

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

Vol. LXVI

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1941

No. 52

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

By Edward C. Wayne

President's Third Inaugural Address Emphasizes Faith in U. S. Democracy; Lease-Lend Act Fight Rips Party Lines As Cabinet Supports Roosevelt's Plan

(EDITOR'S NOTE—When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of the news analyst and not necessarily of this newspaper.) (Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

THIRD TERM: Inaugural

After taking the oath of office as President of the United States for a precedent breaking third term, Franklin D. Roosevelt delivered to a waiting nation a high tribute to his faith in democracy. In the inaugural address which was marked with constant references to the "spirit of America" and the "spirit of democracy" the President declared that the purpose in his next four years of office would be to "protect and perpetuate the integrity of democracy."

"For this," he said, "we must have the spirit of America and the faith of America. We do not retreat. We are not content to stand still. As Americans, we go forward, in the service of our country, by the will of God."

While some of the pomp of other Inaugural days was missing because of the solemn pall of foreign affairs that hung over Washington, the thousands that lined Pennsylvania avenue to watch the President pass cheered loudly as they saw his party. The day was bright but a raw wind chilled the onlookers.

CHURCHILL: Looks Ahead

Winston Churchill, following his conferences with Harry Hopkins, Roosevelt's personal ambassador, looked into the future of the war during 1941.

He said that Britain would not find the war less terrible this year than last, would have to face continued destruction of British towns and cities without being able to make adequate reply.

He admitted Hitler's great advantage in being able to move his armies about Europe at will.

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competent" on foreign policy questions. Ambassador Kennedy was being welcomed with open arms by isolationist editors and hailed as a comrade and then said he considered the isolationists the worst "defeatists" of all.

American unity, supposedly the nation's greatest safeguard during the stress of national defense preparedness, appeared jeopardized. National leaders differed in their prescriptions for the critical moment as far as the poles.

They ranged from Carter Glass, Virginia, who wanted the U. S. to declare war at once, to the outright isolationist and non-interventionist of the type of Montana's Senator Wheeler, who opposed No. 1776 from opening word to finish.

While this was the temper of official Washington, a couple of U. S. sailors fanned the flame by tearing down a Nazi banner from a German consulate celebrating the seventieth anniversary of the founding of the German Reich. They clambered up to a ninth-story flagpole in San Francisco to cause a national crisis to become that much more critical, while thousands cheered on the sidewalk below.

CABINET: Rolls Sleeves

For once in a national issue, apparently that entire part of the President's cabinet which could conceivably have anything to do with the situation rolled up its sleeves and went to bat for No. 1776, the lease-

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CORDELL HULL

With others, he went to bat.

lend bill, calling for all-out aid to Britain.

Morgenthau, treasury secretary, stepped into the arena, declaring that Britain was right then at the end of her dollar rope, and that some form of unpaid-for aid must be found if Britain was to continue to get supplies.

Hull, in a most powerful session with the committee which left the nation stunned, excoriated the totalitarians, and called for the nation to realize that the crisis was real and immediate.

Stimson, war secretary, declared in a two-day bout with the committee that he favored sending American warships "anywhere," and that Britain's complete crisis was a matter of 60 to 90 days.

Navy Secretary Knox hinted that the real crisis might be the wresting of Britain's navy from her control by the Nazis, who then would be able to establish themselves in South America.

ASIATIC: Turmoil Grows

All Europe and all the Western hemisphere was watching the diplomatic battle between the United States and Japan before a backdrop of Asiatic warfare that was becoming daily more sanguinary and gloomy.

Even the Battle of Siam was assuming more headline proportions, with conflicting reports from French Indo-China and from Siam itself as to the success of the counter moves.

Most positive claims were made by little Siam, which claimed that important Indo-Chinese border points had fallen to their arms. And while the French did not deny these facts, they did claim that any such advances had been purchased at an enormous loss in manpower.

European diplomats of the Axis powers were striving to keep Japan and the U. S. at odds, thus hoping to cement Japan more firmly to the Axis.

Tag Day



Inaugural day was really "Tag" day for news photographers who covered the event as the above picture clearly shows. Here Charles Knell, news photo agency cameraman displays a few of the passes necessary to wear and keep in plain view throughout the day's events.

FORWARD: Go the Greeks

As Germany still continued to withhold aid to Italy in Albania, the Greeks moved steadily forward in their effort to drive Italian forces from the western shore of the Adriatic.

A thousand "crack" troops were reported captured in one engagement, and all along the southern and eastern battle lines, the advance was steady, but slow.

Many American Greeks, most favorable to their countrymen's cause, were most cautious about the situation, however, informed sources holding that the Germans were holding back only because of the difficulties of fighting over mountainous Balkan terrain in the winter.

They believed that the Nazis would move in force, perhaps not through Bulgaria (which would bring Turkey, perhaps Russia into the war) but through Yugoslavia.

While admitting that many things may happen in the next two months to change the situation, these sources felt anything but confident that the Grecian forces, in the long run, could drive out the Italians.

Particularly on the northern front was the advance slow, though in central Albania Klisura had fallen and Tepelini was apparently a certainty, and Greeks in the north, it was felt, might be particularly vulnerable to a sudden attack from either the Bulgarian or the Yugoslavian border.

German aid on the Albanian front to that point, however, had confined itself to the entrance of a few Stukas and bombers from the forces quartered (reportedly) on Italian soil.

EGYPT: Quiets Down

In the African campaign, the Germans began the groundwork of more vigorous aid to Italy, while the land attacks of the British colonial army continued favorably, though not quite so sensationally as in previous weeks.

The fall of Tobruk, another important Mediterranean port, was regarded as a foregone conclusion, and the British armies, in command of Libya's important coastal roads, moved at will toward other objectives like Derna and Bengasi, the country's capital.

Yet there was a feeling, almost like an "aura" of standstill in the land campaign, possibly attributable to a rearrangement of forces for a new offensive.

That the Italians were anything but satisfied with the situation was the most favorable reaction evident in press dispatches. The Fascist army in Africa was regarded as having been rendered impotent, and without German aid in considerable numbers, Britain was favored to make its victory in Africa complete.

Yet events seemed to be pointing to the fact that the Nazis were planning such a move in force, and watchers anxiously awaited the unfolding of such a plan.

PLANE: Versus Warship

Loss of the 9,000-ton cruiser Southampton in the Mediterranean after an attack entirely by Stukas finally settled the question of whether a first-class warship could withstand a first-class plane attack.

The planes won the verdict. Yet the Illustrious, 25,000-ton new British aircraft carrier was more fortunate, and escaped, though apparently with tremendous damage inflicted upon her.

Washington Digest

America May Face Loss Of Farm Export Market

Wickard Finds Less Production No Solution; Army Undertakes to Build 'Morale' Among New Recruits.

By BAUKHAGE

National Farm and Home Hour Commentator.

WNU Service, 1395 National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON.—Few people realized how much dynamite there was in that speech on agricultural preparedness which Secretary of Agriculture Wickard delivered at his old alma mater, Purdue university, the other day.

While he didn't come right out and say so in so many words, the secretary sounded the knell of hope for a foreign market for farm surpluses. That speech marked the beginning of a new farm policy in the United States based on what is believed by officials here to be a permanent and not a temporary loss of export trade.

"The facts are," said the secretary, "that the trend of American farm exports has been downward since the turn of the century. Now I don't mean to say that the decline has been constant. You know better than that. It has been by fits and starts. Exports shot up for 15 years. Exports fell off like a stone dropped from a tower after the Smoot-Hawley Tariff act of 1930."

In that paragraph is the secretary's hypothesis from which he surmises his conclusions.

According to the best statistics available here "there are two bales of cotton on hand in the world today for every bale that will probably be used in the current marketing year" and "there are at least 2,000,000,000 bushels of wheat in the world today for which no market exists" and "a similar situation exists in the lard and tobacco markets."

The secretary says that the answer to this problem of farm surpluses cannot be solved with the two words "reduce production" because we "can't reduce the number of people who live on cotton farms, or wheat farms, or tobacco farms, in the same proportions which we can reduce the acreages of these commodities."

Those are the secretary's words but folks with a good pair of glasses have been busy reading between the lines and this is what they say he means:

"When the war is over our exports of farm products, even if they increase for a while, are going to decrease in the long run and we've got to take steps right now to make adjustments in the country."

"Adjustments" is the secretary's own word for it.

OTHER 'PAINFUL' POINTS

More reading between the lines reveals a number of interesting, if somewhat painful, points:

One: Not only must the amount of farm products be cut down, but the number of people on farms has to be cut down (i. e. other means of income found for them).

Two: Not only must the unsuccessful farmer adjust himself to this situation by raising stuff that he can eat himself or by getting some other work, but the successful farmer will have to make some adjustments.

For instance, he will have to expect a certain amount of inter-regional competition. Concretely that means that the cotton farmer will be raising more of his own meat, poultry, and corn. Some of this will spill over and compete with the corn-belt and dairy farmer.

It also means that in self-defense the successful farmer will have to co-operate in supporting economic and political effort toward raising the income of the unsuccessful farmer and the whole low-income group.

This will mean that the big farm organizations which hitherto have used most of their influence in Washington to get better prices for farm products will have to use some of their influence to raise these low incomes so there will be a bigger home market for the farmers' products. At least, that's the way Washington officials look at the farm situation today.

Army Is Busy Building 'Morale'

Napoleon said an army moves on its stomach. He was right and it cannot be an empty stomach either. That's why in Uncle Sam's new army a cook is a cook and not just somebody who says he is because

he thinks it's easier to be a doughboy than a doughboy.

But a full stomach is not all it takes to make a fighting man. It takes morale, and this time the government has done two things to build that highly necessary factor. It has begun early, before there is a war. It has taken over the whole job to itself instead of farming it out, as it did in the last war, to civilian organizations like the Y.M.C.A.

And it's a big job, under the office of the adjutant general. The division in the long west wing of the Munitions building in Washington has 50 clerks and 15 officers just to take care of the Washington end. In the various camps and posts are the many morale services all under this division—the Army Motion Picture Service, the Camp Publications, Post Exchanges, Service Clubs, Guest Houses, and even entertainment for soldiers in towns near the training areas.

In the last war it was learned what a valuable factor dramatics played in camp life and they will be encouraged. The Moving Picture Service will offer regular commercial films, but it will also show educational films, and much military instruction will be given by means of the moving picture. Top flight moving picture executives are serving on a committee assisting in the production of these pictures.

Athletics, of course, are a part of morale and are considered important also both from the standpoint of physical training and the building of an aggressive spirit which the modern soldier must possess.

As Major General Bell said in the last war, "A singing army is a fighting army," and singing will be a part of the show. The army has its own song book and mass singing will be encouraged.

The Post Exchange, which is sort of an army general store, is a business in itself. To get an idea of how much of a business a Post Exchange can be, the one at Chantilly field, Rantoul, Ill., took in nearly \$100,000 in one month last fall.

Already a number of camp publications have started. I looked over several of them at Morale Headquarters and some are exceedingly businesslike looking sheets. I noticed in the office was a file of the "Stars and Stripes," the famous newspaper of the American Expeditionary Force in France. Harold Ross, who edited it in Paris, is now the highly successful head of the New Yorker magazine; Alexander Woolcott, who was on the staff, is one of America's best-known writers and story tellers. It was my privilege to serve on that paper after the Armistice and I covered the Peace conference under the able direction of John Winterich, then a rear-rank private but news editor of the paper. He is now Major Winterich, attached to the office of the assistant secretary of war. Probably many famous journalists of coming generations will get their training on some of these newspapers run under the auspices of the New Morale Division.

Another highly publicized group of this new division are the hostesses. But their job has been largely misunderstood. Let me quote from Lieut. Col. Harry Terry, writing in the Commerce magazine: "The term 'hostess' for these business women is a misnomer—they might more properly be called 'secretaries,' which in fact they are. They are the assistants of the Division Commander and carry out his wishes in conducting their various duties.

"Providing social entertainment, running dances and other entertainment for thousands of men is no night club job. It will require a high degree of organization ability and no mean attainment in social arts and graces. Operating a cafeteria to meet the requirements of both visitors and troops in such a manner as to build the morale of troops and convince the mothers, sisters and sweethearts that their men are being adequately cared for requires a high degree of technical knowledge and immense tact.

Finally, to supervise all these activities as well as the buying of food and supplies will need a person of more than good looks and a pleasant smile."

Speaking of SPORTS

By ROBERT McSHANE
Released by Western Newspaper Union

WHETHER or not you like it, the New York Yankees again will be favored to win the American league baseball pennant in 1941. They won't be the Yankees of 1938 or 1939, but they will be better than the Yankees of 1940.

And that bodes no good for last year's pennant-winning Detroit Tigers. The Tigers' outfield isn't noted for its extreme youth, nor is the Tiger hurling staff any too young, in spite of one or two good-looking rookies. To make matters worse, there's always the chance that Hank Greenberg will get caught in the draft before another year ends.

He'd be an awfully hard man to replace, and the Tigers without Henry would be a changed ball club.

Buck Newnam is a stalwart who is far from through, but Bridges and Rowe will have their share of trouble through a long, bitter campaign.

Yankee Chances

The Yankee pitching department will be bolstered by the presence of Ernie Bonham. The remaining young Yankee pitchers will have had another year's experience. And it isn't too much of a gamble to predict that Ruffing will wrap up a few needed victories.

Charlie Keller and Joe Gordon should have better seasons than they did in 1940. Keller fell off badly in his hitting and Gordon forfeited second base honors to Bobby Doerr of the Boston Red Sox. Both Keller and Gordon are young and should add plenty of snap to the Yankees' 1941 season.

Joe DiMaggio's importance to the lineup is almost impossible to over-emphasize. One of the great players of all time, DiMaggio will be as good as ever in the 1941 wars. Too, Priddy and Rizzuto from Kansas City will bear plenty of watching.

Bill Dickey isn't the sure thing of past seasons. A great catcher, he was one of the big reasons for the Yankees' phenomenal success in the seasons leading up to 1940. No other catcher ever drove in more than 100 runs four years in a row. However, Dickey can't go on forever. But even with Dickey something of a question mark, the Yanks can depend on Buddy Rosar to take over when necessary.

If you remember, the Red Sox were scheduled to succeed the ailing champions last year. They were to be the new rulers when the Yankees blew. They had their chance, but when that chance came the Red Sox pitching staff went haywire. The somewhat clouded crystal ball indicates that the Red Sox will need considerable alteration before they can be considered serious pennant threats.

Indian Strength

The Yankees' main challenge should come from Cleveland—providing Bob Feller isn't requested to join Uncle Sam's fighting forces. The Indians' new manager, Roger Peckinpaugh, is one of the smartest in the business. He had to be smart to straighten the club out after last year's unpleasant, and very silly, revolt against former manager Vitt. Because of this insurrection, the Indians tossed away the American league pennant. They shouldn't make the same mistake twice in a row—and you can pronounce "row" either way and still be right. Nevertheless, they fumbled the golden opportunity which was theirs in 1940.

The Chicago White Sox will be the same hustling ball club it was last year, making life miserable for the higher-ups. Skeeter Dickey, Bill's younger brother, is likely to be a big help behind the plate.

Most Improved

The St. Louis Browns were the most improved club in the American league last season and they are likely to continue to improve. How much they improve will depend strictly on their pitching. While they are far from a classy ball club, a season of steady pitching might see them make a strong bid for a first division berth. While they wound up in sixth place last year with a percentage of .435, it was their highest since 1934.

All in all, the Yankees and the Indians should be the two teams to beat, although neither will have a walkaway. There are too many question marks for every team to consider. Veterans are fading, younger men are subject to the draft—the "He" are more numerous than ever.

Perhaps the most certain thing of all is that the pennant will not go to the Browns, the Athletics or the Senators. Their real need is good material and that's hard to get, no matter how much money is forthcoming.



Washington, D. C.

GENERAL HUGH S. JOHNSON Says:

PRESIDENT'S POWER
When the blank check, lease-lend bill has been bums-rushed through congress, the United States may not be at war—but the President will be. He has announced his peace terms—freedom of speech and of worship, social security and the end of wars through disarmament—not merely in Europe but "everywhere in the world" including, of course, Russia. This is the new world-wide New Deal with our taxpayers and workers, as they did for the American New Deal, paying as much of the whole bill as the President shall determine. Mr. Roosevelt has also announced the kind of peace in which he will not "acquiesce." People who are not at war don't prescribe either the kind of peace that will be accepted or the kind that won't.

The President also asks for ultimate power to dispose of all the war strength in America, except manpower (maybe?) to fight for whom and at any place he decides—all our guns, ships, planes, shells, rifles, all our materials and facilities for production and, by the same token, if not all our wealth, then at least billions of it. He can send as much or as little into the battle lines as he decides, and that is nothing less than the position of international commander-in-chief.

What is requested is the complete strength of the nation in economic war—and in these modern days that is 90 per cent of military war with a margin over as deadly as military war, if not more so.

This astonishing bill was prepared under the direction of Mr. Morgenthau in the treasury and there is good reason to believe that neither Secretary Stimson of war, Secretary Knox of navy and Secretary Hull of state was consulted on its terms before it was published. Somebody beside Henry the Morgue ought to be consulted before we buy a ticket to perdition.

We have no effective naval vessels to send without hurting our navy. We can send no modern tanks, planes or guns that wouldn't delay the training of our army. Aid to Britain, yes, but in this momentary hysterical spasm, can't somebody be thinking one little thought about the interest and security of the United States.

LEASE-LEND BILL

What would have happened if two months ago anybody had proposed the lease-lend bill giving the President unlimited authority to engage in economic and possibly military war "everywhere in the world," to provide a world-wide bill of rights for people "anywhere in the world," and whether they want it or not?

Nobody can say precisely what would have happened, but the chances certainly are strong that it would even have had a hearing. Certainly, earlier, nobody could have campaigned for office and such a bill.

What has happened in the meantime to incite public sentiment to entertain such a perilous course, such a revolution in our system of government, such an all-out totalitarianism in the United States? Certainly not any greater danger to the belligerent nations that have our sympathy. There have been some terrible bombings of cities, but, if anything, their actual military position has been much improved.

What has happened is the most effective war-ballyhoo and propaganda headed by a few sincere and masterful but certainly very rash men. Over the air, in the mail, in the press, their voices for war have been continuous and many times the volume of any voice for caution.

Popular polls have asked hypothetical military questions on which no mere layman would be likely to have the facts and professional knowledge to express any valuable opinion—such as, "Do you think Britain will lose the war, if we do not give her all aid?" Lacking access to any guiding facts, except the incessant haranguing of the war-criers, who themselves are not much more competent to give an opinion, these "sample" voters say "yes" in substantial majorities to the question: "Shall we go to war?"

It is mostly fantastical nonsense, this government by harangue and unofficial plebiscite, but the result is not nonsense. It is the stark national tragedy of the lease-lend bill; subjecting the wealth, the peace and the welfare of our country in war to the discretion of a single man, who, with almost unlimited war powers in the past for preparation and defense, has not used them wisely or well. If he had, we should be in no such panic as we are today.



HARRY HOPKINS
"Roosevelt's personal ambassador."

munitions, "far more than we can pay for."

Britain, however, is not in "extremis" if such aid comes, said Churchill. He said:

"We have enough men on the fighting line to hold the front line of civilization if we get American aid and American credits."

This unheralded address before a Glasgow audience was widely quoted in the lend-lease fight in Washington.

BITTERNESS:

And Unity

President Roosevelt's inauguration day came at a time when the fever of the country was away above normal in a bitter fight over the lease-lend bill—No. 1776.

Not since the Supreme court fight had the press of the nation printed stories of such vitriolic attacks by one group upon another, with counter charges and charges flinging themselves across-committee tables with apparent utter abandon.

Party lines were smashed to smithereens, with Willkie claiming the Republican party would kill itself forevermore if it failed to recognize the principle of "blank-check" aid to Britain, and allow Roosevelt all the power he desires.

Republican Tinkham countered with the charge that Willkie was "in-