



THE WORRY WART

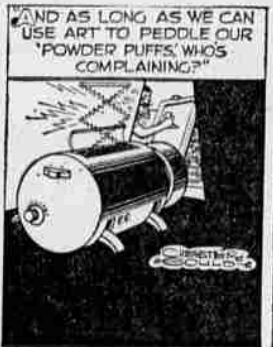


BETTER NOT PUSH HIM TOO FAR, JAKE

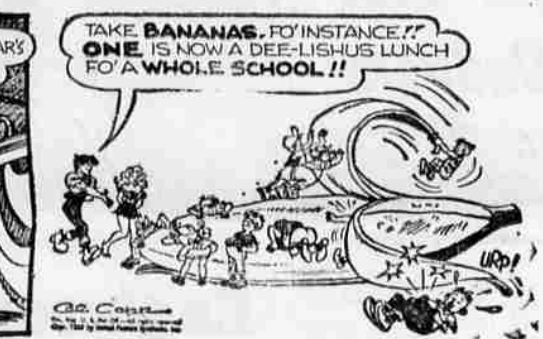
STEVE CANYON



DICK TRACY



LI'L ABNER



REX MORGAN, M.D.



CAPTAIN EASY



MARY WORTH



ALLEY OOP



More Americans than ever before have jobs but over four million still unable to find work

EDITOR'S NOTE: More Americans have jobs than ever before, according to figures released last week by the Labor Department...

By Louis Cassels UPI Staff Writer

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Displayed on the main floor corridor of the U.S. Department of Labor building is a large chart which is blood-chilling in its own way as an Alfred Hitchcock movie.

It shows the number of Americans who are hunting jobs and unable to find them.

Ten years ago, the unemployed constituted only 3 per cent of the nation's labor force.

Five years ago, they constituted about 4 1/2 per cent of the labor force.

Today, six per cent of America's workers are jobless.

And the curve on the chart is still moving relentlessly upward.

Why? The basic reason is that the U.S. economy is not growing fast enough to provide jobs for all the people who need them.

Created 90 Per Cent During recent years, Labor Department studies show, the economy has been creating only about 90 per cent of the new jobs required to offset the jobs lost through automation and gains in productivity...

For example, 11.3 million new jobs were needed during the past five years simply to maintain unemployment at the 1957 level.

But economic growth actually produced only 10.2 million jobs—the other 1.1 million persons joined the unemployment rolls.

Unless the rate of economic growth is sharply increased, the unemployment problem will grow dramatically worse over the next few years.

There will be a tremendous wave of new workers entering the labor force during the 1960's, as young people born during the postwar "baby boom" begin hunting for jobs.

The Labor Department estimates that the economy will have to create 16 million new jobs during the next five years just to stay even.

If it falls short by 10 per cent—as it did during the past five years—the number of unemployed will rise by another 1.6 million to the highest level since the great depression of the 1930's.

Need Economic Growth Republicans and Democrats, liberals and conservatives, businessmen and labor leaders all agree on the imperative need to speed up America's rate of economic growth...

Opinions differ sharply, however, on the particular measures which are most apt to stimulate more rapid growth.

President Kennedy says major tax cuts and reforms, such as those proposed in the administration's tax legislation now before Congress, are the quickest way to "generate larger markets, additional investment and more job opportunities."

He also has asked for a stronger unemployment insurance system, a special government program to provide employment opportunities for youth, retraining programs for workers automated

out of jobs, government help for "depressed areas" with unusually high unemployment rates, and a \$900 million public works program.

Sen. Barry M. Goldwater, R-Ariz., feels that much of the Kennedy program is costly boondoggling that won't really help create jobs.

"The main thing we need to get the economy moving and cope with the increasingly serious unemployment problem," he says, "is to give American business and industry a real incentive for new investment by liberalizing the tax laws with government depreciation allowances. That would stimulate capital investment in new and modernized plants, and create the new jobs we so badly need."

The debate over methods of stimulating economic growth doubtless will continue in and out of Congress. But to the human beings behind the unemployment statistics, it may be some comfort just to know that the big wheels in Washington are arguing about the best way to create jobs for them.

For, as Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz has said, "the worst risk is that when so many are doing so well, grievous burdens on a comparative few will be overlooked."

nessmen and labor leaders all agree on the imperative need to speed up America's rate of economic growth, so that there will be jobs for those now unemployed as well as those entering the labor force in years ahead.

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San Francisco (UPI)—The chairman of the Republican party is not worried about the influence of the so-called "radical right" on his party.

William E. Miller, New York congressman, told a news conference Monday he is not worried about any party split next year.

"I do not know what the so-called ultra-right wing is," he said. "I do not know who it is. I do not know where it is."

"The Republican party is composed of the same kind of people it has always had and I see no evidence of its leadership falling into the hands of an ultra group of any kind or of being infiltrated by such a group," he continued.

Miller, here for a fast check on arrangements for next year's GOP convention, predicted that the Republicans could win the 1964 election if they get a "fair percentage" of the big city votes.

"We didn't just lose—we got clobbered in the big cities," he said. He suggested that the Republicans have "gained muscle" in metropolitan areas by setting up headquarters, pushing get-out-the-vote campaigns, and directing intensive appeals to minority and labor groups.

As to the party's choice next year for a presidential candidate, Miller said it would be a "wide open" convention with the possibility that a dark horse could win the nomination.

1,000 FIGHT FIRE WARSAW (UPI) — More than 1,000 fire fighters battled a forest fire in northeastern Poland Monday night.

The fire was still out of control today near the Soviet border. More than 500 acres of valuable timber were destroyed.

Must Not Rest Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev said at a reception after the signing Monday night that "the most important thing now is not to rest content with what has been achieved, not to stop the struggle against the threat of another war."

Japanese newspapers bannered the news of the signing. Socialist party official Hiroo Wada said it had eliminated distrust between Russia and the United States and was bound to improve their relations.

British newspapers warned of a new cold war involving Communist China.

"Fortunately, the new enemy hasn't got the A-bomb, and doesn't look like getting one for quite a while," the London Daily Sketch said.

The Daily Express said Britain must use its diplomatic skill to keep contact with Peking and prevent its "becoming a dangerous outpost."

The Guardian of Manchester said the treaty was a "most encouraging achievement" but warned of trying to isolate China.

Communist China made no direct reference to the treaty signing, but the New China news agency, monitored in London, transmitted a new attack on U.S. nuclear policy by Premier Chou En-lai.

Pacifists kept from Greece

ATHENS, Greece (UPI) — Repeated efforts by ban-the-bomb demonstrators to enter Greece through Yugoslavia have failed, border police reported today.

The pacifists, on a march to commemorate the atomic attack on Hiroshima, Japan, 18 years ago, have been trying to get into Greece since noon Monday. Small groups have tried to walk across the border or ride in buses and trains but have been stopped by Greek border guards.

U.S. hopes to keep stations

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Officials said Monday that they were optimistic about chances of keeping U.S. missile tracking stations in South Africa, despite the American ban on arms to the African nation.

Officials said, however, that if South Africa should retaliate against the tracking stations, the facilities could be duplicated elsewhere.

RFE JAMMING CEASES

MUNICH, Germany (UPI) — Communist long-distance jamming of Radio Free Europe (RFE) broadcasts to Romania has virtually ended, RFE announced today.

An RFE spokesman said jamming to other Soviet satellites continues.

Test ban treaty hailed but isolated China seen threat

LONDON (UPI) — The East-West nuclear test ban treaty was hailed today by world leaders and editorialists as the foundation for further cold war settlements, but many warned of the threat of an isolated Communist China.

Japan, which marked the 18th anniversary of the atom bombing of Hiroshima today — the first use of nuclear weapons in warfare — considered the agreement one of the outstanding events of postwar history.

In a message to the Hiroshima anti-nuclear conference in Japan, Chou charged that U.S. maneuvers mean "the danger of nuclear war, instead of being reduced, has increased."

China has attacked the test ban in the past as a trick of the United States to gain a nuclear advantage.

Pope Paul VI said the treaty shows "a promise of a more serene future." In a statement Monday, the spiritual leader of the world's half-billion Roman Catholics said the agreement "has very intimately touched our heart."

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