

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

VOL. LXXII

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1946

No. 36

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

No Tax Reduction in Sight as U. S. Uses Funds to Cut Debt; Foreign Relief to Continue

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.)



As country seethes with civil strife, servants prepare palace for return of King George II. At left, workmen carry portrait of monarch up staircase to reception room. At right, chambermaid tidies coverlet embroidered with crown on King's bed.

GREECE: Civil Strife

King George II of Greece faced no happy return to his homeland as open civil war raged in the mountainous northwestern border regions and the Red-dominated Albanian and Yugoslav governments were charged with actively aiding the rebels.

Premier Constantin Tsaldaris bluntly attributed the strife to Russian efforts to tighten their grip on the Near East. Said he: "It is as clear as noon-day that this . . . for the benefit of those who aim to take advantage of our troubles with a view of securing an outlet to the Aegean sea."

As a last resort, 40,000 British troops unopposed in Greece were being readied for intervention in the dispute if the government forces failed to check the left-wing uprising. With the country occupying a strategic position near the Dardanelles and Suez canal, Britain and Russia have been waging a bitter diplomatic war for control—the British to protect their lifeline to the East, the Russians to weaken their rivals and to extend their own dominance over the rich area.

NATIONAL DEBT: Being Cut

With reduction of the huge national debt one of the administration's primary goals, the U. S. can expect no immediate slash in taxes, Secretary of the Treasury Snyder told the American Bankers association meeting in Chicago. It was agreed that the debt should be pared during prosperous times when people are able to pay higher taxes, he asserted.

In the matter of debt reduction, Snyder could present a proud administration record. Between Feb. 23 and Sept. 1, the government had retired 14 billion dollars of its obligations.

Next to debt reduction, Snyder declared the administration's second primary fiscal objective was a balanced budget. With the present level of taxes, the government actually will have a cash surplus of almost three billion dollars for the present fiscal year, but the accrediting of terminal leave bonds and other items payable in the future to the current budget will produce a paper deficit of two billion dollars.

FOREIGN RELIEF: To Continue

End of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation administration does not portend termination of American relief to war-ravaged European countries, President Truman told congress in a report on operations of UNRRA for the second quarter of 1946.

Declaring that devastated countries would need further assistance after UNRRA wound up its work early next year, Mr. Truman said that U. S. agencies were formulating plans for continuation of necessary aid. Poland, Byelorussia, the Ukraine and China were singled out as nations especially hit by the war and requiring further help.

UNRRA aid to Poland has been pointed toward redevelopment of the agricultural economy of the country, the President said. Shipments

LABOR: Defy Injunction

Always jealous of its right to strike to enforce wage and other demands, organized labor presented a united front against a county court's anti-strike injunction against the Independent Association of Employees of Duquesne Light company in Pittsburgh, Pa.

In issuing the injunction, the three-judge court heeded the city solicitor's plea to act in the public interest in preventing a costly power strike. Though the order later was dissolved when the solicitor declared that it had served to force a resumption of bargaining between the disputants, IAE members remained adamant about returning to work as long as it stayed in effect.

Apprehensive of the no-strike and no-picketing features of the injunction, AFL and CIO unions supported the IAE walkout. Labor charged that the court order was in violation of both the state and federal anti-injunction laws and there was no law requiring men to work against their wish.

Truckers Idle

Trucks remained idle in New York City and pickets patrolled ferry, bridge and tunnel approaches to prevent admission of motor freight as big operators continued to hold out against AFL teamsters demands.

While smaller employers agreed to a proposal to pay the teamsters \$71.40 for a 40-hour week instead of the old \$64 for a 44-hour week, the big firms held fast to their offer for a \$3-a-week raise. They claimed 75 per cent of the trucks remained off the street and 10,000 men were idle.

Five New Jersey teamster locals co-operated with the embattled New York strikers in stopping freight movements into the city. Union stewards sought to tie up freight at starting points while pickets took up stations along strategic entrances into New York to guard against trucks slipping through.

WAR PRODUCTION: Modern Miracle

Writing in the Infantry Journal, Troyer S. Anderson, historian of the war department, listed the following accomplishments of American industry during World War II in supplying U. S. and Allied armies in the fight against the Axis.

• 227,735 airplanes, including 67,538 fighters, 22,491 transports, 30,980



heavy bombers and 16,028 medium bombers.

• 585,586 artillery pieces, including 182,278 aircraft cannon, 103,894 mortars, 35,189 light field pieces and 880 heavy field weapons.

• 87,235 tanks, including 56,679 medium, 28,765 light and 1,791 heavy.

• 39,952,000,000 rounds of small arms ammunition, 283,067,000 rounds of field artillery, mortar and rocket projectiles and 4,560,000 tons of aircraft bombs.

This production record was all the more miraculous inasmuch as U. S. industry virtually started from scratch, U. S. armament prior to 1940 consisting of only 2,966 airplanes, 8,975 artillery pieces, 329 tanks and correspondingly small quantities of other equipment.

RUSSIA: On the Mend

Binding its wartime wounds, the great Russian bear is on the way to a laborious and painful economic recovery. While outside experts have asserted that it would take many years for the Soviets to get back on their feet, the masters in the Kremlin are exerting every force to speed up recovery.

Effect of the strenuous efforts to restore Russian industry is evident in progress reported in the war-ravaged Donets river basin, important prewar producing center. In the first six months of 1946, overall industrial output averaged 43.8 per cent of the 1940 level, with steel production at 40.4; coal, 44; pig iron, 40.2, and rolled metals, 39.

As the district celebrated the third anniversary of its liberation from the Germans, Communist chieftains boasted that a large percentage of the 1,341 prewar industrial enterprises had been partly rehabilitated.



Memos to All Editors:

The anti-Roosevelts are using this: A Republican (Chicago) paper's reporter asked Bob Hannegan: "Who'll be your candidate in '48—Truman?"

"Nope," Hannegan replied (don't forget this is an alleged joke), "not strong enough. The public apparently no like."

"Could it be Wallace?" pumped the reporter.

"Hell, no! Can't take chances with him. They think he's a Red."

"Well," said the scribe, "if it ain't Truman or Wallace, who do you think it might be?"

"Oh," said Hannegan, "I dunno! There's plenty of time. We'll dig up someone."

"Oh, NO!" roared the Republican, "not HIM!"

Prof. Manne Sieghahn's trip here is for several confs with Einstein. He's Sweden's top atomer (collaborer of Lise Meitner). . . . The influential members on Eisenhower's staff are for "complete remobilization." . . . Dr. Paul Scheffer (see clips in morgue) was once chief of Nazi spy ring in Russia. Now very active here. One of the top propagandists for "getting the U. S. into a war with Russia soon as possible." . . . When Field Marshal Montgomery was honor-guest (at the Barbi-Plaza) a man, en route to the 30th floor, was hauled back into the elevator and made to identify himself before the law in the foyer. Said to be J. D. Rockefeller Jr.!

Add significant Russ - U. S. notes: The Russian purchasing commission in Washington (which numbers about 300 expert Soviet engineers and technicians) is discharging its U. S. employees, preparatory to shutting down Jan. 1. That means, I'm told, the Russians do not expect to buy from us any more the way things stand now, etc.

Reminder: Great Britain and Russia signed a non-aggression treaty in 1941. Which side would British be on in event of conflict, considering treaties are pieces of papyrus? . . . Big news expected from Puerto Rico during next few months. Break said to come between Luis Munos Marin, president of the senate there and most powerful political figure in islands—and Jesus Pinero, Truman's appointment for the governorship. . . . Cost of atoms are down to a mere million each. That sounds expensive, but look at it this way: The entire civilized world can now be destroyed for less than the war cost the U. S., 70 billion.

Reason Russians so cocky lately is they allegedly have cosmic ray bomb. Plan inviting Americans and other nations to a demonstration of the new weapon in their "war of nerves." . . . Insiders unimpressed, claiming we have a weapon that makes the Atomb obsolete. . . . Senator Bob LaFollette may head a non-gov't committee to study all phases of modernizing the federal gov't. This new outfit will be financed by wealthy citizens, some of whom held high gov't posts during the war.

N. Y. Novelette: The ABC network had a correspondent in Tokyo. His name, Joe Julian. . . . He went to Hiroshima to do a broadcast months after the atomb fell. . . . As Julian walked along rubble-strewn streets he met a man on a bike, who introduced himself. . . . "I'm the Reverend Tanimoto," he said. . . . He was of great help to the broadcaster in getting material, etc. . . . A year later Julian, (who is also an actor) found himself jobless. . . . Last week, while wandering about Radio city he was spotted by the director of the John Hersey-Hiroshima broadcast. Julian was engaged to read one of the parts. . . . It was the role of the stranger Joe met in Hiroshima—the Rev. Tanimoto!

The Late Watch: Elliott got 25 Gs for that mag series. . . . Truman (as we first hinted long ago) personally doesn't want to run again. If he does, they'll have to drag him via the draft. That explains why he is so "candid." . . . The White House is spreading happiness to the Germans in Germany and to the Republicans in America. . . . Our foreign policy is about as clear as the mud diplomats have been throwing at each other. . . . Too many American leaders are arguing about our foreign policy instead of explaining it.



By EDWARD EMERINE

WNU Features

When other rocks have cooled, it is granite that holds the heat of the sun after nightfall. When other sections go off on political or philosophical tangents, it is New England that retains the basic Puritan characteristics—thrift, the will to work, and individuality.

The first settlers in New Hampshire carried with them a King James Bible and a Puritan conscience. Fundamentally, through every vicissitude of progress New Hampshire has remained unchanged. The old influences still prevail. From the very beginning, however, New Hampshire folks were the merriest of the Puritans. They have held to the gospel of work, but the gospel of laughter has not been forgotten. They are genial, love a good story, have a quip or wise saw, and delight in antic ways. The infusion of French-Canadian blood as well as that of those recently come from Europe has not materially changed the values of life in New Hampshire.

Puritan Standards Prevail.

Matters of morals and taste and government are still decided with Puritan standards. The appearance of the country, in its cleared land, is as the early settlers left it. From the top of its mountains down to the sea, New Hampshire is a varied land, but changeless and inspiring.

No state is greater than its people. Men like Daniel Webster, Pres. Franklin Pierce, Salmon P. Chase and Thomas Bailey Aldrich are not mere accidents. They, and many other famous men, came from the breeding and environment of New Hampshire and were molded by the traditions and influence of that state.

Two years before the Revolutionary war, John Sullivan, a young Dunham lawyer, and John Langdon, a wealthy merchant, were active patriots. In December, 1774, they seized Fort William and Mary at New Castle (present site of Fort Constitution) and removed from it 100 barrels of powder, besides cannon and small arms. These munitions of war later were used against the British at the battle of Bunker Hill!

It is notable that three-fifths of the men who fought with the Colonial army at Bunker Hill were from New Hampshire, and men from that state were in every campaign of the war. Stark and his New Hampshire troops checked Burgoyne and paved the way for Gates' triumph over that ambitious British general at Saratoga. Three weeks before the Continental congress agreed to the Declaration of Independence, the New Hampshire assembly adopted one of its own, thus making the first authoritative statement of purpose to cast off allegiance to the British crown.

New Hampshire was first settled in 1623, at Dover and Portsmouth.



GOVERNOR . . . When Charles M. Dale, native of Minnesota, was installed as New Hampshire's governor on January 4, 1945, he became the first Westerner to become chief executive of a New England state.

month—just three years after the landing of the Pilgrims and seven years before Boston was founded. The first settlers were fishermen, farmers and traders.



PRETTY AS A PICTURE . . . The beauty of Mt. Chocoma has made this New Hampshire peak the most photographed mountain in America.



Agriculture and industry spread rapidly. Millions of years ago, Nature provided New Hampshire with an abundance of gravel, sand and granite. Under the surface were more than 95 different minerals. Many large rivers had their sources in New Hampshire, and could be harnessed for power. There was plenty of timber and wild game. There was excellent soil, particularly in the valleys of the Connecticut and Merrimack rivers. Grass was plentiful for livestock. Fruit trees were easily grown. The climate was healthful. The New Hampshire of today was built upon these resources.

Unique Industrialization. Even the industry of New Hampshire has its unique side. "Our craftsmen know what it is to live in a good place," is the state's boast. Laboring men never know the crowded living conditions which so often attend industrialization.

New Hampshire plants, mills and factories manufacture chemical products, electrical equipment, leather goods, machinery, tools and scores of miscellaneous articles and products. "Made in New Hampshire" may mean anything from a sewing needle to a steam engine or the heaviest foundry casting. Its wood products are without number. Its paper and paper products are used throughout the world.

The dairy industry is the most important agricultural enterprise in New Hampshire. Milk, cream, butterfat, cattle and calves return a cash income of about ten million dollars a year. The apple is the chief commercial fruit, and New

Hampshire orchards range from a few trees to more than 100 acres. A million and a half bushels of potatoes are grown in the state each year, making them the most important field crop.

Complete Farm Units. Most New Hampshire farms are



TOWN HALL . . . A classic example of New England architecture is the town hall and church at Hancock, N. H.

units so complete it seems nothing is lacking.

New Hampshire farmers do not "put all their eggs in one basket," or hold to one principal source of income. They hold to a combination of products and services calculated to return the largest income, considering the family skills, the soils and market opportunities. They look toward a year-around income—not to a single cash crop.

Lakes, mountains, seashore and a splendid climate have made New Hampshire famous for vacations and tours.

White Mountain national forest, with its roads, trails, lakes and streams, lures thousands of people from every part of the United States each year. From bathing on the ocean beach to skiing through mountain snows, New Hampshire offers opportunity for recreation and sports.

From colonial buildings at Portsmouth, Dartmouth college at Hanover, and Daniel Webster's birthplace near Franklin, to the Old Man of the Mountains, Lost River at Kinsman Notch and the cog railway at Mount Washington, New Hampshire offers everything for those who seek historical, recreational or inspirational travel.

"Every road that leads you out Makes you long to turn about, In New Hampshire."