

f 2 Unemployment of labor
Elast. of supply

+ clar. of labor to A real wages,

Higher real wages, in form of lower prices, will A labor supply. For people have alternatives to labor, which they will abandon.

Consider how farm labor will move to city in response to lower food prices -- & this is Aing labor supply, as they are giving up occupation with large non-pecuniary rewards in pleasant living, to contribute more to the economy.

War, got much more effi^c. distrib. of
labor force than before. - shown by
labor in agric declining, but
man-hours remaining same.

Ag. Outlook charts.

Evidence of war yrs,
Δ ag. output, impressive, shows
great potential for Δ output

Land &
empl.

p 11 Land is primary source of employment -- the 'big four': soils, forest, ore,
water. (urban sites?) Clearly stated -- is object of repr. 569

p 85ff. -- think ~~maybe~~ wages det. by mgr, free land. Show H & influence,
law of wages. But fuzzy.

A New Labor Monthly . . .

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS

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An important addition to the labor statistics field, *Employment and Earnings* will be published each month beginning with July 1954 issue.

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* Single Taxers say land really all you need to produce. But in exchange economy, land is valueless w/o things making exchange possible -- including circ. cap. It is limitational. So can have depression from lack of these too. Tho it is more likely to be forthcoming if land cheap.

cycle & capital
adaptation &
sites. ~~~~~

In boom, investments are made on the assumption of high wages, hence capital lacks niches for many low paid laborers, and much land is pre-empted by such capital; so when investment stops and labor is looking for other work, there are places for a few skilled laborers, but not for masses of others. Hence unemployment. & best sites taken by other improvements.

SURGEON, MONK, SHERIFF, ETC.---ALL PHONEY

Impostor Reveals Amazing Career of Fraud

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP)—A bright young man, who never finished high school but who won acclaim as a skilled surgeon, is trying to decide what to do next.

"Being an impostor is a tough habit to break," he says.

Despite his lack of schooling, Ferdinand Waldo Demara Jr., 30, has posed successfully as a doctor of philosophy, an eminent zoologist, and has been, among other things, a college psychology professor and Trappist monk.

But the collapse of his latest master hoax, during which he performed sensationally brilliant operations as a surgeon in the Royal Canadian Navy, has left him uncertain.

"I'm tired of aliases, or as I prefer to think of them, noms de plume," he said. "But how can I use my own name after all that's happened?"

At his parents' home in Lawrence, Mass., Demara told his amazing story to Life magazine, which gives the account in its January 28 issue.

Demara used the name and credentials of Dr. Joseph C. Cyr of Grand Falls, New Brunswick, to get his surgeon's commission, much as he had used academic records of others in his other phony roles.

Newspaper accounts of his spec-



(AP Wirephoto)

DR. CYR (CENTER) AND TWO VERSIONS OF DEMARA
The phony, the real doctor, and the phony

tacularly successful operations on wounded Korean soldiers led to discovery of the fraud last November, and the Canadian Navy brought him home and quietly discharged him.

Demara, who concedes he "always wanted short cuts," previously passed himself off as various noted scholars, attended educational conclaves, was a deputy sheriff, American soldier and sailor and twice a hospital orderly.

As a one-time psychology professor at St. Martin's College, in Lacey, Wash., Demara said "I just kept ahead of the class. The best way to learn anything is to teach it."

His story, which Life says has "stood up" against careful checking, relates these experiences as a "doctor":

When commissioned as a surgeon-lieutenant last March, his first duty was in Halifax's naval hospital. By consulting books, he handled routine cases with ease and treated some psychiatric patients.

"There's no mystery about psychiatry," he said. "Anybody with common sense could practice it."

Assigned to the destroyer Cayuga, his first serious case came one day

in September when a wounded South Korean soldier was brought aboard from a junk with a bullet near his heart.

"I couldn't have been nervous, even if I felt like it," Demara said. "Practically everybody on the ship was standing there, watching me."

After administering sodium pentothal as an anesthetic, Demara worked swiftly, opening the chest with incisions above the heart and along the breast bone.

"I kept one basic principle in my mind," he said. "The less cutting you do, the less patching up you have to do afterward."

After finding the bullet a fraction of an inch from the heart, Demara said, "I was afraid he'd hemorrhage when I took out the bullet. But he didn't. I pulled it out and slipped some gelfoam, a coagulating agent, into the wound and it clotted almost immediately."

Demara sewed up the incisions, wrapped the chest tightly, gave the man an injection of a million and a half units of penicillin, and 12 hours later, the man walked off the ship.

Demara also told of performing various other operations in Korea, including a complex resection, or lung removal. He did this after reading accounts of such an operation on King George of England.

L. A. Attorney Names More In Red Cell

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—A Los Angeles attorney today named three more lawyers as secret members of a Communist cell in Los Angeles prior to winter of 1948-49.

A. Marbury Yerkes told the House Un-American Activities Committee he was a member of the group from 1946 to early 1949.

In addition to the 33 lawyer-members named previously in testimony during the committee's investigation of Red activities among professional people in Los Angeles, Yerkes named Rose Rosenberg, Lawrence Sperber and Samuel Rosenwein as attending meetings.

Sperber, he said, is executive secretary of the Los Angeles chapter of the National Lawyers Guild.

Yerkes testified that his connection with the Communist party began after he went to work for the law firm of Katz, Gallagher & Margolis.

Ben Margolis, he said, invited him to attend a meeting at the home of John McTernan and to bring his wife, Martha, with him.

Committee Counsel Frank S. Tavenner Jr. said the committee will question more lawyers tomorrow and probably resume its Hollywood inquiry by calling Sidney Buch-

Grand Jury Wants to Serve Subpoenas

Hunted Union Officials Reported Here

By PETER TRIMBLE

Two union officials sought by the Federal Grand Jury as witnesses in the non-Communist affidavit investigation are apparently in San Francisco, it was learned yesterday.

The men are Eddie Tangen, secretary-treasurer of the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union, and Nathan Jacobson, the organization's local port agent.

Deputy U. S. marshals have failed in repeated attempts to serve subpoenas on the pair. The officers reported guards at the entrance of the union's Commercial street headquarters said both men were out of town.

A union leader, however, said Tangen and Jacobson have been here all the time and evidently had no intention of leaving.

The same spokesman said Hugh Bryson, president of the union, who is also being sought to testify before the Grand Jury, is in New York. He is not expected to return for at least two weeks.

The three union officials were scheduled for a major part in the investigation of labor leaders suspected of having perjured themselves when they signed non-Communist affidavits required by the Taft-Hartley law.

The Government had originally intended to subpoena a woman believed to be a former official of the Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers Union here. The action

was dropped, however, when it was learned she was in Chicago.

The investigation was opened Wednesday when two witnesses were summoned before the jury. It was believed no more subpoenas would be issued if the Government can get Bryson, Tangen and Jacobson before the jury.

This, it was learned, does not mean the investigation of possible fraudulent signing of non-Communist affidavits is being limited here.

The Government has more cases centered in the San Francisco area, sources in Washington said, but they have not yet been referred to the U. S. Attorney General for action.

The investigation was set off here and in the East after it was discovered that many union officials of known leftist leanings had signed the affidavits so their organizations could qualify for benefits of the National Labor Relations Act.

Meanwhile, another Communist case was closed yesterday when the U. S. Immigration Service notified William Heikkila, 45, 55 Kearny street, that he had six months to leave the country.

Heikkila, a native of Finland, has exhausted all avenues of administrative appeal, according to Bruce Barker, regional immigration head.

Barber said that under the McCarran Subversive Activities Control Act an alien can be deported if he joins the Communist party. Heikkila whose case has been in the courts for more than a year, admitted membership, Barber said.

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The carfare that one must pay in order to get to a job these days is some incentive not to work. And, of course, unemployment compensation is a great incentive not to work.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM:
WHAT WE CAN LEARN FROM EUROPEAN EXPERIENCE

by

Robert J. Myers

TABLES

Table 1. Number of Unemployed and Rates of Unemployment, as Published and Adjusted to U. S. Definitions, Eight Industrial Countries, 1960-62

Country	As published 1/						Adjusted to U. S. definitions				
	Number unemployed (thousands)			Rate			1960 Estimates			Preliminary rates	
	1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962	Labor force (millions)	Number of unemployed (thou- sands)	Rate	1961	1962
United States ..	3,931	4,806	4,007	5.6	6.7	5.6	70.6	3,931	5.6	6.7	5.6
Canada	448	469	391	7.0	7.2	6.0	6.4	448	7.0	7.2	6.0
France	131	112	122	1.0	0.9	0.9	19.1	370	1.9	1.7	1.8
Germany (FR) ...	237	161	142	1.2	0.8	0.7	25.2	245	1.0	0.5	(_/)
Great Britain ..	360	341	463	1.6	1.4	1.9	23.9	570	2.4	2.2	2.8
Italy	1,746	1,608	1,333	8.2	7.6	6.3	20.9	896	4.3	3.7	3.2
Japan	430	390	418	1.0	0.9	0.9	43.5	480	1.1	1.0	1.0
Sweden	19	17	19	1.4	1.2	1.3	3.7	56	(_/)	1.5	1.5

(Footnotes to be added)

Table 2. Rate of Economic Growth, 1951-60

Country	Average annual increase (in per cent)	
	Real gross national product	Industrial production
United States	2.9	3.2
Canada	3.6	4.3
France	4.2	6.6
Germany (F.R.)	7.2	8.8
Great Britain	2.7	3.2
Italy	5.8	8.5
Japan	8.7	14.5
Sweden	3.7	3.7

Sources: OEEC, General Statistics, March 1961 and July 1961; Chase Manhattan Bank, New York, The New European Market; A Guide For American Businessmen, April 1961; and national sources. Rates for Canada and Japan were computed by authors.

WHAT CAN THE UNITED STATES LEARN
FROM FOREIGN EXPERIENCE?

by
Jack Downie

TABLES

TABLE 1

Central Government Transactions in 1961

(in per cent of GNP)

	U.S.	U.K.	Germany ¹⁾	France	Sweden
<u>Tax receipts, total</u>	18.90	22.51	12.97	20.13	23.89
of which: Direct taxes on households	12.19	8.92	2.51	3.57)	
Direct taxes on corporations	4.03	3.09	1.08	2.43)	12.16
Indirect taxes	2.68	10.50	9.38	14.13	11.73
<u>Current expenditure on goods and services</u>	11.0	11.46	4.49	10.78	9.39
of which: Military	9.67	6.47	3.40	..	4.41
Other	1.28	4.99	1.09	..	4.98
<u>Gross fixed asset formation</u>	0.39	0.59	0.53	0.61	2.94 ²⁾

1) 1960

2) Including stock changes

TABLE 2

SOME STATISTICAL INDICATORS OF GROWTH

Annual percentage growth rates^{a)}

Country	Gross National Product					Employment ^{b)}				Gross National Product per Person Employed			
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1950-1960	1960-1961	1961-1962	1950-1955	1955-1960	1950-1960	1960-1961	1950-1955	1955-1960	1950-1960	1960-1961
Austria	6.1	5.2	5.6	4.7	2.3	-0.1	0.7	0.3	0.4	6.2	4.4	5.3	4.3
Belgium	3.3	2.4	2.9	3.7	3.4	0.7	-	0.3	1.2	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.5
Canada	4.6	3.2	3.9	1.8	7.0	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.5	2.9	1.1	2.0	0.2
Denmark	2.0	4.9	3.4	4.7	4.5	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.4	3.9	2.6	3.5
France	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	6.0	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.7	4.2	3.7	4.0	3.6
Germany	9.0	6.2	7.6	5.5	4.1	2.7	1.7	2.2	1.7	6.2	4.4	5.3	3.7
Greece	7.0	5.4	6.2	12.2	3.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iceland	5.4	2.8	4.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	2.3	1.2	1.8	4.0	3.0	-0.7	-1.2	-1.0	1.5	3.1	2.4	2.8	2.4
Italy	6.0	5.9	5.9	8.0	6.0	1.2	1.9	1.6	1.5	4.7	3.9	4.3	6.4
Netherlands	5.7	4.1	4.9	2.7	2.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.7	4.1	2.7	3.4	1.0
Norway	3.6	3.3	3.5	5.8	4.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.6	3.3	3.2	3.2	4.1
Portugal	4.2	4.8	4.5	7.0	5.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	6.2	3.5	4.9	7.4	5.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	3.2	3.4	3.3	6.3	3.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.4
Switzerland	..	4.7	..	8.8	..	..	..	1.5	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey ^{b)}	6.3	5.0	5.6	-1.4	5.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.1	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.7	2.3	2.0	1.1
United States	4.2	2.3	3.3	1.9	5.4	1.4	1.0	1.2	0.3	2.8	1.3	2.0	1.6
Total European O.E.C.D. c)	4.9	4.3	4.6	4.6	3.8	1.2	1.0	1.1	(1.3)	3.7	3.3	3.5	3.3
Total O.E.C.D.	4.5	3.0	3.8	2.9	4.9	1.3	1.0	1.2	(0.6)	3.2	2.0	2.6	2.2

a) For the five and ten year periods specified in this and following tables the rates shown are the average annual compound rates between the first and last year of the period.

b) Covers employed and self-employed.

c) O.E.C.D. countries excluding Canada and the United States.

TABLE 3

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT PRICE CHANGES ^{a)}

	1950-1955	1955-1960	1950-1960	1960-1961
Austria	8.9	3.1	6.0	4.7
Belgium	2.5	2.2	2.3	..
Canada	3.7	2.5	3.1	0.7
Denmark	4.1	2.4	3.2	4.7
France	6.5	6.3	6.4	3.5
Germany	3.5	2.9	3.2	4.2
Greece	10.5	1.7	6.0	1.8
Iceland	..	7.1	..	14.3
Ireland	4.5	2.7	3.6	2.1
Italy	3.3	1.6	2.5	1.8
Netherlands	3.9	2.8	3.4	1.7
Norway	5.9	2.4	4.2	..
Portugal	0.7	1.5	1.1	..
Sweden	6.1	3.5	4.8	2.6
Switzerland	..	1.2	..	1.9
Turkey	8.5	12.6	10.5	2.0
United Kingdom	4.9	3.1	4.0	3.4
United States	4.2	2.3	3.3	1.9
Total European O.E.C.D.	4.7	3.6	4.1	3.2
Total O.E.C.D.	3.3	2.9	3.1	2.0

a) The changes shown refer to the implied price deflators for gross National product at market prices.

b) Data refer to net domestic product at factor cost.

TABLE 4

CONSUMER PRICES

Average annual percentage changes						
Country	Years	All items	Food, drink & tobacco	Other goods	Rent	Other Services
CANADA a)	1953-58	1.6	1.6	0.7	2.2	4.0
	1958-61	1.1	0.5	0.7	1.6	2.9
	1960-61	0.9	1.6	0.1	0.9	2.0
	1961-62	1.2	1.8	0.3	1.6	2.1
FRANCE b)	1953-58	4.2	4.0	3.0	11.2	5.2
	1958-61	4.3	3.2	3.9	14.7	6.9
	1960-61	3.3	4.1	1.9	13.1	0.7
	1961-62	4.7	5.9	2.6	7.9	3.8
GERMANY	1953-58	1.9	2.1	0.2	2.5	3.0
	1958-61	1.6	0.9	1.1	5.7	2.9
	1960-61	2.5	1.0	2.3	8.6	3.4
	1961-62	3.5	3.9	2.8	3.1	4.4
ITALY	1953-58	2.5	2.8	0.7	10.3	3.5
	1958-61	1.3	-0.4	-0.1	10.9	6.4
	1960-61	2.1	0.3	-	8.9	8.5
NETHERLANDS	1953-58	3.3	2.9	1.7	8.3	3.3
	1958-61	1.7	1.3	0.7	4.5	2.0
	1960-61	1.5	1.0	1.0	3.0	2.0
SWEDEN	1953-58	3.5	4.3	1.9	5.1	3.8
	1958-61	2.4	2.9	1.5	4.1	1.8
	1960-61	2.5	2.0	1.0	6.0	3.0
UNITED KINGDOM c)	1953-58	3.6	3.2	3.0	5.9	5.0
	1958-61	1.6	0.8	1.5	4.2	3.9
	1960-61	3.4	2.5	3.8	4.4	5.7
UNITED STATES a)	1953-58	1.6	1.3	0.6	2.1	2.9
	1958-61	1.1	0.3	0.8	1.4	2.6
	1960-61	1.1	1.5	0.3	1.3	2.1

a) Data in second column refer to food only. Drink and tobacco included in other goods.

b) Data in second column refer to food and drink. Tobacco is included in other goods.

c) Nonalcoholic drink included in other goods.

TABLE 5

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Millions of dollars at annual rate

1950-1955				1955-60				1961			1961
Germany	U.K.	U.S.A.	a) France	Germany	U.K.	U.S.A.	a) France	Germany	U.K.	U.S.A.	b) France
482	-898	2,150	-241	1,596	-350	3,744	648	2,418	-401	5,401	1,197
-234	1,282	1,258	115	-802	1,097	1,597	413	-1,924	1,131	1,787	862
248	384	3,408	-126	794	747	5,341	1,061	494	730	7,188	2,059
263	-337	-4,431	118	-60	-732	-5,470	-321	-573	-1,111	-5,700	-2,632
-20	-387	-726	239	9	-267	-1,768	50	349	-216	-1,934	-88
-35	124	309	-125	151	289	359	201	51	224	-602	1,599
456	-216	-1,440	106	894	37	-1,538	991	321	-373	-1,048	938

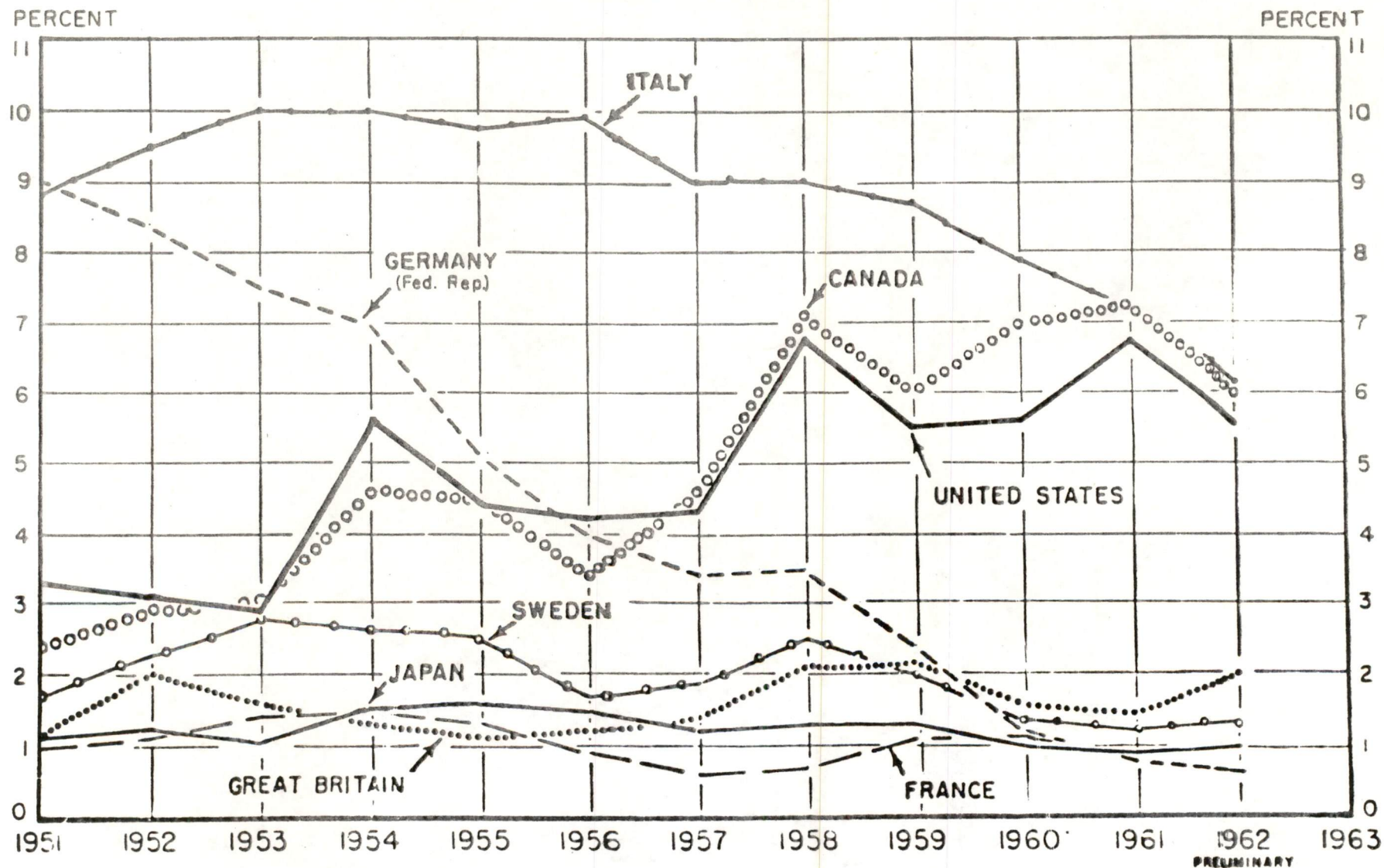
of payments of metropolitan France with foreign countries excluding the franc area.
 is column shows the balance of payments of metropolitan France for 1961 with foreign
 anc area.

urrent invisible transactions plus official unilateral transfers plus official long
 capital.

long term private capital movements.

RATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT, 1951-62

UNADJUSTED



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Latest Data: 1962