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WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Resume Wage Talks After Truman Bid for Anti-Strike Legislation; Prize Steer Brings \$10 Per Lb.

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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.

U. S. DIPLOMACY:

Charges Double-Dealing

In one of the most boisterous congressional hearings of recent years, wily, silver-haired Maj. Gen. Patrick Hurley ripped into the state department career men for their alleged interference with his efforts to unify China and establish it as a base for far eastern political stability.

Alternately calm and heated, Hurley, recently resigned as ambassador to Chungking, told the senate foreign relations committee that during his discussions with Chinese communists he concluded that certain state department officials had convinced the Reds that his policy for unifying the country under Chiang Kai-shek would be scrapped. Instead, the officials were said to have declared that the U. S. would seek to stabilize Asia with a controlled Japanese empire.

In hitting at the career men, Hurley charged that they sided with imperialist Great Britain, France and the Netherlands for keeping the orient divided to permit the continued exploitation of the subject people.

In alleging underhanded state department workings, Hurley stated that war plans drawn up for the Big Three meet at Yalta and favoring the distribution of Allied arms to Chinese Reds if they were within

legislation was to weaken and destroy labor organization while appealing American industry which has refused to bargain sincerely over wage demands.

PEARL HARBOR: Prepared: Marshall

Declaring that American military forces in Hawaii were more adequately equipped than at any other installation in the army, Gen. George C. Marshall, former U. S. chief of staff, told the congressional committee investigating the Pearl Harbor disaster that he felt Maj. Gen. Walter Short was prepared to meet a surprise attack on quick notice.

Reflecting general military opinion, however, Marshall testified that he did not expect a Japanese attack on the big base, even though both the army and navy were aware that enemy spies there were forwarding information on fleet movements in Pearl Harbor to Tokyo. A conservative Japanese thrust southward to Thailand and Malaya was anticipated, Marshall related.

Acknowledging receipt of Short's reply to Marshall warning of possible hostilities sent on November 27, the ex-chief of staff said special attention was not called to the fact that the Hawaiian commander had only reported alerting his forces against sabotage without mentioning other preparations.

Regarding U. S., British, Dutch and Canadian pre-Pearl Harbor discussions, Marshall said their purpose primarily concerned the defeat of Germany rather than Japan. In a message to President Roosevelt sometime in the summer of 1941, the former chief of staff opined that the Allies could not defeat the Nazis with supplies alone, but large ground forces would be required.

Jap Chief Faces Death

First major axis personage to be convicted of war crimes, Japanese General Tomoyuki Yamashita's life depended on a U. S. Supreme court disposition of his appeal that the military commission trying him lacked authority, and finally upon Gen. Douglas MacArthur if the high American tribunal denied his petition. Though Yamashita was not directly charged with committing atrocities, he was accused of having counseled them. With typical Japanese humility in defeat, Yamashita thanked the U. S. for supplying him with "brilliant and conscientious" lawyers for his trial, and also praised the fairness of the hearings.



Maj. Gen. Patrick Hurley

the area of proposed American landings, were communicated to the communists. As a result, the Reds moved en masse toward the prospective beaches in an effort to secure the arms ahead of Chiang's nationalists.

Mentioning George Atcheson Jr., and John S. Service as two of the career men working against his unification plan in Chungking, Hurley said they returned to the U. S. to be promoted as his superiors.

LABOR:

Truman Scare

Because President Truman's proposal for the creation of fact-finding machinery to speed settlement of industrial strife was reported to have thrown a scare into both capital and labor, General Motors and the CIO's United Automobile Workers agreed to a resumption of negotiations over the union's demands for a 30 per cent wage increase.

At the same time, expert observers looked to settlement of wage disputes involving two other major CIO organizations, the United Steel Workers against U. S. Steel corporation and the Electrical Workers against Westinghouse, General Electric and other corporations in this industry.

Decision of G. M. and UAW to resume bargaining reportedly followed a secret meeting between company and union officials in Pittsburgh, Pa., in which the danger of the President's proposal to free negotiation was said to have been discussed. Under Mr. Truman's request for congressional authority to set up fact-finding machinery, government representatives would be empowered to look into both company and union books to determine validity of rival claims and strike action would be withheld during the investigations.

Advanced after failure of the labor-management conference in Washington, D. C., to establish mechanism for speedy settlement of industrial warfare, the President's proposal drew quick fire from union circles, the CIO announcing vigorous steps would be taken in an effort to divert the requested legislation.

In openly breaking with the Democratic administration on the proposed measure, CIO Chieftain Philip Murray declared the design of such

FARM PROBLEM:

CED Solutions

Broader vocational training, special types of rural employment services and an accelerated shift of manufacturing into country areas would materially assist in the increased use of surplus farm labor in industry and help solve one of the primary problems of agriculture, the Committee for Economic Development declared in a statement released by Chester Davis, CED vice chairman and president of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis.

With agriculture destined to look more and more to the co-operative effort of government for assistance in resolving problems arising from heavy mechanized production and pressure on commodity prices, the CED foresaw a need for three types of federal payments within the near future: (1) to enable farmers in depressed regions like the cotton belt to shift to other crops or occupations; (2) to compensate operators for the effect of severe industrial depressions, and (3) to permit realization of the government pledge to support farm prices for two years after the war.

In reference to long-range price policy, CED asked for re-examination of the whole cost system, beginning with a redefinition of parity in relation to existing conditions.

GOP:

Map Platform

Making no bones about their conservatism, Republican members of congress drawing up a campaign platform for 1946 called for balancing the budget, economy and reduction of bureaucracy and represented themselves as the counterweight to what they styled Democratic radicalism.

In rounding out their domestic platform, the GOP solons backed collective bargaining with government provision for speeding settlement of disputes, and also stood for government support of farm prices in the readjustment period and agriculture's future fair share of the national income.

In foreign affairs, the Republicans favored the United Nations organization, the right of individual nations to self-government and extension of relief to the needy in war-torn lands abroad to prevent chaos and misery. Advocating a well-trained armed force, the GOP also asked for scientific research to assure the most modern weapons.

Cocky Hermann



Now heading the list of 20 top Nazis being tried for war crimes in Nuremberg, Hermann Goering found diversion in palmer days playing with animals from his miniature zoo at Karin Hall estate. Blandly assuming responsibility for all of his official acts and continuing to swear by national socialism, Goering has been the most aggressive of the Hitlerian big-wigs at the trial, now in its second phase with British prosecution of principals on charges they violated international treaties.

BRITISH LOAN:

Trade Help

In what the British termed "a magna carta for world trade," the Truman administration replied to their appeal for a loan to permit an orderly resumption of their foreign commerce by agreeing to an advance of 4.4 billion dollars subject to congressional approval. Flatly turning down British proposals for an outright grant on the strength of arguments that their early stand had prevented a Nazi victory, the administration agreed to spread the loan over a 50-year period at a 2 per cent interest rate, first payable in 1951.

As a result of the loan, Britain will be able to pay off wartime debts by shipment of finished goods to creditor nations, while still importing material to maintain an adequate living standard. The two countries also pledged to work for a reduction in tariffs and the elimination of quotas and other restrictions on world trade.



The Big City:

The iron coughing of trolleys as they rumble from corner to corner. . . . New York servicemen (just back from overseas) strolling along Bright Light Lane and warming their spirits over familiar sights. . . . The sunrise festival of vivid hues celebrating the birth of a new day. . . . Broadway's visual poetry punctuated by skyscraper exclamation points. . . . Hot-dawg addicts gulping the delicacy as if it was the last h. d. on earth. . . . The numbing surgery of a comely waitress' sharp glare cutting off a Romeo's spiel. . . . Cabbies bullying their way through traffic. . . . A beany with a caviar tag: Rendezvous de Leon. . . . Film box-offices growing tails of waiting patrons blocks long. . . . Shadows scribbling grotesque murals across the street.

The furry waves of mink-coated first-nighters basking in a theater in luxury. . . . Side-street hotels bruised with age, where misery goes to find company. . . . Vain Stern thespians basking in the spotlight of their bragging tongues. . . . Weary night-workers squatting on the masses' throne—a subway seat. Their cob-webbed orbs peer at each other as if they weren't there. . . . The well-heeled set pulling themselves up by their own bootie. . . . Salesgirls tucking the frayed edges of their patience under a smile and pinning it with a dimple. . . . The rainbow glint of jewelry on a Money Lisa. Her diamonds are campaign stars for bouidoir battles. . . . A deep, blue-eyed noon sky twinkling with sunshine, scarcely noticed by lunch-hourites.

Morning stripping the Big Alley of its sparkling fig leaves, while the sun exposes its nude ugliness. . . . Shooting galleries recruiting customers by playing martial music. . . . Dusk prowling about the horizon as The Street puts on its mazda apron and goes to work impressing passersby. . . . Professional mendicants who are skilled window-dressers of their sympathy display. . . . Five ayem, when Broadway's raucous roar subsides into a comforting purr. . . . The Saturday evening jubilee spree, when Neon Valley is packed to the brim with humanity attempting to smuggle a little amusement into their harried lives. . . . Midtown's paralytic traffic snailing its way forward. . . . Tin Pan Alley's jittery tempo striking up an overture for songwriters' insomnia.

Midtown Vignette: George Mann reports about the kindly gentleman on a park bench, who was breaking bread crumbs for the pigeons. One pigeon fluttered down on the old man's knee to peck at crumbs that had fallen there. . . . "Do you like these crumbs better than popcorn?" asked the kindly old fellow. . . . The pigeon cocked his head up at him and then resumed eating. "Well," continued the old man, "here it is nearly December. I suppose you birds will be leaving me soon for the Southland." . . . Again the pigeon looked up—said nothing and went on eating. . . . The old man got irritated and yelled: "Whatinell's the matter with you? Are you too good to talk to me?" . . . This time the pigeon didn't even look up but went on eating. . . . "How do you like that?" asked the old gentleman shaking his head. "A deaf and dumb pigeon!"

Sounds in the Night: In the Metropole: "Walter, bring me a skirtch and soda." . . . At Enduro: "She stays out until the woo hours of the morning." . . . At Armando's: "They've just been divorced. She got custody of his money." . . . At the Henry Hudson Terrace: "He's a heeluva guy." . . . At Lum Fong's: "She used to be his heartache. Now she's just his earache." . . . In the Stork Club: "Mayor LaGuardia will be the first guy in show business, who knows enough about horses not to bet on them." . . . At the Chateaubriand: "Oh, well, here's mud in your mind."

Manhattan Murals: Placard in an E. 56th St. candy store window: "Welcome Home, Tony, You Phony!" . . . The 98c packages of Jap souvenir invasion money sold at newsstands in Penn depot. . . . Jimmy's Sawdust Trail where the cover charge is ten cents. . . . The "No Dogs Allowed" sign outside the Pea Circus on 42nd Street. . . . The tiny restaurant near Toots Shor's on W. 51st Street, which advertises: "Lunch 65c—Positively No Celebrities!" . . . One ad agency is so smooty it won't hire any office boy "below the rank of Lieut.-Colonel."

"This Is Our Homeland"



Alabama

FASCINATING CONTRASTS

By Edward Emerine, WNU Features.

THE mellowness of the old, the bustle of the new, the promise of the future. That is Alabama.

The stately ancestral mansions still remain but coal and iron mines nearby now teem with human activity. A forest of virgin timber may surround a forest of active smokestacks. The easy-going crossroads general store is not far from a modern highway or an airport. A great oak which sheltered Fernando De Soto holds its hoary moss over a laboratory where chemical magic is performed. Here is a hall where once swirled crinolines beneath thousand-canded chandeliers, and down the same street is a modern office building where business affairs are discussed. That's versatile, gracious Alabama.

The word "Alabama" in the Muskegan Indian tongue literally means "vegetation gatherers," or "thicket clearers." And well the word may, for Alabama's 200 types of soil grow more than 4,400 species of trees and plants as well as most of the agricultural products known to the temperate zone! Average annual rainfall is 53.87 inches, while the average annual temperature ranges from 60 degrees F. in the northern part of the state to 67 degrees F. near the coast. The growing season ranges from 190 days in the northern part to 300 days on the southern coast.

Cheaha mountain, the state's highest point, is 2,407 feet above sea level. Alabama stretches 336 miles from the Appalachian mountains to the Gulf of Mexico.

Not only is Alabama the land of corn and cotton. It also grows peanuts, hay and oats, truck crops and fruits, and in many sections has specialties such as water cress, gladioli and peonies, as well as its famed azaleas and camelia japonicus. There are many commercial nurseries.

In 1944, there were 1,255,000 head of cattle in the state, both beef and dairy type. Alabama has over a million head of hogs and 17,000,000 chickens. (Southern-fried? Yes, lots of 'em!) Alabama leads the nation in the shipment of live bees and queens.

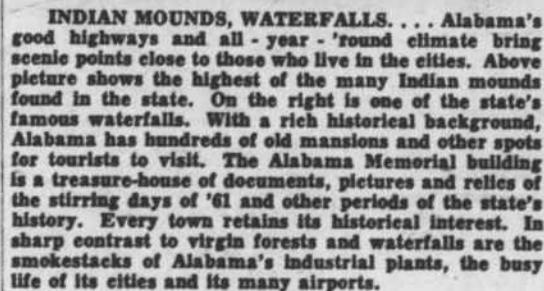
Beneath the rich top soil, too, Alabama has great wealth. Its mines produce coal, iron ore, flake graph-



ALABAMA—Cotton State.
STATE FLOWER: Goldenrod.
MOTTO: We Dare Defend Our Rights.

Alabama's state government has been streamlined. The state treasury holds a surplus of 40 million dollars. Its industries are expanding. Agriculture is prosperous. Natural resources are being conserved and wisely utilized. Rich by nature, Alabama is made richer by man's skill and intelligence. Alabamians travel toward new horizons.

Civil war, but emerged into a new era of development which continues steadily. With a temperate climate, fertile soil and raw materials, the possibilities for advancement and progress are portrayed vividly against the mellowness of the old South down in Alabama, where people are proud to say: "This is our homeland."



INDIAN MOUNDS, WATERFALLS. . . . Alabama's good highways and all-year-round climate bring scenic points close to those who live in the cities. Above picture shows the highest of the many Indian mounds found in the state. On the right is one of the state's famous waterfalls. With a rich historical background, Alabama has hundreds of old mansions and other spots for tourists to visit. The Alabama Memorial building is a treasure-house of documents, pictures and relics of the stirring days of '61 and other periods of the state's history. Every town retains its historical interest. In sharp contrast to virgin forests and waterfalls are the smokestacks of Alabama's industrial plants, the busy life of its cities and its many airports.

ite, and clay and shale for brick-making. It has sandstone and marble for building, bauxite as a source for aluminum, quartzite and rock asphalt. Five oil wells are now producing in Choctaw county.

In industry, the state has lumber, shipbuilding, textiles, mines, cement, pipe plants, chemicals, steel, aluminum, hydroelectric plants and dozens of others which use by-products and farm products in manufacturing and processing.

The annual value of products manufactured in Alabama is more than twice the value of all farm products. Large industries using the state's natural resources have been successfully operating over long periods of years. The largest manufacturer of cotton ginning machinery in the world began its work in Alabama 136 years ago in Prattville. Large textile mills have operated 100 years.

The iron and steel industry is concentrated in the Birmingham district. Necessary coal and ore are readily available for the manufacture of iron and steel.



But they do not forget their heritage of the past.

DeSoto and his Spaniards passed through the lower Gulf country in 1540. Once a part of Louisiana, it was old Fort Louis de la Mobile on Mobile river that was made the capital in 1702. Mobile at its present site dates from 1711. Later Alabama was a part of the territory of Mississippi, formed in 1798, but became a separate territory in 1817 and a state in 1819. St. Stephens was the territorial capital, and Huntsville was the temporary seat of the first state government. Cahawba was the first state capital site, but the government moved to Tuscaloosa in 1826. It was not until 1847 that Montgomery became the permanent seat.

When Alabama seceded from the Union on January 11, 1861, the delegates from the southern states met at Montgomery and selected Jefferson Davis as president of the Confederacy. He was inaugurated at the present state capital.

Alabama passed through the throes of reconstruction after the

GOVERNOR CHAUNCEY SPARKS
Elected governor in 1942, Chauncey Sparks, a bachelor, was a lawyer, judge and legislator before entering his high office. He was born at Eufaula, Ala., October 8, 1884. He is a graduate of Mercer university, Macon, and a member of the Baptist church.