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WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

New Wage-Price Policy Pattern For Settling Industrial Strife; FBI Warns Of Crime Increase

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(EDITOR'S NOTE: These opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of Western Newspaper Union's news analysts and not necessarily of this newspaper.)

Industrial Front—With labor adamant in its demands for appreciable wage increases to assure continued high "take-home" pay, and with management equally determined to resist sizable raises in the face of OPA ceilings, President Truman and his aides sought to stave off an economic deadlock imperiling reconversion by granting companies price relief.

Representing a complete reversal of announced administration policy of granting price increases only after operations had proven that management could not absorb wage boosts given first, Mr. Truman's new approach to the problem was expected to result in a general pattern of settlements embodying pay raises of from 15 to 18 per cent.

The administration's new policy was first applied to the dispute in the steel industry over the CIO-United Steel Workers demands for a \$2-a-day wage increase and was quickly utilized in efforts to break the deadlock in the packing field over the CIO and AFL bid for a 25 cents an hour pay boost.

As a result of the administration decision to grant price increases to the steel industry, the companies agreed to resume negotiations with the USW, though they were not permitted the full advances asked. Pending industry offers of what the USW called adequate counter-proposals to its wage demands, the union considered holding off its scheduled strike of 700,000 workers, affecting the aluminum and magnesium as well as steel trade.

In holding out offers of price increases to the big packers, the government stated that they could help the companies in figuring out what wage raises they could actually advance following their initial proposals of about 7½ cents per hour. In asking for a 25 cents per hour raise, the CIO and AFL declared they would be willing to accept 17½ cents to start with before the situation clarified itself.

The packing dispute was of particular interest to the nation's farmers since companies' fixed costs would go far to determine bids for live cattle to permit profitable operations against wholesale price ceilings. Of general interest was the whole new administration policy in its possible effect upon efforts to hold down living costs and avert an inflationary spiral which would cheapen wages and income and lead to still further demands for relief.

DEMOBILIZATION:

G.I.s Kick

Incensed over war department plans for a slow-down in demobilization, G.I.s the world over raised a storm of protest, with the army quickly reacting to the complaints by ordering the immediate return of surplus overseas troops and announcing a re-examination of policy.

At the same time, General MacArthur declared that soldiers would not be punished for orderly demonstrations in the Pacific theater, stating that the unrest was primarily caused by "acute homesickness aggravated by the termination of hostilities."

In ordering the immediate return of surplus overseas personnel, Chief of Staff Eisenhower said that extensive shipping facilities should be used in sending the men home, with troops with the highest point scores and longest record of service given priority.

A re-examination of the whole demobilization program would touch the recent formula for spreading scheduled shipments home for the first three months of 1946 over a half-year because of war department claims of a shortage of replacements. Despite the slowdown, army strength was expected to be pared by 400,000 under previous estimates by July 1, with more than half of the 1,560,000 troops remaining in service in overseas duty.

Having started in the Pacific shortly after announcement of the slow-down program, G.I. demonstrations quickly spread to Europe, where troops protested in support of their buddies in the east. In all cases, the men were orderly and no violence occurred.

Most vociferous of all, the Pacific demonstrators attributed the slow-down to administration efforts to force through a compulsory military bill to secure replacements; "brass-hats" seeking to retain wartime rank by maintenance of a large army, and the state department's "imperialistic" policies in the far east. G.I.s were told to apply pressure to friends back home to petition congress for a revision of demobilization plans.

WAR CRIMES:

New Case

Even as the U. S. Supreme court considered Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita's petition against his conviction by an American military commission in the Philippines, the war crimes trial of his predecessor, Lt. Gen. Masaharu Homma, got underway in Manila on similar charges of countenancing atrocities of his forces.

In appealing to the highest American judicial tribunal, Yamashita's three U. S. army attorneys had declared that the cessation of firing had ended the need for special military measures and entitled the doomed Jap chieftain to a hearing before an ordinary court. In contesting the petition, the government declared that a ruling against war crimes procedure would upset efforts for punishment of suspects.

Forty-nine-year-old V/Sgt. James Baldassarre of New Haven, Conn., a vet with 28 years of service, was one of the principal witnesses as the Homma trial began. One of the survivors of the "death march of Bataan," he told of how Jap guards shot or bayoneted sick or thirsty American soldiers who wandered from their ranks. "The Japs did nothing for us," Baldassarre said. "No food, no water, no medicine. Nothing but bullets and bayonets."

Ask German Relief

While Senators Wherry (Rep., Neb.) and Langer (Rep., N. D.) rapped the administration for refusing to permit the private shipment of food to Germany to help avert starvation, Dr. Lawrence Meyer of the Missouri synod of the Lutheran church revealed efforts to organize a Christian congress to push for alteration of government policy.

Wherry's and Langer's criticism of the administration came in the midst of President Truman's announcement that he had told a senatorial committee that it was impossible under present conditions to permit shipments. In reporting on the conference with Mr. Truman, a member of the delegation said that Russia objected to reopening of mail to Germany, and service could not be re-established without the unanimous consent of the Big Four.

In revealing his intentions to work for a Christian congress embracing both the Catholic and Protestant churches, Dr. Meyer declared that the force of 60 million members of all faiths in America must be mobilized to impress the administration that the country is not committed to a policy of vengeance. Reporting on his visit to Germany, Dr. Meyer said that of 100 children he saw in one Frankfurt hospital, 75 were marked for death because of insufficient food.

FOOTBALL:

Fewer Deaths

Reflecting improved techniques, football fatalities continued to drop during the last season, with only 9 reported as against 49 when Dr. Floyd R. Eastwood of Purdue university first undertook a compilation of grid accidents.

While no fatalities directly attributable to collegiate football were recorded through 1945, those occurring were evenly divided between high school and sandlot play, Eastwood said. Despite the toll among secondary teams, the actual incidence of high school deaths was only about 48 per cent per 100,000 of contestants.

In undertaking his study for the rules committee of the National Collegiate Athletic association and the committee on injuries and fatalities of the American Football Coaches association, Eastwood called for consideration of methods for minimizing occurrence of cerebral hemorrhages. Such mishaps have accounted for 44.7 per cent of all football fatalities reported since 1931.

TOBACCO:

Kentucky Acts

As the market for burley tobacco took a big drop and farmers reportedly were losing \$1,000,000 a day in comparison with the previous month, Gov. Simeon Willis of Kentucky acted to close all warehouses under unanimous recommendation of the state legislature.

Main cash crop of Kentucky farmers, burley tobacco, used in cigarette, chewing and pipe mixtures, is auctioned off in various warehouses throughout the state, with buyers from the big manufacturing companies bidding against each other. The season usually runs from December through January.

With the requirement that all sales be transacted under OPA ceiling regulations, prices have been set on all 26 different grades of the tobacco, ranging up to 50 cents a pound or more. Following sharp price recessions after early favorable bidding, average paid for the crop slumped to 38 cents.



Man About Town:

The Big Parade: General Hap Arnold in the Stork "Cub" section—lots skinnier than his familiar lotos. "Thanks for getting that war over with!" said a handshaker. . . . Maj. W. Rockefeller, who also went to war The Hard Way, is back 30 lbs. heavier. He is one of The Lifted Pinky Set's best advertisements. . . . Peggy Joyce (her bridegroom is detained on the Coast) escorted by millionaires who failed to win her bejeweled hand. . . . Estelle Taylor inspecting a Jap war bond, which a G.I. purchased in Tokyo for one stale U. S. ciggie. . . . Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo (The Last Man Off Bataan) and his wife and 4 boys entering the Waldorf. Mrs. Romulo was a Jap captive until rescued by one of her sons. . . . D. Runyon, the Broadway Bard, and his 2nd favorite writer greeting 1946—and solemnly studying the celebrants as they are carried or thrown out.

Show Business Vignette: Eddie Cantor was in Boston supervising "Nellie Bly," a new show. Having a few hours to spare he phoned nearby Chelsea Naval Hospital and volunteered to give the boys an impromptu song-and-dance. . . . The hospital was tickled—so many of the invalids were well enough to visit their kin or friends—that the ones who stayed behind were lonely and depressed. . . . Cantor brought along Thelma Carpenter, Leonard Sues and Bea Walker. . . . After entertaining the vets they went to the mental ward. . . . There one weary soldier called to Eddie, "You're swell, Al!" . . . The star realized the ill veteran thought Cantor was Jolson. Eddie did not correct him even when the lad requested: "April Showers, Al!" . . . Cantor rendered "April Showers," Jolson's theme song, and the Jolson fan was the last to stop applauding.

Portrait of a Friend: When things don't come out right—he comes right in. . . . When none of your dreams come true—he is. . . . He never looks for your money—except when you've lost it. . . . He never gets in your way—except to clear it for you. . . . Nothing is more important to him than making you important. . . . He is in your corner when you're cornered. . . . He turns up when you get turn-downs. . . . All he wants in return for his helping hand is your handshake. . . . He never insists on seeing you—except when nobody else wants to. . . . He raps your critics when they're wrong and takes the rap for you—when they're right. . . . The only way he sponges off you is to absorb some of your troubles so you can have strength left to fight the heels. . . . When you're taking bows he bows out. . . . You can do anything you want with his friendship—except buy it. . . . Or sell it. . . . He makes you realize that having a real friend is like having an extra life. . . . All he asks of your friendship is the privilege of deserving it.

When Capt. Harold Stassen witnessed the big hit, "State of the Union," he told the authors that when politicians used to tell him how many votes they could deliver, he would invariably say: "How can you deliver the votes of a free people?" . . . The collaborators have found room for it in the show with a punchy snapper. . . . This is how it goes in the 3rd Act. . . . Spike (the newspaperman-campaign manager) tells Mary (the wife of the Republican hope): "The politicians coming to dinner tonight all can deliver the votes." . . . Mary says: "How can you deliver the votes of a free people?" . . . Spike: "Don't kid yourself, Mary. Lazy people, ignorant people and prejudiced people are not free."

Soldier from Miami: This is the third time these railroads have done this to me. . . . They sell you a ticket to New York, and without warning make you get out at Philadelphia. . . . They shove you into a hurriedly made-up coach train and if there is a seat available you get it. . . . One of these days someone will work up a lot of lawsuits regarding this nuisance—then maybe it'll stop. . . . What am I griping about. . . . I wasn't in any wreck—which the Miami-N. Y. trains seem to be going in for a lot lately. . . . Aw, the hell with it.

Czar Petrillo's medics have ordered him to slow down or risk the penalty of his serious internal disorder. . . . Norman Corwin, the radio author, is ill. . . . The persistent "Yankee" weather in Miami Beach packed the choo-choos northbound.

With Its War Problems Licked, 4-H Turns To New Program for a Better America



By W. J. DRYDEN

WNU Farm Editor.

THE development of 4-H clubs in America to a membership of 1,700,000 boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 21 cannot be credited to the achievements of any one individual or institution. It represents the accumulated experiences of a number of rural communities spread over America that followed a succession of pioneer leaders.

From a membership of 125,000 in 1914, it has grown into one of the largest and most effective educational groups in the world.

Four-H club members work on such varied activities as owning and managing farm animals according to the latest scientific method, planning for efficient use of rural electric facilities, mapping their own and their neighbors' farms as to soil types and soil erosion, planning and preparing nutritious meals, cultivating a garden to supply those meals and surplus vegetables for the market, introducing new seed varieties, landscaping the family home or the schoolhouse or church, developing parks, baseball diamonds, or organizing recreational activities for the community, organizing discussion groups on the problems of international peace or current economic problems. In fact, they can be found working on almost any activity important to the home or the community.

Contests of All Sorts.

Many civic and commercial organizations sponsor contests and enterprises such are a part of every 4-H club congress. Shown on this page are some of these enterprise winners at the recent congress held in Chicago.

For the past four years, 4-H clubs have concentrated most of their energies on growing "food to feed a

changing world; choosing a way to earn a living; producing food and fiber for home and market; creating better homes for better living; conserving nature's resources for security and happiness; building health for a strong America; sharing responsibilities for community improvement and serving as citizens in maintaining world peace. In short, the same objectives will be pursued as in the past.

Almost Universal.
Four-H clubs are now organized in every state in the Union; in the



J. Edgar Hoover

Edgar Hoover rapped the abuses and maladministration of our prison systems, declaring that a large percentage of fugitives being sought throughout the country have enjoyed ill-advised clemency. The manner in which murderers, sex-degenerates, outlaws and bandits are released constitutes a national disgrace, he said.

Added to the loose handling of previous offenders is the mounting waywardness of youth. Hoover said, disclosing that of all crimes reported in 1945, 21 per cent were committed by persons under 21 years of age. Young people in this age group made up 14 per cent of all murderers; 38 per cent of all robbers; 51 per cent of all burglars; 34 per cent of all thieves; 25 per cent of all arsonists; 63 per cent of all auto thieves and 32 per cent of all rapists.

As one remedial measure against the growing wave of youthful lawlessness, Hoover recommended increased church or social activity designed to direct youngsters' energies and imaginations into constructive activities.

UNO:

Underway

Meeting in Central hall in Westminster, against a background of great blue curtains set off by a huge gilded globe surrounded by olive branches, the United Nations organization officially got underway with the election of Foreign Minister Paul Henri Spaak of Belgium as its president.

In greeting UNO, British Prime Minister Attlee expressed general sentiment by declaring that organization represented universal hope for peace and the prevention of a third world war which might well destroy civilization. Unlike the ill-fated league of nations, he said, UNO's effectiveness will be considerably enhanced from the beginning by the participation of both the U. S. and Russia.

Calling for close international collaboration of nations, Attlee declared that the various governments should work through UNO instead of considering it as a detached instrument of foreign policy to be used only as an additional means for obtaining an end.

A champion of a western bloc of European nations for economic and political purposes, Spaak was elected to UNO's presidency by a 28 to 23 vote over the Soviet-sponsored candidate, Foreign Minister Trygve Ls of Norway.



The six "Champion Cooks" selected by 4-H from all sections of the country each received a \$200 college scholarship for their culinary ability, from Servel, Inc. They are, from left to right, Raelle Farber, Columbus, Ga.; Jan Nelson, Bloomington, Ind.; Rosie L. Garrett, Weleetka, Okla.; Cora Jean Van Dyke, Helena, Mont.; Lois Keller, Middletown, Md., and Virginia Chesborough, Henning, Minn.

fighter. Now the war is over, youth, with training and some direction, can play an important part in meeting the knotty problems of peace.

Future program of the organization will emphasize the developing of talents for greater usefulness; joining with friends for work, fun and fellowship; learning to live in

territories of Hawaii, Puerto Rico and Alaska. Some 30 foreign countries have adopted its principles. Approximately one million dollars in prize money is provided annually by private citizens and corporations to encourage the movement.

The clubs are a part of the national system of extension work in agriculture and home economics



Helen Frances Lehmann, 19, Pleasant Plains, Ill. (seated) and Margaret Rice, 19, of Hix, Ill., were two of the state winners in the 1945 4-H Women Foods contest. These two girls, together with 23 other state winners, each won a \$50 Victory Bond for their achievements in this contest. International Harvester company was donor of these prizes.

conducted by the department of agriculture, the state colleges of agriculture, and the counties co-operating. Four-H club work is a specialized educational enterprise for rural young people, who may become members of organized clubs under the supervision of county extension agents and local volunteer leaders.

The big event of the year for the members is the annual 4-H club congress. In Chicago last December these American farm youths won the hearts of thousands who saw their accomplishments and learned to know the fine-type girls and boys who carry on 4-H club work.



These alert young people were sectional 4-H winners in the farm safety contest. Of these 16 sectional winners, 12 were picked as national winners and were awarded \$200 college scholarships provided by General Motors corporation.

Sitting, left to right: Harold Cory, Tiverton, R. I.; Ray Dankenbring, Waterloo, Iowa; Eugene Karnie, Jackson county, Minnesota; Donald Fickett, Bone, Ark.; Billy McKennie, Savannah, Ga.

Standing, left to right: Alice Foss, South Wales, N. Y.; Patsy Woods, Appleton, Wis.; Barbara Jean Austin, Scottsdale, Ariz.; Joyce Abadie, Edgard, La.; Vivian Eifert, Waukena, Okla.; Maxine Finagar, Spanish Forks, Utah; Charlotte Holland, Greenville, Tenn.; Ann Shupper, Mankton, Md.; Doris Williams, Wolf Creek, Mont.; Esther Page, Silver Lake, Kan.; and Mary Bohagen, Freeburg, Mo.