

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Colleges Take Livestock Honors; Violence Marks General Strike; German Scientists Aiding U. S.

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.



Oakland pickets smash typewriter belonging to Charles Hill, Berkeley, Calif., when they suspect he purchased it in struck bound store. Over 130,000 AFL unionists walked out in general strike in support of retail clerks.

STOCK SHOW: Colleges' Day

Perhaps it was only fitting that the nation's agricultural colleges, which have devoted so much effort toward the improvement of American farming, topped the major honors at the 47th International Live Stock exposition in Chicago.

Royal Jupiter, a 1,370-pound Shorthorn steer entered by Oklahoma A. & M. college, was awarded grand championship, with Wyoming Challenger Standard, another Shorthorn owned by the University of Wyoming, named reserve titleholder.

A 222-pound Hampshire barrow entered by Purdue university was adjudged the grand hog champion, marking the 10th victory chalked up by the Lafayette, Ind., institution in this class since the stock show started.

Having taken firsts in the steer and hog competition, the colleges contented themselves with a second in the lamb showing, Ohio State university winning runner-up honors with a 147-pound Hampshire wether. Sixteen-year-old Wayne Disch, Evansville, Wis., took first place with a 110-pound Southdown.

4-H Makes Hit

All Chicago seemed to take out the welcome mat for more than 1,000 rural farm youth attending the 25th annual 4-H congress. Clean and wholesome, with an open and winning manner, the boys and girls went right on to steal the Windy City's heart.

Perhaps because they most typified the hundreds of 4-H representatives present, the eight health champions chosen attracted wide attention. There was especial praise for Nancy Jean Davis, 17, Pittsburg, Okla., who not only corrected a curvature of the spine and built up her own health but also wholeheartedly participated in the 4-H program for better sanitation, nutrition and medical standards in her community.

Girl champions in the spotlight included Patricia Morgan, 18, Westville, Ind., canning; Mildred Bruce, 17, Newport, Ark., homemaking; and Doris Anders, 19, Heron Lake, Minn., food preparation.

Wendell Straughm, 17, Oldham county, Ky., displayed the biggest heart at the meet, having canned 1,300 quarts of fruit, meats and vegetables last year and given most of them to a Baptist orphanage and hospital.

LABOR: Stiff Penalty

When Judge T. Alan Goldsborough slapped a \$3,500,000 fine against the United Mine Workers and a \$10,000 penalty against UMW Chieftain John L. Lewis for contempt of court in staging the soft coal strike, it marked a new phase in American labor relations.

Judge Goldsborough would not imprison Lewis and thereby set him up as a martyr to labor's cause; but the stiff fines imposed against both the union and its big boss were designed to impress labor generally that in a dispute involving government interests, the government stood above all parties.

Set back by the decision, the UMW command took immediate steps to appeal, but regardless of the outcome of a higher court hearing, the

rank and file of the union continued to swear by John L. From Charleston, W. Va., Pres. William Blizzard of District 17 charged: "This is part of a plot by the Democratic party to destroy the union." In Mahan, W. Va., Secy. Chester Cadle of Local 6713 said: "The boys down my way



John L.: In Biggest Fight

are sure mad. They'll stick with (Lewis) now until hell freezes over." Miner Bill Jones from Bentleyville, Pa., growled: "Let the government attorneys dig the damn coal."

General Walkout

The downtown district of Oakland, Calif., seethed with violence during the general strike of AFL unions over two retail establishments' refusal to recognize the Retail Clerks union.

As militant pickets milled about, business and labor leaders and City Manager Herbert Hassler met to end the strike. The walkout resulted when the two stores joined with the Oakland Retail Merchants' association in demanding that the union show a majority in all 26 of the member establishments or drop their demands.

AFL truck, bus, trolley and train employees walked out with the retail clerks, paralyzing the transport system. Other AFL unions followed suit. Having indicated their support of the striking clerks, the other unions then were ordered back to their jobs by their leaders.

SCIENTISTS: Work for U. S.

German scientists recruited from the reich and working on year-to-year contracts have turned over secret research data worth millions and advanced American aviation from two to 10 years, army authorities at Wright Field, Ohio, declared.

Numbering both former Nazis and independents, the scientists are hard at work on development of supersonic (faster than sound) passenger aircraft, guided missiles and other new weapons. More prominent among them include Dr. Rudolph Hermann, aero-dynamicist credited with perfecting the V-2 rocket, and Dr. Alexander Lippisch, chief designer of the Messerschmitt plane.

The scientists' contracts with the U. S. call for an allowance of \$6 daily for payment of personal living expenses and salaries ranging from \$2.20 to \$11 a day, depending upon their abilities. Families of the scientists in Germany have been given preferential treatment.

HOUSING: New Program

Resignation of Wilson Wyatt as national housing administrator marked President Truman's determination to fit the nation's building program within the framework of the free economy restored by sweeping decontrol.

Wyatt's retirement followed the President's refusal to grant his demands for increased powers to push the erratic housing program along. As typified in his fight with War Assets administration over awarding the huge Dodge-Chicago plant to Lustrom corporation for construction of prefabricated steel enamel houses, Wyatt had sought authority over other government agencies to press his emergency program.

Withdrawal of Wyatt from the housing picture does not portend a relaxation in the government's desire for the speedy erection of sorely needed dwellings, Mr. Truman said. Since its inception, the emergency program has been of a flexible nature permitting alterations to meet changing conditions, he pointed out.

SPAIN: Poses Question

When is or is not a dictator a threat to world peace?

Members of the United Nation's security and political council undertook the answer to that disturbing question in pondering Russian-inspired proposals for termination of diplomatic and commercial relations with Franco Spain.

Like Greece, where the British and Russians are at odds, Spain occupies a strategic position in the Mediterranean, dominating the western entrance. As long as the rightists remain in power in the Iberian peninsula, British control of this gateway is relatively assured; Communist dominance of the country, on the other hand, would threaten their grip.

In countering Russian demands for a quick end of Franco at the U.N. meetings, Hartley Shawcross of Britain pointed out that there were other European countries with dictatorial regimes. To act against Spain would set a precedent for meddling in the internal affairs of other nations, he said.

U. N.: Red Surprise

Long staunch proponents of unrestricted use of the veto by the five major powers in the United Nations organization, the Russians created a stir at the U. N. meeting in Lake Success, N. Y., by announcing their willingness to sacrifice the veto in the control of arms and atomic energy.

The Soviet's sudden turn-about caused speculation in diplomatic circles regarding Russia's motives. With only the masters in the Kremlin aware of the real objectives of the surprising shift in attitude, delegates asked: Had the Reds decided on a new policy of international cooperation, or did a realization that they themselves could not develop an atom bomb for some time instill a desire to prevent U. S. production of the weapon in the immediate future?

While the Russians eschewed use of the veto in carrying out arms and atomic energy control, they reserved the right to employ it in the security council in setting up the machinery for regulation.

Anti-Nazi Tells Church Fight



Pastor Niemoeller arrives in U. S. with wife.

Famed anti-Nazi churchman, Pastor Martin Niemoeller, who spent eight years in a concentration camp for his opposition to state control of religion, told the Federated Council of Churches meeting in Seattle, Wash., that the war was necessary for resolving the issue of freedom of worship.

In the U. S. officially to thank American churches for assistance given German denominations since the end of the war, Niemoeller declared that just as members of all sects submitted to Nazi control so did others form a brave resistance band. Said Niemoeller: "God (did) not honor one single denomination by making it the stronghold of Christian resistance."



Man About Town:

Broadway Smalltalk: A noted band leader (who made millions out of swing music) told chums: "The honeymoon is over; people just don't like it any more." . . . Jimmy Dorsey claims so many name bands are breaking up that a performer soon will be able to get into a theater through the stage door. . . . John Ringling North, the circus man, reporting the season was its best yet; \$6 in N. Y. and \$3 on tour. But the Hartford fire cost four million! . . . Frank Sinatra has asked his sponsor to eliminate those screaming - meemees (booby sex audiences), who ruined a recent program. Dinah, Jo Stafford, Como and Bing don't need any phony applause or cheers—why does Frank? . . . Phillip Dorn says in H'wood when a man is seen talking to his wife everybody feels sorry for the Other Woman!

Our Very Special Drop Dead Dep't: That Miami realtor who took \$1,000 from many war vets (to build them homes) and now won't refund their coin since his plan flopped. . . . A Miami newspaper actually accepted the following classified ad: "Barber, all-around man. No G. I. wanted. 710 N. W. 95th Street."

The Late Watch: General Eisenhower chatting with two civilians (with lapel discharge buttons) while waiting for his car on W. 44th street. . . . FDR Jr. will be offered a big job in radio soon. . . . A race track bookie (who gabs incessantly in track slang) was passing a midtown synagogue, where a rabbi exchanged greetings with him. "You live around here?" inquired the rabbi. . . . "Not very far away," was the respectful reply, "about a mile and 16th!" . . . Hy Gardner says if swindler Nickel feels like two cents, he's no different than any other nickel. That's all one is worth these days. . . . A woman who runs a delicatessen on Madison in the 60s has Russian caviar flown from Moscow. She peddles it at \$36 per pound. That means a restaurant would have to charge you at least \$5 a teaspoonful to make a profit.

New York Novelties: She is a night club star. . . . Her romance and impending merger (to a rich local) have been highlighted in most of the columns. Not this one, however. . . . Well, she has been threatening to kill him if he tries to get out of the planned wedding. . . . She carries a loaded pistol at all times (in her bag), and intimates report she will shoot him. . . . Our hero had the gall to go to his ex-wife for advice. . . . She laughed in his face. . . . "After what you did to me and the children," she coldly informed him, "you deserve to be shot. I only wish I had the nerve to do it!"

Tip to Newspapers: Apparently the peasants in your editorial rooms do not know the correct usage because they keep calling them Their Highnesses, which they aren't. Referring to the Dook of Windsor, you say "His Highness," and of her, you say "Her Grace." Tennyrate the Dook's sekretree is veddy perturbed. . . . Here's a film scenario: A large steel company (Consolidated) recently bought two coal mines from a feller named Frank Christopher. The price was a million \$. . . Christopher, a decade ago, was a coal miner himself. . . . Speaking of riches, Jackie Cooper, we hear, will retire. He's 25. . . . Radio City Music Hall's singing choir (non-union) would appreciate a raise. They get \$45 per seven-day week (28 shows). Lowest paid singing chorus in N.Y.C. at \$1.61 per show.

Midtown Side-Show: The middle-aged woman, impeccably groomed, who enters a midtown bar daily at 5. She orders two Scotchies and two Martinis and gulps them down, each with a toast: (1) "To nothing!" (2) "To my first husband!" (3) "To the one I divorced!" (4) "To my love!" Couldn't possibly do it at home—no spectators, no audience.

Ty Power carries a clipping of a movie review which panned him in '39. He loves it—shows it to pals. . . . Who's that youthful Yale prof, seeing a lot of la belle Truman? . . . Macoco names Gable in his divorce suit, intimates insist, because Gable's name would insure Macoco of coast-to-coast publicity.

"GEORGIA, the Empire State of the South"

By ED EMERINE

Editor's Note: This is another in the "Stories of the States" series.

"It was the first colony in the Western Hemisphere to forbid slavery, to prohibit rum, to found an orphanage, to allow married women full property rights, to charter a state university, to charter a college for women."

So states a marker at the highest point in Georgia, 4,784 feet above sea level, at Mount Enota, atop Brasstown Bald mountain.

Back of that marker is over 400 years of American history, beginning with the explorations of Hernando De Soto, the gold-seeking adventurer who journeyed through that area in 1540. And, if legend is correct, islands off the coast were regarded in those days as the "golden isles of Guale." Their winding waterways were favorite haunts of pirates of the Spanish main, and today parties often search for treasure plate and "pieces of eight" cached there by Blackbeard. But the real history of Georgia begins in 1733 with the founding of Savannah.

Refugees Get Charter.

Among the debtors in English prisons were men of high character, splendid education and great ability. In London were benevolent gentlemen, too, who sought to found a home for these unfortunates and a place of refuge for the Salzburgers and other persecuted sects of the continent of Europe. They obtained a charter from George II, king of England, in June, 1732, and selected Gen. James Edward Oglethorpe as governor.

A man of great liberality and marked ability, General Oglethorpe landed at Yamacraw bluff in February, 1733, with 116 emigrants and laid the foundations for Savannah, the first American city to be planned before building.

During the next eight years about 2,500 persons were brought over, two-thirds of them German Protestants. The Wesleys, John and Charles, came in 1736 as young clergymen. George Whitefield arrived in 1740. Thus, from a small beginning, Georgia grew to take its place, 40 years later, with the other 12 colonies in throwing off British domination.

Ravaged by War.

Twice Georgia was ravaged by war. In May, 1775, more than a year before the Declaration of Independence, Col. Joseph Habersham and Commodore Bowen with 30 volunteers seized the powder magazine at Savannah and secured 13,000 pounds of powder, of which Georgia authorities sent 5,000 pounds to the Continental army at Boston. In March, 1776, the Georgians under Colonel McIntosh, aided by Carolinians under Colonel Bull, burned 3 and disabled 6 out of 11 British merchant vessels which were attempting to carry on trade with loyalist planters.

In December, 1778, the British captured Savannah and Augusta fell a few months later. After the fall of Charleston, S. C., in 1780, the British overran all eastern Georgia. It was not until 1781 that Col. Elijah Clarke, with the assistance of Pickens and "Light Horse" Harry Lee, succeeded in retaking Au-



gusta. On July 11, 1782, the British evacuated Savannah and the authority of Georgia was re-established.

Site of Sherman's March.

Georgia seceded from the Union early in 1861 and furnished the Confederate army 94 regiments and 36 battalions. On Georgia soil were fought the battles of Chickamauga, Ringgold, Resaca, New Hope church, Kennesaw mountain, Peach Tree creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Atlanta, and the skirmishes that attended Sherman's march through the state. When the war ended the state was ravaged.

But thrift, ambition and pride remained. The people of Georgia began to rebuild — a difficult job, a trying ordeal. But soon after the Civil war ended, Georgia resumed her enterprises in every industrial line, not even waiting for her reentrance into the Union, which came in 1870.

There never has been any question of patriotism and loyalty among Georgians. During the Spanish-American war, Georgia furnished more volunteers in proportion to population than any other state. The heroism of Georgia's sons in World War I and World War II has written brilliant exploits on history's pages. And in Georgia thousands of soldiers, sailors, marines and airmen were trained for their jobs in every theater of war.

Georgia is the largest state east of the Mississippi. From top to bottom its greatest length is 320 miles, and from side to side its greatest distance is some 260 miles.

Leads in Industry.

Georgia stands in the front rank of the southern states in the variety and value of its manufactures and the number of its manufacturing establishments. Its textile mills include cotton and woolen knitting mills and silk mills. Flour and grist mills, clothing factories, furniture factories, brass, steel and iron works, foundries, car shops and

other manufacturing plants are some of its heavy industries. Georgia has brick, tile and pottery plants, and its canning factories, creameries and numerous other processing plants utilize the state's raw materials.

Georgia's slash pine is made into paper, trees grown there reaching a growth in 8 to 10 years that would require 40 to 50 years in a higher, colder climate.

Georgia's marble is famous all over the world, and large quantities of granite and kneiss are found in many localities. Gold deposits are



NATIVE GOVERNOR . . . Born March 20, 1897, at Newman, Ga., Ellis Gibbs Arnall has been an energetic leader of his native state. A former lawyer, he served in the state legislature and as attorney general before taking office as chief executive January 12, 1943.

found in four belts in Georgia, and the mining of gold is an old industry there. Brown and red iron ores are found in many places, and copper, graphite, talc, barite, limestone, precious stones, maris, phosphates and many other deposits of minerals and clays are scattered throughout Georgia.

Agriculture is Varied.

The slopes of Georgia's mountains are well suited for the grazing of livestock, and the state has an abundance of land, either rolling or level, for growing vegetables, fruits, corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, cowpeas, clover, timothy, grasses, cotton, peanuts, tobacco and dozens of other crops. The forest timbers are oak, pine, poplar, ash, beech, elm, chestnut, hickory, maple, walnut, ironwood, sugar berry and a score of others. Large quantities of turpentine are produced.

Georgia's resources are vast. Its climate and rainfall are conducive to all plant life, and pleasant for human beings. The gentle art of living is practiced in Georgia, but there remains a deep-rooted determination to keep up the leadership, the progress, that began over two centuries ago when the Oglethorpe band landed at Savannah. Georgia is a state worth seeing, knowing—and watching!



FAMOUS INSTITUTION . . . One of Georgia's most famous enterprises is the Warm Springs Foundation, which was boosted into the limelight by the late Franklin D. Roosevelt. Some of the infantile paralysis victims are shown here preparing for their Thanksgiving dinner.