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fruit of this policy, if we permit ourselves to indulge in it? May we not have to chalk up to the deficit column a heavier loss than any of us will be willing to take? May it not mean that this generation of keen minds, shut off from any chance to function now, may never fulfill their promise? Let me illustrate:

A well-known personnel director of one of the most important electric companies in the United States, in an address before the engineering students of the University of Nebraska, made a statement something like this: "When a young man has been chosen by our careful sifting process from the cream of the engineering students of the country, we place him at once in one of the most critical positions in our industry—on the testing floor. There he must pass upon the perfection of the various types of equipment which this company manufactures and sells. The good name of the company rests in the hands of these inexperienced young graduates. If we put them at routine work which carries no responsibility, they lose their enthusiasm, and we lose their power."

A Dismaying Prospect

Can anyone picture a more dismaying prospect than a world in which youth has no outlet for its hope, its visions, its potentialities?

A man who frequently sells me groceries has a look of weariness in his eyes which is not belied by the tone of his voice as he counts out my change. One day he asked me what I thought would be the outcome of all these hard times and unemployment. When I made the obvious reply that I thought every man and woman was entitled to a chance to earn his living, he made this startling reply, "Look at me. I work fourteen hours a day. It's to much; my job ought to be divided in two. There's work enough," and I agreed with him.

Isn't this one phase, at least, of the solution of our unemployment problem? Those who are now employed are working too hard. Overwork on the one hand and complete unemployment on the other makes a puzzling combination, the key to which it is hard to lay hands upon just at this minute, but surely there is a key.

Let us take one concrete example of the progress of this insidious malady which has swept our country. The father of a family works in a store. Hard times come. His pay is decreased a fourth and his work is increased a fourth or more. What happens? His wife, in order to make the decreased income cover their modest needs, tells the laundress and the seamstress that she cannot employ them, and they go home, their already meagre income cut by this act of retrenchment. Net result: Husband is working longer hours for less pay, wife is working long into the night to do the washing, ironing, mending, sewing. Meanwhile, in the other homes, the same icy breath has

blown away all employment.

Suppose in a family every member is willing and eager to help and yet two of them are working fourteen hours a day, and two of them are working only an hour or so occasionally. The logical arrangement would be for the family to call a council and redistribute the laboring hours. Will not the larger family, (society)—have to call such a conference?

If every man and woman makes a living on a reasonable, wholesome number of working hours, there will be a chance for all these seasoned laborers who are now jobless to fall into employment, and there will be a place for our new eager band of educated men and women.

For such a solution as this, a dozen objections will no doubt be raised. A man in an extremely important executive position in this city, when asked how many hours a day he worked, replied "Twenty-four". In a second he qualified this by saying, "It is true I don't actually put in twenty-four hours of work every day, but I never know at what hours I shall have a chance to sleep."

My stock reply that the work ought to be cut in half and some unemployed men be called in to share it, met with this prompt rejoinder, "Where can you find him? The men that aren't working are not qualified to do this type of thing at all. If I set out today to find a man to help me, I couldn't lay hands on one. Those who are unemployed aren't fitted for such work."

Another man in the same office who comes to work in the morning at 7:30 and leaves in the evening at 8 o'clock or later, joined the conversation at this point and made this contribution to the conference: "If two men did my work, it would cost the establishment over twice as much, for we two should have to be in conference often, so that I could check on his work."

Answer to Objections

Let us see if there is not an answer to both objections. Perhaps we might examine the second one first. What is happening every time an employee is dropped from the pay-roll of an establishment? That man's earning power immediately ceases. He curtails every possible expenditure and minimizes his outgo almost to the vanishing point. The result of this has been commented upon in speeches, in the press, and in every conceivable type of literature that paints the picture of these later years since the crash came. Practically the same thing happens when one man does the work which ought to give employment to two. Some of the very causes, in other words, that have made more and more stringent economy necessary in the centres of trade and industry, are to be found in the lessened earning power of men and women who have been cast out of employment because the business is not sufficiently prosperous to warrant keeping them on. We find ourselves running around in the circle until we

are dizzy. The laundress, whom we mentioned, stops her subscription to the newspaper because she cannot longer afford it, having been deprived of her weekly work day at the home of Mr. A. who has lost his job at the very newspaper plant which now loses the laundress' subscription.

Now the other case. Let us look at the statement that only unskilled, unfit men and women are idle. This cannot be proved from any standpoint, and least of all can it be justified in its bearing on this army of young college men and women with whose fortunes this discussion is mainly concerned.

How can any profession or business, or industry know what possibilities lie within these enthusiastic young graduates, fresh from the research laboratories, the classrooms, the libraries, until it gives them a trial? If we who are seasoned in our tasks look with contempt, skepticism, or ridicule on this mine of new thought and new inspiration, are we not admitting either that our own minds are solidifying or else that our civilization has failed?

And has the world reached the saturation point in the satisfaction of all its needs? A recent writer on the subject of unemployment comments on the often-repeated statement that the market for luxuries has been exhausted, that everyone has more now than he can or should use. Scientific ingenuity has made it possible for modern homes of the wealthy to be furnished with splendor beyond the dreams of our frugal forefathers, with a bathtub for every bedroom as a symbol of luxury. Although this is true, still there are thousands of homes where there is not even one bathtub. This, the writer explains, indicates the field which may need the attention of industry now that the up-swing is evident. In other words, manufacture does not need to depend for its market upon supplying luxuries to those already surfeited, but can look to satisfying the humbler needs of those who, even in the period of fabulous spending that marked the years just past, have been untouched by even bare comforts.

The limits of this article preclude our examining all aspects of this involved situation, but we must pursue the investigation further. What will happen when jobs are shared and every working man and woman is employed only five, six or seven hours? What will they do to employ the sudden wealth of leisure hours?

Use For Leisure.

Almost immediately the conservatives have a disturbing vision of a world gone mad, a world in which every salesman, bricklayer, school-teacher, lawyer, and plumber turns the key to his place of business and takes to the highway in his motor car and ends the day by adding one more to the packed motion picture theatre audiences. What the enforced leisure of the last two years

actually has had a hand in doing in Lincoln, if one reads the signs aright, has been in a word this. Men and women have turned to beautifying and tidying their own homes. Go up one street and down the other. Here a man has pulled off a decaying porch and little by little has been repairing it with odd boards and bits of timber that he finds at small cost. A coat of paint is going over the graying boards of the bungalow up the street. A new cement foundation outlines the modest room that is being built on to the three room cottage that never has been large enough to house the flock of red haired children whom we pass every day as we walk home.

When the press of long, grinding hours is relieved, workers will be encouraged to use their own hands in making gardens, raising provisions, cultivating the plot of ground they own, to make their frugal means go farther. Isn't it about time that we Americans, as a nation, had our attention turned to the beauties of thrifty home-working and home living?

To return to our graduates. When this contingent begins to march into places which it only can fill if civilization is to go forward, can we trust it to take care of its leisure? That is where the scholars are even now playing their part just as truly as in the preparation for this generation to make its own living. Long ago leaders in education saw this possibility and began to prepare for it. Go to the schools of the country. See the boys and girls singing as they never sang before; see them learning to draw, and paint, and carve, and make airplanes, furniture, and clothing. They now have in their own hands ways to fill their leisure hours.

The conclusion of the whole matter is, that from selfish motives if from no other we must find a place for the young men and women whom the colleges and universities of the country are preparing for their life work. Those who are now employed will not be crowded out of their own places by this flood of new workers, but their hours will be shortened, so that they can more nearly fulfill their destinies. If all the college men and women step into their rightful fields in the world next June, there will be some rearranging of the figures on the chess-board, but no men or women now employed need to be cast into idleness by the move.

A few of these graduates will find lofty posts that few ever dreamed existed; others will cast their energy into tasks where fagged and weary employees are now trying to do the work of two.

There is work enough for all. When the new workers are drawing pay-checks, business can afford to expand. They will be buying groceries, filling apartment houses, purchasing clothes, paying gas bills, and after a while, buying motor cars again.

Let us take thought of the work that is not being attempted now be-

cause we are playing the cautious game, and let us stretch out our hands in welcome to those light-hearted, vigorous, trained young pilgrims who are eager to begin the journey.



ROCKEFELLER ... city within city

What seems to me perhaps the most valuable contribution to unemployment that has been made in these past three difficult years is the enormous building project carried out by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., which is known as Radio City, in New York.

Imagine nearly seven acres of land solidly built up with brick and steel buildings from five to ten stories high, as closely as they can be built. Then imagine one man getting possession of this entire tract in the middle of the city of New York, tearing down all of the buildings and starting to cover the seven acres with new buildings, some of which will run to seventy or eighty stories high.

That is what John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is doing. In a time when almost all other building activity in the country had stopped, he has given work to thousands and thousands of men in the building trades and is creating something of permanent value. I don't imagine Mr. Rockefeller will personally ever make a cent out of Radio City. But I don't think he cares.

COOLIDGE ... who knew him

I knew Mr. Coolidge less well than I have known every other President of the past forty years. That was not strange, since few people can really claim to have known him well.

I asked the late Nicholas Longworth, when he was Speaker of the House and Mr. Coolidge was President, who knew Mr. Coolidge best.

"I suppose I know him as well as anybody," Nick replied. "I campaigned for him for Governor, almost lived and slept with him when he ran for President, and as Speaker I have to consult him frequently. But I haven't the slightest idea, never have, of what is going on in Coolidge's mind!"

I was a long way from home on election day, 1924, so could not vote. To make conversation, I remarked to him one day in the White House:

"I didn't vote for you, Mr. President."

"Some did," he responded, without cracking a smile.

TECHNOCRACY ... an aftermath

A new word is sweeping the Coun-

try — "Technocracy." Literally, it means "government by technicians." The word was coined by a group of research men at Columbia University who calculate that the time is at hand when everything human beings want can be produced with so much less labor than before, that nobody ought to have to work more than 600 hours a year.

Coupled with this idea that everything can or will be done by machines they have a nebulous plan for discarding our present system of money, banking and credits and creating money based on electric energy instead of metal.

After every period of depression has got along about so far, new schemes to reorganize the world begin to be taken seriously by people who imagine that human nature can be changed over night. Technocracy is merely another theory which can only be put into practice after a few hundred generations, if at all.

We are far from being ready, in America, to turn the control of our lives over to a dictator under any name, even that of Technocracy.

AUTOMOBILES ... how many?

Only four or five years ago there were nearly five million automobiles sold in America in a single year. This year the manufacturers are figuring on a total production of about a million and a half. They are hoping that times will get enough better so that they will sell two million cars.

Automobiles are cheaper than they have ever been before. All the way up and down the line prices have been cut, engine power increased, all sorts of new gadgets introduced, until it is difficult to see how anyone can get much more for his money—if he has it—than in buying a 1933 car.

I have a feeling that the makers are going to be surprised at the volume of their sales. I think the scared money that has been hiding in the stockings and savings banks is going to begin to come out of hiding this spring, and that people will begin to buy more automobiles and fishlines and other commodities than they have been doing the last couple of years.

About Women

Miss Adeline Knight claims the title of Ohio's only woman cobbler.

One of the few women masters of surgery in the world is Mrs. Phillippa Parry Martin of London, England.

A nine-year-old farm girl, Vesta O'Dell, living near Amarillo, Texas, is gifted with the sense of absolute pitch, according to qualified musicians.

The title of Florida's "Queen of Palms" has been bestowed upon Marguerite Sweet at Miami on the occasion of the "Festival of Palms."

The Weekly Review

Big Circulation Contest

IS ON ITS WAY!

Circulation Manager Wiley fired the starting gun at 12 o'clock noon Friday, January 20th, with seven entries and each one declaring that they will win first prize.

Time Will Tell!

One of the SIX Prizes to be given away will be a beautiful \$25 Ladies' Wrist Watch. An opportunity to make good money every week. In addition to the Prizes a commission of 10c on each one year subscription and 4c on each six months, will be paid to all contestants.

RULES of CONTEST---Starting January 20th and ending April 1, 1933, there will be a subscription contest among the colored ladies of Nebr. of 10 years of age or older. By securing paid subscriptions to The Weekly Review, at the regular subscription price, votes will be allotted contestants as follows:

One Year 1000 Votes Six Months 400 Votes

No amount in excess of \$5.00 from any one subscriber will apply on contest. Where amounts in excess of this are received 10,000 votes will be credited to the girl receiving it and the excess will be prorated among all the other contestants. No one connected with this paper or their families are Eligible in this Contest.

Contest Entries

NAME	No. VOTES	NAME	No. VOTES	NAME	No. VOTES	NAME	No. VOTES	NAME	No. VOTES
Cordelia Kinney	1000	Hazel Smith	400	Oma Smith	400	Mrs. J. H. Jackson	2000	Imogene Johnson	1400
648 So. 19 St.		2334 No. 12 St.		940 No. 15 St.		5416 So. 29, Omaha		1951 T St.	

All Girls Wishing to Enter This Contest Communicate With
Circulation Manager GUY WILEY. Phone B1308.