

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Truman Takes Legislative Fight To People; CIO Extends Drive To Retain High Take-Home Pay

Released by Western Newspaper Union. (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.)

Living in damp, dark basement like average German family in Frankfurt, this couple emerges with chickens and rabbit in arms for breath of fresh air.

WHITE HOUSE: Puts on Heat

With President Truman having taken to the fireside to carry his legislative program to the people, interest centered on public response to his appeal to prod congress into action on a string of proposals deemed important to the orderly functioning of the postwar economy.

In calling upon the people to arouse their representatives, Mr. Truman was careful not to antagonize congress itself, patting the solons on the back for having fully supported the administration's foreign policy designed to further international collaboration, and charging only a few members in committee for having blocked consideration of domestic legislation.

While the President touched upon no less than nine phases of his national program, he placed particular emphasis upon the creation of machinery to outlaw strikes for a 30-day period during which a fact finding board with subpoena power would study labor controversies and recommend solutions; mobilization of resources for providing five million homes as quickly as possible to relieve an acute housing shortage, and extension of price control and emergency authority to head off inflation and permit equitable distribution of scarce materials to industry until supplies balance demand.

Declaring that "what the American people want is action," Mr. Truman suggested that if congress did not favor his proposals, it should go ahead with its own to solve immediate pressing problems.

LABOR: Strife Spreads

With no major reconversion wage pattern yet set, labor unrest continued to mount, with the latest strike threat shaping in demands of the CIO-United Packinghouse Workers for a 25-cent hourly pay increase for 300,000 members.

The possibilities of a walkout drew an immediate response from Secretary of Agriculture Anderson, who declared that a work stoppage must be averted, with reserves low, civilian and overseas needs high, and normal marketing of farmers threatened. Though 60,000 members of the AFL-Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's union announced that they would not join the CIO, a strike of the latter would seriously curtail the production of 100 million pounds of meat daily.

In asking for a 25 cent hourly wage raise, the CIO stated that it would agree to a 17 1/2 cent hourly pay boost, with the remainder to be negotiated when the general business picture became clearer. Standing alone, the Hormel company was the first to accept the compromise, and the union announced that the firm's plants in Minnesota, South Dakota and Texas would not be struck but would produce meat for hospitals and other institutions.

Meanwhile, the government sought to avert a walkout of 700,000 steel and allied workers over the CIO-United Steel Workers' demands for a 98-cent day wage increase by presidential appointment of a fact finding board to study the issue and instructions to OPA to consider industry requests for price increases on carbon products to assure profitable operations.

In asking OPA to weigh the industry's bid for higher ceilings and then submit them to the fact finding board, Mr. Truman reversed the previous administration policy calling first for

the boosting of pay and then for an application for price increases if necessary to cover the added expenses.

Administration back-tracking on original policy followed indications that the CIO was determined to press its bid for the \$2 a day raise and the U. S. Steel corporation, as pacesetter for the industry, was equally determined to hold out against settlement until granted relief on price schedules. With steel products essential to the manufacture of many major items, any disruption of output of the metal would play havoc with the reconversion program.

Government efforts to curb the mounting strike wave also extended to the telephone and electrical industries over demands of both independent and CIO unions for increased reconversion pay to maintain high wartime take-home earnings.

ARAB LEAGUE: Push Boycott

Seeking to apply pressure against Jewish ambitions in Palestine, the Arab league, standing 33 million strong throughout the Middle East, prepared to undertake an extensive boycott of "Zionist" manufactured goods.

Though Syria, Lebanon and Saudi Arabia reportedly had already acted, and Egypt, Iraq and Trans-Jordan were completing arrangements, Palestine itself held back, with the close business relationships between the Arabs and Jews in that troubled



Chairman of Jaffa municipal commission, Dr. Halkal (left) greets Britain's new high commissioner for Palestine, Sir Allan Cunningham (right).

state leading to a more cautious approach to the movement.

Jewish exports to Syria, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Iraq and Trans-Jordan have increased five-fold since 1938, rising to \$12,500,000 in 1944 and representing 30 per cent of Jewish sales abroad. At the same time, the six Arab states' deliveries to Palestine tripled since 1938, reaching \$34,000,000 in 1944.

NAVY: New Outfits

Traditional garb of seafaring men since the 14th century, the laced sailor trousers with bell-bottoms may be discarded by the U. S. navy if new uniforms including regular type pants are permanently adopted. Also scheduled for elimination is the big black neckerchief, copied by the early American navy after the British design created as mourning dress for Lord Nelson.

Currently under test for the gobs' wardrobe are three new uniforms: two consisting of blue and white pants with blue battlejacket for dress or winter wear and one comprising gray trousers and shirt for duty. Sport shirts of jumper design will replace the present tight wear.

Typically American, the new working uniform also will include a long-peaked gray baseball type cap, notably worn by Vice Admiral Mitscher through the Japanese campaign and extremely popular among personnel fighting under the scorching Pacific sun.

GERMANY: Soviet Reform

Working closely with Soviet occupation authorities, provincial officials in eastern Germany have instituted sweeping agricultural and industrial reforms completely remaking the economy of the region and gearing it to socialistic machinery.

Once the possession of the Prussian Junkers, who provided the official timber for the German army, no less than 7,000 estates totaling 4,000,000 acres have been redistributed to nearly 300,000 peasants, averaging over 12 acres per recipient. Livestock, poultry and implements also have been divided.

Typical terms of redistribution require amortization in cash or kind to the provincial government, with former "land-poor" peasants given additional acreage asked to pay off in 10 years and ex-propertyless farm hands granted 20 years. In some instances, land was parcelled out at a rate of 300 marks per 2 1/2 acres, or \$120 in prewar exchange.

If proven non-Nazi, former owners are compensated for their estates, though at a fraction of the last known market values.

After consultation with farmer committees, the state sets up a crop program, and operators are expected to deliver up to 70 per cent of their production to central storage points at fixed prices. The remaining 30 per cent is left for home consumption and sale on the free market, where the price may vary widely.

Equally drastic have been the industrial reforms in Silesia, with workers named to assist company directors in the management of properties and provincial governments controlling the production and distribution of goods and the employment of labor.

A case in point involves a great coal mine formerly controlled by the I. G. Farben trust, where workers' councils in each pit and factory on the property appointed three representatives to confer daily with two company officials appointed by the state on production problems and employees' welfare.

In controlling the economy, state governments make a study of available industrial capacity, raw materials and consumer needs. Then a production program is drawn up by the government, with companies told what to manufacture, where to deliver it and at what price. Workers are shuttled to needy plants. Wholesale and retail prices are also fixed, with the only free market being in whatever individual farmers can sell out of the production left to them.

Provincial officials said the planned economy was likely to remain in force for many years or at least until supplies began to balance demands.



Midnight in Manhattan:

The Big Parade: Fannie Brice's son, Billy, is an accomplished artist. When he finishes 25 canvases he will hold a one-man exhibition. He's done a dozen to date. . . . Mary Ellen Berlin, 19-year-old deb daughter of the Irving Berlins, has lots of beaux, but the most ardent appears to be socialite Murray McDonald, kin to H. Ford II.

Sallies in Our Alley: Jackie Gleason and Vince Curran were swapping quips at the 66 Club in the Village. . . . "I see," said Gleason, "where Mayor-elect O'Dwyer is making some alterations in the Mayor's official home." . . . "Natch," said Vince, "he's replacing the brass fire-pole with a stairway!" . . . At the 400 they were paning a well-known drunk, who was reported suffering from a brain concussion. . . . "Wonder how that happened?" someone asked. . . . "I think," said Fred Allen, "he was hit on the head by a falling napkin."

Midtown Vignette: It was at "21," the veddy swanky delicatessen on West 52nd Street. . . . Milton Berle says it happened to him, and you know how reliable he is. . . . Tennyrate, after he dined the waiter amazed Berle by whispering: "I lost your check and I can't remember everything you had. Can you recall?" . . . "Of course," obliged Milton. "I had a shrimp cocktail, vichy-swah, roast beef, cherry tart, demi-tasse and two glasses of water." . . . "Thanks," said the waiter, "but you didn't have to mention the water—we don't charge for it any more."

The Late Watch: Claudette Colbert, who wears a \$40,000 platinum fox coat in "Tomorrow Is Forever," got the coat as a bonus when the film was completed. . . . Bob Hope's doctors have warned him to take it easy. . . . Seven contrbs sent in this one: "Fortissimo means loud music; pianissimo means soft music; and Pterillo—no music!"

Times Square Ticker: Duke Ellington's 8 new melodies, which he will introduce at his Carnegie concert on Jan. 4. . . . A newsmag states that baldness indicates virility. Doesn't that clash with the legend of Samson? . . . Vincent Sheehan told chums that at the time of the landing on Salerno, Doug Fairbanks and John Steinbeck missed kidnaping Mussolini on the Isle of Ponza by 15 minutes.

During the war American soldiers stationed on an island in the South Pacific attained the true Christmas spirit: The Brotherhood of Man. . . . The chaplain there has reported: "Their religion had no sects. Catholic, Jew and Protestant alike went to one another's services." . . . And on the flap of the chaplain's tent there was a sign reading: "When you're in trouble, ask the Lord for help. He's very generous with it. While you're not in trouble, cultivate His acquaintance and talk things over with Him. And when He does something for you don't forget to thank Him. He appreciates that."

Sounds in the Night: At Theodore's: "Lissen, you, one more quack like that and you're a dead duck!" . . . In Ruban Bleu: "He counts his girl friends by the doesn'ts. Veriwell, doctor, I'll go quietly." . . . At the Carnival: "Someone oughta dot a couple of his eyes." . . . At Pelham Heath Inn: "Boy, is she ugly-ly!" . . . At Leone's: "He says his wife has a terrible memory—remembers everything!" . . . In the Stork: "Money is the stuff I spend like I think I have it." . . . At the Zanzibar: "He's one of those commandos that fought the war from behind a desk. You know, a Warflower." . . . At the Golden Fiddle: "America now has two disgraceful attacks on Pearl Harbor. One by the Japs and the other by the Republican's!" . . . At Howie's: "She's a peach. Very smooth—with a heart of stone."

Postmaster-General R. Hannegan is sizzling at the absenteeism among Demmys. He will withdraw support for re-election of those whose records reveal "not showing up" on important measures beneficial to the Administration. . . . Jesse Jones' "power" is still potent in the Capitol behind the scenes. . . . Lord Halifax's resignation is now expected in May. . . . Major Cnas. Boxer, groom of novelist Emily Hahn, left for Japan Dec. 26th as part of the Far Eastern Advisory Comm. . . . Customs men confiscated Goering's Luger pistol from Billy Rose when he returned after viewing the Nuremberg trials.



At last I shall give myself To the desert again, That I, in its golden dust, May be blown from a barren peak, Broadcast over the sun-lands.

If you should desire some news of me, Go ask the little horned toad Whose home is the dust, Or seek it among the fragrant sage, Or question the mountain juniper, And, by their silence, They will truly inform you.

—Maynard Dixon.

By EDWARD EMERINE WNU Features

THE perfume of greasewood after a desert shower, the faint and fleeting loveliness of saguaro blossoms, the yuccas with their waxen white bloom, the octillos tipped with brilliant red, a cereus blooming at midnight, magic mesas, mysterious paths, balmy nights—that is Arizona, the land of romance, sunshine, progress!

The tourist, the sportsman and the vacationist have all enjoyed the state in brief moments, but to a half-million people, Arizona is home. They live in every section of the state from the northern plateau (4,000 to 7,000 feet above sea level) to the southern part next to the border of Mexico (500 to 2,500 feet altitude). On the broad plains and the mountain sides they graze their livestock, and through the valleys they lead the irrigation waters. They grow—long staple—cotton, wheat, corn, barley, oats, potatoes and immense quantities of sub-tropical fruits. Their dates thrive, and their citrus industry is steadily growing. From their mines they get copper, gold, silver, lead, asbestos, zinc and other metals.

Arizona is "A Land Made for Living," the citizens say. Phoenix, the capital city, is an example. In 1868 a tiny settlement sprang up as a stagecoach stop. Two years later the townsite was formally laid out, and in 1881 the new community was incorporated. In 1893, Phoenix—the territorial seat of government—boasted a population of 3,000. Today Phoenix is the Southwest's largest inland city, and has a metropolitan population of 153,000. Its grace-



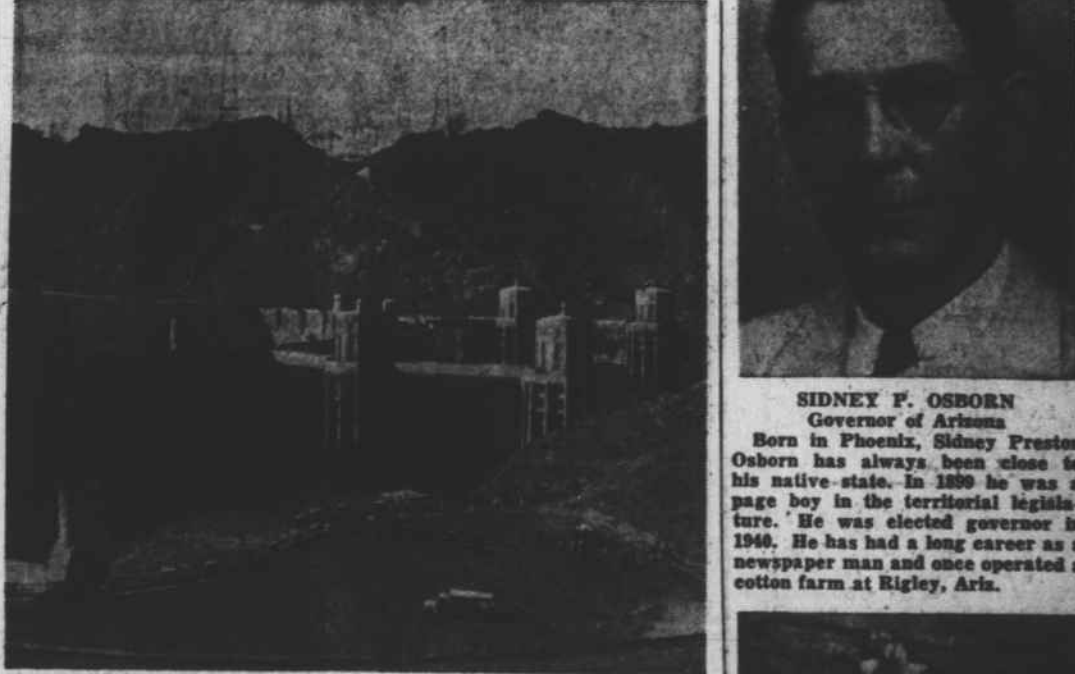
that region home. And Oraibi, in the Indian country, is said to be the oldest continuously inhabited village in the United States!

First, there were cliff dwellers, the home-owners of the distant past. Then the Indians, many tribes and many kinds. Ruins of ancient cities tell of homes. In 1540 Coronado came searching for the Seven Cities of Cibola. Then came the Spaniards with their priests, their herds, and their desire to build missions and homes. And later other white men, lured by gold and adventure, came too. Kit Carson came, and bandits too. The covered wagon and the stagecoach rattled over dusty trails.

'God Enriches.' "Ditat Deus" is the motto of Arizona. It means "God enriches."

Other landmarks include Inscription house, Dinosaur tracks, Superstition mountain, and man-made wonders such as Roosevelt and Boulder dams, San Xavier and Tumacacori missions, Indian reservations, old stagecoach stations and bullet-scattered ghost towns.

Fishing, hunting, swimming, hiking, motoring—from canyon-walled lakes to cactus-studded mountains, Arizona offers the good life, for a week, or a year, or for a lifetime. It has a little Switzerland in its northern mountains. It has semi-tropical living under palm trees in the southern part. That is Arizona, the Arizona men call home!



BOULDER DAM . . . Lake Mead on the Colorado river makes fishing, boating and swimming easily accessible to people of Arizona.

ful skyline, its homes and its industries, is a far cry from the pueblos of the primitive peoples, who, in centuries long past, first inhabited the warm and pleasant Valley of the Sun. Phoenix, built on the site which two prehistoric cities had once occupied, is now the home for thousands of families—families of modest means and families with millions.

Plenty of Room. Douglas, across the street from Old Mexico, urges: "For a visit, or for a lifetime—come to Douglas!" And Florence, south of the Gila on the Old Spanish trail, calls for "those who dream of a modest home where there is room, and health, and time to think." St. Johns, in Apache county, offers a pioneer reunion and rodeo each year for those who have long called

Yes, God enriches, but man had to do his part. Dams were built, ditches were dug, and the desert bloomed. Modern science in the mines found more wealth than mere gold nuggets. Livestock grew fat. Cities with permanent homes sprang up. The warm, life-giving sun shone down on 113,909 square miles of Arizona. God enriches!

Arizona has 12 national monuments and 10 national forests. Scenic attractions include awesome Grand Canyon, historic Apache trail, fantastic Petrified forest, colorful Painted desert, Natural bridge, Wonderland of Rocks, exotic border towns of Old Mexico, fascinating Meteor crater, Colossal cave, Oak Creek canyon, and scores of prehistoric ruins and cliff dwellings such as Casa Grande, Tonto, Betastakin, Keet Seel and Montezuma's castle.



SIDNEY F. OSBORN
Governor of Arizona
Born in Phoenix, Sidney Preston Osborn has always been close to his native state. In 1889 he was a page boy in the territorial legislature. He was elected governor in 1946. He has had a long career as a newspaper man and once operated a cotton farm at Rigley, Ariz.

ANGEL TRAIL . . . In the lower canyon of Grand Canyon, the Colorado river is a mile straight down, but nine miles by trail.