



WNU Washington Bureau
621 Union Trust Building

Women and War Work

COUNTY seats and other rural towns and communities can number into the thousands the women and girls who are commuting or have moved to larger cities to take up war work of one kind or another and join the labor force of 18 million women now employed in the country.

As one of many examples, a huge radio plant at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, employing thousands of workers is "manned" almost exclusively by women recruited from the small towns and rural districts in the counties surrounding Cedar Rapids.

What will happen to these women and girls from these rural communities when reconversion starts in earnest? Will they stay in industry, or will they return to their homes? The Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor is seeking answers to these questions in a series of surveys now being conducted on women in industry.

The labor bureau found, for instance, that 80 per cent of the 71,000 women employed in the Dayton-Springfield area of Ohio want their jobs or other jobs after the war. So when 12 million servicemen and women come home, all seeking jobs, and when men are thrown out of work due to cutbacks and other reconversion upsets, will these women, many of whom are now union members, be able to hold these jobs?

There are today five million more women employed than there were in 1940, but census records show that with slight variations, the number of women in labor forces has increased decade by decade. And the bureau of the census states that 1,500,000 of the women who entered the labor market during the war would have done so had there been no war, while about 3½ million became workers because of war conditions. It then seems that at least these 3½ million women will have to fight to maintain their jobs if they want to remain in employment.

Nine Out of Ten

In the trade and service industries at least nine out of ten women indicate they want to retain their jobs when the war ends. This is in comparison with three out of four in the manufacturing industries.

As a result of this tremendous surge of American women into all fields of employment, there is now under way among these workers a drive for pay rates based on the job, and not on sex of the worker. For instance the National Industrial Conference board asserts that in 25 selected industries, men's average hourly earnings in all occupations are 50 per cent higher than those of women and that in unskilled occupations men's average hourly earnings topped those of women by 20 per cent.

Significant progress, however, is being made by labor organizations to make the equal-pay principle for men and women doing the same jobs effective. In 80 union contracts covering 75,000 women workers, one-half were found by a survey to have provided equal pay in the contract, although this is not in itself sufficient to prevent discrimination entirely.

Equal Rights Proposal

In addition to this drive for equal pay for men and women workers there is now in the congress a proposed amendment to the Constitution which seeks to secure equal rights for women, whatever that means. Both the Democratic and Republican political platforms are on record in favor of such an amendment and the house judiciary committee has approved the proposal. The suggested amendment proclaims that "equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."

There is no denying the fact that in some states women are subject to legal discriminations that should be abolished, but those who have studied this proposal believe that its passage or adoption would eliminate all the protective and preferential laws which have been enacted in behalf of women. These include limited working hours for women, preferential health and medical laws, support for the wife and many other laws enacted for the particular protection and benefit of women.

Opponents assert that only time, education and changing public opinion can assure women a fair deal in the competitive labor field, where 18 million of them are now employed. If such a constitutional amendment were adopted, the contention is that not only would all state and federal laws that give special protection to women be wiped out, but it would be impossible to provide future protection without extending a like protection to men, who may not want it.



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NO PANACEA KNOWN FOR FARM PROBLEM

WASHINGTON. — Mr. Truman's new foodmaster, Anderson, put it mildly when he announced, upon taking up his job, that he could not cure the food crisis with a magic wand.

All he has been given is a baton, with no discernible magic appendages. His power has not been increased one-half of a whit in the new OPA bill and, as food expert Herbert Hoover commented, congress wasted its time when it talked loudly for weeks about helping him, then failed to do anything.

This means Anderson's unmagic wand will be only as long as Mr. Truman decides when Anderson tries to do something from now on.

That Anderson cannot do much is the common conclusion of intimates of the problem. When the supply and distribution system is once broken down, as ours has been, long and powerful mending is required to get it going again.

Anderson is working not only in a delicate price-help-machinery condition, but to restore a system disrupted by years of abusive regulations. That is only half of it. The food system is not only war weary, and heavily laden with disruptive regulation; it is now dominated extensively by the black market, an invisible but powerful force.

For example, the corn-hog ratio has been fixed high enough now by Washington to stimulate pork production. But that result has not followed. Pig production prospects are definitely down despite Washington pulling of the main spring which was supposed to send them up.

These considerations furnish only a fast glance at how high the cards are stacked against Mr. Anderson.

This is all anyone of authority really hopes for, although the publicity mills are grinding out the daily prospects that everything is going to become better and better.

CROP OUTLOOK MIXED

Crop prospects are mixed. The wheat outlook is splendid, corn doubtful. So the publicity mills are playing the wheat prospects, ignoring corn. Yet if you will look into the weekly farm weather bulletins, you will find much corn has not been planted at this late date, due to weather. Much has rotted and been replanted.

Vegetables, outside the Florida area, are hopeful. Apples were ruined by March warmth and cold, which factor also hurt the citrus fruits seriously.

Eggs are getting shorter and shorter. The increased civilian allocations of poultry for six border states will not solve the poultry situation for them, or anyone. Poultry deficiencies are really due to the meat shortage, and will continue as long as it does.

The better June marketing figures for beef will not ease the meat situation, as the army is still taking 50 to 60 per cent of all meat available for interstate commerce. Beef, however, will be somewhat more easily available, due to better local slaughtering arrangements in some areas.

Now as to wheat, the most favorable produce, one of Anderson's first acts was to keep acreage requests to farmers for 1946 about the same as now. Superficially this may appear a doubtful move, especially as the government simultaneously announced it expected to increase shipments to Europe.

The inner truth of the matter is not much can be shipped to Europe, because ships are not available. Most bottoms already have gone to the Pacific to supply our armies. Secondly, we have a carry-over of 350 million bushels of wheat.

Added to our expected production of 1,085 million bushels, this will give us more than 1,400 million bushels at the end of this crop year, and we need normally at home only 750 million bushels. So Anderson has played wheat reasonably safe.

The increase in rye acreage for 1946 anticipates more for whisky and rye bread, the outlook for these two minor matters of living being exceptionally bright.

As for corn (meaning hogs and to some extent cattle), no one will know much what we will have before fall and next year's acreage on that will be announced after a survey of the marketing situation then.

No new farm machinery (excepting harvesters) will be available until fall, and the greatest need is for planters and cultivators. The discharge plans of the army will not be sufficient to solve the farm labor problem this year.

Frankly, I would not want Mr. Anderson's job.



Vitamin-Enriched Pork Shown Feasible

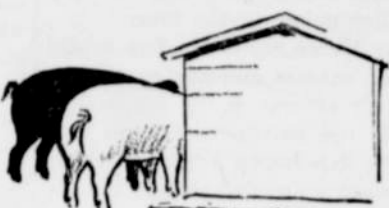
Proper Feeding Will Add Vitamins to Pork

By W. J. DRYDEN

Research work at the Washington state experiment station has shown that it is not only possible but entirely practical to increase the thiamin content of pork with selected feeds.

Sub-deficiencies of thiamin or vitamin B1 constitute the most widely-spread human nutritional ailment in the United States. Pork is recognized as one of the richest sources of thiamin among the natural and universally consumed foods.

The experiment showed that cull pigs properly used in hog feeding will result in pork richer in thiamin. There is no reason to doubt but what special markets may be developed advertising thiamin-rich



Feed hogs enriched food.

pork. Iodine eggs, enriched bread, enriched milk and other food products have had special markets developed along this line. At the start, the demand may be limited to hospitals and others who are willing to pay a premium for an enriched pork product.

On a fresh basis, the ham and loin were found to contain the highest amounts of thiamin, followed by shoulder, heart, liver and kidney. The liver had the highest riboflavin, followed by heart, ham, shoulder and loin.

Jeeps for Farming Will Be Available



Postwar jeep at work.

In tests conducted at state colleges on private farms and at the factory, the postwar jeep has been proven superior to the military jeep in most operations.

The new jeep will do about anything that a light truck and a tractor will do. It can be used for delivery purposes, or for plowing or other farm work, such as discing, drilling, logging, harrowing and the various transportation jobs found on the average farm.

Preventing Odors and Garlic Taste in Milk

To prevent the milk showing a garlic or onion taste or odor, it is necessary to follow these rules carefully:

1. Clip the tops with a mowing machine before grass is pasture high.
2. Graze the pasture lightly with young and dry stock.
3. If cows are turned on the pasture immediately after milking and removed four hours before next milking, the trouble will be largely eliminated.
4. After bringing the cows from the pasture, give them a light feeding of dry roughage.
5. Keep the cows outside the milking barn until just before milking time.
6. Cool the milk promptly after milking.

Good Sheep Pastures

Make good pastures the basis of the ration for all classes of sheep, is the advice of sheep experts. Healthy sheep grazing legume or legume and grass pastures and provided with salt and water need no other feed. The pasture season may be extended by using wheat or rye pasture.

If legume roughages are not used, feed liberal amounts of protein concentrates and some extra calcium. Soybean oil meal, limestone will prove welcome additions to fattening lambs on corn silage diet.



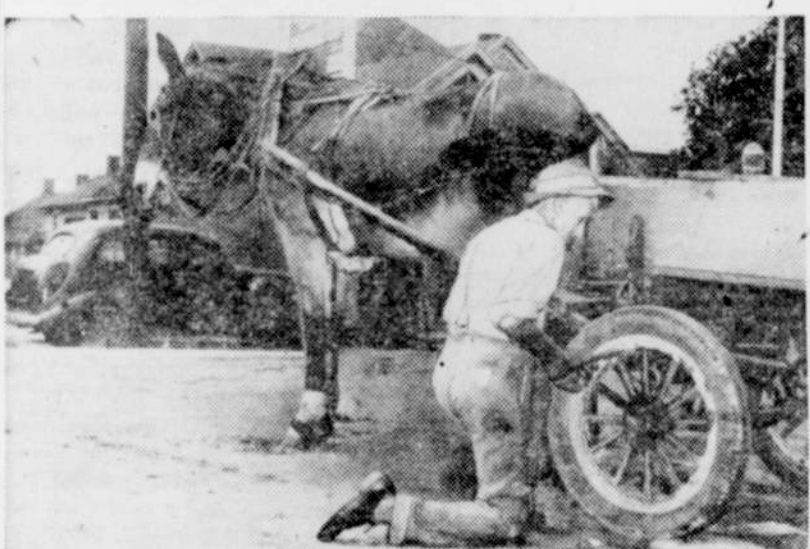
Suitable Stand for Milking Goats

Lighter Moments for 2 of 'Big 3'



Just a couple of the boys enjoying a good laugh, President Harry S. Truman and Marshal Joseph Stalin are pictured during an informal moment preceding one of the Big Three meetings in Berlin's Potsdam suburb.

If It Isn't One Thing It's Another



Robert Lee of Atlanta thought he had solved his transportation problem by dismantling the family flivver and using the wheels on a mule-drawn wagon. But using hay instead of gas wasn't enough. Tires still wear out and give trouble. Here is improviser Lee replacing a wheel after he had fixed a flat. The mule says nothing—just looks wise.

Navy's Floating Ice Cream Parlor



This may look just like an ugly barge to you, but it is the corner drugstore to thousands of men of the Pacific fleet. The barge has a plant that can turn out ten quarts of ice cream every seven minutes. It can also produce five tons of ice daily. Below: A chief storekeeper is handing out a container of ice cream to a "customer" who came for it in a small boat.

'Fraternization' in Berlin



The ban has been lifted. The Berlin frauclins are no longer out of bounds for American G.I.s. Here G.I. and frauclins couples demonstrate various phases of the art of fraternization in a Berlin park. It wasn't so long ago when even a "hello" cost the friendly G.I. a \$64 fine, and the G.I.'s attitude was plainly, "Go away, girls, you bother me."

'Son of Division'



Twelve-year-old Joseph Paremba, a Polish orphan, was taken aboard the army transport "Marine Panther" with returning G.I.s. Dressed in miniature uniform he is pictured here with Cpl. Lee Ritchey of Tulsa, Okla., who hopes to adopt him.

'Unconditional'



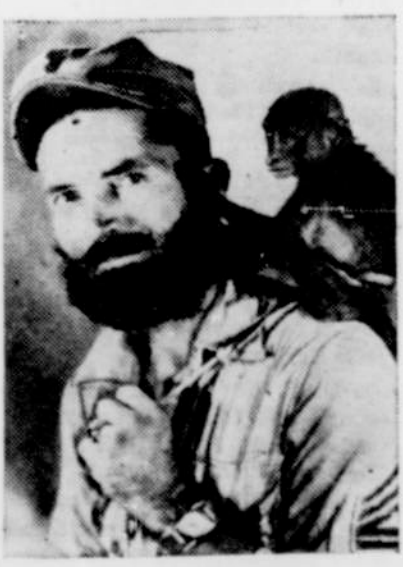
Capt. E. M. Zacharias of the U. S. navy, who learned to speak Japanese while attached to the U. S. embassy in Tokyo, speaking through OWI facilities to Jap leaders. He told them an unconditional surrender can save Japan from complete extinction.

U. S. Flag in Berlin



Standing in a group which includes Generals George Patton and Omar Bradley, Secretary of War Stimson and President Truman see Old Glory raised over the Group Control Council of the U. S. in Berlin. This flag was flown over Rome following Italy's surrender.

Buddies



"Sake," monkey mascot of the marine section, fleet post office, at a Pacific island base, roasts on the head of T/Sgt. Roy Donaldson of Dallas, Texas. Donaldson is a jungle fighter of long standing.