

POOR RECOMMENDATION

Reviewing the American economic policies in the 1930s, R. C. Leffingwell writes in the Yale Review: "Restrictions on the hours and days of labor, and on output, and restrictions on farm production, were part of a planned economy of permanent depression and artificial shortages. We were producing more food than world markets would take, and our government paid marginal farmers to stay in the farm business instead of turning to something else; and paid them not to produce so much, plow under crops and kill little pigs. 'The business of not raising hogs was a highly flourishing industry,' says the Statist. The planners seemed to have lost faith in America. They sought to benefit organized labor and farmers at the expense of the general public. They could not see that neither farmers nor laborers could prosper long in an impoverished community. They could not believe in the economy of abundance and were concerned more with changing each man's share of poverty than with sharing wealth."

Commenting on the foregoing, the New York Times says, "It is a harsh but basically true judgment of our 'planned economy' of the '30s. Is there any reason to suppose, political pressures being what they are, that a government planned economy in the post-war period would be any better? The history of planning in the '30s presents today one of the strongest possible arguments for a genuinely free enterprise system."

IMPORTANT ISSUE INVOLVED

The attorneys general of 46 states have asserted that the claim of the Secretary of the Interior that the Federal government owns the tide lands within the historic three-mile limit on state shores, "is a direct attack on state sovereignty."

The brief filed by the attorneys general states that the Secretary of the Interior has announced that "he intends to grant certain application for Federal oil and gas leases on tide and submerged lands," and that "the issuance of such leases would, of course, be an actual assertion of title by an important department of the Federal government." The brief holds that the lands beneath tide water and navigable water belong to the states in their sovereign capacity as states.

Legislation is now being considered by the House Judiciary Committee that would release any claim of the Federal government to such lands beneath tide and navigable water which have heretofore been considered as belonging to the states.

The advocates of centralized government have for the past decade been using every means at their command to limit state jurisdiction over natural resources and limit state control over local affairs in many ways. As the states are deprived of such rights they become mere subservient agencies of the Federal government.

SCIENCE KNOWS NO BOUNDARIES

In discussing the subject of "Public Health Workers," Walter W. R. May, editor and publisher of the Oregon City Enterprise, and president of the Clackamas County, Oregon, Public Health Association, makes some very interesting observations. He says: "It is because scientific medicine is so far in advance of the application of it that our job as public health workers is so important. If the public would apply what the doctors know about diseases, the drain upon human happiness would be still more reduced. Ours is the task of bringing the world abreast of what is available in medical and surgical science and creating a desire to use that knowledge."

"Authorities agree that the reason in this country that our life expectancy has risen from 49 years to 60 years, and may go to 65 or 70, while in a country like India it has dropped from 25 to 22 years, is because of administrative health procedures. Science is just as wise in faraway India as in the United States, for there is no boundaries to science. The public health worker is the difference in a large measure."

"Good community health programs are possible without pointing our efforts to communism and a socialized state. Public health nursing is a proper adjunct of private nursing without destroying the latter. Good state health departments and a good United States Public Health Service are possible without destroying the individualistic professions that gave these state services being."

"We can avoid the pitfalls of political public health if we can be sound and right in our social thinking. If we are not sound and right; if we do not shape the progress of public health within the pattern of free enterprise, we shall find, I fear, a great rift in the unbroken confidence the public has in us."

LEARNING BY EXPERIENCE

"The year ahead," says the Farm Journal and Farmer's Wife, "will afford striking material for thoughtful farmers to consider. Wartime restrictions have reached into every day of every one's life. Farmers have taken rationing, price ceilings and floors, and all else in their stride. Agreeing that some controls are to be expected in wartime, farmers have seen that none has worked too well."

"... Agricultural price policies, for instance, have been affected by the political demands that cost of living be held down. Farmers have seen such policies defeat their own ends by creating scarcities where plenty was possible, and by setting up black market prices instead of fair prices. Watching the ponderous efforts of government to meet the rapidly changing situations of these months ahead, farmers will have a chance to estimate how much government they want in their affairs when the war has passed."

Encourage your white neighbors to subscribe to THE OMAHA GUIDE and learn what the darker one tenth of the American population is thinking and doing.

Washington Digest

Country Warned to Guard Against Race Disturbances

Insecurity in Reconversion Period May Be Cause for Smouldering Resentment; Minor Incident May Start Trouble.

By BAUKHAGE  
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WNU Service, Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

There is a small group in Washington very much concerned over a matter which is a part of reconversion and about which they can do very little. That is the question of race riots likely to accompany demobilization.

I was surprised to learn how predictable these clashes are, from the following statement by Alfred McClung Lee in a pamphlet produced by a non-profit agency, the American Council of American Race Relations. It was this:

"The federal office of facts and figures (later called the office of War Information) had a confidential report 15 months before the 1943 Detroit race riot that included this sentence: 'Unless some socially constructive steps are taken shortly, the tension that is developing is very likely to burst into active conflict.'"

The day after the rioting began, the Detroit Free Press stated: "Two months ago everybody in Detroit familiar with the situation knew that race riots were inevitable."

It is worth noting that the professional observers were much farther ahead than the newspaper and newspaper reporters are pretty highly trained investigators themselves. And they did know what was coming well in advance.

But the fact remained that nobody did anything about it.

And that is where you and I step into the picture.

Now nobody but a very small class of professional inciters of riot want race riots anymore than anyone but a very small class of professional criminals are in favor of crime. But most people do not realize that these clashes can be avoided and very few indeed realize that they are symptoms and not the disease itself.

The basic cause of the group tensions which observers in 1943 predicted would destroy property, interfere with business and nearly always cost lives, is insecurity, just as insecurity is one of the basic causes of wars. A man with a job and firm prospects of keeping it who lives in healthy and decent surroundings does not want a riot with anybody. It is the man who is unhappy and because he is not able to do anything about it, who looks around for a scapegoat upon whom he can blame all his troubles. He naturally turns against a group whose members have a different appearance and different customs from his own.

The long-range cure for this disease is better living conditions, housing and employment. But it is not of the long-range treatment I want to speak, but of the immediate, simple things that you and I can do to stop these tensions before they break.

Seven Steps for Breaking Tension

First, there are seven things you must know about. One of the first signs of trouble is the rumor crop. You begin to hear a lot of stories most of which later will prove to have been untrue. They may be started by subversive groups; some will have a grain of truth in them. They will include tales of planned, imminent violence; of some group arming itself for attack or outbreak. Then come stories of violent assault, crime and murder. This creates the beginning of tension; the group accused becomes frightened and shows it. This lends color to the tales.

Then come the "incidents." For incidents usually begin to occur in crowded places. They may be passed off and forgotten if a background of hate, fear and suspicion had not been built up. As one observer said to me: "Riots always start when folks get out and bump into each other."

The third point to look for when it is clear that rumors have been thick and incidents have begun to happen is some subversive group which may be promoting the trouble for its own ends. Some of these groups will have very high and mighty ideals and very frequently they will be wrapped up in the flag. (Ku Klux, Black Legion, etc.)

The fourth point to watch is crime reports because it is really the hoodlum element which finally steps in to do the actual rioting.

The fifth is the police attitude. If there is evidence of increased friendliness with the hoodlum element and a distrust of the police by the minority group it usually means that the tension has reached a high point—the forces of order and the forces of disorder are making common cause against the alleged threat of the minority.

The two other danger points are congestion, of which I spoke before (bumping into each other) which may grow out of crowded housing, and labor conditions where the minority protests or appears to threaten to protest discrimination in hiring and firing.

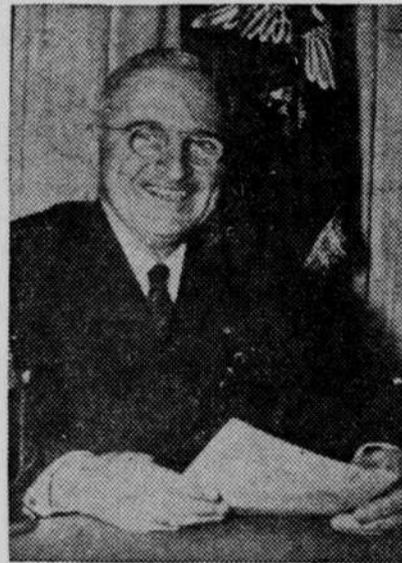
With these points as a guide any citizen can learn to recognize the symptoms of danger. There are plenty of people in any community who know what is happening—the people whose work takes them into the danger zones, like social workers and police reporters. A school teacher can learn a lot from what the children say and do.

But long before the situation reaches even the rumor stage there must be emergency planning in the community. A program must be set up in which certain groups have certain definite things to do the moment the "observers" see the danger signals. Here they are:

Be sure the mayor knows exactly what steps to take to get the help of the state militia. Have the clergymen lined up to use their influence and if necessary appear in person—mobs respect the church. Work out school programs, radio programs, newspaper campaigns—the veterans organizations and the boy scouts will help, the civic and public utilities, labor and business will co-operate.

While President Truman was still on the high seas en route for home, he and his staff began the careful briefing of the correspondents, telling them many details which were not for publication but which would gradually find their way into the public prints.

They also gave out specific news items for publication, one of which stated that it was largely the suggestions of the American delegation which made up the agenda. This



President Harry S. Truman

may or may not have been aimed at comment in Washington by anti-administration spokesmen who charged that the communique of the Big Three seemed to reflect chiefly Russian demands.

I believe that history will show that the President's claim will be literally true. This may not mean that America got the majority of the things she wanted but rather that what could be agreed upon was largely the result of the President's policy of insisting on a solution by compromise rather than a stalemate.

The great test of America's position will come later. We are the most conservative of the great powers. We are the only one in which capitalism is threatened by attack from within more than from without. I mean that the majority of the nation undoubtedly favors capitalism whereas the present British government (the only other large democratic power as we accept democracy) is socialist. Dangers to the American capitalistic system, most observers in Washington agree, come from a small group whose selfish interests are the greatest threat to the system of private enterprise.

BARBS... by Baukhage

They call the counterfeit squad the mimes-pies and I suppose since money talks you could call the grunt from a buffalo penny mint sauce.

It is easier for a man to get into the army than it is for a dog to join the famous K-9 corps. G.I.s sometimes get into the hoghouse but you seldom see a war-pup in the dog-house.

The census bureau says the average father is 44 years old. Average wife's age (confidential).

The best epigram on the victory of the labor party in England was made by Sir Wilton Lewis, veteran Washington correspondent of the London Times. He said, "My country, may she always be right, but my country right or left."

Army Teaches G.I.s Virtues of Thrift

How widely the members of the armed forces have been taught the virtues of thrift is indicated by figures supplied by the war department office of dependency benefits.

As of the end of June, there were 3,714,910 active monthly Class-E allotments-of-pay, which are voluntary assignments of pay to a soldier's dependents, a bank, an insurance company, etc., and are dis-

tributed from the family allowances to which the government contributes. Over 40 million dollars have gone to insurance companies in the last three years to pay premiums on soldiers' civilian life insurance.

In June alone, \$263,227 went to building and loan and savings and loan associations under the recently authorized plan permitting G.I. Joe to save for a home.



What Congress Left Undone

MEMBERS of the 79th congress are now back in their home towns for their summer vacations, lasting until congress convenes again on October 3. Some few of them contrived to take junkets to Alaska, Europe or the Pacific "on business of congress."

This session will go down in history as the one that abruptly reversed the traditional isolationist policy of self-sufficiency, to one of full co-operation with other nations on military, social, economic and cultural questions.

Ratification of the United Nations charter by the senate, adoption of the Bretton Woods agreement, the Reciprocal Trades agreements and the Agricultural and Food agreements by both houses of congress mark important milestones in the life of the nation toward world peace and security.

But this reporter feels that when congress adjourned for the summer it did so with some trepidation over sins of omission. It had left undone many things necessary to safeguard our domestic economy—things dangerous to postpone until after next October, particularly reconversion plans.

Grave Matters Shelved

It did nothing on full employment, except to hold some belated hearings on the Murray bill, introduced last January. It did nothing on the "human" side of reconversion, such as acting on President Truman's proposal of an emergency \$25 per week for 26 weeks for laid-off workers. It did nothing about sub-standard wages among some 17 million white collar and other workers to raise minimum wages to at least 65 cents an hour. It did nothing about enlarging the social security program to include farmers and small business and professional men as provided in the Murray-Wagner bill. It did nothing about the report of the Mead War Investigating committee which urged immediate control of all war agencies by the office of war mobilization, and severely criticized government delay in reconversion plans. It did nothing about government war programs to tide over any emergency.

We Will Be Unready For Peace

This twinge of conscience was apparent in a meeting of some 20 senators and a published outline of a program of pending legislation, made the day before adjournment. The Mead committee report declared that if the war in the Pacific ends soon it will find us largely unprepared to overcome our domestic problems. Unless reconversion is speeded up, unemployment on a large scale will ensue.

Many folks here believe that end of the Jap war will come within the next two to four months, and the feeling among these in position to know best is divided about half and half on that proposition. Congressional leaders apparently are among the 50 per cent who look for a longer war in the Pacific.

Another thing left undone was establishment of presidential succession which President Truman urged be done immediately. Many leaders here think this to be one of the most important and vitally essential questions at this time.

So if the end of the war in the Pacific does come sooner than congress thinks, the expected temporary chaos in which our domestic economy will founder can be laid directly at the door of congress. They have been forewarned, not only by the President, but by reports of conscientious and authoritative committees of their own membership.

Planning Takes Time

This business of reconversion, or getting back to normal after the war, requires planning and thinking through of tough problems on both temporary and long-range domestic questions. It cannot be done on the spur of the moment, and likely will take weeks or months after congress comes back next October.

Witnesses on the full employment bill, including senators and representatives of labor and business, were all agreed that sudden end of the war will mean "quite a period of lay-offs." Meanwhile Sen. Elbert Thomas (D., Utah) declared that legislation to boost the minimum wage under the Fair Labor Standards act from 40 to 65 cents an hour is "one of the first important measures for consideration of congress." At the same time, labor leaders are urging congress to restore War Labor board authority to order substantial wage adjustments.

CONSUMER BACKLOG: Big Order

The American people bought nearly 23 billion dollars less of automobiles and parts, and furniture and householdings in the three years, 1942-44, than they would have if these goods had been available in prewar volume, the department of commerce estimates.

In automobiles and parts actual expenditures totaled 1.8 billion with expected expenditures under normal conditions, 16.2 billion and the deficiency in purchases, 14.4 billion.

The Omaha Guide

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WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Japs Guard Against Uprising; Plan to Demobilize 7,000,000; Nation Shifts to Peace Economy

EDITOR'S NOTE: When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of Western Newspaper Union's news analysts and not necessarily of this newspaper.

Following the joyous news of Japan's capitulation, many persons the country over recently made their way to church to offer prayers in gratitude for the cessation of hostilities. The crowd worshipping on the steps of St. Patrick's cathedral in New York City was typical, with a constant stream arriving to express their thanksgiving.



PEACE: Tighten Imperial Grip

Even as General MacArthur arranged the complicated procedure for Japanese surrender and occupation, the U. S. prepared for the major readjustments looming ahead before the nation once again could tread the paths of peace.

With the Japanese government anxious to bring about a cessation of firing before the preliminary surrender party in Manila, the conference was postponed to permit members of the imperial household to fly to the far-flung Asiatic battlefronts to enforce the emperor's orders to lay down arms.

Appointment of tough and able 57-year-old Prince Higashi-Kuni as Jap premier disclosed an effort to bring all of the weight of the imperial family behind the surrender acceptance to avert any outbreak of diehards which might upset the internal situation. A second cousin of the emperor and an uncle of the emperor, Higashi-Kuni has had a long career in the Jap army, serving as chief of the military aviation board, commander of defense headquarters and a member of the supreme war council.

While it was expected that some fanatical officers may try to fight on, or commit hara-kiri, the great mass of Japanese were expected to give up peacefully. "There will be no trouble when American soldiers go to Japan if it is the wish of the emperor," said one Jap naval officer. "The army, navy and Japanese people exist only by the will of the emperor."

U. S. Demobilizes

With the end of the war, the services' carefully prepared demobilization plans were scheduled to be put into effect, with the draft continuing for men under 25 years of age unless the President or congress ordained otherwise.

Approximately 261,000 enlisted men and 40,000 officers are eligible for release under the navy's newly announced discharge plan requiring 44 points for the enlisted men and 49 for the officers. Under the program, one-half point is allowed for each year of age up to the nearest birthday; one-half point for each full month of active duty since September 1, 1939, and 10 extra points for dependents regardless of number. Requirements for WAVES are about 14 points lower, with the same credit computations.

Designed to relieve men with the longest service, the navy program will permit release of about 2,000,000 men within the next 12 to 18 months, which, with the army's plan for discharging 5,000,000 G.I.s within a year, will result in a total demobilization of 7,000,000 by 1947.

Except for four categories of specialists, all army personnel with 35 points or more will be immediately released, along with men 38 years of age or over. Until such a time as the size of the occupation force needed in Japan can be determined, however, there will be no reduction in the present point system, it was indicated.

With G.I.s in the Pacific eligible for discharge due to be released, men with low-point scores in the U. S. or with only brief European

service must prepare to accept overseas assignments, the army declared.

Ease Controls

Though five million people were expected to be discharged from war work following cessation of hostilities, industrial plans for a rapid reconversion to civilian manufacture promised early re-employment.

Fortunately, such basic industries as steel will be able to furnish civilian materials with little delay, and plans have been set up to continue government supervision over scarce items to permit more even distribution and prevent speculative hoarding and pressure for price increases.

With its financial position greatly bolstered by heavy wartime production, and with banking funds available before settlement of cancelled war contracts, industry generally is strongly healed for reconversion. Meanwhile, civilians have record cash balances and bond holdings.

At the same time, the king revealed that the war's end would not bring about a release of wartime restrictions, with the Laborites seeking power during the reconversion period to maintain control over materials and services to assure proper distribution at fair prices.

Besides nationalizing the Bank of England to promote employment and development, and socializing the coal mines as part of a program to integrate the fuel and power industry, the Laborites propose to reorganize transport; provide social security and industrial insurance; buy land for housing, and set up machinery for planning investments in new business.

With Great Britain and all the rest of the world awaiting the pattern of postwar life in the United Kingdom, King George VI presented the victorious Labor party's legislative program, with nationalization of the Bank of England and the coal mines heading the agenda.

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WORLD RELIEF: Needs Boosted

With the termination of the war in the Pacific expected to multiply its problems, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Director Herbert Lehman declared that more than two billion dollars in additional funds would be needed to help stricken countries before their restoration of stable economies.

Speaking at the third international conference of UNRRA at London, Lehman revealed plans for coping with the acute relief problem, disclosing that plans already have been formulated for the shipment of supplies to China over the Stilwell road and through coastal ports. Of the 100 million Chinese reported destitute, many are expected to succumb even if relief should be offered immediately.

The London meeting was enlivened by Australia's demand to broaden the UNRRA control council to nine members instead of the present Big Four to provide smaller nations with greater representation in the allocation of funds.

FRANCE: Break Marshal

Leader of France's liberation movement, Gen. Charles de Gaulle spared the life of Marshal Henri Petain by commuting his death sentence for plotting against the internal safety of the country to life imprisonment. Nevertheless, the jury's additional sentence of national indignity stood, imposed even after Petain's final assertion: "My thought, my only thought, was to remain with the people of France as I promised instead of abandoning them in their agony. My honor belongs to your country..."

Most controversial French case of the century, Petain's trial found the country sharply divided, with charges on the one hand that the old marshal had delivered the state up to the Germans, and counter-charges on the other that prewar politicians were using the proceedings to whitewash themselves.