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## WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

### Congress Reacts to Labor Unrest; Truman Maps Broad Program to Ease Critical Housing Shortage

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Searching for food or food scraps, residents of Nuernberg scour Allied food dump. Despite plans for food shipments to Reich, U. S. reports present ration of 1,500 calories will not be increased.

#### LABOR: Congress Reacts

Influenced by labor unrest retarding reconversion, congress moved for passage of an "anti-violence" act providing a maximum penalty of 20 years imprisonment for forcible interference or threats against interstate commerce. Labeled as an anti-racketeering measure, the bill grew out of protest against the AFL International Teamster union's collection of funds from independent truckers entering large cities where the ITU is strongly organized.

While congress vented its wrath against the strike wave with the "anti-violence" act, it cooled to move more slowly on President Truman's recommendation for anti-strike legislation calling for creation of fact-finding boards empowered to look into both company and union books to determine merits of wage disputes.

Hotly opposed by labor leaders, the President's proposal has been half-heartedly received by industry, with both parties continuing to favor the least possible restraint upon their full bargaining advantages in adjusting their differences.

#### UAW Backs Down

Meanwhile, negotiations proceeded apace in the automobile industry, where the powerful CIO-United Automobile Workers sought maintenance of high wartime wages.

A break in the UAW's demands for a 30 per cent pay boost came in its dicker with Ford, with the union announcing a willingness to compromise on its position if the company proposed an annual wage and other concessions like pensions, retirement compensation and vacations.

In an effort to meet Ford in the negotiations, the UAW also drew up an unprecedented security clause against wildcat strikes, agreeing on the imposition of a \$3 a day fine against workers found guilty of an unauthorized walkout, for a first offense, and \$5 a day for a second.

While the UAW-Ford discussions progressed, the union's parley with General Motors lagged a step behind, with President Truman seeking to actively intervene in the dispute with the appointment of a fact-finding board to help speed settlement of the wage issue. Unlike the machinery that Mr. Truman would have set up in his anti-strike legislation, however, the G.M. fact-finding board lacks power to force either party to turn over its books.

#### Production Off

Crippled by strikes, parts shortages and labor scarcities, automobile production has fallen far below previous expectations, with only about 50,000 cars having been manufactured up to mid-December out of a year-end goal of 500,000.

Of the Big Three in the industry, only Ford has achieved any kind of volume of output, having turned out over 25,000 vehicles or about half of the over-all total. G.M. production has been retarded by the big auto strike while Chrysler activity has suffered from supply and labor shortages after a late reconversion start caused by a change of government orders.

Packard, Nash, Hudson and Studebaker have all fallen far behind schedule, while Willys-Overland's production of jeeps has been stalled during the last two months.

#### HOME BUILDING: Seek Speed-Up

Moving to ease the nation's stringent housing shortage, President Truman mapped a broad over-all program calling for the channelling of building materials into lower cost construction, imposition of price control on new and old dwellings, and emergency use of wartime government shelters for home-seekers.

The President took action as Reconversion Director Snyder declared that a million families already are doubling up in existing homes and the number may continue to grow as service discharges mount. With several years of peak construction necessary to relieve the situation, the industry will do well if it puts up 500,000 dwellings next year, Snyder added.

In exercising its emergency power to route building materials into lower cost housing to accommodate average pocketbooks, the government will favor homes under \$10,000, with preference given to vets. Essential industrial and commercial construction also will be granted priority under the plan.

With housing expected to remain short for several years despite increasing production, the President's proposal for legislation for ceilings on new and old structures aimed at keeping prices within reasonable bounds to head off an inflationary spiral.

In providing emergency facilities, including army and navy barracks and dormitories, for temporary shelter in crowded areas, the government will move the structures wherever necessary. At the same time, surplus government building materials also will be disposed of, with 70 per cent earmarked for low cost housing.

To speed the program, President Truman named former Mayor Wilson Wyatt of Louisville, Ky., housing expeditor to work under Snyder.

#### PEARL HARBOR: Testimony Clashes

Divergence of testimony over the war department's receipt of the fateful "winds message" disclosing Japan's decision to wage war against the U. S. on December 3, 1941, marked the congressional inquiry into the Pearl Harbor disaster.

Whereas a top secret report of the army's Pearl Harbor inquiry board stated that the navy had intercepted and decoded the message four days before the surprise attack and then transmitted it to the White House and war and state departments, affidavits later obtained through a special investigation asserted that the army had never received the information. Copies of the message have disappeared from navy files, the army board reported.

Undertaken by the war department after the army board had filed its report, the special investigation was conducted by Lt. Col. Henry C. Clausen, and disputed other facts originally presented, besides those pertaining to the "winds" message. In completing one week of testimony before the congressional committee, Gen. George C. Marshall, ex-army chief of staff and President Truman's special envoy to China, backed up the revised finding, denying that he had seen the December 3 message.

#### SALARIES: Report Highest

In earning \$908,070, movie magnate Louis B. Mayer enjoyed the top income in the U. S. for the calendar year 1943 or fiscal year ending in 1944, the treasury reported. Far behind Mayer, Charles E. Wilson, president of General Motors, drew \$459,041 to rank No. 2, with Thomas J. Watson, president of the International Business Machines corporation, No. 3 with \$425,548.

Fred MacMurray's \$419,166 topped movie star salaries, with other peak Hollywood incomes including Deanna Durbin, \$326,491; Barbara Stanwyck, \$323,333; Bing Crosby, \$294,444, and William Powell, \$292,500.

General Motors officials were among the highest paid of the nation's executives, other G.M. bigwigs besides Wilson in the top brackets including Ormond E. Hunt, \$359,519; Albert Bradley, \$350,432; John Thomas Smith, \$306,310; Donaldson Brown, \$306,160, and Charles F. Kettering, \$306,117.

#### NUERNBERG TRIBUNAL: Faces Test

First great undertaking of its kind to provide a precedent for the punishment of war-makers, the Allied tribunal trying top Nazis in Nuernberg, Germany, will receive its stiffest test if defendants press their efforts to get prominent personages in the U. S. and Britain to testify as witnesses.

Under regulations drawn up by the U. S., Britain, Russia and France, the tribunal is empowered to subpoena witnesses in other countries, in which case the latter could then appeal to their own national courts against being forced to appear. Upon the verdict of these judicial bodies, then, the authority of the tribunal would be legally defined.

Under the tribunal's charter, the defendants themselves cannot challenge its validity, their early protests having been denied and their proposals for a mixed court of allied, neutral and German judges rejected. As the case proceeded, U. S. prosecutors outlined the conscription of hundreds of thousands of foreign workers for slave labor in Germany.

#### BIG THREE: Foreign Chiefs Meet

Simultaneous with Sec. of State James F. Byrnes' departure for the meeting of foreign ministers in Moscow, the U. S. state department released its plans for the economic reorganization of Germany, limiting the Reich's industry to necessities at the outset and pegging its living standard to the European average.

Pressing European and Asiatic diplomatic problems as well as the control of atomic energy were high



General Eisenhower (left) sees Secretary Byrnes off to Moscow.

on the Big Three's agenda as the Moscow parley took shape. Immediate cause of concern lay in the troubled Iranian situation, where Russia has resisted proposals for a withdrawal of its troops from the north in the midst of a Red-backed autonomy movement in Azerbaijan province, aiding the extension of communist influence in the oil-rich middle east.

In advancing its plan for the economic revamping of Germany, the U. S. said food shipments to the Reich will be necessary during the reorganization period of two years. After that, the Reich should be able to supply its minimum needs and also produce enough to export goods to balance import requirements.

#### TROOP TRAVEL: Claims Rail Cars

With 35 per cent of all coach seats and 75 per cent of all sleeping space on railroads diverted to troop use, civilians faced difficult transportation conditions over the holiday season.

Charged with the task of moving a million men during December alone, with 600,000 debarking on the west coast, the railroads anticipate an equally heavy load during January.

No less than 40 to 50 trains a day are needed to keep Pacific ports clear, with 90 per cent of all the beds and seats for eastward travel occupied by the military. Of the 22,000 men moving inland from the west each day, 85 per cent travel to destinations east of the Mississippi river.



#### Tales of the Town:

In the Aster the other midnight Romeo Vincent got a big laugh telling pals about the drunk who zig-zagged into a bar and ordered a triple martini. . . . After swallowing two of them he decided the bartender was his friend. Reaching into his coat pocket he brought forth a live lobster and offered it to the bartender, who tried refusing it several times. . . . Finally, the bartender decided it would be better to take the dumb thing than argue about it.

"Okay," he said, gripping the lobster. "I'll take it home for dinner." "Oh, no, don't do that!" cried the lush. "He's already had dinner—take him to the movies!"

A war correspondent back from Tokyo brought this. You may recall that when Tojo shot himself, an American commentator in Japan flashed: "Tojo has killed himself!" . . . When the reporter returned to Tojo's house he learned the old so-and-so was still alive. . . . "Oh, damn it!" shrieked the broadcaster. "I just told CBS listeners that he killed himself!"

Tojo was lying on his back and the blood was flowing. . . . One G.I. looked at another. Someone suddenly broke the hush and said: "What the hell? He's gonna die anyway, and good riddance. Let's turn the So-and-So over on his belly so the blood will run more freely!" . . . And they did so. . . . Pretty soon the doctor arrived and examined Tojo. . . . Turning to the G.I.s and correspondents the doctor inquired: "Who turned him over?" . . . "We did!" they all yelled. "Well," sighed the doc, "you saved his life."

Shirley Temple's book, "My Young Life" (her autobiography), which was written by a New York girl at a weekly wage. . . . Madeleine Carroll spurning all screen and stage offers to continue serving the Red Cross. . . . Dinah Shore coping every popularity poll this year for gal thrushes. . . . The way Pres. Truman has "aged" in his first season at the White House. Not physically—but over his unhappiness at the way "my old friends in the Senate have let me down."

Earl Browder (former chief of the American Communist Party) is being investigated by a special board of the Nat'l Committee of the Communist Party. They suspect him of organizing an opposing faction within the party. . . . June Haver has called off her romance with Vic Mature. He's so busy squiring Cleatus Caldwell, anyhow. . . . Ruth Hogg, who vocals on some Harry James recordings, is Betty Grable. . . . Wm. Eythe is coming here to visit Margaret Whiting, which debunks the trite of a parting.

Lindbergh intermediary Irving Bitz is back—working for an eve's paper. . . . Norma Richter, one of the 3 top models (making \$1,000 weekly), has chucked it all to marry Chas. Rose, coast gem merchant. . . . "Oklahoma Gin" is the rage. Players get ten cards each—the next card is turned up. Players can't knock with less than ten points than the value of that card. It's the newest short cut to ruin. . . . Aircraft Hosiery (one of the biggest firms) will bet any amount that nylons will not be available (in retail stores) until some time in 1947. . . . After twenty-four years' service to our country, underpaid G-Man Hoover is broke.

Fiddle-Faddle and Piffle: Willie will be on a stamp soon. . . . James Meillon may get the role of "Curly" in the film version of "Oklahoma." . . . John Roosevelt, recently libeled in a syndicated col'm (from Washington) as a "conchie," will be interested to learn that the author has since been fired. . . . John W. Raper, the ageless Cleveland philosopher, has put his pepigrams between covers. It is titled: "What This World Needs."

Joseph E. Davies may author another book to clear up matters since Potsdam. . . . John Gunther has visited 47 states to compile data for his next book, "Inside U.S.A." He will visit Delaware as soon as he is completely mended from the flu. He is sunning at the Roney-Pleasure Cabana Club.

Talk about gall! In an interview with an American newsboy, Mussolini's spouse defended the policies and the Romeing of her two-timing hubby. She then added that she wished to come to America to give lectures.

What! And give Liz Dilling competition?

## 4-H Girls Win Scholarships Through Skill With Needle

### College Education Assured For a Dozen Lucky Ladies

Using needle and thread, ingenuity and perseverance, 12 girls from as many states each won \$200 scholarships at the National 4-H clothing achievement contest held at Chicago in connection with the 24th National 4-H club congress. The scholarships were awarded by the Spool Cotton company of New York.

The winners were Dixie Lee Nuttall, Tall, Dragoon, Cochise Co., Ariz.; Mae Cagle, Canton, Cherokee Co., Ga.; Meta Marie Keller, Streator,

Sewing isn't difficult if you have patience, says Rhua Slavens, who has made numerous hats and bags, a winter coat, and a coat and suit. She admits, however, that she started sewing by making a tea towel!

Ruth Erb thinks it is a crime to let good material go to waste, so she takes out-of-date clothing and, using her style sense, creates many fashion sensations. Ruth thinks everyone should go through the rag bag or the pile of discarded clothing from time to time to get material for skirts, shorts, jerkin, blouse and other garments.

Special occasions do not bother Kathryn Johnson, for she makes any outfit she wants. Her father's old silk shirts, discarded 20 years ago, provided her with a blouse. She re-shapes old hats into stylish modes

the 4-H club, Mae Cagle progressed from making doll dresses to slipes, dresses, house coats and other items of apparel. If she likes a dress shown in a newspaper or magazine, she makes one like it for herself.

Eleanor Zaharis has won many prizes for her exceptional sewing. She starts first with good material, tests it for wrinkles, chooses a pattern carefully and sets to work. She refuses to rush through the sewing, but takes extra care to assure an attractive and satisfying result.

Before she became an expert at sewing, Marie Weisheit made many mistakes, but you would never guess it now. Along with making her own clothes, Marie does most of the mending and darning for her family of six people.

Another who started sewing by



SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS . . . First row, left to right: Dixie Lee Nuttall, Arizona; Gerry Keathly, Oklahoma; Rhua Slavens, Montana; Bonnie Christison, Wisconsin; Ruth Erb, New Hampshire; Eleanor Zaharis, Oregon. Second row, left to right: Mae Cagle, Georgia; Meta Marie Keller, Illinois; Doris Clopper, Maryland; Kathryn Johnson, New York; Marie Weisheit, Indiana. (Billie McCoy, Tennessee, not shown, was also a winner.)

La Salle Co., Ill.; Marie Lorena Weisheit, Petersburg, Pike Co., Ind.; Doris Clopper, Hagerstown, Washington Co., Md.; Rhua Ethel Slavens, Molt, Stillwater Co., Mont.; Ruth B. Erb, Hudson, Hillsborough Co., N. H.; Kathryn Johnson, Marathon, Cortland Co., N. Y.; Gerry Keathly, Marland, Noble Co., Okla.; Eleanor Zaharis, Portland, Multnomah Co., Ore.; Billie McCoy, Jasper, Marion Co., Tenn.; and Bonnie B. Christison, Elkhorn, Walworth Co., Wis.

In case any of the above do not take advantage of the scholarships, some of the following alternates may go to college instead:

Alice Word, Oak Grove, Christian Co., Ky.; Lorraine Miller, Fairmont, Martin Co., Minn.; Nancy Brittingham, Marshallton, New Castle Co., Del.; Carley Jean Vansant, Richfield, Lincoln Co., Idaho; Lyda Jean Smith, Boaz, Etowah Co., Ala.; and Helen Ochsenr, Madison, Madison Co., Neb.

Each 4-H clothing achievement girl had a personal story of how she started sewing, of her progress and of her final triumph as a national winner.

Dixie Lee Nuttall got her start making doll clothes. After dressing the doll in the best of fashion, Dixie knew she had overcome most of the pitfalls of a beginner. She has completed a total of 77 articles and has knitted or crocheted 15 more.

Bonnie B. Christison admits she always liked to sew, and recently proved it when she made 10 gowns for a formal wedding when her sister was married.

Doris Clopper discovered that shortage of piece-goods during wartime made remodeling almost a necessity. She first selected a blue serge suit of her father's, took it apart, placed it on a pattern, and set to work. A fine two-piece suit for herself resulted. A black coat with a big fur collar, discarded by her mother, was revamped into a stylish garment by Doris. Her magic now turns all sorts of old garments into attractive ensembles for herself, family and friends.

and creates other wearing apparel that will stand the test of any fashion editor's eye.

Billie McCoy estimates that she has saved over \$300 by making her own clothing during the last few years. Evening gowns, blouses, skirts, suits, dresses and other needs were produced by her sewing skill. To list all her sewing achievements would make a news story in itself.

In seven years of project work in

making a tea towel is Gerry Keathly. "If you've never sewed, you don't know what you're missing," she declares now. Making dresses, or suits, is now easy for her, and her favorite pastime is darning!

Meta Marie Keller finds she can now make all her own clothes and still have time for fun and other work. It wasn't easy at first, she admits, as she looks back to the time she made her first cotton dress.

## Visitors from Foreign Lands Come to Learn at 4-H Congress

Other nations are learning from the 4-H clubs of America, it was revealed at the 24th annual 4-H club congress held in Chicago. As their guests the 4-H members of the United States had 66 boys and girls of other nations who had come to share the event.

Eighteen young Chinese, who were sent to the United States by their government to study 4-H clubs and agricultural methods, are among foreign friends who will take home a report of their experiences.

These young Chinese passed November on American farms. As a climax of their American visit they attended the congress with delegates of their "adopted" states. Typical of them is Shih-Che-Shen, who will describe the congress to Chinese youth on shortwave broadcasts soon. He is learning to drive a tractor and operate other farm machinery on the Owen Perry farm, Malcolm, Neb. Mrs. Perry is teaching him English—and he's looking forward to Christmas—the American kind.

South Americans Here.

The "good neighbors" who attended included 7 Venezuelans, 1 Costa Rican, 1 Peruvian, 35 Canadians from Ontario and 4 from Quebec. To get acquainted they visited with different delegations. For instance, one Canadian boy had breakfast one day with Oklahomans, lunch with the Oregon delegation and dinner with Georgians.

Mario Perez of Venezuela has been living with his pal, Gilbert Hock of Connecticut. He is active in the 5-V clubs of Venezuela, similar to 4-H clubs.

Rita Lefebvre, 20, of Chandler, Quebec, and Normand Lafontaine of Berthier, Quebec, toured Chicago and marveled at "those buildings with their heads in the skies."

In their French-accented English, the dark-haired, vivacious Miss Lefebvre and her 4-H companion from a town of 300 population said it was the first time they had seen buildings over 15 stories high. Neither had visited the United States before their present trip, which was in the nature of an award for their 4-H club work in Canada.

Miss Lefebvre, who is employed in a bank, directed an exhibit of home economics work and forest education last August for the 70 members of her 4-H club. Later, who is taking a special scientific course preparatory to entering college, organized two 4-H clubs and a community center for forest instruction at Berthier.

Both they and their chaperons, Mrs. Gerard La Terreur of Chandler and J. A. Brette of Quebec City, marveled at the vastness of the United States 4-H organization. The Canadian club, which are more social and educational organizations than farm groups, have a membership of 350, they said.