

# When GI Joe Comes Home, What Can You Tell Him About Entering Business?

Some day soon Pilot Pete and Ned of a platoon has given him news that he will be coming to you. My Businessman, with big dreams of his to launch, the ventures they'll want to start, to set himself up in business and to be his own boss.

He has flown over Germany in a plane made of elastic. In New Guinea he has dined on dried turkey and potatoes. He has struggled through swampy country, flying jeep that have stumbled. Or he has crawled through bogs with a sturdy craft made of lumber and plywood. And he wonders whether the torrent of new profits and ventures will mean a business opening for him.

There's many a GI Joe who won't want just a job when he comes home. Before the war he worked for some one else, but flying a quarter-million dollar bomber or commanding a sound

that grosses better than \$500,000 a year, he is saving up his pay and may have \$100 or \$200 tucked away. He wonders how much he'll have to borrow to buy that Main street filling station back house, or the corner grocery, or that run-down weekly newspaper in the next county.

And this GI Joe I'm talking about will, in all probability, come to you, Mr. Businessman, for friendly advice. Should he strike out for himself? Should he embark upon a private enterprise?

Here lies a responsibility for which the proper adjective is "grave." If the GI boy is your own son, you do not need to be reminded of that. But consider with what grace you would face your neighbor's son, or some man's son, if upon your advice he plunged into business for himself and a few months or a few years later his failure mocked your courage.

Now, it is not too soon to be thinking about this. The boys are returning from war in but a secondary evil which they must overcome before they go about what they really want to do—starting a family and fitting themselves into some community. A certain letter postmarked "South Africa" is Exhibit A for this point. It was written by a South African soldier who, having started a small business of the Kaffir type, had built a fortune. Coming home, he found he had lost most of it.

The war will be past soon, but the problems of starting a business after so long a period of absence are still there. The first step is to get information.

Start your research work on a newspaper and the simple thing to come to mind is to be fully informed about success and death rates of businesses. This week will tell. Here are the figures for the U. S. A.

New Businesses	Established	Discontinued
1927	496,000	451,000
1929	480,000	482,000
1939	376,000	349,000
1940	481,000	347,000
1941	329,000	327,000
1942	290,000	307,000

No, not all the returning GI boys who want to go on their own should Joe Banker may have the responsibility for success, but not the opportunity, or vice versa. It is the right balance of these factors that will spell success. Every case will be a special problem, but here are ten pointers that may help you to steer the boy right. I'll state them just as you might put them to Joe.

1. **Analyze yourself.** Do you meet people well? The business world is getting more personal every day. His "Hello, Bill" at the first meeting, and "Yours sincerely, Hank" at the sign-off of the first letter. A steaming disposition that conceals moodiness or irritation or worry is tops today. If you're running a business, you're going to meet the public, and the way you do it may easily mean success or failure.

I knew a salesman who saved \$12,000 and then put it into a retail store. He didn't know that line of business, but it had a good trade and he could have made a success of it. He faxed over customers to their face and slammed them behind their backs. An old-time partner heard him whine about "cheap shatsu" who bought only small amounts—and walked out, never to return. Word got around the neighborhood that he was a chronic hollieacher. In a few months his clerks were standing around and cash register was silent. Bankruptcy rang down the curtain.

Another thing, Joe—have you administrative ability? If you have it should have shown up when you were a boy. Were you a good leader? Did you like to initiate small enterprises, such as running a show, or going out and getting odd jobs, or running a newspaper or other delivery route? Did you depend on your parents to start you off in some activity, or did you launch it yourself?

In my neighborhood lives a boy who for several years has been collecting scrap and selling it. He's first to get school lecture-course tickets to sell and to vie for the cash prize for selling the most; he even took another kid into partnership and they bought a cross-cut saw and went around the community sawing up wood for fireplaces. He keeps strict account of his earnings. Not everyone going into business for himself has to have that lad's flair for management, but he should be able to satisfy himself he has the initiative, judgment and energy to be a successful manager.

2. **Obtaining capital.** It takes down right planning to launch a business, however small, and carry it through. It may be monotonous, but it isn't hard to work for the other fellow, draw your wages or your salary, and let him do the worrying. There's security when someone else shoulders the uncertainty—but if you're going into business for yourself, you have to face the ups and downs that accompany it. Whatever the odds, you must conquer the fear of failure, for that will make you fail.

Joe, there's seemingly a great business, present or past, who at one time or another did not feel that he was at the end of his rope. I could name companies after corporations, many of them gigantic today, which

## HE USED TO PRINT IT NOW HE READS IT



Sgt. Horace M. Walker, who is now "Somewhere in France," is shown above reading a copy of The Kings Mountain Herald. Before entering the army "Bob" was make-up man on The Herald and for many years assisted in publishing the paper he now reads on foreign fields.

will affect you.

3. Be optimistic. Haphazard buying, selling, managing, enlarging and reducing sped down keep books on everything. Mind flying doesn't go in business. Remember that 70 percent of all new enterprises in the United States fail, but this includes those wisely conceived and smoothly administered. The chance for the shop who goes by hunch only is a slim one.

4. Be sure you surp. If you don't have something of real value to offer, better not start. Then you can't be pressuring a worthless product.

That is, if you want to stay in business long. It sounds like preaching, but if you don't have something to sell, you'd better not start.

5. Full information. Don't start your business until you have all the facts. People change, times change, the people who have helped them

6. Be Human. That is, be pleasant, patient, forgiving, considerate, understanding, and considerate. That does not mean you should be a pushover, but it does mean that you should be helpful, helpful, helpful.

7. Be a good neighbor. Your neighbors are your best advertising. They are highly educated and highly regarded.

ring useful to the community, then carry that contagious belief over to your goods and service. Sales-promoting and overadvertising are usually a good rule. Try to give your patrons a little more than they expect and they'll come back. Repeaters are profit-makers.

Well, fellow businessmen, that's about what I would tell GI Joe. There's nothing new about it. I know that it is a good thing for us who may be called upon to advise young men to systematize our own thinking. Those ten points simply sum up business experience. If put to work intelligently, they can help make a young man to put his feet on the right road.

I profoundly believe, it concerns virtually all of us in business here. We owe it to the private-enterprise system, whereby we make our living, to make our own contributions to its continuation and its preservation by giving to it something which we must do. As a participant in trade associations, we are helping along young men who are good at things in general.

My message, which reaches far beyond the boundaries of this column, is this: Let's do our best.



THIS IS THE DAY WE FEEL LIKE SINGING A SONG OF VICTORY WITH TWO VERSES. ONE IN THANKFULNESS AT THE DEFEAT OF GERMANY... AND ONE FOR OUR DETERMINATION TO BEAT OUR REMAINING ENEMY QUICKLY AND ACHIEVE A LASTING PEACE.

"IT'S OVER OVER THERE" AND "OVER THERE" — EUROPE — IS A BIG JOB TO HAVE ACCOMPLISHED. BUT THERE'S ANOTHER BIG JOB AHEAD — TO LICK JAPAN AS FAST AND AS THOROUGHLY AS WE CAN. BUY MORE WAR BONDS THAN EVER SO IT WILL BE OVER SOON EVERYWHERE:

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