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WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Reds Charge Canada With Bad Faith in Atom Row; Strive to Hold New Stabilization Line

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



Pointing up army warnings of short food supply in Reich, Germans are shown scouring rubbish pile behind allied barracks in Berlin for edibles.

ATOM SPIES: Russ Reply

Canada's disclosure of an atom spy ring had ticklish diplomatic ramifications with Russia's angry protest against the dominion's announcement of the news without prior consultation with Moscow with a view toward correcting the situation.

Though admitting that the soviet military attache had received atomic information from Canadians, Moscow said the data was of a minor nature and the recipient official had been recalled when it learned of his activities. It was hinted that dominion's action was calculated to impair Russian prestige at a time when the Reds were advancing the cause of independence for subject people in the United Nations organization.

In discussing the atomic information its military attache received, Moscow declared that it consisted of data already compiled by Russian scientists or included in a book by Dr. Henry Dewolf Smyth of America. A consultant to the army on manufacture of the A-bomb, Smyth detailed atomic developments from the 1920s through the war, but omitted vital figures in the formula for producing the necessary materials.

As the Canadian case developed, pressure in this country increased for added safeguards for protecting America's secret of manufacturing the A-bomb. Declaring that more atomic information had been divulged since the introduction of the A-bomb than during actual work on the project, army men were said to have charged some of the leaks to scientists' discussions.

STABILIZATION: New Rules

In determining wage adjustments under the new stabilization program formulated by the administration to clear the hurdle for postwar production, the stabilization board will permit pay increases within a pattern set for an industry, as in the case of oil, steel and automobiles where the figure of approximately 18 cents an hour was established.

To speed settlement of current disputes, the new order also permitted employers to grant wage increases without prior government approval in industries where pay patterns have been formed, or where only so-called "fringe" adjustments involving vacation and holiday pay and shift premiums are involved. Wherever any advances are made the basis for applications of higher

Reflecting increased provision against a rainy day and potential purchasing power, national savings jumped 20 billion dollars in 1944 for a total of 142 billion, the Institute of Life Insurance reported. Holdings included U.S. bonds, insurance, bank deposits, postal savings and accounts in savings and loan associations. The 142 billion dollar total exceeded record consumer purchases in 1945 by 40 per cent.

ceilings, however, they must be submitted to the stabilization board for an o.k.

While only firms employing eight or less persons were exempted from the new stabilization regulations, government officials revealed that other companies may also be excluded if their wage adjustments do not have an inflationary effect.

While Stabilization Director Bowles admitted that the new wage-price policy constituted a "bulge" in the line against inflation, he declared that there would be no big

break and ceilings would only be increased in cases where pay adjustments necessitated such action. Because labor outlays make up a relatively smaller item in such goods and services as food, clothing and rent, Bowles said, major living costs should remain comparatively stable. In the metal industries where labor expenses are higher, however, prices can be expected to show appreciable increases.

Congressional reaction to the new policy in congress was mixed. House Speaker Rayburn (Dem., Texas) declared it was a step in the right direction but could not be expected to solve all our economic problems. Rep. Case (Rep., S. D.) said it was regrettable President Truman had been "backed against a wall where he thought it was necessary to toss collective bargaining and freedom out of the window and resort to totalitarian methods again."

EMPIRE:

Diplomatic Test

Continued, costly political rioting in Egypt and India pointed up the pressing problems facing postwar British diplomacy in the preservation of important military and economic outposts in the far-flung empire.

Led by student agitators, crying for retirement of British troops from strategic coastal bases and the rejoining of Sudan with the Egyptian government, mobs stormed through Cairo, smashing windows, desecrating Christian churches and attacking military barracks. Known for his strong inclination to order, new Premier Sidky Pasha, while professing sympathy with national aspirations, threatened to use an iron hand in restoring calm.

In India, mobs took the mutiny of native imperial seamen as an occasion of wild rioting, looting shops, burning busses and street cars and destructive stoning. In rebelling in a number of royal naval installations, the Indian sailors charged discrimination in demobilization and pay allowances and fought pitched battles with British forces seeking to regain seized positions.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Bevin told commons in a review of the international situation: "I am not prepared to sacrifice the British empire because I know that if the British empire fell the greatest collection of free nations would go into the limbo of the past. . . ."

ROME:

Church Program

Calling for international spiritual unity, Pope Pius XII presented the Catholic church's program for peace during ceremonies creating 32 new cardinals, including Francis J. Spellman of New York, John J. Glennon of St. Louis, Samuel A. Stritch of Chicago and Edward Mooney of Detroit.

Stating that only through spiritual unity tying men together in mutual respect could mankind be expected to resolve its common problems, the Holy Father decried political imperialism which aimed toward the seizure of material riches and human oppression.

Vigorously denying that the Catholic church sought temporal sovereignty, the pope said that its program called for spiritual unity, with dignification of the individual as the basis for preserving his liberty and advancing the welfare of state and family. Pointing to the world-wide representation in the college of cardinals, the pontiff declared it reflected the aspirations of all peoples.

GERMANY:

Private Relief

As a result of President Truman's approval of the establishment of a private relief council composed of religious, labor and social agencies, needy Germans may receive up to 2,000 tons of supplies each month if shipping and port facilities allow.

Set up after heavy pressure had been exerted for the alleviation of starvation and privation in the conquered Reich out of humanitarian considerations, the new council, known as CRALOG, will include the American Friends Service committee, Brethren Service committee, Christian Science War Relief committee, Church Committee on Overseas Relief and Reconstruction, International Rescue and Relief committee, Labor League for Human Rights (AFL), Lutheran World Relief, Inc., Mennonite Central committee, National CIO Community Service committee, Unitarian Service committee, and the National Catholic Welfare conference.

With the U. S. army in over-all control, and a CRALOG representative checking on distribution and surveying needs, shipments will include evaporated and powdered milk, sugar, fats, clothing and shoes and medical supplies.

Relief Racket

With the shipment of private relief packages to European countries outside of Germany growing into a big business, the OPA moved against fraudulent operators in New York City accused of overcharging clients for food deliveries to Europe.

Begun four months ago when government officials noticed the discrepancies between the prices and contents of packages, investigations reportedly disclosed that cheaper foods were being substituted, items listed were not enclosed, excess postage was charged and insurance fees were asked on uninsured parcels.

With several hundred companies already engaged in the business, firms are now shipping packages at the rate of 3,500,000 a year.

Connie Still Bosses A's

As the major league baseball teams, strengthened once again by return of their stars from the service, opened spring training in the sunny southern and western climes, 83-year-old Connie Mack was on hand to greet his Philadelphia Athletics at West Palm Beach, Fla.

Manager of the A's since 1901 and winner of nine American League pennants and five World Series, the



Connie Mack greets A's.

soft-spoken, balding diamond wizard gathered a group of hustling youngsters about him in another effort to develop a championship club from promising raw material. So had he built up his great teams of 1910-14 and 1929-31 and so he would try again, leaving the other clubs to build around expensive stars purchased around the circuit.

As the A's settled down to work, interest centered on 6-foot 4-inch Dick Fowler, who pitched a no-hitter against the Browns last year, and Eddie Collins Jr., a Yale graduate and son of the former great second baseman who paced Mack's famed 1910-14 aggregation.

VETS:

Unemployment High

Speaking at a meeting of the American Legion's national employment committee, designed to spur community services for vet hiring, Gen. Omar Bradley declared that 13 per cent of the G.I.s in the labor force remained jobless, with 1,035,000 receiving unemployment compensation in the early part of February.

The relatively high percentage of unemployed vets contrasted with the general rate, Bradley said, stating that only 5 per cent of males in the labor force were out of work, and the total jobless approximated 4 per cent.

Employment of disabled vets has similarly lagged, Bradley said, with the hiring of handicapped G.I.s three times behind applications in September and even lower in December and January.



Fun to Stay Home:

A drive in the country has its perils. The parade of sappy billboards is bound to affect your nervous system. And there is always a lunkhead on the road, who will send you to the nearest hospital babbling that he had the right of way.

Nothing can top a home-cooked meal. The cuisine in swanky spots is usually tangy, but a glance at the steep fees for food is bound to give anyone not on the columnist "cuff" indigestion.

Locking paws with a cutie-pie or patting her knees under a cafe table is a popular form of recreation. Yet the privacy of the home provides the coziest atmosphere for cupidoids. Besides, you can be arrested for playing Post Office in public.

There is plenty of danger in night clubs. The air is usually foul, the music is brassy and the emcees' inept cavorting is invariably pitiful. Making goo-goo eyes at the doll across the room is more perilous than smoking hop. She might have a boy-friend who packs a wallop like Joe Louis. Or what is worse—she might know a good lawyer.

Traveling has many advantages but the scenery is never as compelling as it appears in travelogues. All you are certain to acquire while romping around the globe is an acute case of homesickness.

Strolling in the street isn't all it's cracked up to be. Medicaments clutter every block, and you risk running into bores you're trying to duck. Then there are the sadistic motorists who have declared war on every pedestrian.

The politicians have tipped their mitt for 1946. . . . It's going to be reckless racism—pitting the Poles versus the Russians—the Irish versus the British, etcetera. . . . Cutting up Europe's quarrels to fan up ballots is what too many "office-seekers" try to peddle as "Americanism." As the lady in "State of the Union" observes: "I thought the Poles voted in Poland!"

Faces in the Dimout: Judge Ferdinand Pecora, Bernard Gimbel, John Gunther and reporters trying to decipher the Mayor's closing proclamation to Sherman Billingsley at the Stork Club. "All I know," said the famed host, "is that this is the first time I ever got hit by an atomic bomb!" . . . Keenan Wynn, just in from Movietown, getting caught in a 59th St. spot's free-for-all. . . . Jane Wyman and her groom, Ronald Reagan, impressing local yocals with their pleasantries. . . . John Steinbeck, the book-writer, trying out his Spanish on the Havana-Madrid crowd. . . . Lovely Alexis Smith elbowing her way through the Radio City signaturists. . . . The Joe Cottens at the Carnival, a gay spot. . . . Augustin Duncan, who attracted sugary notices for his performance as the blind parent in "Lute Song." He is blind.

Sallies in Our Alley: Peter Donald (he was among the recent White House entertainers) told it at the Singapore last night. Margaret O'Brien, the moppet, asked the President: "Was the White House like this when America was born?" . . . "No," said the President. "In those days they didn't have rich young ladies such as you to pay taxes." . . . At Sardi's, Mrs. John Wildberg remarked: "Money is worthless today." . . . "Unless," said her producer groom, "you have none." . . . Buddy Lester says that with the shirt shortage—it is amazing how many people are still willing to risk losing theirs in Wall St.

Manhattan Murals: The swan in Central Park, which accepts food only from males—refuses to come near the gals. . . . The lingerie shop on 5th, which calls its very daring negligees: "indiscretions." . . . The Lincoln, the only hotel in town that plays Negro orchestras. . . . The Embassy's powder room attendant who owns a 24-room mansion uptown.

The Funnies: Lincoln was resting in a hotel lobby after a campaign speech when some of the villagers gathered there. One remarked: "Mr. Lincoln, your speech was good, but there were some points quite beyond my reach." . . . Abe chuckled: "I'm sorry for you; I once had a dog that had the same trouble with seas!"

'Better Living Conditions' for Birds, Beasts Is Objective of American Wildlife Institute

By WALTER A. SHEAD

WNU Washington Correspondent.

BELIEVE it or not, there is an organization in Washington which has no propagandist, no high-powered publicity staff, and is non-profit and non-political.

It is the American Wildlife Institute, formulated back in 1911 under the name of the American Game Protective association and incorporated in 1935 under its present name, but with the same backers and sponsors, headed by former Senator Frederic C. Walcott of Connecticut, "daddy" of much of the conservation legislation which has been enacted into law during the past quarter of a century.

So the American Wildlife Institute is a non-profit, non-partisan corporation, supported by the voluntary contributions of industries, organizations and individuals interested in the preservation of American wildlife and conservation of natural resources in all its phases.

Its objectives are three-fold: (1) to encourage co-operation and co-ordination of effort of all groups and individuals interested in conservation of natural resources; (2) to assist in finding and presenting to the public facts about wildlife and these natural resources; and (3) to provide facilities for training young men in the latest scientific methods of game management and conservation.

In carrying out these objectives the American Wildlife Institute has become a central co-ordinating agency in liaison and co-operation with and between such organizations as the Izaak Walton League, the American Forest association, the Audubon society, Zoological and Biological Associations, State Departments of Conservation, Land Grant Colleges and Universities, the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Conservation Division of the department of agriculture.

Work on Broad Front.

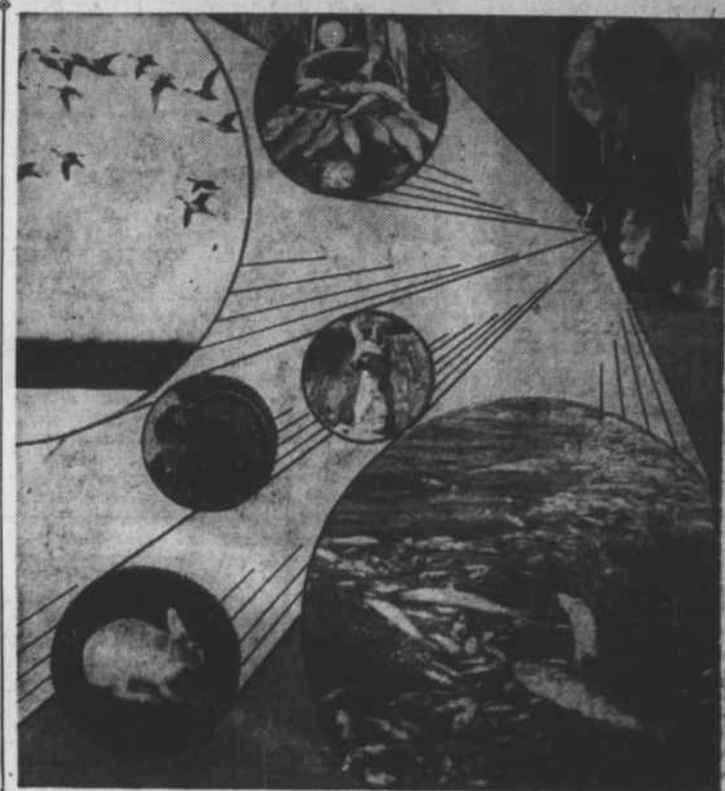
It spends its money to obtain these objectives by the publication of books and technical pamphlets at no profit, for the benefit of all phases of conservation; by sponsoring and financing the annual North American Wildlife conference;



After an absence of more than 50 years Atlantic salmon have returned to spawning grounds in four Maine rivers, after American Wildlife Institute had cleaned out the Maine rivers ruined as spawning grounds by the lumber industry.

by the establishment of chairs and schools of wildlife conservation in colleges and universities for training young men in every phase of natural resources, for technical research and in methods of game management and conservation; by conducting research itself and in co-operation with other organizations in wildlife and land management and use, stream pollution, and by bringing about better co-ordination and co-operation between groups and individuals engaged in the production, administration and use of natural resources.

For several years the American Wildlife Institute has financed the research into migratory fowl at the Delta duck station in Manitoba, Canada, in conjunction with the University of Wisconsin and Michigan State college, with James F. Bell, famous authority on migratory fowl, as superintendent of the project. In 1943, Ducks Unlimited became a co-operator. This scientific study of migratory ducks and geese has to do mostly with these wild fowl on their breeding grounds. Other studies of the birds in their migration across the United States has



Research, training of young men for administration in game management and conservation, and scientific experiment for the conservation of all our natural resources are objectives of the American Wildlife Institute.

led to the undertaking of an ambitious scientific research project of what happens to migratory birds when they reach Mexico and other Central American countries where they winter.

So for two years this study has been going on, largely financed by American Wildlife Institute, but conducted by the Pan American Union, an international organization composed of representatives of the Central and South American Republics.

In its zeal to train young men in scientific knowledge in all phases of conservation, the Wildlife Institute has fostered and helped finance schools for this purpose at the land grant state universities in Alabama, Iowa, Maine, Missouri, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah and Virginia, while, through the influence of the institute, schools also have been established at Purdue university in Indiana and in New York.

Quarter Million to Schools.

The institute has expended approximately \$250,000 in the establishment and maintenance of these schools. In so doing, it operates through the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the State Departments of Conservation of Wildlife and the universities. Approximately 500 trained men are now engaged in various phases of wildlife conservation and land use. Many are holding important government and state jobs in forestry, wildlife management, with zoological and biological gardens and organizations.

Another instance of conservation fostered and largely financed by the institute was the restoration of the salmon fishing industry on the Atlantic coast. Fifty years or so ago, Atlantic salmon disappeared from Maine due to the destruction of spawning grounds in the Maine fresh water rivers by the lumber industry. Sawdust coated the bottoms of streams and tannic acid from the sawdust polluted the water to such an extent the salmon were killed off and a flourishing industry died.

In 1940 a fellowship was established in the University of Maine for the purpose of studying the possibilities of restoring the Atlantic salmon to the important streams in the Northeast. Through these studies and co-operation with the institute, a method so easy and inexpensive was devised, that the sponsors are amazed at the results. Huge "egg beaters" were attached to small boats sent into the Machias, the Dennys, the Narraguagus and the Penobscot rivers. These egg beaters, operating in the spring of the year at high water, churned up the beds of these rivers so thoroughly that the sawdust caking was washed out and into the sea. Then millions of salmon eggs were brought down from New Brunswick and installed in troughs for hatching in the rivers. This spring saw the first return of the Atlantic salmon for spawning and they swarmed back into these four Maine rivers by the millions.

The American Wildlife Institute is particularly interested in land use on the theory that if land and water are utilized properly we will automatically have wildlife. Clinton R. Gutermuth, executive secretary of the institute, who occupies a medium

est office in a downtown Washington building, declares, "we can't have wildlife without the co-operation of farmers."

"Most certainly," the Hoosier-trained secretary said, "we can't take good farm land, and by the same token, farmers should not attempt to farm land fit only for reforestation or as cover for wildlife."

Thousands of acres of land in this country have been stolen from its natural state and thousands upon thousands of dollars of public money has been spent in the vain attempt to make farm land fit only for its natural state.

One such area, it is pointed out, was the Kankakee marshes in northern Indiana and Illinois. The two states and the federal government spent many thousands of dollars in the attempt to convert these thousands of acres of marshes into farm land. When it was found the land would not raise crops, after decades of frustration, the land is now being allowed to return to its natural state. And during the past few years, the financial return from the recreational and other features of this natural wildlife habitat each year has been more than was realized by farmers in all the years cultivation was attempted.

Another such area is the so-called grand flats in Wisconsin, an area thousands of acres in extent where a few years ago nothing but abandoned homes were seen for miles, and much of which is now being allowed to return to its natural state.

Grow Cover Where Possible.

Mr. Gutermuth believes that every farmer can correlate his land into the two schools, natural and agricultural. For instance, along the woods lot on almost every farm there is 50 or more feet which will barely raise a crop. This land could be permitted to grow into cover. The banks of ditches and streams would, within a few years, become a natural habitat for wildlife if permitted to grow into a natural state. And reforestation of some land, suitable for that purpose, will not only reap a rich harvest for farmers in the way of lumber and wood, but will also provide natural cover for wildlife.

The American Wildlife Institute is also vitally interested in proper land use of rolling land, in erosion and in contour plowing and cultivation to retain the rich top soil and the natural wealth of farm land. It has aided in much research in this phase of conservation.

The North American Wildlife conference staged each year by the institute is the forum where technical men in all branches of conservation meet and exchange information and where results of the year's research are made public to teachers, professors, laboratory technicians, administrators and supervisors and to the general public.

Approximately 1,000 delegates from every state, Mexico, Canada, England and France are expected to attend this year's conference at the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York. The general theme will be "The Place of Wildlife in a Changing World."