Jobs For War Veterans Plan Already Putting Men to Work In US Essential Industries

By FRANK CAREY

WASHINGTON—(AP)—Machinery to assure a job for Johnny when he comes home from war is functioning now—and many men discharged for disability already have gone back to the fight on America's production lines.

Not long ago, an Indiana steel manufacturer wrote to the Veterans' employment division of the United States employment service:

"We have established an office on the second floor of the—bank building. Any of your veterans who can climb up those steps to make application will be employed. Climbing the steps is about the only physical examination that we require."

The US employment service of the war manpower commission, one of a group of organizations working on re-employment of returning disabled, and planning for the task of getting jobs for men still on the fighting fronts says this reaction is typical of many American manufacturers.

The result is that in the files of the service there are comparatively few salmon-colored application cards representing veterans (of all wars) who are hunting jobs.

How does the situation compare with the days of World war one?

"There is every reason to believe," said O. D. Hollenbeck, chief of the veterans' employment service, in the manpower review, recently, "that both federal and state governments are in a much better position now to deal effectively with problems of rehabilitation than at the end of the last war."

Cards to be filled out as a basis of an occupational record are sent to men convalescing in hospitals, awaiting discharge, and it is planned to make the service available to all returning service men.

At the hospital, a Red Cross worker explains to a man that under the selective service act he is entitled to get his old job or one of equal seniority and pay, provided he is physically able and provided that the status of his employer has not changed in such a way as to make such placement unreasonable.

He also is told that the act provides that the government will aid him to secure a new position if his old one is no longer available.

Men who require training are told of training facilities open to them, such as those directed by the veterans administration by the US office of education.

Finally, the men are informed that right back in their own towns, or in other places they may care to go to, there are "re-employment committeemen" associated with the local draft boards to help guide them.

Approximately 3000 such cases had applied for training at the last report.

Under a measure signed recently by the president, the veterans administration hereafter will administer the training of men whose disabilities are service-connected.

The program provides compensation amounting to between $80 and $100 a month for such qualified veterans during the training period, which may last as long as four years. Provision is made both for men and women.

Terry C. Foster, research agent for the vocational rehabilitation division, said that accidents in war industry have increased the responsibilities of the office in aiding the disabled.

Last year, Foster said, the office of education rehabilitated 25,600 persons of various classifications, and attempts will be made this year to rehabilitate 50,000. Training is provided in agricultural, industrial, commercial, professional, skilled and un-skilled occupations.

The navy began the job hunt for disabled sailors many months ago by contacting private industry direct, particularly aircraft manufacturing plants.

A large number of firms have responded to the navy's appeal.

Meanwhile, the federal government and a number of states are studying means of providing large scale job projects to take care of great numbers of returning veterans in a hurry after the war.

The federal works agency and the national resources planning board some time ago sent 500 engineers and other experts to help states and cities prepare long-range plans. Detroit, for example, had some street paving projects in mind, Alabama was considering a series of state office buildings, Dallas was planning an auditorium.

Federal Budget Director Harold D. Smith, one of the leaders of the movement, says he hopes that consistent action by all governments — federal, state and local — "will successfully counteract the forces of unemployment and deflation in the post-defense period."

Bend Publisher To Identify Honor Roll

Robert W. Sawyer, Bend newspaper publisher, has offered to assist Secretary of State Robert S. Farrell, jr., in identifying the 157 persons whose names line the walls of the state senate and house chambers, the latter announced here Monday.

Sawyer was a member of the capitol reconstruction commission, which had charge of erection of the new state capitol building in 1937. Farrell said sketches of these persons would be published in the Oregon Historical Monthly.

Most of the names are closely associated with Oregon history.

Valley Births

DALLAS—Mr. and Mrs. John Foster announce the birth of a daughter Thursday at the Bartel hospital. She has not been named.

A daughter, Jacquolyn Yvonne, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Dave Block at the Bartel hospital Tuesday.

SILVERTON—Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Johnson are reporting the birth of a son at the Silverton hospital Saturday.

SCIO—Jessie Scott, 7 pounds, 12 ounces, is the name of the son born April 8, 1943, to Mr. and Mrs. Jessie Lee Paschall at the farm home on Scio rural route two.

Dr. and Mrs. W. P. Goulding of Scio are parents of a daughter born at the Lebanon hospital April 9, 1943. She weighed seven pounds, 12½ ounces.

Leading Ace

Maj. Levi R. Chase (above), 25, a Cortland, NY, lawyer who shelved his career for the silver wings of the US army air forces, has shot down his tenth enemy plane to become America's leading ace in North Africa. (AP Photo from US Army Signal Corps radiophoto.)

Oregon Roads May Get $15,000,000

The state of Oregon, under the provisions of a bill now before congress appropriating $1,000,000,000 for post-war highway activities, would make available to the Oregon highway commission approximately $19,000,000 annually for three years after the war, State Highway Engineer R. H. Baldock declared here Monday.

Baldock said identical bills had been introduced in both the senate and house of representatives. The state of Oregon would receive $15,000,000 of the federal appropriation against which it would match $4,000,000.

Dorothy Thompson Plans Marriage

NEW YORK, April 12.—(AP)—Dorothy Thompson, columnist and former foreign correspondent, said Monday she would marry Maxim Kopf, Czech painter and refugee from Prague, now in New York.

Miss Thompson, former wife of Sinclair Lewis, novelist, said the marriage ceremony would take place in mid-June at her home at Barnard, Vt.

Anderson Takes Job

BRUSH CREEK—Virgil Anderson, who lives on Paradise Lane and who has recently been employed at Salem, has accepted employment at the Byberg plant at Silverton.

Out of Hospital

AUMSVILLE — Mrs. William Brayles and small son, Roger Dean were brought to their home here from the Salem General hospital Saturday afternoon.

2 Violate Basic Rule

WEST SALEM — Herbert Wolf was arrested for violation of basic rule and was fined $5. Keith Cutsforth arrested for violation of basic rule, posted bail of $5, and forfeited it.

Mrs. Stapleton Visits

MACLEAY—Mrs. Grace Stapleton is the house guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Martin.

'Shipyard Eye' Optical Disease Still Mystifies US Doctors

By FRED HAMPSON

PORTLAND—(AP)—Shipyard eye, an old affliction with a new name, seems to be waning in Pacific coast shipyards. The infection has been a major contributor to absenteeism and inefficiency.

There is some evidence that it is increasing elsewhere, but not necessarily among industrial workers.

Dr. Forrest E. Rieke, of Portland, medical chief of Henry Kaiser's three shipyards, says the disease hasn't been licked, but has been reduced in these parts.

There was a time when shipyard eye had the Kaiser medicos frantic.

One November day in 1941, Tin Hat Tommy, working in the Oregon Shipbuilding corporation, suddenly felt as though he had a couple of deck plates in one eye.

The lid swelled, the eye got red and began to exude brownish tears endlessly. By the first of December about 600 out of 11,000 workers had shipyard eye.

"We were swamped and baffled said Dr. Rieke. "Every therapeutic agent for the treatment of ocular infection was used. None did any good."

Then, in mid-December, shipyard eye disappeared as abruptly as it came. By Christmas there was hardly a case in the yard. The medicos admitted they didn't know why.

Some men went home and substituted to constant treatment. Others refused to leave the job. Some worked hard and rubbed the brown tears out of their eyes with anything from a clean cloth to a dirty glove. Yet they all got well about the same time.

Epidemics come in waves. The second broke out at Oregon Shipbuilding in January of 1942—50 cases. Forty more in May. One in August. They kept a case history of the August victim with clinical precision, and learned virtually nothing. January, 1943, spawned a dozen new cases.

The experience in San Francisco yards has been about the same.

Irritation lines Dr. Rieke's face when you call the disease—or infection—"shipyard eye" because, he insists, it isn't. Medical journals expand it to "epidemic kertoconjunctivitis of presumed virus causation."

It might aptly be called the "five per cent disease" because 95 per cent of the American population appears to be immune.

"We know it's highly infectious," Dr. Rieke continued, "yet there were men who actually used a victim's towel and didn't get it. Those without immunity seemed to get it out of thin air. It didn't seem to make any difference what their physical characteristics were or what kind of jobs they were working at."

There's a theory that some very common disease, possibly some child's ailment that nearly everyone has had, sets up an immunity against shipyard eye. That's pure speculation, but when the infection spread into cities and towns it did not bother the schools.

Even stranger is the habit of the virus of attacking only one eye. Some patients never did get it in both eyes, and only a few suffered much with the second eye. Also—the trouble does ont recur. Once you recover you're immune.

What can you do to guard against it? Blessed if the doctors know. Researchers recommend early diagnosis, meticulous cleanliness in treatment, careful sterilization. In other words, be clean and careful.

Ninety per cent of the Portland victims suffered no permanent damage. The other 10 came out of it with slight specks on the cornea of the eye. These caused some impairment of vision.

Ex-Premier Dies

PREMIER OF FRANCE in the period after World War I and also a former foreign minister, Alexandre Millerand, 84, above, is reported to have died in his Versailles home. Millerand had taken no part in this war and had not been bothered by Axis. *(International)*

Plan Hanging Speakers Photos In State Office

Photographs of all speakers of the state of house of representatives will be placed on the walls of the speaker's office here, provided efforts of three men who have served in this capacity are successful.

Men making the collection include William A. McAllister, Medford, speaker at the 1943 legislative session; Robert S. Farrell, jr., Portland, speaker in 1941, and Ernest R. Fatland, Condon, speaker in 1939.

Farrell said the group hoped to obtain photographs of all speakers since Oregon became a state in 1859.

Allen Improving

SILVERTON—Dewel Allen, who has been ill at the Silverton hospital for the past month, was taken to his home during the weekend where he was reported as improving.

Community to Meet

HAYESVILLE—The Hayesville Community club will meet this Friday night at the school. A musical program will be given by the school children to celebrate Music week.

Undergoes Operation

SWEGLE—Mrs. I. Pauls was operated upon for goiter at Salem General hospital last Friday. She is getting along satisfactorily.

Minor Drives Car

WOODBURN— Melvin Collins of this city appeared before Justice of Peace Gorman and plead guilty to allowing an unlicensed minor to operate his car. His $1 fine was suspended upon payment of the $3.50 costs.

Hawkins Sells Market

AURORA — A. C. Hawkins who for the past two years owned and operated the Economy Market, disposed of his stock of groceries, and bought a farm.

OUR job is delivering to YOUR job THE POWER FOR VICTORY

A Message to 67,000 War Workers

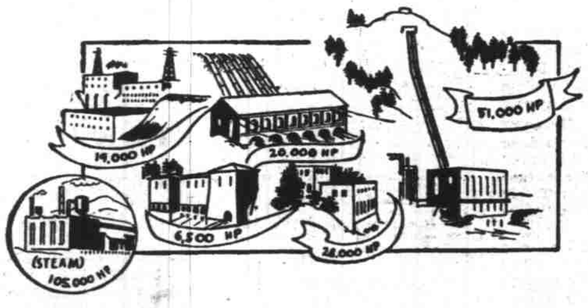
TO do your job for victory, you need *power*. It is the job of 1200 PGE people to see that a steady, dependable flow of power is delivered on the job to 67,000 workers on actual war production of ships, airplanes, and other implements of war.

Perhaps you will be interested in learning where this power comes from, and how we get it to you. First of all, this energy comes from—

—Our own five waterpower dams; built at a cost of $18,500,000.

—Our own big 105,000-horsepower steam plant, which helps assure you of power when stream levels are low and waterpower plants can't produce as much energy as is needed.

—Finally, from the federal Bonneville Dam.



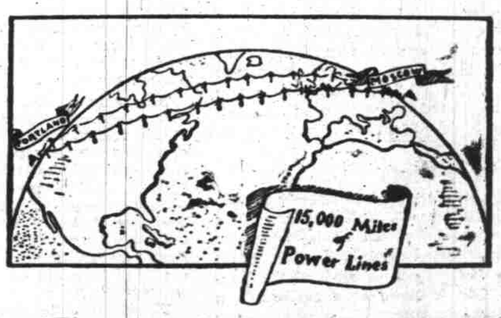
We started building power plants more than a half-century ago. We were the first to harness the Willamette Falls at Oregon City. Later we began harnessing the rivers in the Mount Hood area. To generate power at one of our waterpower plants we made a river fall 850 feet straight down a cliff through two huge pipes! *We intended to develop this project until it could produce twice as much electricity, and to increase greatly the capacity of our steam plant; but when the government decided to build the Bonneville Dam, we were glad to cooperate with the federal government.* At that time, it was felt that there would be plenty of power in the Northwest for decades to come. We became the first large distributor of low-cost energy from Bonneville. Our engineers estimate that our purchases of Bonneville power since December, 1939, have saved us $2,450,000 in fuel and other costs. Since that time, by means of this and other economies, we have made repeated rate reductions which have *saved our customers*, for the three years, an estimated $5,600,000. Since the beginning of 1939 we have made wage increases amounting, in all, to $573,000.

During certain months of the year, you will see an enormous pile of wood chips near the east end of the Hawthorne Bridge. This is called "Mount Osborne." It sometimes reaches 150 feet in height. This sawmill waste is used to feed the world's largest wood-burning power plant. During the long dry seasons, when rivers are low, this big power plant is a "life-saver."

Now—how does this power reach you? It might surprise you to learn that we deliver this power by means of 15,000 miles of wire! This is enough line to reach from Portland to Moscow and back again!

Over these lines, we are delivering a quarter-million horsepower to scores of vital war industries and other customers throughout a 2500-square-mile area. This is a region bigger than the state of Connecticut.

PGE is proud that it has been a pioneer in the electrical world. More than 50 years ago, our company worked out the first long-distance transmission of electricity in America—from Oregon City to Portland. We wouldn't call it "long-distance" today, but it *was* in those times, and attracted worldwide attention.



What about rates? PGE has always been a pioneer in *lowering* the cost of electricity to homes and industries. The average PGE residential customer now pays only 2 cents per kilowatt-hour (a kilowatt-hour is enough electricity to run a typical radio for two days' average use). This is 46% below the national average.

Compared with 1934, the average home on PGE lines gets 52% more electricity per dollar! War industries on PGE lines enjoy power at rates that are among the very lowest in all America . . . at rates even lower than those of many taxpayer-subsidized utility systems!

☆ ☆ ☆

In closing, let me again salute you for your work in the war effort . . . and to pledge PGE's continued effort to deliver to you the *power for victory*.

James H Polhemus
President

PORTLAND GENERAL Electric Company

DELIVERING FIGHTING POWER TO 67,000 WAR JOBS

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PLANES · BOMBS · GUNS
TANKS AND SHIPS

Enough of this equipment in the right place, at the right time, will enable our fighting forces to finish the job in the shortest possible time.

INVEST IN WAR BONDS

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION