

## WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

## Local Governments Build Up Huge Public Works Program; Develop New Horror Weapon

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

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.)



Protesting against Russian policy of withholding information of whereabouts of war prisoners, Japanese from all the home islands gathered in Tokyo to demonstrate their disfavor.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

## Trade Pact

Pres. Juan Peron and his entire cabinet looked on as British Ambassador Reginald Leeper and Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Bramuglia signed trade accords cementing commercial relations between the two countries. Pleased by the event, Peron announced that he had ordered three shiploads of meat to be sent to Britain before Christmas with the compliments of his government.

Peron might well have been tickled with the agreement, which calls for Britain's purchase of 83 per cent of Argentina's exportable meat surplus in the first year at prices 25 per cent over prevailing levels. During the second year, Britain will take 78 per cent of Argentine supplies. The latest price boost brings the total increase up to 45 per cent over the 1939 level when Britain first went in for large-scale buying.

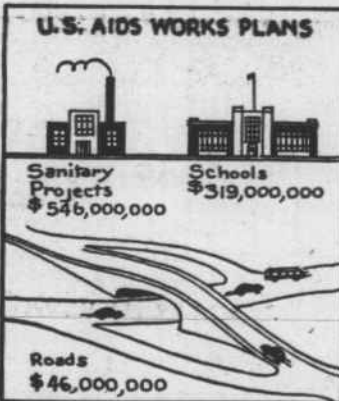
In another accord, the British relinquished their control of Argentine railways in exchange for shares in a new company including Argentine government and private capital. Under a third agreement, Argentina will be permitted to utilize blocked wartime trade balances in Britain for retiring sterling debts, buying out British investments, or making cash withdrawals of 25 million dollars annually.

## PUBLIC WORKS:

## Huge Backlog

Helped by federal aid in planning, states, cities and counties have drawn up a huge \$4,107,136,000 public works program. Along with federal projects running into the billions, the nation's overall program not only promises to provide necessary public improvements but also a possible source of bolstering employment in the event of a business let-down.

State, city and county programs are broken down into those using federal funds for planning and eth-



ers blue-printed by the various governmental units themselves. In obtaining U. S. money for planning, applicants must show a capacity to build within four years with their own funds and agree to repay federal advances without interest at the start of construction.

Of the 4,630 projects totaling \$1,296,997,051 mapped with federal funds, sewer, water and sanitary improvements costing approximately \$546,000,000 constitute the largest item. Following are school extensions or new buildings, \$319,000,000; public buildings, \$117,000,000; hospitals and clinics, \$73,000,000; highways, roads and streets, \$46,000,000; parks and other recreational facilities, \$30,000,000; bridges, viaducts and railroad overpasses, \$28,000,000; airports, \$20,000,000; and miscellaneous projects, \$116,000,000.

## FREIGHT RATES:

## Wind Up Hearings

Department of agriculture representative bucked the railroads' petition for a 25 per cent rate increase in final hearings before the Interstate Commerce commission in Washington, D. C., while the carriers argued that the boost was necessary to prevent deficit operations.

Department opposition was based upon two points: First, that an increase in freight costs to farmers would retard the electrification of rural regions, and, second, that it would impose a heavy burden upon the fish industry and curtail the movement of its products.

Railroads are destined to lose more than 200 million dollars at present rates next year, the carriers argued. Since 1939, wages, fuel and supplies have risen 50 per cent to a total of 2 billion dollars, they said, and even with the present high volume of traffic they only figure to earn 30 million dollars in 1946. Pending settlement of the carriers' petition, the ICC held over a temporary 10 per cent wartime raise.

## WORLD LABOR:

## Wage Warning

As delegates to the 29th general conference of the International Labor organization convened in Montreal, Que., Director Edward J. Phelan issued a warning against rising wages not based upon increased production.

Hitting against inflationary wage boosts in a 113-page report reviewing the world reconversion picture, Phelan told delegates from 51 member countries including the U. S. that workers should refrain from strikes crippling resumption of large-scale output; employers must keep prices within reasonable limits; and governments should act to bring capital and labor into harmonious agreement.

Wage boosts based on increased productivity are essential to continued prosperity, Phelan declared. While more goods will tend to lower prices, higher pay will permit a greater consumption, bolstering both employment and business. Under those circumstances, profit-sharing represents a fair measure for wage determination, Phelan said.

## MARRIAGE:

## Rocky Road

For every three marriages in 1945 there was one divorce, the Federal Security agency reported in the first government reporting of such statistics.

From the rate of 1.9 divorces per 1,000 population in 1937-'39, separations jumped to 3.6 in 1945, it also was revealed.

Except for the depression years, the divorce rate has gone steadily



Marriage offers no problem to Mr. and Mrs. William H. Saver of Pittsburgh, Pa., who celebrated their 58th wedding anniversary. Mrs. Saver still ranks at the top of the deck with her husband.

upwards in the U. S., even rising through the wartime period when marriages dipped between 1942 and 1945.

FSA studies showed that marriage and divorce rates rise with prosperity and war and sink with depression.

## EUROPE:

## Proposes Union

Winston Churchill echoed U. S. Secretary of State Byrnes' proposal for a strong, unarmed Germany in calling for a united states of Europe to work within the framework of an international organization to preserve peace.

Speaking at the University of Zurich in Switzerland, Churchill suggested that a reconciled France and Germany form the cornerstone of a continental union, with the British empire, U. S. and Russia lending assistance. In welcoming Germany back into the family of nations, Churchill asked that the people be distinguished from their Nazi leaders.

A united states of Europe established to preserve peace in the old world would not conflict with the United Nations, Churchill argued. On the contrary, he said, success of the U.N. was dependent upon a natural grouping of western countries strong and desirous enough to meet threats to security.



## For the Record:

In 1940, and repeated as late as 1944, Stalin declared that a Communist state was never safe until the whole world was Communist.

The diplomatic rat race, started by Russia, is on. History will record the unspeakable tactics to snare the support of Germans as an atrocity of peace. The allied diplomatic throat slitting (while promising to revive Naziland's power) not only emphasizes their split — also underlines the cleavage between FDR's foreign policy and the zig-zagging now practiced by America's leaders. Roosevelt said:

"As for Germany, that tragic nation which has sown the wind and is now reaping the whirlwind—we and our allies are entirely agreed that we shall not bargain with the German conspirators, or leave them a shred of control—open or secret—of the instruments of gov't. We shall not leave them a single element of military power—or of potential military power."

From a front page story in the New York Herald Tribune of January 1, 1945: "Allied supreme headquarters, confirming reports from the front of a mass slaughter by the Germans of American soldier prisoners, issued today an official statement which said that 115 Americans were murdered in this way soon after the German counter-offensive began. The statement (issued after an investigation) said the Americans captured near Malmedy, Belgium, were lined up in ranks six deep and were mowed down by machine-gun fire."

But a year and a half later American diplomats are ready to treat German soldiers like allies!

There is nothing so hypocritical and stupid as the current syrupy drooling by allied diplomats about the difference between "The German people" and the Nazis. "The German people" is the most obnoxious type of weasel-wording. . . . Nazism is merely a new label for ancient German venom. One of Germany's military heroes is General Count von Haesler. He once declared:

"It is necessary that our civilization build its temple on mountains of corpses, on an ocean of tears and on the death cries of men and women without numbers. Germany must rule the inferior races of the world!" He said that in 1893!

Sec'y Byrnes' naive babbling that the Germans will behave like good little rodents if they are gifted with democracy, must make intelligent citizens shudder. Germans had a taste of democracy during the days of the Weimar republic — after the First World War. They promptly spit it out and swallowed Nazism.

Allied hop-heads now are cooing with Nazi militarists. But it's safer to tangle with a cobra than clutch the paw of a Junker killer. In 1944 Field Marshal von Rundstedt issued a secret report to German generals that stated:

"With the booty we have accumulated, the enfeebling of two generations of enemy manpower and the destruction of their industries, we shall be better placed to conquer in 25 years than we were in 1939. We don't have to fear peace conditions analogous to those which we have imposed because our adversaries will always be divided. Their disunity will force them to fight each other, and Germany will play one side against the other."

Allied plans to rebuild German industries must have been inspired by the ghost of Hitler. When the Nazi military machine cracked, leading German industrialists held a secret meeting on August 10, 1944—and blueprinted strategy for mobilizing German industry for the Third World War.

The following news clipping should be on the desk of every delegate at the Paris conference. It was published in the January 29, 1930, issue of the German zeitung, "Volkischer Beobachter":

"Germany can have only one ardent wish, namely, that the spirit of misfortune should hover over every allied conference, that discord shall arise therefrom, and that finally a world peace which would otherwise ruin our nation should dissolve in blood and fire." From a speech by Adolf Hitler.

## Settlement House Observes Golden Jubilee of Founding

### Founder Remains As Lone Director For 50-year Span

To the people of Cleveland, Ohio, Hiram House is synonymous with good citizenship. For the past 50 years, Hiram House and its founder, George A. Bellamy, have labored to build for Cleveland the finest kind of citizens possible.

Now the institution, which is supported by the Community Chest, is celebrating the 50th anniversary of its founding. This year also marks the golden anniversary of Bellamy's connection with the institution. He has the distinction of being not only the founder but also the first and only director.

Bellamy's philosophy was developed in the backwoods of Michigan, where he was born. In bringing his ideas and ideals to one of the country's larger cities he became the first of his family to pioneer in a large community. All previous moves by his family had been back to the land.

## Founded in 1896.

Cleveland's first settlement house founded as such grew out of a chance remark made in 1896 in a Hiram college classroom. Boston's South End House was under discussion and someone said, "Why not a Hiram House for Cleveland?" That "someone" was George Bellamy. A few months after his graduation he went to Cleveland and



IN A DAY'S WORK . . . A game of checkers provides diversion for "young fry" at Hiram House, Cleveland's settlement house. The program isn't all play, however . . .

opened his first settlement house at 143 Orange street.

The first few months were hectic. There was very little money; the first furniture—and for a time the only furniture—was a baby crib and table loaned by a neighbor; the purchase of a quarter's worth of soap brought half a dozen metal spoons as a premium; within a few months the landlord gave notice to vacate because too many young people were coming to the house and he feared for its foundations.

The struggling little settlement house was moved to another Orange street location, where it operated for two years. By 1899 there was enough money to start building a new structure. The move to the new quarters at 2723 Orange avenue was made in 1900.

## Teaches Americanism.

Men, women and children came to Hiram House in droves—from its



GOOD CITIZEN . . . Just out of college, George Bellamy founded Hiram House in 1896. For half a century he has remained as the first and only director of the institution, known for its promotion of good citizenship in Cleveland.

first day of operation. They came to learn how to be good Americans, for help in burying their dead, marrying the living and counselling the wayward.

Gradually, Hiram House began to build a reputation as a model settlement house, its founder and director a man with extraordinary vision. Foreign countries began to send their representatives to the Cleveland settlement to study its program. More than 200 scientists interested themselves in Bellamy's seven-point program for the growth and development of the child.

When, in 1906, Hiram House opened "Progress City," a model community with its own boy judges,



. . . for children also are taught the rudiments of sewing and other household arts. As summertime comes, the sewing basket is discarded when . . .

policemen, engineers and mayor, various cities studied its program with the thought of incorporating its best ideas in their own planning. Two representatives of the President of Czechoslovakia later lived at Hiram House for months, studying "Progress City." A little model cottage was built on the sand dunes of Cairo, Egypt, patterned after the model cottage at Hiram House. Japan, 20 years ago, studied Hiram House with the view of copying its best points.

Hiram House and George Bellamy have chalked up many "firsts" in their 50-year association. It was the first settlement in the world having a year-round, lighted playground with trained workers; this settlement inaugurated summer camping for healthy children who had never seen a woods or a farm animal; it had among the first cooking, sewing and manual training classes in Cleveland; studies made by Hiram House workers resulted in public bath houses for the city and improved standards for its public dance halls.

## Aids Other Projects.

Bellamy has become famous for his association with movements designed to make Cleveland a better place in which to live. He was one of the original committee which organized the Babies' dispensary and hospital; he helped organize the Juvenile court, the Legal Aid society, Citizens' bureau and Cleveland Community Chest, the first community fund in the world and since adopted by more than 800 American cities.

Because of the early help he received from them, Bellamy always has cherished a deep affection for country people and small town churches. In his struggling early years at Hiram House, it was the little churches surrounding Cleveland whose pennies, nickels and dimes helped keep the city-settlement houses going. The people in the small towns near his camp for well children at Chagrin Falls gave him his original opportunity to introduce poor boys and girls from the city's streets to the joys of country living.

When Hiram House was opened in 1896 Cleveland's population was 300,000. Today the city boasts a population of a million persons. Among that million are many thousands whose lives were influenced during their early years by contact with Hiram House. These include some of Cleveland's outstanding business and professional men. More than 90,000 persons, in all, have been associated with Hiram House clubs and classes during the settlement's half century. Many of these persons made scores of visits to the house, annual registration running as high as 450,000 to 500,000.



. . . the date arrives for the settlement's annual summer camp at Chagrin Falls. Here boys and girls joyfully bid farewell to cohorts leaving in the first bus.

## ENVY OF WOMEN

## Oldest Man Doesn't Look His Age

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — Oldest man in the United States—100,635 years old, more or less—doesn't look his age.

The ancient pilgrim, now at Harvard's Peabody museum, where he was shipped from London in packing cases and English cigarette boxes, was found in a cave on Mt. Carmel in Palestine, part of the "richest find of Neanderthal man specimens ever made."

One hundred thousand years ago, according to his discoverer, Dr. Theodore McCown, professor of anthropology at University of California, the ancient man lived in the old Stone Age until he reached 35 years. In forgotten forests, he hunted the fallow deer, the wild ox and the wild pig.

Now his are the oldest bones in the United States, says Dr. McCown.

The old hunter is not "a direct ancestor of existing human beings," according to Dr. McCown, who explains that anthropologists set the

origin of modern man at about 25,000 years ago. "He just looks like us," he adds.

He liked beefsteak, rare. Found in the cave with his bones were many bones of wild oxen in condition to indicate they were food, not pets.

Brought to London during war years for study by Dr. McCown and Sir Arthur Keith, anthropologist of the Royal College of Surgeons, the Neanderthal bones were shaken by a direct bomb hit on the college during the Nazi blitz.

The old hunter was unhurt!

## Sleuth Nabs 2,000 Deserting Dads

NEW YORK.—If Hollywood were seeking a movie sleuth, probably the last man the casting directors would look at is George Henry Lamb. Yet Lamb has a spectacular record in the detective field.

"Bloodhound" Lamb, wiry and short, looks and talks like a clerk or a Sunday school teacher.

He virtually commutes to California—which seems to attract family deserters like syrup does flies—and recently returned from there with his record one-trip catch of nine straying fathers. Sixteen others settled by handing over enough money to support their children, an arrangement which Lamb prefers over arrest.

"A father in jail is worse than no father at all," is his philosophy,