

THE OMAHA GUIDE

GIVE We Still Have a Job to Do!

VICTORY FUND AND COMMUNITY CHEST

AN EDITORIAL:

OUR GI'S AT HARVARD

It may not be a world-shaking event, but the fact that the Harvard Trade Union Fellowship has now agreed to accept women selected by their unions to study under the free scholarship arrangement is, beyond doubt, both a novel and interesting bit of news.

That staid, ivy-covered Harvard was persuaded to depart from its no mixed-classes tradition is distinctly an achievement for women in general and, in view of the fact that this exception was made for Trade Union Fellowship courses, for the labor movement in particular.

Two other points may be emphasized in connection with ILGU student enrollment in the Harvard courses this year. First, three out of our group of four students are GI's. The two women have just been honorably discharged from the WAC, and both of them have seen many years of active service in our union.

When this labor study project was first launched at Harvard four years ago, it created considerable stir both in trade union and in educational circles as an earnest effort to equip young and ambitious trade unionists with an intellectual and scholastic training that would substantially supplement their practical know-how in the complexities of labor-employer relations.

With the conclusion of the war and the admission of women students to the Fellowship course, it may be expected that the labor studies at Harvard will proceed at a faster and more productive tempo.

What this experimental work may mean to the labor movement, however, cannot possibly be measured at the moment, by a common yardstick. Some of the labor unions looking forward to immediate "dividends" from this investment in training for leadership may find the results not altogether gratifying.

In any event, the labor unions can stand only to gain from these generous endeavors on the part of leaders in higher education to bring "town" and "gown" closer and to make the study of the applied social sciences available to union men and women on a level of complete impartiality and scientific integrity.

Dead Wood By GEORGE S. BENSON President of Harding College Secretary, Arkansas

IN MY early 20's I had frequent dealings with a small but old and reputable manufacturing corporation. One day I lunched with a gray-haired employee, the superintendent, who was quite unhappy. They had lost their biggest contract. The lost customer was a young and thrifty retail firm whose needs had finally grown too large for the old manufacturer to supply.

Price had been a consideration, of course. My companion admitted that several competitors could quote a lower price and make a profit when his plant could not. It was on account of the modern, high-speed equipment which the competitors used. Naturally I asked why the old house couldn't install better machinery. The superintendent simply wagged his head and said, "Dead wood."

Unused "OUR big boss" is the chairman," he explained. "His brother-in-law is president of the company. Each of them has a son who is a vice-president. The secretary and the treasurer are both sons-in-law. I don't see any of them twice a year but they all draw salaries as big as mine. We can't buy new equipment. Sometimes we are hard put to pay for current materials promptly."

This was 25 years ago when a lot of ranting (not altogether unjustified) was heard about the "idle rich." But the tables have turned. America's threat now is

Washington Digest

Wallace's Job Program Packs Political TNT

Reorganization of Commerce Department First Step Forward in Formulation of Full Employment Policy.

By BAUKHAGE News Analyst and Commentator.

pitiable oasis in the midst of the desert vastness of high walls and lofty ceilings.

A Presidential Ghost Emerges I had really come to see Henry Wallace, the author of "Sixty Million Jobs," which had just been reported a best seller in two New York stores. We discussed at some length on that opus and gradually I found myself also talking to Henry Wallace, secretary of commerce, for, as I suggested earlier, many a strand from "Sixty Million Jobs" may be discovered in the warp and woof of the department reorganization plan.

As the conversation moved from book to report and back to book again, never getting far from the theme of full employment, I thought I could make out an etiological form arising from what had been up until then my two-part, author-secretary host. The third being, although not yet completely materialized, little by little became translucently visible to the naked eye. This party of the third part I thought I recognized as Henry Wallace, presidential candidate (1948 or at least 1952).

Perhaps I would not have believed my eyes if it had not been for a statement which a stout supporter of Mr. Wallace had made to me: "Sixty Million Jobs" comes pretty near to being just about the best political platform the Democratic party can run on in the next election."

In one place, Author Wallace says: "There are a few, of course, who think that any government servant who uses the phrase 'full employment' is engaged in some deep dark plot. But they are the exceptions that prove the people's sanity and soundness as a whole."

Senator McEllan might be considered one of the exceptions from his remarks in the debate on the full employment bill. He said that the measure "says a great deal and actually means nothing except to create an erroneous impression in the minds of the people." He later described it as "soft soap."

"Sixty Million Jobs" Drains Commendations Whatever the lawmakers think, the reviewers certainly are full of praise for Wallace's book. The New York Times calls it "a thoughtful and thought-provoking discussion of American political economy," and the Saturday Review of Literature, agreeing with the Times, adds that, "more than any recent work on economics or politics, it can serve as a moral testament and intellectual guide in the eventful, difficult days ahead."

The work appeared first in a business-letter-sheet size with paper cover; it followed in orthodox book form. Later the author hopes, he told me, that it will be printed in a cheap, pocket-size edition.

When Mr. Wallace said that I thought I caught his ecotoplastic triplet nodding emphatic approval while ghostly lips formed the words, "for every voter's pocket."

Each water will pass beneath the Potomac bridges between now and 1948 or 1952. We have with us at present a conservative congress and the political veterans say that no matter which way the wind may blow abroad, it is blowing to the right on Capitol hill and, they add hopefully, perhaps not too leftward at the other end of Pennsylvania avenue.

Secretary-author-candidate Wallace's full employment program requires much more legislation than the full employment bill. That is only the first step. The expansion and re-orientation of his and other departments will be required. Then there will be special taxaction: there will be at least the blue-printing of public works; there will have to be a settled policy providing for foreign loans—the Bretton Woods program and other stimulants of world trade and tourist traffic.

If a too conservative congress did not grant the minimum legislative implementation, the "Sixty Million Jobs" plan could not be carried out. That, however, Mr. Wallace's supporters insist, will simply make 60 million people who want jobs, plus their families, vote for the man who believes they can be produced.

Two hundred thousand of Berlin's three million population are members of trade unions. But what have they got to trade? If anybody asks you: "Don't you know there's a war on?" the answer is "yes" and whether you like it or not it will be for six months after a formal declaration of peace which isn't even in sight yet.

BARBS... by Baukhage

The White House had its first real paint job since the war began and looks like a new place. The scaffolds were up before J-sur-ender day. I wonder if the painters had a tip?

Mules to feed 26 million less horses and mules to feed than we once had in this country. But the land used to raise food for them is now feeding human beings.

LETTERMEN:

A survey by the American College Publicity association shows that only 4 per cent of college letter men were turned down as physical unfit for military service, thus debunking the impression of a high rate of rejections among athletes.

According to the survey, only 358 students out of a total of 9,635 letter men in 149 colleges and universities in 1947 were found unfit for service.

Push Fight on Polio

In the mounting drive against polio, the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis allotted the unprecedented total of \$4,157,814.15 for research, education and the treatment in the year ending last May 31.

The Home Town Reporter in WASHINGTON By Walter Sheard WNU Correspondent

A World Commission of Agriculture

EVERY farmer and rancher, every person connected with the food and agricultural industry in these United States from producer to processor, and citizens generally, should watch with deep interest the meeting of the food and agriculture organization of the United Nations in Quebec, starting October 16.

This is the first of the permanent new United Nations agencies to be launched after the end of hostilities, which marks the importance attached to its deliberations by our government and the governments of all the 44 United Nations. As this is written, the list of American delegates to the conference has not been announced. It is likely, however, that the delegates from the United States will be headed by Howard Talley of the department of agriculture, who has acted as the United States representative on the Interim commission of the organization.

The food and agricultural organization ratified by the 44 nations at San Francisco is part and parcel, and a most important function of the United Nations organization. It is not a relief agency. Its aim is to improve world agriculture and to increase food production; to provide a higher standard of diet and raise the levels of nutrition and the standards of living throughout the world... all of which is intended to contribute to an expanding world economy.

The organization will likely set up machinery which will function for world agriculture and production much like our own department of agriculture functions in the United States... in an advisory capacity, passing along scientific development... the dissemination of agricultural knowledge... technical information and the results of scientific agricultural research... to aid in setting up agencies in all 44 countries for combating soil erosion, to improve soil and crops, to develop better livestock and, to take into consideration reforestation... rural electrification... farm to market roads... exploration of new sources of food... to provide better tools for primitive farmers to increase production... attention to surplus crops and a better distribution of these crops and many other subjects necessarily attendant to the huge and complicated task of providing more and better food for a world and its population ravished by years of total war.

Not Enough Land

There are now about 2,200,000,000 human beings populating this old world on which we live, and the experts predict that at present rate of increase there will be a billion more by the end of the century. These experts further point out that there are at present only about 4,000,000,000 acres of arable land in use, which is less than 2 1/2 acres per capita. Even in our own country there is only a fraction more than seven acres per capita in farm lands, including woodlands and pasture lands. If we would take into account only the crop lands harvested, approximately 321,250,000 acres, our per capita acreage would be just about equal to the world average.

So without an expanding acreage of arable lands, without basic resources in India, in China, in Russia and many other countries, such as we have in this country, the experts say that the world will continue to produce insufficient food to feed its billions of humans.

What the representatives of these 44 nations at what our own delegation does at Quebec to commit this country to a program of world agricultural rehabilitation will determine in large measure whether we as a people were honest when we subscribed to the Atlantic Charter and the charter of the United Nations at San Francisco.

For with this charter in existence and binding upon us... with our nation emerging from the war as the most fortunate, the most powerful... with a new conception and in a new position as the leader of the world... the time has passed when we can watch the people of India, China or any other nation starve, and save our own conscience with a check to some relief society.

Two-thirds of the people of the world are farmers. These hundreds of millions are striving to raise food on worn out land. And from the selfish few comes the comment: "Why should we help the rest of the world raise food when there continues to be surplus in our own crops?" And the answer, of course, is that with proper distribution that with the rest of the world eating and living on a par with our own diet; there would be no surplus, with a continuing expanding world economy calling always for increasing production.

Church Warning

Meanwhile the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America called upon the government "to state now its intention to place the new discovery under a world-wide authority as soon as all states will submit to effective controls," and "to press for such controls."

The statement also warned that unless international control can be achieved in the short period while the United States alone possesses atomic bombs, it may be difficult or impossible to achieve.

The Omaha Guide

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WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Chart Economic Reform for Japs; Back Vets' Rights to Old Jobs; U.S. Acts to Settle Oil Strike

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



Out on strike of elevator operators' union in New York, girls picket Empire State building. As a result of walkout, thousands of workers were forced to toil up flights of staircases to reach offices.

JAPAN: Economic Checkup

To Gen. Douglas MacArthur went the task of supervising the economic reformation of Japan as a part of the U. S. program to destroy Nippon's war-making potential and promote widespread opportunity in a nation formerly dominated by four great business houses. As MacArthur prospects rose that the personal fortune of Emperor Hirohito would be divulged, revealing him as one of the world's wealthiest persons. Though the Mikado's assets are known to only a select few, the imperial family maintains a four-story concrete building complete with staff on the palace grounds to keep its accounts.

Indicative of the vastness of Hirohito's holdings, the emperor possesses stock in every Japanese enterprise, since a bloc of shares are allotted to the emperor by a corporation upon organizing. Of the 300,000 shares of the Bank of Japan, Hirohito reputedly owns 140,000. Besides the Mikado, the great business houses of Mitsubishi, Sumitomo, Yasuda and Fuyo possess the greatest holdings in Japanese enterprise, with their share estimated at over half the total.

Under the U. S. program, steps will be favored for the dissolution of these politically influential institutions with their grip over banking, industry and commerce. Policies will be pushed for a wider distribution of income and ownership of productive and sales facilities, and encouragement given for the development of democratic labor and agricultural organizations.

In stripping Japan of its war-making potential, the U. S. will prohibit the operation of industries adaptable to war production. As in the case of Germany, manufacture of aircraft is to be prohibited and shipping is to be limited to immediate trade needs. U. S. authorities also will supervise Japanese industrial research.

As MacArthur's staff undertook an accounting of Japanese assets as the first step in the implementation of economic reform, the general ordered Premier Higashi-Kuni's government to institute immediate wage and price controls and ration commodities to head off extreme privation among the country's 80,000,000 people.

With Japanese experts figuring it would take Nippon from two to five years to get back on its feet, they proposed that the U. S. sell the country 250 million pounds of cotton within the next year in addition to 60 million pounds of wool; 3 million tons of rice; 2 million tons of salt; 500 thousand tons of sugar; 3 million barrels of oil, and 3 million tons of steel.

LABOR: Fuel Retaliation

Secretary Lewis Schwellenbach's new streamlined labor department received its first real test as federal conciliators moved to bring about settlements of the CIO oil workers' demands for a 30 per cent wage increase before a growing strike threat imperiled the nation's fuel supply.

Early negotiations were snagged by the union's demand that discussions be held on an industry-wide basis and the companies' equal insistence that agreements be effected by individual refineries. In asking a 30 per cent wage increase, the oil workers reflected the general CIO aim of maintaining wartime "take-home" pay by bringing 40-hour-per-week wages up to the total of the former 52-hour week.

In other labor trouble, 60,000 northwest AFL lumber workers struck to press demands for a \$1.10 hourly minimum compared with the present scale ranging upward from 70 cents, while 15,000 AFL elevator operators and building service employees paralyzed service in over 2,000 New York skyscrapers by walking out in protest of a War Labor board grant of \$28.05 for a 44-hour week instead of the \$30.15 asked for 40 hours.

FOOD: To Cobb Output

Declaring commodity production goals should reflect consumer demand rather than maximum ability for output, Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson indicated that the government's 1946 farm program may call for smaller harvests in view of decreased military and civilian needs. In making his views known in a

GERMANY: Occupation Progresses

Following close on General MacArthur's announcement that no more than 200,000 troops would be needed within the next year to occupy Japan, it was revealed that U. S. authorities hoped to trim the post-war force in Germany to less than 400,000 the next spring and reduce it to skeletal dimensions within a few years.

Disclosure of occupation plans for the shattered Reich coincided with reports that the co-operative attitude of the defeated Germans will permit the early election of local governmental officials with balloting on a county and state level following.

Meanwhile, the army revealed that it was training hand-picked German prisoners of war to aid in the administration and policing of occupied territory. Selected after careful screening, the PWs are taught American and German history, the English language and military government, and also are being acculturated to democratic surroundings.

BIG FIVE: No Results

Failing of settlement of one important problem, the Big Five council of foreign ministers meeting in London to map postwar Europe moved for adjournment, with possibilities that the creation of peace treaties with former axis satellites may be directly negotiated between the U. S., Britain and Russia.

The magnitude of the task of reconciling the conflicting interests of the Allied powers in the European theater was reflected in the difficulty of disposing of pre-war Italian colonies and strategic islands of the Mediterranean; reshaping the Italian-Yugoslav border; drawing up peace treaties for the Russian dominated Balkans, and internationalization of the vital waterways.

While the foreign ministers of the Big Five were scheduled to reconvene in November to receive the recommendations of their deputies on settlement of the thorny issues, Russian opposition to French and Chinese participation in the deliberations raised the possibility that direct negotiations between Washington, D. C., London and Moscow may be established as an alternative.

U. S. Gets New Auto

The most colorful mass productionist of World War II, Henry Kaiser announced arrangements for his franchise into the low-priced automobile field in league with the Graham-Paige interests at the sprawling Willow Run plant originally set up for manufacture of B-24s. To effect the greatest efficiency and economy, Graham-Paige will also produce its medium-priced car and line of tractors, farm implements and rototiller along with the new vehicle at Willow Run. Joseph



Joseph W. Frazer (left) and Henry Kaiser.

W. Frazer, president of Graham-Paige, will act in the same official capacity in the new company to be called the Kaiser-Frazer corporation, and Graham-Paige will share in a \$25,000,000 purchase of stock valued at \$5,000,000 in the new firm.

Indicative of the cost of establishing a modern mass-production automobile factory, Kaiser-Frazer will invest \$15,000,000 in public stock sales as follows: \$2,000,000 for machinery and equipment; \$1,750,000 for tools, jigs and fixtures; \$1,500,000 prepaid expenses; \$1,750,000 deferred charges, and \$8,028,800 for general corporate purposes.

ATOMIC BOMB: Future Use

While Congress worked up steam over the future of the atomic bomb, Pres. Harry S. Truman disclosed that the lawmakers would be given full responsibility for the control of the devastating explosive.

Mr. Truman's decision to submit the issue to congress came as Representative Arends (Rep., Ill.) told the house that he had learned that an even more destructive missile than the one which razed Hiroshima had been developed. Calling upon the government to establish a scientific board to devise a defensive weapon against the atomic bomb, Arends said one such explosive could kill millions of city-dwellers. Meanwhile, Senator Downey (Dem., Calif.) asked that the turn over the atomic bomb to the United Nations organization so that general possession would lessen the chances of its military development while at the same time encouraging further scientific research for an adaptation to peaceful usage.