

(Battling for Heywood Brown)

THE only chance of averting Fascism and even temporarily preserving capitalism under democratic forms is for American employers to recognize the homely truism that a half hog is better than none.

There is some evidence that a few employers are showing some signs of alertness in the situation.

This is well brought out in a recent study of the National Industrial Conference Board on "What Employers Are Doing for Employees." This study was based upon questionnaires, and replies were received from 2452 establishments employing 4,500,000 persons.

The authors of the study make it clear that employers who refuse to make any concessions for the welfare of their employees are in reality helping the cause of labor.

"Employers who have resisted the spread of a philosophy of employment relations which stresses co-operation have unconsciously assisted themselves

with leaders of organized labor. The latter have waged uncompromising war on the growth of activities which tend to make the worker regard the employer as a friend rather than as a natural enemy."

Collective Bargaining Grows

PERHAPS the most significant of all is the fact that there has been a considerable growth of collective bargaining in the industries studied. A little over 30 per cent of all companies which answered the questionnaire reported that a system of employee representation was in existence.

A comparable study in 1927 revealed that only 5 per cent of the companies investigated had a system of employee representation. In 1935 nearly 12 per cent of the companies studied reported agreements with national trade unions.

Some consideration for the economic security of the employees was also evidenced through the maintenance of different types of insurance for employees.

In about 59 per cent of the companies covered in the survey a group life insurance scheme was in operation. Sickness and accident insurance provisions existed in 31 per cent of the companies.

Formal pension plans existed in only 10 per cent of the companies, but these were the larger companies, employing some 44 per cent of all the workers involved in the study.

The survey also lays stress upon the fact that no little attention is being given to financial incentives to better work, thrift opportunities for employees, industrial training and education, medical attention, plant conveniences and recreation. That more enlightened employers recognize the vital character of such endeavors is emphasized in the fact that these measures were either continued during the depression or revived just as soon as business became better.

Employers' Stand Welcomed

ALL commentators, save confirmed radicals, will welcome such evidence of growing enlightenment on the part of employers.

Yet it is necessary to indicate that most of the developments outlined in this study relate to the frills rather than the fundamentals of employment and working conditions. Indeed, it is admitted that many of these measures have been undertaken to encourage and counteract the growth of collective bargaining.

There is little provision for real economic security, assurance of employment or insistence upon a living wage. Palliatives must not be confused with cures.

When employers encourage collective bargaining and insist upon better work in return, when they establish reasonable minimum wage provisions, when they co-operate heartily in a national scheme of social insurance, and when they turn a larger share of profits back into wages we shall know that there has been a real change of heart on the part of American employers.

My Day

BY MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

GRAYVILLE, Ill., Sunday—Yesterday morning my son Elliott and daughter-in-law Ruth took us in their auto and drove us all over their land, showing us the little stream which runs through their place and the big pecan trees, as well as fields and crops. It took us a good hour and half, and at 12 o'clock we started on our drive back to Fort Worth and boarded our train at 12:30.

Our many kind hosts were at the station to say good-by, among them Mr. Amos Carter, who had traded hats with my husband, giving him one of those he always gives his friends and taking my husband's Panama. Gov. and Mrs. Allred, who were the kindest of hosts, continued with us on the train until we reached Dennison, which is only a short distance from the Oklahoma line. On this trip Congressman Rayburn, whose home is in that district, was also with us.

I repacked all my bags and tried to send everything I could back on the train, but I find I still have far more with me than I should have.

At about 10:40 we stopped in a town and I had to go out on the back platform and explain that the President was in bed. I was met with great disapproval, and one state gentleman remarked darkly, "How might need our votes."

Vincentines this morning at 9 o'clock, gaily decorated and the streets again lined with people. Not as demonstrative a crowd this, as in the South, but a friendly and gay one.

We could only stay for the first hour of the memorial ceremonies. I was struck again by the gay parades. To my amazement I saw some little ones, such as my grandmother used to use when driving in her victory.

I went back to the train with my husband and there we parted, Mrs. Schneider and I with Mrs. Helm and Mrs. Fritz of Lawrenceville, got into the car which Gov. Horner had kindly placed at our disposal and proceeded to Grayville, where we lunched at the CCC camp. Before long we will meet Mrs. Helm's friends and neighbors at tea.

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New Books

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY PRESENTS

NOT how to be in fashion but how to get into fashion is the thesis of a little book, *FASHION CAREERS: AMERICAN TYPE*, by Catherine Ogleby (Punk; \$2) which will appeal to all young women who want something to do and like working with fabrics, fixing up the house, choosing hats, sewing, drawing, and designing, and, above all, just clothes.

Here is their life work, if they can qualify. Trade and art school courses will help the aspirant, travel is invaluable, experience in actual selling is practically a necessity, and of course she must have some facility in expressing herself on paper, by writing clever copy or producing striking drawings or photographs.

Not quite so easy as it sounded at first, is it? But it must be a lot of fun along with a lot of hard work.

HERE is a comprehensive guide for the miniature camera enthusiasts. If you are a beginner you can learn just which accessories are essential and how to eliminate mistakes from the start; and if you have been a follower of Leica for the last 10 years you will find chapters on the latest opportunities available for this revolutionary figure in the field of photography. *THE LEICA MANUAL*, by Willard D. Morgan, Henry M. Lester and contributors (Morgan and Lester; \$4), is authoritative and complete with such wide appeal that the first printing of 7000 copies was sold in three months.

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COLUMBUS MAKES A 'DISCOVERY'

Hoosier City Treats All Its Children as 'Privileged'—Finds It Pays

BY ARCH STEINEL
Times Staff Writer

COLUMBUS, Ind., June 15.—There must be the magic of discovery in the name of this town of 10,000—Columbus.

They have discovered down here a new deal for children and if you're a Columbus business man, school teacher, welfare worker, or one of the 80 per cent of the fathers and mothers in the town you are pretty sure to know all about it.

Columbus has hitched 1500 boys and girls 60 per cent of the town's population between the ages of 21 years, to an idea embodied in the Columbus Foundation for Youth, Inc. It actively operates two clubs, one for boys and one for girls. It now is building a 75-acre preserve in the hills of Bartholomew County to conserve childhood.

Donald Dushane, Columbus school superintendent, his kindred hidden by a forbidding pair of horn-rimmed glasses, told us about it.

"Our boys' and girls' clubs are for children, not 'underprivileged' children. We have no 'underprivileged' children—all children are privileged in Columbus," he said.

One of the founders of the clubs, he proudly enumerates the facts that show what Columbus and its business men and parents have done since 1928 to eradicate the small-town loafer and turn him from probable peccary to playing billiards and pool, without cost, in the town's own poolroom.

THEY are:

1. Juvenile Court meets but three or four times yearly now in Columbus, where in 1928 sessions were held monthly and often.

2. Where in 1927-1928 were juvenile delinquency totaled 11 boys and five girls, with four of that number committed to correctional institutions, today the county has not committed a child to a correctional institution since 1934.

3. In the last two years the Juvenile Court has not had a new juvenile case on its docket. Offenders brought in as delinquents—there have been but five cases in the last two years—had been in trouble before.

Bouncing a bit on the rough hill roads in Bartholomew County in Mr. Dushane's car, on our way to the Youth Foundation's newest project, a camp, we learned why they don't come back to Juvenile Court.

"You see back in 1928 a Mr. William Barnaby, former city councilman, was dead and gone in a car accident in Indianapolis. He talked it over with other business men and civic leaders. It was agreed that it should be a permanent thing and not sporadic. And that's how the Columbus Foundation for Youth started.

WE got one abandoned school building and started a Boys' Club. The idea grew and last December, after much clamor from mothers' and women's organizations, we started our Girls' Club in a second abandoned school building.

"But before we started the Girls' Club, Q. G. Nollett, Columbus manufacturer, gave us 75 acres of land he owned in the hills that are in Bartholomew County. That started our camp we're visiting today."

The coupe's gears were shoved into second to meet the incline of the hills and then Mr. Du-

LET'S EXPLORE YOUR MIND

BY DR. ALBERT EDWARD WIGGAM



ONE GROUP LISTENS TO A LECTURE, ANOTHER READS THE SAME AMOUNT OF TIME ON THE SAME SUBJECT. WHICH LEARNS THE MOST? LISTENERS READERS

3 TO EXTRA BRIGHTNESS LIKELY TO CAUSE A CHILD TO FAIL IN SCHOOL YES OR NO

1 THIS MAY be one of the causes, although the fact that man by every criterion is the "weaker sex" is probably the chief cause. However, this natural longevity of women is probably increased by the fact that they die more, pay more attention to their health, and have less heavy work and also less drudging work, at least among what Mr. J. P. Morgan defines as the "leisure class" and in that class lead easier, less responsible lives. The constant effort to make more leaders who would in turn do more than we are doing for the backward child.

2 A STUDY of this question

was made by S. M. Corey on

two groups of students at the Uni-

versity of Nebraska and reported in

the Journal of Educational Re-

search. He found no difference

whatever in the amount learned

by the two groups.

3 HUMAN sympathy is a strange

thing. It is usually unintel-

ligent because it always goes to

the under dog and often injures

the under one as well. For inst-

ance, we have learned vastly more

about education by studying feeble-

minded children than by studying

extra bright ones. We feel

sorry for the slow child. As a re-

sult most schools have no provision

for the gifted child. He is often

upset upon as a Smart Alec or his

studies, being designed for the

average child, fail to interest him

and he fails or gets into mischie-

vousness or becomes socially out of

klitter. If we should discover and train all

the gifted children we might pro-

duce more leaders who would in

turn do more than we are doing

for the backward child.

Next—Should women like to

have more children?

Personally there is nothing dra-



1. Donald Dushane, Columbus school superintendent, talks about new fencing for the Girls' Club playground with Mrs. Eloise McGinnis, club director.

2. This building is to be used as a clubroom by Columbus Boys' and Girls' clubs during their camping periods next year.

3. Circuit Judge George W. Long at one of his rare conferences with a juvenile delinquent in Columbus. Delinquency has dropped to a new low in Bartholomew County.

right here on this dam project for WPA.

"They're good workmen, too, if you keep them doing something more worthwhile than raking leaves," he added.

He told of one father working on the lake project with a boy in the club.

"He was almost a police character. We had to take two of his children away. He lost his job but later got on WPA. He joined one boy with him. That boy joined the club." The school superintendent stopped momentarily as he shifted gears for another Bartholomew hill.

"Then the other day I met this father. He came up to me all smiles. 'Say! Say!' Mr. Dushane did you hear about Jimmie. He's doing well. He's going to be in the club's circus."

They meet on one privilege. They meet on one common ground: "All children are

right here on this dam project for WPA."

He is modest and so are Columbus business men, and William Dobbins, president of the Youth Foundation.

Stand with them and watch as they observed a group of boys or girls playing and you get silence. You are not prodded in the back, taken by the shoulder with a reminder to "Look, see what we've done."

A quiet pride seems to envelop Columbus when it talks about the Youth Foundation. Politics play no part in its operation. Mr. Dushane is a Republican and Circuit Court Judge George W. Long, Juvenile Court referee, a Democrat. The membership of the foundation equally represents both parties and all sizes and assortments of denominational faiths.

They meet on one privilege.

Next—The Clubrooms of the Youth Foundation.

DENIES LANDON IS 'SYNTHETIC'

BY RAYMOND CLAPFER

WASHINGTON, June 15.—In

the first sentence of the first

statement which he issued after the

nomination of Gov. Landon, Demo-

cratic National Chairman Farley

replies how completely he fails to

understand what has happened.

Farley, off guard, revealed that he

has little real comprehension of the

Middle West's influence upon the

nation's political thought. As a

typical New Yorker, Farley