed in the South and border states, the basic trend toward integration which has been evident for some years has undoubtedly been speeded by the decision. Such is the major conclusion of a survey of recent development on the segregation front by Harold Fleming and John Constable of the Southern Regional Council published today as a 25-cent pamphlet by the Public Affairs Committee, 22 E. 38th St., New York City under the title WHAT'S HAPPENING IN SCHOOL INTEGRATION?

"The Supreme Court's school decision set the stage in law for a major revision of racial practices in this country," Messrs Fleming and Constable write. "Yet, for all of its far-reaching implication, the decision was not an abrupt departure from current trends. In the years immediately preceding the decision, segregation had been steadily crumbling."

"Through court action, Southern Negroes had won the right to cast their ballots in the all-important Democratic primaries, to serve on juries, to enroll in the graduate schools of state universities, and to ride unsegregated on interstate trains. Whites and Negroes in the armed forces had served side by side for several years, many of them at Southern military posts."

"Not all of the Negro's advances were the result of court rulings or Executive Orders," the authors point out. "Many private and church-related colleges in the South had voluntarily opened their doors to Negro students. Professional associations had begun accepting in membership Negro doctors, nurses, lawyers, and ministers. Sixty-old Southern cities had opened the doors of their main public libraries."

"The trend toward integration is the result of various forces," Fleming and Constable explain. They include: "the war-inspired concern for minority rights which has been enhanced by a growing awareness of the effect of our racial policies on world opinion; action by Negroes themselves, human relations agencies, church and civic groups, enlightened school administrators and public officials; and the growing realization that it is often cheaper to integrate than to provide new or improved facilities."

Thus, "the school decision did not mark a sudden change of direction," they add. "But the decision did extend the principle of equal citizenship farther than ever before. . . It challenged a 'way of life' in the South traditionally based on subordination of the Negro."

The pamphlet reviews in some detail the differing reactions in four main areas of the South and border states. Five states and the District of Columbia have undertaken school integration as a matter of official policy. Four states — Arkansas, Delaware, Tennessee, and

Texas — have been divided in differing areas within their boundaries in their policies. Florida, North Carolina, and Virginia have shown a stiffening resistance to desegregation. The remaining five states of the deep South or "black belt" — where Negro population tends to run the highest — have committed themselves to a last-ditch defense of segregation. It is in these states that the Citizens' Councils and the Klan have flourished more or less openly.

The Supreme Court's decision was also found to have encouraged the trend toward desegregation in Northern schools as well as in housing and employment in the North. The continued existence of vast areas of segregated housing was cited, however, as a persistent and difficult problem.

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From Around Nebraska

The Papillion Times and residents of Sarpy County are protesting a proposed 5000 acre state park which Senator John Munnely, of Omaha, has indicated he may propose. The park would be located on a long reach of land around which the Missouri River flows.

Editor George Miller of the Papillion Times, in an editorial last week expressed the belief that Sarpy County would much rather have the taxes from the land than the trees and the park area. He pointed out that Sarpy county has already lost vast areas to Offutt Air Base and that Sarpy, which is the smallest county in the state, cannot afford to take any more area off the tax rolls. He points out that the proposed park area fronts on the river and might some day be a chosen spot for some industrial activity, in which case there would be not only the taxes from the land but also the taxes from the buildings and plants as well.

In this day and age of whooping it up for more parks, more aid, more play and less work, Editor Miller's remarks play a tune unheard for many a month. Yet, his thinking is sound and while it doesn't probably match that with the "playboy attitude" which is sweeping the country, he has struck a thought which is resting on solid rock. To a county, the taxable land is an irreplaceable asset and once it's given away—or allowed to be taken away—the vacuum left by taxes that aren't levied must be filled by some other source.

A new postoffice was opened at West Point last week. Pictures of the new building appeared in the Republican. The building is not only new, but most of the equipment is also new. All appointments are modernistic in design, made of driftwood and stained in green-blond hue.

The new postoffice is the second new public building at West Point within the past year.

A new Courthouse was opened a few months ago.

The Central City Republican-Nonpareil announced the sale of the Ocoma Foods plant there to Armour & Co. The plant has been owned and operated by the Omaha Cold Storage Co. Armour is remodeling the plant for poultry dressing and egg packing and will have it back in operation some time in March. The plant provides labor for a number of women in the Central City area.

The Commercial Club at Hooper is planning to circulate a petition in an effort to get a bond issue on the ballot before the voters. The bonds would provide money for the completion of the Hooper Auditorium which was started some months ago but not finished because rising costs used up all of the appropriated money.

The Chamber of Commerce at Hartington spent \$2300 last year for entertainment and recreation of the young folks and people of the area, the Cedar County News reported last week. Most of the money went for the young people, the newspaper said.

\$800 was spent to direct summer recreation. About half of this amount was spent to provide free swimming lessons. \$450 was given to the park fund to help provide facilities for baseball. \$236 was spent on a Halloween party and \$300 on a Christmas party. \$150 went to the Boy Scouts. \$200 to provide free movies and another \$300 for various Farmers days, 4-H club activities etc.

Hartington spent \$600 for lighting and decorating the business district during the holidays.

The City Council at David City has approved a reduction in electric rates which will amount to 15%, according to the Banner-Press. The new lower rate will apply to all January current consumed and applies to all regular customers who already buy current on the going rate. Those who are on special rates will not receive the reduction.

The estimated savings to the people of David City is \$18,000 and is made possible by the fact that the electric plant has built up a sizeable reserve and no longer needs to continue to accumulate a surplus.

Traffic was up 2% on highway 6 last year, according to a report from the Department of Roads and Irrigation which was published in the Public Mirror of Arapahoe. Traffic recorded on Highway 30 at Elmcreek, showed a similar 2% gain, the Department revealed. The daily average on Highway 6 was 1838 vehicles.

All roads showed a marked drop in travel in December of last year.

1956 Top Year For Electric Use

Increased use of electricity by homes, farms, business and industry made 1956 the biggest year in Omaha Public Power District's history, according to a preliminary year-end report made Thursday by General Manager Frank J. Moynan to the Board of Directors.

The District's audited Annual Report of its tenth year of operations is to be published April 1.

Revenues Up 5.9%
Operating revenues for the year totaled \$21,672,291—an increase of \$1,191,674 or 5.9% over 1955. Of the total, \$19,474,575 came from the sale of electricity, and the balance from the sale of steam and miscellaneous revenues.

Operating expenses for the year were \$11,569,365. This was \$583,912 higher than 1955, and was due to the increased volume of the District's business and other increases in operating costs.

Record Net Income
Net income for 1956 was \$5,108,942—the highest in the history of the District. It exceeded 1955, the previous high year, by \$583,951 or 12.9%. The net income is available for retirement of OPDP's bonded debt and for improvements and extensions to the property. Net bonded in-

debtedness at year-end was \$90,712,000.

Big Construction Year
To meet and plan ahead for increased demands of its customers, the District spent a record \$18,004,709 during 1956 for additional generation capacity, transmission and distribution facilities, and general property.

Healthy Growth
Both customer demands and the number of customers served reached new highs. Kilowatt hour sales for the year totaled 1,180,116,900—an increase of 82,964,600 or 7.6%.

Average Home Use Up
The average annual use of electricity by residential customers amounted to 3,354 kilowatt hours, as compared to 3,197 in 1955. This represents a gain of 157 KWH per customer, or 4.9%.

Educator Proves Sin of Discrimination

OMAHA, Nebr., August 21—A formal, philosophical proof that racial discrimination is immoral is presented in a leaflet written by the Rev. John P. Markoe, S. J. of Creighton University here and published recently.

Entitled "A moral appraisal of an individual set of racial discrimination" the treatise presents a typical case of racial discrimination in a restaurant. The author states in the preface that the moral principles used in solving this particular case are universal in their discrimination in other types of cases than the one cited. He suggests churches, hotels, schools, employment policies, etc.

"The most glaring breakdown in the working of Democracy at home is found in the unjust and uncharitable discrimination practiced against the Negro American," says Father Markoe in the preface. "Until this defect in the operation of our democratic machinery is remedied, it is idle to speak of selling Democracy abroad. We must first practise ourselves what we preach to others."

The hypothetical case deals with one John White who operates a public restaurant to support his family and refused service to Jim Black, a Negro, on the grounds that to serve Black would harm his business which caters to the white trade only.

The author states that an act is immoral if one (or more) of the constituent elements of the act is immoral, namely: 1) the end of agent (purpose); 2) the end of object (means); 3) the circumstances.

Although the purpose is good because John White intends to support his family, both the means and circumstances constitute an immoral act.

The author then proceeds to prove that the act violates the Natural Law, Justice and Charity while the circumstances support and perpetuate the "grossly immoral social pattern known as 'Jim Crow' or the 'color line' in America with all its horribly evil consequences." In closing the author answers several objections.

Senator Humphrey stated: "The proof is most ingenious and effective statement against discrimination. It is reassuring to know there are so many leaders like Father Markoe who are morally committed to do everything they can to eliminate intolerance of every sort."

Copies of the proof are available from Denny Holland, 2317 N. 18 St., Omaha, Nebraska.

ments of customers rose to 263,860 kilowatts on July 27—a new record.

2. Over 50% of the total electricity produced in the District's power stations was generated on Unit No. 1 at the North Omaha Power Station—the District's most efficient generating machine.

3. On December 31, 1956, the District had 1,084 regular employees, compared to 1,040 at the close of 1955.

Worley is like a rooking chair; it gives you something to do, but never lets you anywhere.

Spotlight on HEALTH

"Getting Old" Symptoms Can Be Fought

A leading life insurance company announced recently that, for the first time in history, the average life expectancy in the United States is now seventy years. In 1900 it stood at about forty-five. While this welcome development has brought about a sharp increase in the proportion of older people in our population, it has created new challenges for medical research. One of the great problems is how to keep older people "young." By maintaining their good health and vitality, doctors are making it possible for our senior citizens to enjoy their later years instead of suffering through them.

It is estimated that more than thirty-five million of our people today are between the ages of forty and sixty-five, and that another fifteen million are sixty-five and over. In 1959 there were only three million past sixty-five.

Recently the average general practitioner sees each month more than 100 patients over the age of fifty. In many cases these people suffer from the "aging process"; they complain of vague aches, chronic fatigue, family memories, but seem to be free from any specific illness. A growing number of physicians believe that such patients are afflicted with so-called "middle-age slowdown", due to the fact that thyroid and sex glands have lowered their output of vital hormones needed to sustain youthful vigor.

Fortunately research scientists have learned how to produce hormonal substances in the laboratory so that deficiencies can now be met with drugs that combine the necessary hormones.

A notable example of such a drug is Prostren, a tablet that was specifically developed to treat aging patients of either sex. It contains both male and female hormones, as well as the



A few laughs:
A clerk in the Denver, Colo. police auto theft bureau telephoned his superior to say he would be late for work because somebody had stolen his car.

When two cars collided in Greenville, Mich. the drivers were most embarrassed — because both were driving instructors.

A traffic accident case in Louisville, Ky. involving a truck and a pedestrian ended with the truck driver awarded damages from the pedestrian.

Arrested for driving without a tail light, a New London, Conn., autoist, aged 44, was found by police to have been driving for 26 years without a licence.



Courtesy saves lives.

Chicago Police Commissioner O'Connor says he'll fire any policeman he finds hiding behind billboards to trap unsuspecting speeding motorists.

A man in North Carolina drove past two state policemen — then stopped his car and asked to be given a ticket because his driver's license had expired.

The Newark, N. J. Police had a new one recently when a motorist was charged with passing a bad check to pay for his speeding ticket. Back seat drivers may be suffering from nothing more than inadequate nutrition says the International College of Surgeons.

Mobile Unit At Inaugural Ceremonies Mon.

Booker Washington Birthplace, Va. — Visitors to the nation's capital during the inauguration of President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon will have a chance to see and hear the Booker T. Washington Centennial Commission's mobile unit in operation, it was announced today by Sidney J. Phillips, President.

The mobile unit, which is equipped with a public address system and is very colorful, fulfills a major function in the program of the Centennial Commission. It has appeared at conventions, football games, festivals and State Fairs all over the country, Phillips said, and "it has done a good job of helping to create goodwill between the races which, after all, is our key objective during the 100th anniversary of Booker T. Washington."

The Centennial mobile unit will be in Washington, D. C. from January 1th through the 22nd.

Announcements over the public address system dealing with the Centennial program, Mr. Phillips said, will be made by Edward L. Strawther, who is news correspondent for the Tuskegee Herald and an announcer over radio station WTUS, Tuskegee, Alabama.

Strawther, who attended Lincoln University and attained the rank of Major in the Army, served as Division Special Services Officer for the 93rd Infantry Division during World War II; and Corps Special Services Officer for the IX Corps in Korea. He was awarded the Bronze Star in World War II, and the Legion of Merit for outstanding work done in Korea.

In addition to his work as a news correspondent and radio announcer, he is currently in charge of recreational activities at the Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Strawther of Washington, D. C.

She is survived by her husband Mr. Hardie Endsley, daughter, Mrs. Maxine Davis, two sons, Mr. Kenneth Davis, Mr. James Endsley, four grand children, all of Omaha.

The Rosary was recited Monday evening at the Thomas Funeral Home. Services were held Tuesday morning from St. Benedict's Catholic Church with Father John J. Kiloren officiating, assisted by Father Charles Kerr, S. J.

The pall bearers Mr. Vannis L. Francis, Willie Jones, Jack Hamilton, F. E. Edwards, M. L. Franklin, John Coleman. Interment was at Holy Sepulcher Cemetery.

Helen Endsley

Mrs. Helen Endsley, 54 years, 2234 Lake Street, passed away Friday morning anuary 18th at her home. Mrs. Endsley had been a resident of Omaha thirty seven years.

Wallace McGuire, 73 years, 2308 Paul Street, passed away Tuesday, January 15th at a local hospital. Mr. McGuire had been a resident of Omaha twenty years and was a member of the Pleasant Green Baptist Church. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Ida McGuire, of Omaha.

Funeral services were held Wednesday, January 23rd from the Thomas Funeral Home with the Rev. H. L. Turner officiating. Pall bearers were Mr. Willie Jones, Arthur Brown, C. Cowen, P. K. Sevell, C. Grifford, Thomas Holt. Burial was at Mt. Hope Cemetery.

Wallace McGuire

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Mrs. A. M. Watons, Okla., adds, "Middle age was torture. Had costly shots 3 times a week but got no relief. Then took Pinkham's Tablets. They brought me new happiness, comfort!"
Science offers women new freedom from much of the misery of change-of-life, thanks to an amazing new tablet developed especially to relieve these functionally-caused discomforts. Doctors reported sensational results using this remarkable home treatment alone... and no costly injections!
Relief for 8 out of 10 Tested!
Irritability, tortured nerves were calmed. Dizziness relieved. Awful hot flashes subsided. Here's why. Unlike aspirin and such "general purpose" remedies, this new tablet is a unique combination of special medicines... acts directly on the cause of these troubles... works through a woman's sympathetic nervous system to relieve tense feelings and physical distress that bring unhappiness to so many. Clinical tests prove this.
Now this amazing formula is at drugstores without prescription. Ask for "Lydia Pinkham's Tablets." Contain blood-building iron. See how fast you can feel your happy self again — without costly shots! (Also liquid Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.)