

cl3 Problems: waste, poverty, unempl.

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1. Problems for ec.s.

Boom & bust
cycles
War
Chronic

Housing
Students

War
Internat.

City Layout

Communism

Waste amid need

Opt. mixture of systems

How mobilize for war.

Ec. dev-mt.

N.C.

History

Poverty. (mid plenty)

~~the~~ Distrib. of inc., prop, etc.

Education

Exploitation.

Taxes

Fns of govt.

How much socialism?

Unions

Mnpy

Inflation

Job of ec-st. Keep think'g straight
Get info to public

B & C, ~~ch. 29, p. 8~~

Ch. 29, Income Inequality.

The Qn here is, can I use this chap. to introduce ~~func~~ functional distrib'n, relate to MP of labor.

Ec-st can't say how inc. 'ought' be dist. (b.s. Can say give form MP, thus max. output. & leisure satisfactions)

p. 579 Lorenz on inc. distrib., data, 1952. Md, \$3240/yr.

Figs overstate ^{"gravity of sit'n"} ~~inc. conc.~~ ^{bes:}

People understate inc.s:

Some take temp. loss, have assets:

Farms raise own food

Hi inc.s are temporary, or
rep. yrs of inv. in say training.

Some retired

Some lo inc. are small

fam.s. Per cap. less conc.

than per family

(As to property, figs understate conc, overlook interlocks.)

Trend toward more equality.

He overdoes it — shows declining portion of top 1%, w/o
shows share of bottom 1%

Slight improvement in housing, 1940-50. (Strange he should pick
that, where improvement is least)

B&C, ch. 29 (p.2)

Arguments vs inequality.

"Ethical" - vague

Dim. m.u. of inc. (shd. be of assets)

May diminish pie, not help poor

Social Cost of Poverty

Disease, reduce effective inventive pop., etc.

Education is means to reduce inequality.

Taxes as method of reducing inequality: Income & Inheritance most important (b.s.)

Progressive inc. tax has driven rich to ~~invest in~~ arrange their affairs so as to reduce M incomes. E.g. Munic. bonds. Cap. gains by plowbacks.

p. 588, table on inc.s before & after inc. tax, by deciles. It doesn't change 70s too much.

Free public services as means of reducing inequality.

Payments to aged & unemployed - "Xfer" payments.

"Typical" unempl. ins. plan, state, get ~~pay for~~ benefits for 26 weeks as matter of right; then must prove need.

Agric. program - b.s. - devotes several pages.

Serious

Half of Persons Who Seek Aid Are Rejected

Story of One Eugene Family Is Told To Show How Slim a Fare They Live On

By MARVIN TIMS

Of The Register-Guard

"There is a serious welfare problem in the community and the public should be made aware of it. The public has a right to know."

So stated a Lane County Welfare Commission employee last week as she reached for a stack of files that contained individual stories of near-tragedy, sorrow, and heartbreak.

Mrs. Jo Anne Ruby, a welfare supervisor, has seen a procession of pitiful persons march past her desk in recent months. So have other welfare personnel. In nearly half of the cases workers have had to shake their heads and to say "no."

It is difficult to refuse aid to a needy family, but welfare workers face two inescapable facts: (1) Funds are completely inadequate and (2) applications for assistance are mounting sharply.

Welfare workers know there are hundreds of people in Lane County living on near-starvation diets. There are mothers who cannot be sure their babies will have milk next week. There are children on the waiting list for needed tonsil operations and dental work. There are old people who need surgery.

Rules Must Be Stringent

But inadequate funds must be spread as far as possible to insure help for the most deserving cases. This can be done only by applying a stringent set of rules.

Max Dudley, welfare commission administrator, last week explained these rules. Able-bodied single men or women cannot receive general assistance. Neither can able-bodied couples without children.

General assistance is not granted when a wage earner is receiving unemployment compensation even though such compensation may total only \$75 a month or less.

However, if children are involved and food is a critical problem, general assistance food orders usually are given. No medical assistance is given unless the applicant comes under one of the welfare programs such as old age assistance, aid to dependent children, or aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

496 Were Helped in January

The welfare commission at present has \$3,200 available each month to handle general assistance cases. This is not half enough, judging from January case loads.

Some 496 individuals received general assistance in January, and as many more who requested this type of aid were rejected. Dudley said another \$7,300 would have been needed to give full standard help to those who were turned down.

Most of those rejected either had a small monthly income from unemployment compensation or were able-bodied couples without children.

Why is the general assistance category—a type of "catch-all" fund—so short of money? The answer lies in the sharp caseload increase in old age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to those permanently and totally disabled.

Needs in these three categories must receive first call because the federal government assists in financing their cases. Demands in these programs must be met or federal funds can be withheld.

Food Orders Reduced Sharply

Months ago when the commission had sufficient general assistance funds, it was possible to grant full standard food orders, to pay fuel and light bills in deserving cases, and even to take care of rent on occasion.

This is no longer the situation. Starting Friday, food orders were reduced from two-thirds to one-half of standard. For many weeks rent has been paid only when a family has been threatened with eviction. Fuel, utilities and clothing are provided only in "dire emergencies."

On a standard basis, a family of nine (seven children ranging in ages from 3 to 13) could receive a weekly food order totaling \$37. Now, this family can expect only about \$19 a week for food.

How do the numerous applicants for general assistance get by? Through co-operation of the welfare commission, the Register-Guard last week found the answer in one specific case.

Mr. and Mrs. (call them Smith) of Eugene have seven children, ages 3 to 13. Mr. Smith, 36, has been unemployed for many weeks. He has no income. His family somehow has managed to make \$25 a week in welfare aid suffice.

'\$25 a Week Isn't Very Much'

Mrs. Smith, 35, was standing over an old wood-burning stove when she was interviewed. Her husband tried vainly to quiet six boys and a dirty-faced golden-haired girl who seemed pleased that a visitor had called.

Mrs. Smith looked tired. "I have quite a problem planning meals," she said. "Twenty-five dollars a week for nine people isn't very much."

"I try to serve meat once a week. The kids like that. But most of the time we eat potatoes, chili beans, and fresh vegetables. I never buy canned goods."

The family consumed 50 pounds of potatoes in the past two weeks. "I don't see how anyone can live without potatoes and chili beans," Mrs. Smith said.

A young son chimed in, "Hamburger is good, mom."

Waited as Long as Possible

Mr. Smith then looked into the oven to see how a batch of home-cooked bread was coming.

"I make bread quite often," he said. "I learned to cook back in the 30's 'cause I had to. I come from a family of 13. We lived in Texas. My dad was a border guard, but he didn't make much. He got shot in a gun fight once and was wounded in eight places. I had to help out a lot."

Mr. Smith said he had held off as long as possible before going to welfare for aid. "When your kids get hungry, you can't think of pride. I had no choice," he said.

The father said he had a job in a sawmill last fall several miles east of Springfield, but he lost it when the man he was riding to work with quit his job. The Smiths don't have a car.

Mrs. Smith hasn't visited anyone in four years. "I have relatives at Oakridge but wouldn't be able to see them if they didn't drive down and visit occasionally," she said.

Sometimes They See a Movie

Recreation is a word nearly unknown in the Smith household. The older children do go to movies sometimes. They comb the area for old beer bottles, and often they get enough cash for a movie.

The Smith children apparently are getting enough to eat. But Mrs. Smith is worried about the milk situation. She said they might not be able to pay for two quarts every other day as they have been doing.

The Smith home is a dilapidated structure for which they are expected to pay \$50 a month rent. They are four months behind.

The family has an adequate supply of wood for fuel, but the light and water bill is in arrears. Clothing is inadequate, but Mrs. Smith is able to buy some clothing at rummage sales.

The Smith family also has faced tragedy. A few weeks ago their four-month-old baby died of croup. Another baby died about 13 months ago of pneumonia. The Smiths wouldn't talk about these tragedies much.

A Problem for the Community

The Smiths' condition is precarious. A slight nudge could push them into complete despair. In spite of all, however, their moral is surprisingly good now. But is this standard of living adequate for seven growing children?

Welfare officials don't think so. "This is a problem for the community," Mrs. Ruby said. "If people know the situation exists, we are hopeful they will as individuals, as groups, and as a state meet the problem squarely."



(Register-Guard photo, Wiltshire eng.)

JUDY ANN FRANK, a third-grader at Howard School, this week won a \$50 defense bond for naming a new park on Lake Drive, off River Road. The name, Emerald Park, was chosen from entries by all students in the three area schools. Judy Ann is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Norman L. Frank, 1690 River Road.

Coon Asks Funds For The Dalles Dam

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rep. Sam Coon (R-Ore) asked a House appropriations subcommittee Friday to add 11-million dollars to a budget request for The Dalles dam to avoid a year's delay in power production.

The budget request for the Columbia River dam was \$34,100,000. Coon said that if 45 million dollars is appropriated construction schedules will allow the first generator to turn out power in November, 1957, compared with November, 1958, if the smaller amount is allowed.

At Rubens

Inners

Simmons

Simmons Foam Rubber T

MATTRESS

\$20. Savings

ON EACH . . . FULL or TWIN SIZE

Made to sell for ----- \$59

Now!... \$39

No More

Matching Box Spring at Same Low Price

Special Purchase in co-operation with Simmons enables us to make this offer

Only at Rubenstein's . . . for only 6 more new low price on the famous Simmons Foam rubber "Topper" mattress includes all famous Simmons features.

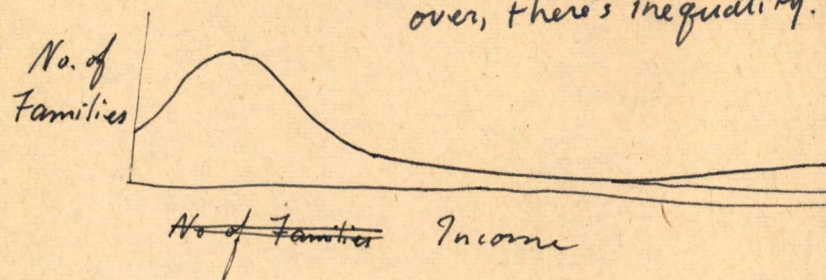
By special co-operation with Simmons, we are able to offer \$20 savings on each unit, or \$40 saving for both mattress and box spring. Don't miss this bedding value at Rubenstein's.

Be Here Early! Doors Open

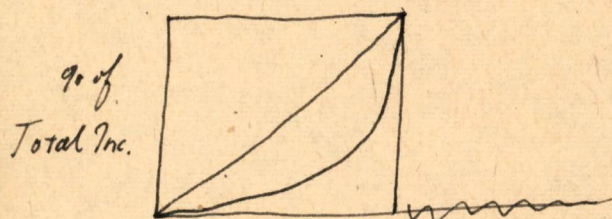
Daily 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

Friday Evenings 7:00 to 9:00 p.m.

Inequality (K&H. just discuss Inc. - shd. add assets - more unequal.)
 Get some figs. on inc.; & land holdg. If its inequality we're concerned
 over, there's inequality. 50% have none at all.



or



90 of Fam. begining w. poorest.

'29-'45, middle group gained from top, before taxes (bottom c. same)

After '45, top gaining back, before taxes. (cap. gains)

'29, top $\frac{1}{5}$ got $\frac{7}{10}$
 bot. $\frac{4}{5}$ " $\frac{1}{10}$

Fed. personal inc. tax affected inequality only slightly. E.g.
 before tax, highest $\frac{1}{5}$ got 48.2%; after tax, 46.3%

Highest $\frac{1}{10}$ inc. receivers do 77% of the net saving!! p. 679

Don't conclude from that society serves more when more unequal.
 So-n slaveowners, etc.

~~Hell's Canyon.~~

✓ Is there a logical stopping place until absolute equality?

K & H suggest take unearned inc., leave indiv. w earned.

Where begin to impair incentives. But do that from start.

Pro inequality:

Incentives ^{pay costs of doing costly things.} (but only applies insofar as hi inc. is incentive payment.
(It doesn't apply to assets at all

Some say we don't work for M anyway.

Savig. Rich create cap. (but then can't use it all well)

Vs Ineq.

Results from unearned inc.

Produces radicals, violence, splits & disrupts society. (Mrs Heady.)

Poverty — can A poor's happiness by x'ing inc., not reduce rich's.

"Progressive Collections" & "Regressive disbursements".

They concede incentive hurt, but minimize it.

p. 694 "Transfer as a Fact" & "Xfer as a prospect" — what mean?

Regressive disbursements:

Problems. AAA. U.C. etc. Public hsg — who are you subsidizing

Regressive disbursements.

Free services. Ok, esp if can leave element of choice with individ. G.I. Bill, great. Good principle to extend. Public educ. Much to do yet.

Public health.

Housing? Maybe. At least govt shd use cond. power to solve land problem that obstructs hsg.

Review:

Nat. mnpies.

How deal? Socialize P.O., regulate, coops, districts,
Common carrier princ.

Trust problem:

- Causes:
1. Barriers
 2. Ease of fixing

Anti-trust.

Clayton Act esp.
adm., leg & judicial discretion.

Inequality.

Bad. splits society. Locks, fences, hostility. Mrs Heady

~~For~~ For some reason, most people seem most concerned about income ineq. - rather than assets. ~~Not~~ ~~later~~

But inc. ineq. serves useful fn. ... or the possibility of it. (earned inc., i.e.)
Guides people ^{into useful occupations.}
^{fertilizer}

Much ~~by~~ by inc. tax proponents

a. Small incentive works as well as large.

i. Ignores, overlooks mgmt man - assumes all are alike. True, some remain, & work as long as ever. But many leave; & work less

ii. Assumes all occ.s equally pleasant

iii. Overlooks costs of trig

iv. "

"

resistance to change - takes extra incentive to get up & go.
risk - hi inc. nec. to offset risk of get loss

v. " Hi inc.s 'unearned', bes little effort to get them.

Movie stars, favorite target. Jealousy.

(If I had higher inc., be more outspoken defend'g hi inc.s)

We pay by productivity, not effort. Besides, is an effort.

~~Other~~

Unequal cap.? - ^{Ex. interest income} Also, incentive to save, ~~or at least to~~ & invest
Sav'g automatic? Eng, live off assets, etc. - why work

Unequal hold'gs of nat. res.s? Franchises? Special privileges?

Hard to see fn there. E.g. give vble downsite, ~~to~~ & inc. from it, to power co. Why shouldn't they pay?

Or radio channels; or water rts.

Or exclusive rt to bring wines into Ore.

There, where inequality has least justification, we find the most. Everyone has labor inc., $> \frac{1}{2}$ no n.e.
10 corps in same Cty.

What has happened?

Receivers of unearned inc.s have ^{sought & succeeded in} identified selves w others.
Thus tainted & discredited all inc., led to levelling. So now
if honest man goes out to earn an honest \$ by rendering
productive service, society descends & penalizes him

So we ec.sts deem it impnt to disting. factors of production,
break down inc. into components.

Unearned inc. - there is "problem" of neg.

How define? You render no productive service for it. You may do
~~a. lots~~ lots of work for it, fight, kill, lobby, ^{contribute to campaigns} but still unearned.

- a. "Unearned Δ ". In fact, all inc. from nat. resources. Hence have
traditionally taxed them heavy.
- b. On top of that, govt favors. For suppts, tariffs, etc.
& when I say etc, I mean ad inf.
- c. Mpy
- d. Inher - to receiver
- e. Luck? Who can say. Risk paid off, you were rendering
service, e.g. storing commod, ok
Other hand, govt lotteries for Tule L. ugh.

**SCANNED
AS
FOUND**

Life, Oct. 18, '43

Bullitt for Mayor (continued)



Bullitt tours backward district in North Philadelphia. In 1939, 90,063 of Philadelphia's houses (about 18%) were found to be beneath the standard of barest comfort.

6. 8 in 10 Risked Getting Cavities Like These—Science Finds

See that cavity in the tooth below? It's NOT decay . . . or erosion! That cavity was caused by daily *scouring*.

Dental clinic studies have shown that over half of all adults examined had these cavities . . . and more than 8 in 10 risked getting them . . . cavities ground into the softer tooth structure exposed by receding gums.

* * *

BUT— extensive laboratory tests show this: TEETH CLEANED WITH TEEL ARE PROTECTED FROM SUCH CAVITIES — BECAUSE TEEL CONTAINS NO SCOURING ABRASIVES. MOREOVER, TEEL IS THE ONLY LEADING DENTIFRICE THAT GIVES YOU THIS PROTECTION.



2. YOUR DENTIFRICE MAY SEEM SAFE—but why take chances? Why risk beauty? 8 in 10 you may be inviting cavities—ugly cavities that may need filling!

K

P

1E

Teel Avoid

'26' Girl, Broke,
Abandons Baby
Aug. 6, '42
Tells Police She
Can't Earn Enough

An unemployed "26" girl, held by police for abandoning her 21-month-old son, tearfully told them last night that she did so in the hope that someone would give the baby the kind of a home she had been unable to provide.

She is Betty Walz, 21, whose husband, William Walz, 23, is serving a one year to life sentence for armed robbery.

She deserted the infant on Tuesday in her room at 736 Briar place,



GARY WALZ

on which rent is due. Yesterday the landlady, who had looked after the baby in the interim, summoned Sheffield avenue police.

They took the child to St. Vincent's Orphanage, and later located the mother at the home of a friend, Rae Knwoles, 22, of 3715 North Halsted street.

The two young women said that, with a third, Charlotte Hearne, 22, of 2678 Orchard street, they hitchhiked to Peoria on Tuesday in an effort to find employment. Unsuccessful, they returned to Chicago.

"I just can't make both ends meet," sobbed Mrs. Walz. "The most I ever made as a '26' girl was \$16 last Christmas week. And when I work, I have to pay someone a dollar a night to watch the baby—that is, if I can find anyone to watch him at all."

Police recalled that on May 19, after taking the baby to the home of a friend, Mrs. Walz tried unsuccessfully to end her life by asphyxiation at the Briar place address. She was revived by a Fire Department rescue squad.

THE CHICAGO SUN,
Fourth of City's
Homes Called
Sub-standard
Many Lack Water
And Plumbing, Says
Housing Committee

One-fourth of Chicago's population lives in substandard homes, according to the annual report of the Women's Joint Committee on Adequate Housing, issued yesterday.

In a 14-page booklet, profusely illustrated, the committee states more than 225,000 Chicago homes are "tottering wrecks with leaky roofs, plumbing that doesn't work, lath barren of plaster, and frequently no water supply."

Representing 150,000 women in 18 city-wide organizations, the Women's Committee reports successful co-operation of health, building and fire departments and the judiciary in bringing pressure to bear on "vampire property owners who exploit the needy and helpless."

350 Trials of Landlords.

Its efforts have resulted in the trial of 350 cases against landlords brought to court by health authorities in the first five months of 1942, as compared with a yearly average of seven to 10 such cases in former years. Working with the Metropolitan Housing Council, the women also were successful in having the staff of health department housing inspectors augmented from eight men to 31.

Committee members maintained a rotating weekly attendance at health department hearings in the Municipal Court during the past year as "trustees of the interests of society in the welfare of Chicago tenants," the report states, explaining:

"Bad housing is often tangled up with unemployment, domestic difficulties and physical or mental incompetence. In these instances we have frequently been able to serve both the court and the families by placing the latter in the care of the proper agencies."

Assail 'Outmoded' System.

Establishment of a city housing department patterned after those in New York and London is one of the aims of the committee. The present "over-lapping" under-staffed conglomeration of city departments in charge of housing" is termed as outmoded as "grandmother's seven petticoats."

"With total vacancy availability of less than 1 per cent, and civilian construction halted for the duration, the only hope of avoiding epidemics and breakdowns in morale is to rehabilitate sub-standard dwellings through strict enforcement of the health and building ordinances," the report concludes.

Chicago Daily News Aug. 20, 1942

CHICAGO SURVEY
SHOWS 985,528
DWELLING UNITS

Chicago's 377,854 residential structures contain 985,528 dwelling units.

Single-family detached residences account for 41 per cent of the structures, and two-family two-decker apartment buildings account for 25 per cent. Converted structures take up 10 per cent of the total amount, and other types of dwellings—such as residences at the rear of stores and three-decker apartments—take up the remaining 24 per cent.

These are only two of the thousands of highlights in "Residential Chicago," a monumental work published today by the Chicago Plan Commission. It is the first volume of the Chicago Land Use Survey undertaken in 1938 as a WPA project, sponsored by the City of Chicago.

Every parcel of Chicago's land and each improvement was inspected by a staff which at its peak numbered 3,000 persons.

Other Data in 528 Pages.

Other data included in the book's 528 pages of charts, graphs, maps and explanations are the following:

The median year for all residential structures built was 1906. Twenty-three per cent of the structures were built between 1885-1894; 25 per cent in 1920-1929, and only 2.3 per cent in the 1930-1939 period.

Poor housing covers about 20 square miles, the study reveals, and it was found that 8 per cent of the structures are unfit for use or need major repairs.

The median number of rooms per dwelling unit is about five. Fifty per cent of single-family structures have six rooms or more and the larger apartments have a median unit of four rooms.

82,000 Units Lack Baths.

Private baths were found in 85 per cent of the dwelling units, which do not include hotels and boarding houses (listed as businesses and to be included in a later book). However, 82,000 units were without private toilets or baths.

Five thousand units lacked electric wiring for lights, and 1,500 occupied units had no permanent cooking facilities.

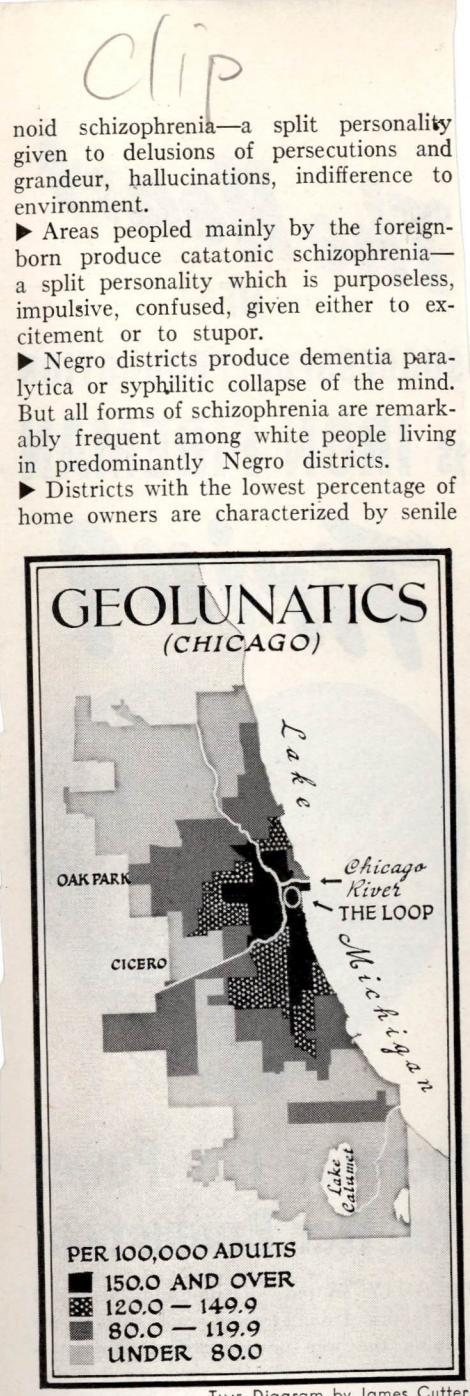
The full value of structures assessed has been less than \$2,000 for over 50 per cent of the residential buildings; 30 per cent between \$2,000 and \$4,000; less than 9 per cent are over \$6,000.

Median rental for all dwelling units is \$33.94 a month; of single-family structures, \$38.60, and of apartment units of 10 or more rooms, \$43.84.

Sixty-one per cent of the single-family residences are mortgaged or otherwise encumbered.

The median rental of deficient units is \$17, or 56 per cent lower than for nondeficient units. The high rental districts extend along the lake front, across the city near the northern limits, and are found in certain South Side sections.

About 13 per cent of the total dwelling units were rented unfurnished—or 97,000 dwelling units.



psychoses with failing memory, frequent delusions of persecution.

► Higher-rent areas are characterized by manic-depressive psychoses—alternate periods of elation and morbid gloom. But manic-depressive insanity occurs everywhere. Probable reason: incipient manic depressives often have a psychotically quickened "drive" which carries them for a while into higher-income groups and hence into better residential districts.

The basic cause of the "urban insanity zones," researchers conclude, is the social disorganization of city life. Great numbers of foreign-born and their children have lost their old cultures and have not yet become integrated in U.S. life. In rooming-house districts, white-collar workers are isolated and lonely amid impersonal throngs. The number of unmarried men, socially and biologically at loose ends, increases toward a city's core. And as urbanization increases, the group control of a homogeneous society—symbolized by the U.S. back fence—disappears. Standards of group and personal behavior

TIME, August 17, 1942

Insanity Zones

The nearer you live to the center of a large city, the more likely you are to go insane. If you live in an urbanized riverside area (like sections of St. Louis, Mo.) your chances are even better. These are the conclusions of a study on the geography of insanity in St. Louis, Milwaukee, Omaha, Kansas City and Peoria by Clarence W. Schroeder. His findings (published in the current *American Journal of Sociology*) confirm the striking insanity pattern for Chicago (see cut) discovered by Robert Faris and H. Warren Dunham (*Mental Disorders in Urban Areas*) in 1939.

Psychiatrists have long known that city people go crazy more often than country people, but the discovery of well-defined insanity zones within cities surprised even psychiatrists. Roughly, what Schroeder and others believe is that the rate of lunacy lessens as you travel out from the heart of a city.

In Milwaukee "high rates [of insanity] are concentrated in the center of the city, in the rooming-house and Negro district. . . . High rates tend to follow river valleys." In a riverside district of Peoria, Ill., insanity is nine times as frequent as in another district on the bluffs. In Chicago, where the Chicago River turns to form a Y whose stem flows into Lake Michigan, the maximum concentration of insanity exactly coincides with this Y.

Researchers believe the urban insanity rate is not simply a manifestation of economic misfortune and underprivilege (the U.S. insanity rate rose almost none during the depression of the early 1930s). It cannot be correlated with average rents, property values, annual incomes. If poverty or insecurity were the primary cause of these marked insanity patterns, all blighted areas would have the same type of insanity. They don't. Each section of the modern city—each environmental pocket—seems to have its characteristic form of madness. Examples:

► The rooming-house districts breed para-

TIME, August 17, 1942

MAY CLOSE EVENT
HUB NIGHT CLUB

Continued From First Page

Miss Driscoll said she and her two fellow members—the liquor license commissioners, Walter R. Meins and Edward W. Richardson—will hold a special conference this morning as a result of the tragedy at the Cocoanut Grove and that Councillor Carey's recommendation will be considered.

A city-wide survey of all establishments in Boston, which serve either food or liquor, with a view particularly to checking on public exits in such places, will also be launched today by the licensing board, which has jurisdiction over night clubs, cafes, taverns,

restaurants and other places where food or liquor was served.

More Than One Exit

Miss Driscoll said she was certain that the Cocoanut Grove had more than one public exit.

Councillor Carey, however, asserted that only one exit was available to patrons at the night club on Saturday night.

"According to eyewitnesses upward of 1000 persons were allowed to pack into a place such as the Cocoanut Grove, which has but one exit and that a revolving door," he said.

"Until the safety of the public is better protected I do not believe these places should be allowed to remain open. I feel that in view of what happened Saturday night, drastic steps should be taken. We have given almost \$500,000 to the civilian defense committee to protect the lives of the people of Boston, and then a tragedy like this happens," Carey declared.

ENGAGEMENT PARTY
GUESTS ALL VICTIMS

A party of 20 gay guests, gathered at Cocoanut Grove to participate in an engagement celebration, never got out of the place alive. The party was staged by Betty Cohen of 25 Wellington Hill street, Mattapan, whose parents were to announce her engagement and coming marriage to Theodore Fisher of Commonwealth avenue, Allston.

Fatal Riot in Pretoria
In Native Wage Demand

Pretoria, Union of South Africa, Dec. 29.—(P)—Seven natives were fatally shot and a white soldier stabbed to death in a riot at a compound near Pretoria last night. The riot followed a meeting of natives employed by the Pretoria municipality to demand immediate payment of higher wages.

Three armored cars and a detachment of troops were summoned after police failed to quell the disturbance with tear-gas bombs. A soldier stabbed by natives died en route to a hospital.

The troops opened fire and 50 natives were wounded besides the seven killed. Six soldiers were slightly injured. Order was restored by midnight.

break down together when the anonymous city dweller has the "liberty" to drift into unconventionality and excess which are frequently the forerunners of mental crack-up.



can Front

Duty

purchase of war bonds
equipping of our armed
ms that the bond cam-
l makes less apparent
Loans and taxes are
es through which the
available by the nation
ed to account by the
are not substitutes for

uire, let us say, \$100,-
unitions and material,
essential civilian goods,
e produce them. This
s, but do we grasp its

most vital task facing
ce all that we possibly
y now required. Every
aving device, every ad-
ust be utilized as never
o slowdown, no "making
to win the war.
odities we are in a larger
Every item, no matter
hed, enriches us. Con-
made or made less effi-
ns. We need the spirit
out effort and it can rise
ation of this basic eco-
ne goods are available,
ns, turn them to the use
ntended.

many bonds I buy, I am
I until I have performed
ability and capacity on

EUGENE R. KUHNE.

SDAY, JULY 28, 1942

e Sun Beam

INBOW TRAIL
AND LALAGE

ida so far
streets fro
row of Pe
squeaked
in front
home. He
correspon
the driver
young ma
standing o
There w
the young
minded yo
skis and t
for the ho

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scratching
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and you'll
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later the co
came of Ed
dad's Pens
country in

ances up at the fluffy clouds—a flock
a turquoise field. "It's just as if
e back from a French laundry," she
clean and sweet and starched and
e day, I mean."
hope it will be a good day for fish-
ly.
you love the splash of a birch paddle
nce of the wilderness?" says Lalage,
e off. "And isn't fishing just a won-
nture—like dipping into the infinite
g out a prize? One never knows,
I'm simply thrilled every time I
e." She dips a lily hand in the icy

and rugged is the French River coun-
e currents run strong and deep. But
lad for our fishing trip, not in khaki
and a lumberman's jack, but in a
eater, a wisp of silk shirt, blue ankle
sandals. She dances out over the
bounces into the canoe as lightly

glide past rocky palisades, Lalage
her line. And, as we pass the Im-
pment, the line jerks and vibrates
a string. She reels in. It's a two-
e. "There," says Lalage, "we've
dinner already."

reached the narrows now, where
oils and marbles, and we have to
ay against the current. We both
and dig in with the paddles.

comes and we beach the canoe.
es away to pick blueberries, leav-
make the fire, prepare the fish, fry
nd boil coffee. And, if there's any-
delicious than Canadian bacon be-
slices of bread, I have yet to find it.
st finished, Lalage lies down to
clouds. I light up my pipe. An
clouds. "Stay where you are and don't
Lalage, and disappears behind a

risk of being upset, we guide the
to the rock, and Lalage plucks her

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N-RIPE DELICIOUS
WAS. 9 1/2 c
GET THEM WHILE THEY LAST! . . .
New shipment just in! Special for Friday, only at lb.

PERSIAN SEEDLESS LIMES . 10 c
Large, extra juicy. Spec. doz.

gless Green 7 1/2 c
Rich in vitamins! For soups and summer salads. lb.

FRESH LEMON or COCOANUT FLUFF PIES 23 c
Deep dish. 8-in. Ea.

in Northtown
Devon & Artesian
Block West of Western

CANADIAN Style Bacon 51 c
2 to 3 lb. PIECES . lb.

SLICED BACON . lb 55 c

Fresh-Smoked RIB BACON 23 c
Whole or half slab, special, for Friday, lb.

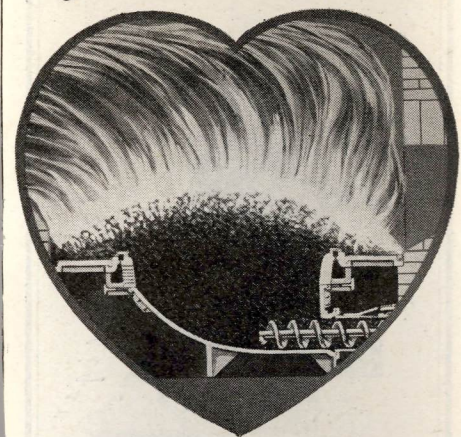
Fresh-Dressed Broilers.. 30 c
Well-fatted, 2 to 2 1/2-pound Leg-horns. lb.

Fresh-Dressed HENS 27 c
Fancy 3 to 3 1/2-lb. Leg-horns. Lb.

QUALITY TENDER MUTTON

SHOULDER ROAST. 15 c
Makes a tempting.

The Heart
OF
SUCCESSFUL PRODUCTION
IS IRON FIREMAN
Firing



Increase Fire Power
for War Production

TODAY, in tens of thousands of boiler rooms, Iron Fireman coal stokers are helping the war program. They are automatically firing coal—the *unrestricted fuel*—the fuel which you can buy and store now, for both current and future needs.

With Iron Fireman, steam output of existing boilers is stepped up 10% to 35%, to meet the soaring demands on war industries and essential civilian services. Tonnage of coal burned is substantially cut by Iron Fireman's high-efficiency firing, thus relieving overworked transportation facilities.

Iron Fireman stokers, to fire boilers developing up to 1,000 or more horsepower, are delivered as complete units, with all control equipment, and are *quickly installed*.

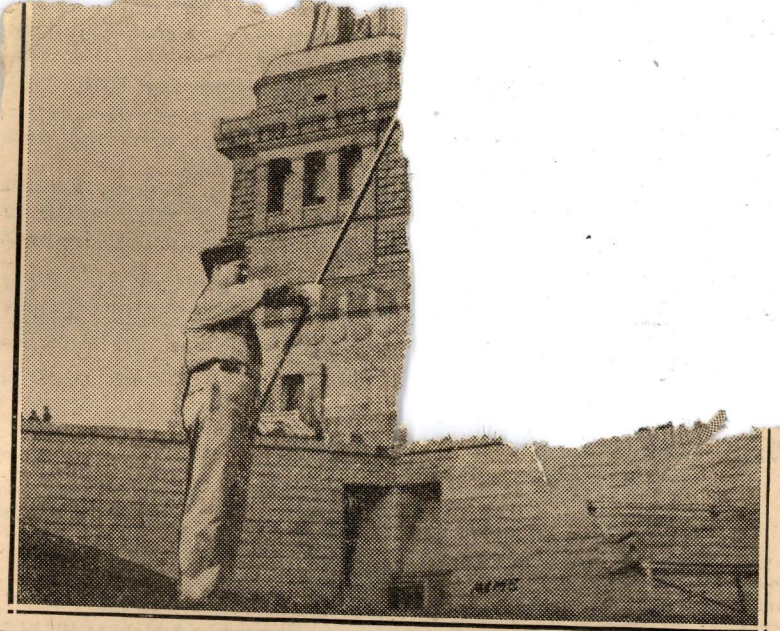
IRON FIREMAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 3297 W. 106th Street, Cleveland, Ohio. Plants at Cleveland; Portland, Ore.; Toronto, Can.

IRON FIREMAN
Automatic Coal Stokers

TIME, August 17, 1942



TIME, August 17, 1942



Beneath the Statue of Liberty recently stood Endre Czerwinski holding a Free French flag. The organization thought it was fitting to pay tribute to the French-donated statue.

turn to escape the flaming shower of gasoline from the exploding plane.
Amazingly Sharp Turn
Perhaps 15 divebombers penetrated that blanket of gunfire.

TURIN AGAIN
SMASHED BY



From: HENRY GEORGE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
John Lawrence Monroe, Director
236 N. Clark St., Chicago 1 * CEN 3348

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Economic problems occupy three-fourths of both major party platforms, according to an analysis prepared by the research staff of the Henry George School of Social Science and made public today.

Little more than one-eighth of the issues discussed are political in the sense that they relate to form of government or its administration, the survey reveals.

In the economic category are included the following planks: attaining permanent peace, providing full employment and social security, developing Pan-American solidarity, providing decent housing, ^{making} ~~meet~~ family life more attractive on the family type farm, meeting the problems of the farmer, worker, business man, and consumer.

"All these points are at root economic problems," said Hiram B. Loomis, president of the board of trustees in releasing the report. "The major parties are vying for public approval of their proposals to cope with these problems.

"Whether Democrat or Republican," Loomis emphasized, "the citizen who wishes his influence to count for the good of all must know fundamental economics.

Discussion of the issues of the day requires it. Their solution demands it."

Breakdown of the points made in the two platforms follows:

	Democratic	Republican
Economic in character.....	50%	51.6%
Issues arising from economic maladjustments.....	21%	25.1%
Governmental administration.....	12.8%	16.7%
Military affairs.....	12.8%	3.8%
Other matters.....	2.5%	2.5%

The research staff of the Henry George School present its findings without expression of opinion, since the School is non-political and non-partisan. Chartered purpose of the School is to advance study of economic principles in free discussion classes throughout the Chicago area.

Copies of the platform analysis may be secured from the School at 236 North Clark street, Chicago.